

Pensioner Barracks & Parade, 1860s.
(W.A. Museum)

ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS
 a Special Interest Group of the
Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc.
 Unit 6/48 May St,
 Bayswater 6053

Quarterly Newsletter
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SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF EPG SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL NOON UNIT 1 WAGS

* All offices will be declared vacant, and we call for nominations for the following positions.

Convenor
 Deputy Convenor
 Secretary
 Minutes Secretary
 Treasurer
 Newsletter Editor
 Research Officer

* **Committee Members**

An outline of duties can be obtained from any of the current committee members. The more people we have volunteering to cover these positions, the lighter the load for each, and more can be done to progress our goals for the EPG group. These aims, as set out in our original charter, are to provide opportunities to gain more knowledge of the men and families, to share research, to build resources, provide speakers relevant to our research, to add to the information in 'The Veterans', to provide opportunities for social interaction, and keep our membership informed by providing a quarterly newsletter.

Guest speaker: John Kelly, a descendant of a Pensioner Guard, is an historian with particular interest in the period of Transportation, and Lighthouses. He is the great grandson of the first lighthouse keeper in Geraldton.

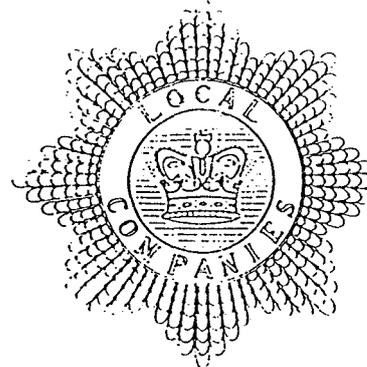
Afternoon tea provided

EPG Newsletter April 2002

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE EPG GROUP OVER THE PAST YEAR.

Office bearers over this period are until 27th April:

Convenor	Lawrence Doran
Deputy Convenor	Terry Carroll
Minutes Secretary	Peggy Whitewood
Treasurer	Lawrence Doran
Newsletter Editor	Phillippa Ward
Membership Register	“ “
Research Officer	Daphne Byrne



Committee Members

Daphne Byrne	Telephone	9295 1481	
Terry Carroll		9729 1609	unavailable until just before AGM
Lawrence Doran		9478 2962	
Margaret Hickey		9450 4006	
Jeanette Lee	/	9459 3280	
Jean McDonald		9450 4304	
Phillippa Ward		9276 7305	email alphiward@bigpond.com
Peggy Whitewood		9384 3516	

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- ❖ Each quarterly meeting has been dedicated to those members of the ‘force’ whose arrival in this state was in the months of the previous quarter.
 - ❖ The badge adopted by our group is the replica of the badge which identified the EPG force in this state during the years 1850 –1880. The purchase price of the badge is \$10, with an additional cost if sent by mail. This has proved to be very popular with descendants of the Enrolled Force. Those wishing to purchase are required to complete a form identifying their lineal descent. (see design above)
 - ❖ The 1st of June Celebration at the Claremont Museum was well attended and enjoyed by a very enthusiastic crowd. There was a lot of work involved in the planning and on the day, and the success was largely due to Peggy Whitewood and her very capable assistants. We are investigating other suitable venues for future reunions of descendants of the Enrolled Force, with weather suitability and the need for other amenities. We will keep you informed through the newsletter.
 - ❖ For those of you who are not financial members of WAGS, you may attend 2 of the 4 meetings of the EPG Special Interest Group held in Unit 1 at WAGS in any one year. If you have not had a tour of WAGS library, we can arrange for you to do so.
 - ❖ Those members wishing to enlist the help of the Research Officer, are asked to ring Daphne direct or write to EPG Research Officer c/o WAGS.
 - ❖ Our knowledge base is growing through the efforts of many of our members, and special thanks go to Jeanette Lee and Sue Baddeley (UK). There are many hours spent in at Alexander and Battye gathering information for the group, and keeping those records up to date.
 - ❖ The EPG meeting on 2nd February was fortunate again to have as a guest speaker, Paul Bridges, deputy curator of the Femantle Artillery Barracks. Paul, assisted by his wife Val Humphreys, informed us of a vision for the Pensioner Guard Cottage in Bassendean. The meeting was enthusiastic in supporting the proposed project which is described on page 6. We will keep you well informed about progress through this newsletter. This will be a very large project requiring many helping hands.
 - ❖ Lawrence Doran has joined the band of WAGS volunteers who work as volunteers in the Battye Library on the first floor, in the Genealogical section each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Regiment of the Sea

For those who have Royal Marine Enrolled Pensioner Guards.

**“There isn’t a job on the top o’ the earth the beggar don’t know, or do,
You can leave ‘im at night on a bald man’s ‘ead to paddle ‘is own canoe
‘E’s a sort of bloomin’ cosmopolouse –soldier and sailor too.”**

Rudyard Kipling

Of all the groups of Enrolled Pensioner Guards and Enrolled Pensioners who came to Western Australia, the Royal Marines are perhaps the most difficult to research. This is because of the nature of their Military Force. Royal Marines are soldiers who serve at sea.

The history of the Marine Corps is a long and illustrious one. On October 28th 1664*, Charles II sanctioned the raising of an regiment for service at sea to be known as the Duke of York and Albany’s Maritime Regiment of Foot, or the Admiral’s Regiment as the Duke as the Lord High Admiral of England. A number of Marine regiments were raised and disbanded between 1665 and 1749 and their administration and records were organized in the same way as other foot regiments. But where the Marine regiments differed from the other Foot regiments of the time, was when the Marine regiments were at sea then they became subject to Naval discipline, but were recorded on the Ship’s books (albeit a separate one) for wages and victuals. These Corps of Marines were disbanded after the Peace of Aix-la-Chappelle but were re-formed and have been in existence ever since.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1755 a new Corps of Marines was formed under Admiralty Authority with no regimental structure and not part of the Army, but it continued to have Army ranks and wear and Army style uniform. This new Corps had fifty companies, which for purposes of Administration and recruitment were divided into Divisions. There were three Main Divisions with their respective depots at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth. Although the Marines were now part of the Admiralty the original separation between what was considered Army and what was the Navy remained as the Divisions and Companies were for purely administration purposes with the detachments as the fighting formation and as a consequence the Divisional Depots kept records similar to those of foot regiments while marine detachments serving at sea were recorded on Ship’s books as before. In 1804, due to a suggestion by Lord Nelson coupled with disciplinary and other problems with the Artillerymen serving at sea, caused the Admiralty to form new companies of Marines to man a ship’s guns, these companies then became the Marine Artillery. A fourth Division was formed in 1805 and based at Woolwich. In 1859 a formal division between the Royal Marine Artillery – with barracks at Eastney and the Royal Marine Light Infantry was instigated, and the two Corps remained separate until 1923, when due to reduction in the Corps strength they were re-combined.

In keeping with their Army origins the Marines are housed in barracks which are not commissioned as Royal Naval shore establishments are, therefore Marine barracks do not have the appellation of HMS, and fly the Union Jack and not the White Ensign. Each division is a self supporting community which has its own character and traditions. Chatham is the senior Division and has occupied its barracks since 1780. The Plymouth Division at Stonehouse followed shortly afterwards in 1783. The Portsmouth Division had several headquarters before moving into their barracks at Eastney in 1866. The Deal Depot was opened in 1869.

The only Continuous Service Marines not called upon to serve in HM ships were members of the Divisional Bands. These Bandsmen only went to sea with the Royal Family, and they had no other duties except that of air defence. Whereas musicians of the Royal Marine Bands which are distinct from the Divisional Staff Bands were part of the sea going detachment’s personnel and did go to sea. Drum Majors of Staff Bands were responsible for the welfare and training of boy buglers who could enlist in the Corps from the age of 14 and would be taught how to play the bugle, fife and drums.

Marines are paid by the Admiralty, but come under the Army Act ashore and the Naval Discipline Act afloat. The dividing line is the ship’s gangway, and that division is reflected in the pension records. Marine ‘other ranks’ who discharged to pension were paid by the Admiralty through Greenwich Hospital and entries for them are found in the Admiralty Pension Records yet their pension payments were distributed by the War Office, and are recorded in the War Office Pension District Records. Another difference between the Greenwich pension to Marines and the Chelsea Hospital pension to Soldiers was that the Marines were paid annually and the soldiers per day.

The Regiment of the Sea

Even though there are a great number of Marine records, if a marine's Division known then individual Marines are hard to trace because until 1884 there was no system of numbering individuals. There is a card index on open access at the PRO Kew which lists surviving Marines Attestation forms from the Main Divisions. Unfortunately it does not list all the Western Australian EPG Attestation forms, 15 of them are missing.

The majority of the Marine EPG's marry for the first time after their discharge to pension, and once they discharge, they are (as are all discharged 'other ranks') considered as civilians therefore any references to Births, Marriages and Deaths after discharge will be found in the Civil records NOT in military Records.

The PRO Kew has produced leaflet which gives all the Class numbers to the various Marines documents, a copy of this leaflet was given to WAGS (many years ago now) by Helen Pearce.

To think or to say that the marines are like other special units attached to the Army or the Navy such as the SBS is erroneous. The traditional role of the Royal Marines is to reinforce the strength of the Navy at sea. The sea serving Marines man a proportion of the ship's armament. They form landing parties from ships to shore bases to carry out a finite task., followed by re-embarkation when their objective has been achieved. They create and occupy advanced bases on friendly or enemy territory to further the action of the Fleet, or when in larger groups act as striking forces to extend the power of the Navy over the land. Thus the Corp' primary function is to serve in the fleet and to supply the Admiralty's requirements. A Royal Marine is a soldier who serves on the sea or for the sea, he is a soldier who goes by sea and returns by sea, he is -"Soldier an Sailor too"

Per Mare Per Terram

(*There is some discrepancy in this date which is different in different publications; the date here is the one given by the Admiralty to the old Ministry of Information).

Submitted by Sue Baddeley, Military Historian, United Kingdom.

EDITORIAL

As this is the last newsletter I will be producing, I wish to thank all who have assisted me over the past 2 years. Our first Newsletter was April 2000, and I sincerely hope that there are many of you who have been helped with your research through the information gathered for the newsletter.

We ask members to keep us informed about what your needs are, and particularly ask for more contributions about how you have researched your family. Remember, this newsletter is a means for you to put your questions to other members, who may have been down the same track.

With the emphasis on researching the military history of our old soldiers, we request anyone who has researched their Pensioner Guard in depth, to share their journey through records (especially the WO 12's etc).

I have enjoyed producing the newsletter, and researching for items of interest for the group, and will continue, along with Jeanette Lee to gather information about the men and resources to aid members in their research.

Special thanks must go to Sue Baddeley who has supported our group from its early days. Her knowledge, and real interest in the Enrolled Pensioner Force has been invaluable.

Get behind the team, and remember that there is still a long way to go to fully recognise the contribution these men and their families made to this state, and to recognise the histories of these men as the soldiers they were.

Best wishes to the new Editor
Phillippa Ward.

The following submission has been shared with us by Gay Fielding, of Queensland. This was given to her by a military historian some time ago when researching her EPG John Campbell who married during his 21 year Military Service.

Families and the British Army.

In the 17th, 18th centuries and the first half of the 19th century, the British Army frowned upon marriage for soldiers and junior officers as a hindrance to loyalty and obedience. But recognizing that every man had the basic right to marry and to raise a family, regulations were introduced which allowed a limited number of soldiers to be accompanied in a unit by their wives and children.

Until the early 19th century, only some 6 or 8 soldiers in every hundred in a cavalry regiment or infantry battalion were permitted to marry "on the strength". Similar restrictions applied in units of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The permission was obtained by application to the Commanding Officer. During the peace of 1815-54, there were some limited reforms in the British Army, including the rules on accommodation of wives on overseas tours.

These wives "on the marriage roll" lived in barracks and enjoyed free rations, in return for carrying out menial chores such as laundry and clothes repair, cooking, cleaning and occasionally caring for the sick. Soldier's wives shared their husband's barrack room, which were usually a large dormitory room housing a troop or platoon of 30 men and the place where they cooked, ate, cleaned their weapons and equipment and slept. The only privacy offered to wives was a blanket wall surrounding the husband's bed space. There are reports of newly married couples spending their wedding night with ribald commentary from the husband's room-mates.

These barrack rooms were sparsely furnished. Apart from beds, there was usually a single trestle table and a couple of benches. Each man had a wooden box to store his personal possessions. Sanitary arrangements were primitive, confined to one urinal tub per room, though this might be placed on an external balcony, were one provided. Separate latrine and ablution rooms did not appear until the late 19th century. There were no separate cooking or dining facilities. Soldiers cooked and ate in their own barrack rooms using the two copper boilers provided; one for meat, the other for vegetables. Boiled beef was the unchanging diet eked out with bread and the occasional issue of cheese. The only beverage provided was beer. Rum being provided only on active service.

There no actual regulations prohibiting soldiers from marrying "off the strength". But soldiers who did so were not permitted to sleep out with their wives and the wives were not permitted within barracks or entitled to rations or allowances. Since most soldiers were unable to maintain a wife from their own pay, "off strength" wives were forced to take up some local employment or (while in Britain) to live "off the parish" as a pauper. This led to such wives being involved in the operation of brew-houses that grew up around barracks, provided the off-duty soldier with something to drown his sorrows. There is also the strong suspicion that many needy "off strength" wives took up the oldest profession in order to support her husband and family.

The accompanied soldier's shilling a day pay was lessened to seven-pence-halfpenny, as a means of paying for, or contributing towards the cost of, his family's daily ration of bread and meat. Out of this seven-pence-halfpenny, he must pay for whatever he desires to have in the form of vegetables, butter, cheese, condiments, puddings, tea, coffee, sugar, etc. Such of these things as are supplied by the government are debited to him at a low price.

Regimental officers, who often had private incomes, found less difficulty in finding married quarters for their wives and families. But for much of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, the War Office discouraged young officers (e.g. those under the rank of Captain) from marriage.

REMINDER

NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE.

PLEASE MAKE PAYMENT DIRECT TO EPG GROUP

\$10 PER YEAR DUE 31ST MARCH TO COVER TO 31.3.2003

A Vision for a Pensioner Guard Cottage Museum

at the cottage and the house at 1 Surrey Street, Bassendean

Council is looking at ways to expand and develop the Pensioner Guard Cottage as a viable community museum.

The cottage would tell the stories of:

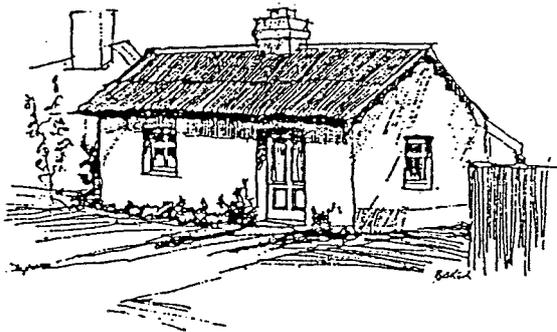
- the life of the large family who lived in this tiny cottage in Britain's most remote colony.
- the history of the Enrolled Pensioner Guards & their families and their contribution to the struggling Swan River Colony.

The adjacent house would:

- showcase the history of the West Guildford settlement, including a scale model (diorama) incorporating the river, Guildford and the convict depot.
- provide facilities for related community groups

The museum would offer

- education programs for school tours
- an information centre for colonial history
- a place to bring visitors and tourists
- coffee/tea and light refreshments
- a link to heritage pathways and places
- the chance to help in an archeological dig



The Cottage and the house

The cottage (c.1856) is the oldest building remaining in Bassendean and the last surviving example of the two-room dwellings constructed for Pensioner Guard families. West Guildford was one of a small number of pensioner settlements in the pioneering colony.

The cottage is of national significance and is listed on the National Estate & WA Heritage Registers and by the National Trust.

It was purchased by the Town of Bassendean in 1988. At present the Bassendean Historical Society open the cottage one afternoon per month and the house is used by the Learning and Sharing craft group.

Colonial history

West Guildford (renamed Bassendean in 1922) is one of Perth's oldest suburbs. The museum is to interpret the colonial history of the town with an emphasis on the period between 1850-1880.

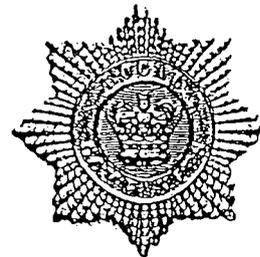
This period reflects the Convict era when the settlement was based on the river for transport.

In the days before the railway (1881) and the bridge residents relied on a ferry service to get to the settlement in Guildford.

By 1901 there were 34 houses and 180 residents living in West Guildford.

Who were the Pensioner Guards?

Pensioner Guards were British soldiers who re-enlisted as convict guards to come to the Swan River Colony with their families as free settlers between 1850-1868.



Pensioner Guard badge

The Barracks Arch is all that remains of the main Pensioner Barracks in St Georges Tce, Perth.

The Tercentenary of the 31st Regiment of Foot

The Peace Treaty of Ryswick of 1697 was not a lasting one and by the early 1700's it was realized that new regiments would have to be raised to combat the growing threat of a new war with the French. By 1702 six new regiments were raised and on February 12th 1702, William 111 signed the commissioning papers of George Villiers to be Colonel of a Regiment of Marines, Alexander Luttrell to be Lieutenant Colonel and Thomas Carew to be Major of the same regiment

Soon after making these appointments King William died, and on 14th March 1702 his successor Anne issued the Royal Warrant ordering the formation of these new Marine regiments. In accordance with the seniority of its Colonel, Villiers' Marines ranked second of these six new regiments.

With the Peace of Utrecht the British Crown ordered large reductions in military strength and the Marine regiments were to be disbanded. But due to the death of Queen Anne and the revival of the Jacobite activities postponed the intended reductions. As the militant activities of the Jacobites were becoming a serious threat to the succession of the Protestant George I, six new cavalry regiments were raised and due to the outstanding service the Marine Corp had given between 1702 and 1713, the three senior Marine regiments, those of Wills, Goring (formerly Villiers) and Borr, became infantry Regiments of the Line on the Irish establishment. Wills' Regiment became the 30th, Goring's the 31st and Borr's the 32nd.

In the 300 years of its existence from its inception as Villiers' Marines until its amalgamation with the Queen's Royal Regiment in 1959 which is now known as the Princess of Wales Royal Regiment, the 31st have been compelled to change its name many times but it has never lost its identity, and many of its traditions are still in use today.

Regimental Titles

- 1702 Villiers Marines
- 1703 Luttrell's Marines
- 1706 Churchill's Marines
- 1711 Goring's Marines
- 1714 The 31st Regiment of foot
- 1782 The 31st, Huntingdonshire Regiment
- 1881 Amalgamated with the 70th Regiment to become the 1st battalion The East Surrey Regiment
- 1959 Amalgamated with the Queen's Royal Regiment to become the Queen's Royal Surrey Reg't
- 1966 The Queen's Regiment
- 1992 The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment

Traditions of the 31st still commemorated by the PWRR

Sobraon Day –10th February 1846

This celebration is essentially a Warrant Officer's and Sergeant's one as it commemorates the brave action of Sergeant, the Private Bernard McCabe who, when the officer carrying the regimental colours was mortally wounded, he snatched it up and ran to plant it on the highest part of the Sikh ramparts. Each Sobraon Day, the Colour is entrusted to the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess.

Celebrations of the Glorious first of June

This celebration began as a cricket match on or about the 1st June against the HMS Excellent, and it was in recognition of the part that the Royal Marines played in taking care of the surviving members of the 31st regiment after the sinking of the HEIC Kent in the Bay of Biscay in 1825. In memory of this, the 31st Foot and the Royal Marines made each other honorary members of each other's messes as well as recognizing the fighting history of the 31st and its early sea going traditions.

Regimental Customs

The Loyal Toast in both the Officer's, Warrant Officer's and Sergeant's Messes is drunk seated as is the saying of Naval Grace in the Officer's Mess.

The XXXI Huntingdonshire Salt and Salt Book

Every Officer on being dined into the mess of the 1st battalion took salt from a special cellar. The Mess Colour Sergeant offered salt with the words...."Will you take salt with the Regiment Sir?" On leaving the Mess, the officer would then sign the Salt Book.

Regimental Marches

A Southerly Wind and a Cloudy Day
Lord Charles Montague's Huntingdonshire March
A Life on the Ocean Wave

The last tune is also the quick march of the Royal Marines and 1949 the Royal Marines gave permission for the march to be played by the regiment to commemorate the fact that the 31st was raised a Marine regiment and to emphasise the close ties which exist between the two.

Between 1850-1864 thirteen EPG's who had served in the 31st Regiment of Foot came, some with families, to Western Australia. Most stayed and played an 'unsung' but important part in the development of the Colony.

On the 9th June 2002 a service will be held at Guildford Cathedral to commemorate the Tercentenary of the raising of the forbear of this illustrious regiment -Villiers' Marines.



Submitted by Sue Baddeley,

Military Historian United Kingdom,

RESEARCHING MY CARROLL FAMILY

Submitted by Terry Carroll 16.2.2002

One day my daughter, Fiona asked me about my father and his parents. She had already been in contact with my mother and my wife's mother so, on reflection, I should not have been surprised by the question. The trouble was that my parents separated when I was about four years old and, from that time on, my contact with my father, and his family was limited. My reply was to ask her what she knew about my father's family and, when she answered that she knew nothing at all, I told her that she knew as much as I did.

That was how all this research started.

What I did know was my father's name and Fiona was able to find his birth on the South Australian Register. The birth certificate gave her my grandparents' names, Frederick Carroll and Emily Carroll nee Slate. Unable to pinpoint a birth for Frederick, Fiona began looking at the death records. I could not remember ever having seen my grandfather so we concentrated on those that were before 1933, my birth year. One was found in 1915 for a Frederick Terence Carroll, and since my name is Terence we thought this must be it. I must have been named after my grandfather's middle name.

We were wrong. Frederick Terence could not be my grandfather. He had died at the age of 21 and was not married. For a while Fiona concentrated on her maternal lines, then had a flash of lateral thinking. What if Frederick Terence was some other relation of mine? Perhaps my father had named me after his older brother?

His birthplace was given as Broken Hill so Fiona checked the NSW index. There it was: Frederick Terence Carroll born to Frederick Carroll and Emily Slate. As well as this was the birth of a sister and the marriage of his parents. Fiona was excited about this as the NSW certificates of that period held more information than South Australia's. However, the marriage certificate was a disappointment, as the birth information had not been completed. There was some additional information on Emily's family, but nothing about Frederick except his age, which indicated a birth year of circa 1863.

Fortunately I remembered a cousin, Ivor who I had seen from time to time in my teenage years, and was lucky enough to pick him out of the phone book on my first attempt. We had a good old chinwag and this sparked memories of dad and other members of his family, as well as some of the old family tales. Apparently Frederick had often said that he had been born in goal, lived in goal and never been convicted of a crime, although there seems to be some confusion about whether he was born in Fremantle or Sydney. The family called him "Pups", and his son, Frederick Terence, was called "Bubs".

Emily, his wife, was born in South Australia around the Burra area. Her father, said to be a hawker who supplied goods and chattels to other people around the country areas of South Australia, had supposedly been struck by lightning and killed while saddling his horse.

Another cousin, now living in Queensland, also added to the folklore. Marie told me that Frederick's family disowned him for marrying a Protestant, and from this it appeared that his parents were staunch Catholics. There was also a story that Frederick's mother had come out with her husband but died when the children were small, and her husband had moved to South Australia after her death.

We obtained the birth certificate of Marie's mother, Frederick's youngest child and the only one born after the date that South Australia began to collect more information on its birth certificates. We were lucky. The informant was Frederick himself, and his birthplace was given as Fremantle. Again his age tallied with a birth year of 1863.

Taking Frederick at his word, we turned to Western Australia to look for further information about him. We were in good shape to find his birth on the Pioneer Index, or so we thought. That was when I first learned to take ages and other "facts" with a grain of salt. Guess What? There was no Frederick Carroll on the Index.

I now believed that Frederick's father had been either a policeman or a warder because of the remark he's made about being born in prison and another family story, but this did not help much. An entry in

(Researching my Carroll Family ,continued)

The West Australian Bicentennial Dictionary mentioned a child by the name of Frederick, being the son of Michael and Brigid Carroll, but born in 1858. Strangely it had the word "expiree" after Michael's name, which we knew meant convict, but it qualified the word with a question mark as if unsure. The same entry contained a death date for Brigid (1860), and a number of siblings. We found the death on the Pioneer Index with the minimum of information but none of the births.

Another entry had a number of collated incidents that involved one, or possibly more, Michael Carroll's: one who was a Pensioner Guard, the purchase of 10ha in Fremantle and a voyage on the Kestral to South Australia. This started our interest in Pensioner Guards.

Fiona found a microfiche with the early records of Saint Mary's, the Catholic cathedral in Perth. There she found the first two children that were listed in the entry. A call to the Catholic Archives revealed that Frederick Carroll had indeed been born and baptised at Saint Patrick's in Fremantle in 1858, and there were no other Frederick Carroll's in their records. We felt sure that this was my grandfather. In Broken Hill in the 1890's the men outnumbered the single women. All the records say that Frederick was 11 years older than Emily – maybe the actual 16 years age difference would have damaged his marriage prospects to a girl under the age of consent.

I called the Archives and found out that all the children of Michael and Brigid were baptised at Fremantle. Their baptism records also included the names of both Michael and Brigid's parents, and where they had come from in Ireland.

All seemed to be falling into place. The only Michael Carroll in Western Australia at the time of the baptism of the oldest child, Frances in 1851 was listed in The Veterans as being a Pensioner Guard. Another Michael Carroll, a convict, did not arrive until 1853. An annotation on Frances' baptism certificate stated that she had previously been baptised by an Anglican catechist and that her birth date was shown as April 24th 1851. This usually happened when a child had been born at sea, and if this were so then Michael and Brigid would have been aboard either the Mermaid or the Pyrenees, both at sea in April. Both Convict ships had landed in Fremantle in time for the Catholic baptism on the 27th July 1851.

It was at this time that a Special Interest Group of WAGS pertaining to The Enrolled Pensioner Force was about to spring into being. A notice of this was in WAGS "Western Ancestor", with a contact phone number. I attended the first meeting, along with many other people with the same interest, and thus The Enrolled Pensioner Force Special Interest Group was formed. It was due to this group, that the rest of my research into Michael and Bridget Carroll was able to proceed to its present state.

Michael did in fact arrive in Western Australia on board THE PYRENEES, which left England from Torbay, on the 30th March 1851, and after 90 days arrived in Fremantle on the 28th June 1851. He was a Night Warder until January 1852, but his lively-hood after that has not been established. He was assigned a land grant of 1 acre at Fremantle on the 20th November 1862, and applied for Full Title on the 7th September 1859.

Michael's wife Bridget was accidentally badly burned on the 19th December 1860, and after a night in terrible agony, she finally died on the 20th December 1860. Michael sold his interests at Fremantle, and on the 27th March 1861, he took his family to South Australia, leaving Fremantle aboard The Kestral, arriving at Adelaide, South Australia on the 12th April 1861.

A trip to visit my mother in South Australia, and a bit of research on the side should, I hope, reveal some more about Michael and his children's movements after arriving in South Australia. A previous trip allowed us to trace Frederick and Emily's movements around Adelaide after their return from NSW.

The military records of Michael, and his pension payment records, have helped complete a picture of my great-grand father in my mind, and I firmly believe that obtaining this information should be a priority for anyone researching a member of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard Force. It seems fitting to close with the information that Michael Carroll died on the 29th September 1877 in Adelaide, South Australia.

More "odds and ends" from SB in the Uk.
 Edmund Bateman Left Colony without leave 1864

John Foster	Wife refused to accompany him to Australia.
Francis Curtis	In prison 1871 and 1873 pension reduced to 6d.
Bernard McGarvey	Off EP for gross misconduct 1853
John Greer	Off pension- Bigamy.
John Allen	Left wife destitute in India 1861 –8d per day stoppage for wife in India (he returned to India in 1864
Thomas Bandy	Committed felony. Transported for 7 years.
John Cunningham	Complained against Captain Bruce.
Charles Clarke	Wife did not proceed with her husband in consequence of her disgusting behaviour at Tilbury and no part of his pension is to go to her for support.
George Smith	Discharge from local force for insubordination. To refund passage money.
John Warren	Committed felony.
Michael Fegan	¾ pension sent to wife in Carlow
Abraham Hobbs	½ pension to children in Perth.WA.
Patrick Kellington	In prison 1875 – ½ pension to wife.
Charles Coyle	Pension suspended –in prison 1872
James Hyland	In prison 1874
James Broadley	Left Colony without leave –pension stopped until 1.1.1865
Samuel Nelson	Off list for offence – restored 1873
Benjamin Robinson	didn't make it –shot dead while employed as Serj. Major in command of Guard on convict ship Runnymede (sic).
William Topping	Pension to wife – man in asylum.
Jeremiah Murphy	Pension suspended 1873
Stephen O'Dea	½ pension to wife –1/2 pension suspended
George Dunbar	Off list for offence 1872 –restored 1873
Terence Sweeney	Pension to wife in Woolwich 1863 –pension to wife ceased in 1865
James Tracy	Found dead in the prairie, eaten by dogs, supposed to have died of thirst 1865.
Robert Holgate	Committed suicide 1865
William Hope	In prison – pension suspended 1875
Thomas Cope	He was determined to get to WA! – 1861 was selected for convict guard, left sick at Weymouth –eventually arrived WA 1864

Michael Barry	Stoppage ½ pension.
Thomas Bree	In prison 1873
John Bennett	½ pension paid to wife in Dublin.
John Skillen	Died 18.Feb. 1851 –hung himself.
Charles McCulloch	Absent without leave, and drunkenness 1863.
Patrick Cronan	Left Colony without leave –pension suspended.
Thomas Byrne	Died on passage from effects of an accident.
Samuel Mottram	Drunken wife to be sent to join her husband - £7-16-8 stoppage.
William Hill	Drowned in WA about 23 March 1864
John Carroll	Left Colony without transfer 1855.
Douglas Fleming	Convicted of theft –1862
Henry Frazer	Has been deserted by wife who is not to receive any portion of his pension.
George Ruddock	Dismissed from EF for drunkenness.
Patrick O'Connor	Deserted from Force 1854.
William Savile	left without transfer.
Patrick White	committed suicide 21.3.1855
Laurence Cary	Left Colony without leave.
John Conroy	Died on passage out.

E.P.G. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP MEETING TIMES FOR 2002

Meetings are held in Unit 1 at WAGS, 48 May Street, Bayswater, 6053

Meetings commence promptly at noon, and members are advised that, as the meeting room is at the back of Unit 1, if you find the front door locked for security reasons, you will need to walk around to the back of the building for entry.

MEETING DAYS FOR 2002

Saturday	27 th April	Noon –3pm	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. SPEAKER-John Kelly
Saturday	27 th July	Noon –3pm.	SPEAKER TO BE ADVISED.
Saturday	26 th October	11am-4pm	A display and meeting at The Fremantle Artillery Barracks. Details to be advised.