

# EPG GAZETTE

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## ENROLLED

## PENSIONER

## GUARDS

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## Khyber Pass

Ron Sutton

This article is not going to be about the 1968 comedy movie "*Carry on up the Khyber*", or; to explore the cockney slang "*Taking a fall on your Khyber*", or; the merits of Pink Floyds song "*Up the Khyber*". We will however; have a visit to the real Khyber Pass.

At just 48km long and in places no more than 20 metres wide, the Khyber Pass has long occupied a vital strategic position as the principal route through the mountains that separate Pakistan and Afghanistan. The route across the mountains commences 15 km west of Peshawar in Pakistan and ends 48kms away at **Torkum in Afghanistan**. The inhabitants of villages in the Pass itself are mainly Afridi clansmen. Throughout the centuries, the Pashtun clans particularly the Afridis have regarded the Pass as their own preserve and have levied a toll on travellers for safe conduct. Exercises of authority over the Pass by others have been met with fierce resistance.

*"Every stone in the Khyber Pass has been soaked in blood"* George Molesworth 1919.

Early history indicates that the Indo-Aryans migrated to India **via the Pass**.

Invasions through the Pass begin with the conquests of Alexander **the Great** 326BC, and also include several later Muslim invasions into South Asia culminating with the establishment of the Mughul Empire from 1526. Going the other way, the British invaded Afghanistan through the Pass in 1842, 1878 and 1919.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Afghan War 1839-1842

The problems in Afghanistan began in 1837. With Russian backing, a Persian army besieged the city of Herat and the British government saw this as a threat to their interests in India. In addition, Shah Shoojah, a former monarch of Afghanistan had been exiled to India. A tripartite agreement between the British, Shah Shoojah and Runjeet Singh, a Sikh leader aimed to return Shah Shoojah to the Afghan throne thus making Afghanistan pro-British. A combined army (the Army of the Indus) of British and Indian forces was assembled to attempt to place Shah Shoojah back on the throne. The 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot under the command of Colonel Sale was selected to form part of the combined infantry forces. It was decided that the Army should not

approach Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass, as it was a dangerous and unpredictable passage through the mountains. The Army of Indus marched across Baluchian to pass through the Bolan Pass and reached Kandahar in April 1839. In June 1839 the Army moved towards Kabul with the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment of foot seizing the fortress of Ghuznee on the way. On the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1839 Shah Shoojah entered the capital.

The next year saw the continued occupation of Kabul, Kandahar and Ghuznee by the Army of Indus. However; tensions within the country were starting to develop.

The growing tensions came to a head in early October 1841 when a small party from the 35<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry was attacked and suffered heavy losses at the Khoord Kabul Pass. After the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment forced the reopening of the Pass and were camped at Gandamak, a full insurrection at Kabul took place with the overthrow of Shah Shoojah and the death of the British envoy. The 13<sup>th</sup> then retired to the fortress at Jellalabad of which at this stage was in ruins and surrounded by hostile Afghans. The British forces in Kabul including elements of the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot had capitulated and subsequently over a number of weeks in January 1842 were all killed except Dr Bryon who managed to reach Jellalabad alive.

The Afghans were now turning their attention to the destruction of Jellalabad. The 13<sup>th</sup> remained steadfast as did the force located at Kandahar under the command of Brigadier Knott.

Meanwhile, troops from all over northern India had been ordered to proceed to Peshawar, the rendezvous area for the "Army of Retribution." The avenging force was to be commanded by Major General Pollock.

The Khyber Pass was the shortest route for the Army to get to Jellalabad and relieve the 13<sup>th</sup>.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1842, Brigadier Wilde set off with an advance force of Indian sepoy and forced his way through the Pass to reach Ali Masjidan on the 15<sup>th</sup>. With poor logistic planning he was unable to continue after being ambushed by the Afridis and the force returned to Peshawar on the 15<sup>th</sup>

January. The sorry state of his defeated troops had a detrimental effect on the sepoy soldiers assembled at Peshawar. This required Pollock to spend extra time to raise morale amongst his troops.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1842, Pollock's Army of 8 Infantry Regiments, 3 Cavalry Regiments and 2 Batteries of Artillery totalling 8000 troops marched out for the Khyber Pass. The force included the British units 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Dragoons, 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> Regiments of foot.

Meanwhile; Brigadier Knott's force at Kandahar prepared to march to Kabul through Ghuznee, which had fallen to the Afghans in March. He sent the greater part of his force back to India via Quetta while he marched to Ghuznee in two columns with the 40<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Regiments of Foot, his sepoy regiments and artillery. On the 5<sup>th</sup> September he drove the Afghans out of Ghuznee and pillaged the town. On the 17<sup>th</sup> September he arrived in Kabul to find to his dismay, Pollock had already arrived on the 15<sup>th</sup>. The progress of Pollack's force to Kabul was marked with the utmost savagery. In areas known to have supported the massacre of the Kabul garrison, whole populations were slaughtered and villages burnt.

British prisoners including Lady Sale were later recovered from Barmain and returned to Kabul on the 21<sup>st</sup> September. Pollock's army continued with vile retribution with villages being burnt and populations massacred. The main bazaar in Kabul, considered one of the finest in Asia was destroyed.



On the 12<sup>th</sup> October 1842, Pollock and Knott left Kabul with their troops and began the

retreat to India via Ganamak, Jellalabad and Peshawar. The Afghans harried the retreating force along the way especially at the Khyber Pass demonstrating the words of Lord Wellington *"It is easy to get into Afghanistan. The problem is getting out"*.

Today

After 1980, the Pass became a major route for refugees leaving, or later returning to Afghanistan and for guerrilla fighters entering Afghanistan. The area of the Pass has been connected with a counterfeit arms industry, making AK-47s, Martini-Henry rifles, pistols and sub machine guns using local steel and blacksmiths forges.



Khyber Pass (<http://www.world66.com>)

Oh, it drives me half crazy to think of the days I  
Went slap for the Ghazi, my sword at my side,  
When we rode Hell-for-leather  
Both squadrons together,  
That didn't care whether we lived or we died.  
But it's no use despairin', my wife must go charin'  
An' me commissairin' the pay-bills to better,  
So if me you be'old  
In the wet and the cold,  
By the Grand Metropold, won't you give me a letter?  
(~Full chorus~) Give 'im a letter --  
'Can't do no better,  
Late Troop-Sergeant-Major an' -- runs with a letter!  
Think what 'e's been,  
Think what 'e's seen,  
Think of his pension an' ----

**GAWD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

By Rudyard Kipling

Thank you Jeanette Lee for this poem.

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## Shillin' a Day

My name is O'Kelly, I've heard the Revelly  
From BIRR to Bareilly, from Leeds to Lahore,  
Hong-Kong and Peshawur,  
Lucknow and Etawah,  
And fifty-five more all endin' in "pore".  
Black Death and his quickness, the depth  
and the thickness,  
Of sorrow and sickness I've known on my way,  
But I'm old and I'm nervis,  
■ cast from the Service,  
And all I deserve is a shillin' a day.  
(~Chorus~) Shillin' a day,  
Bloomin' good pay --  
Lucky to touch it, a shillin' a day!

*Wear a copy of the badge your ancestor wore.*

*EPG BADGES*



**\$10.00 from an EPG General Meeting or \$12.00 inc. postage & handling.**

# CONVENORS REPORT

We extend a general appreciation to those members who have renewed their subscriptions and their positive comments on the activities of the Committee on their behalf. The response to our request for copies of the details of members' Enrolled Pensioner Guard ancestor has swelled the number of profiles in our records held in W.A. Genealogical Society Library to more than 70. We have also had a positive response to Ron Sutton's request for information for the EPG Data Base. Details of life after British army service including family, occupations and in some cases questionable habits, give a human face and failings to bland figures and facts.

It was disappointing our Group were obliged to cancel our planned trip to the Geraldton/Greenough/ Northampton area. One of the reasons appeared to be it was scheduled during week days - family or volunteer commitments seem to have been among the main reasons. The cost was extremely competitive and arrangements for individual accommodation were possible. However if there are sufficient members or friends still interested a possible departure later in a week to take in a weekend could be considered for 2008.

The Geraldton Historical Society and Stan Gratte of the Walkaway Museum were keen to play a part in the venture.



*The EPG Display*

The Enrolled Pensioner Guard Group display and table, at the State Library, during the

Family History Fair was attended by the Convenor, Ian Barnes and Jeanette Lee. General interest was shown by the public, and we were happy to welcome two new members. On Open Day at the Genealogical Society in the same week, Ian Barnes again 'manned' a table to help with enquiries about 'our men'.

Our July General Meeting welcomed the very informative talk given by Dr. Jenny Gregory, Historian and Editor in Chief of the new publication 'Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia'. This massive undertaking will bear fruit in its publication in 2008 with more than 900 entries amounting to 400,000 words. The Encyclopedia will be a very valuable resource for reference and research. Dr. Gregory gave an interesting insight into the process and result of this major project.



*Dr. Jenny Gregory with Jean McDonald*

Derrick Prall R.E. Rtd. has researched and provided the Group with a copy of the plans for Champion Bay Geraldton, formerly Port Grey. His plans show the exact position and detailed plans of the Port Grey Jetty. {Pensioner Guards were based in the area in the 1850's.) We thank Derrick for his interest and research.

Bassendean Pensioner Guard Cottage grounds in Surrey Street are undergoing an Archaeological Dig . The cottage is one of the last standing original cottages in the area originally built and occupied in Surrey Street including those occupied by Pensioner Guards James Clinton, John Hyland and

Thomas Young. We have registered our interest in the dig and any results of possible artifacts from the Pensioner Guard occupation.

Toodyay Historical Society are in the process of negotiations with Toodyay Council regarding signage around significant sites and houses in the town and we have met with representatives from the Society with a view to becoming involved in any plaques planned for Pensioner Guard cottage sites. I had the pleasure of meeting representatives of the Society during a recent bus trip to Toodyay and was assured contact with our Group will be maintained.

Contact with the Police Historian is ongoing with more than 150 ex-Pensioner Guards or their sons having served in the Western Australian Police Service. Very interesting and revealing stories have been uncovered.

Our Next General Meeting will be held in Unit 4 at the W.A. Genealogical Society, 48 May Street Bayswater at 1 p.m. Saturday October 20 . Graeme Sisson of the Police History Society will be our guest speaker and we are assured of an interesting afternoon.

*Jean McDonald*

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## **JOHN SULLIVAN, EPF MAN AND POLICE OFFICER**

Four individuals named John Sullivan were active in colonial Western Australia either as military men or law enforcement officers or both. Two of them have been the source of great confusion, and in some highly regarded sources (1) their careers and life stories have been partially combined into one. Thanks to the painstaking work of Thelma Stonehouse, a particular source of confusion has been removed. Here are the results, and we can thankfully confirm the existence of a John Sullivan who certainly was an Enrolled Pensioner Guard and a police officer – albeit one whose career ended suddenly and badly.

John Sullivan number one was born in Ireland about 1821 and joined the British army as a private in the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot at an unknown date. He served in both the Sikh Wars of 1845-1846 and 1848-1849; it can be assumed he was injured or incapacitated by illness seriously enough in the second war to warrant a military pension. John arrived in the colony as a member of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in June 1850 or later, but before November 1851. John probably married Bridget Foley before leaving the 'old country'. The couple had between six to eight children in WA (2).

John joined the colonial police as a constable on November 22, 1851. He served in the Swan valley. He impressed his superiors enough to gain promotion to sergeant on July 23, 1854, with the task of taking charge of the police at Toodyay on January 1, 1855. As soon as Sullivan arrived disaster struck. He was suspended for falsifying returns and alleged fraud two days later. John Sullivan number one was removed from the Police Force as of January 4, 1855 (3). The final outcome of the scandal is not yet known, but John Sullivan was living back in Fremantle in 1856, when his son John the Younger was born. The older Sullivan continued to serve in the EPF, although how he supplemented his pension is also unknown; he acquired further property in Fremantle in the early 1880s. He was present at the famous Diamond Jubilee banquet in 1897 and died later in the year (4).

Here are the other unrelated John Sullivan's:

John Sullivan number 2: the subject of the fine study by Thelma Stonehouse. Born 1819/1820, died 1901. A former Irish police officer who was a member of the WA Police Force from 1856 until 1878. His career was also pretty 'colourful'; he served as a warder on two occasions, was dismissed and restored to the police once and removed for the second time and final time for being drunk on duty (5).

John Sullivan number 3: born about 1832, a former soldier in the Sixth Dragoon Guards who became an Assistant Warder in England and served in the same capacity in WA from

1866 until his resignation and departure in 1870. He was never a member of the EPF or a police officer (6).

John Sullivan number 4: served as a private in the 1 and 15 Regiments of Foot and arrived in WA as an EPF member on the Norwood, July 13, 1867. After that, this fourth John disappears from view (7).

It would be much appreciated if any additional information about John Sullivan number one (1821-1897), EPF man and police officer, could be forwarded to Convenor Jean McDonald (jeanmc2@bigpond.com) or the writer [peter.conole@police.wa.gov.au](mailto:peter.conole@police.wa.gov.au).

- (1) For example, Moran, K.J. *Sand and Stone*, Part 1, (Frickers, Perth and London, 2000), p125.
- (2) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians*, Vol.IV, R-Z, p2980 – the entry was probably the original source of the confusion in identity.
- (3) WA Police electronic listing for his joining and leaving dates; Bentley, M., *Grandfather was a Policeman* (Hesperian Press, 1993), pp25, 40, 46; Bentley, M., Research Notes (Battye library Collection) *sub* John Sullivan.
- (4) Broomhall, F.H. *The Veterans* (Hesperian Press, 1989), B269.
- (5) Stonehouse, Thelma, 'A forlorn character', in Morling, L.A. *Family Reflections* (Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, 2004), pp132-137.
- (6) Barker, D.J. *Warders and Gaolers* (Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, 2000), p197.
- (7) Broomhall (1989), B270.

*Peter Conole  
Police Historian*

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## MT. ELIZA and THE OLD MEN'S HOME

The Old Men's Home (formerly 'Mt. Eliza Poorhouse for the Aged and Infirm' and

then the 'Emigrant's Home') was situated on the riverfront at the base of Mt. Eliza (Kings Park) in Mounts Bay Road, Perth almost opposite Mill Point (previously known as Point Belches).

In the 1850's the site had been built on as a convict depot with cottages for Pensioner Guards, Warders quarters and a hospital. At one time it had also been the base for the 14 Regiment of Foot. After transportation ceased, the Colonial Government took over the buildings at Mt. Eliza and it was adapted for use as an asylum for old and infirm male paupers.

It is more than possible that some of the early workers employed on the construction of the Home, in their own declining years, became pauper inmates.

It has been recorded there were some old residents who had served in the Crimea – the British Army campaign in which a large number of our Enrolled Pensioner Guards served. In a book published in 1999 by Ann Whytie, is a photo of Veterans of the Crimea and Boer Wars. The old man seated in the front centre is reputed **to be 100 years old**. Unfortunately no age is recorded, but there is a distinct possibility he had been one of 'our men'

In a Perth newspaper in August 1933 under the heading "The Oldest Voter Votes" is a photo of Edward Fox, aged 101, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1850's, recording his vote.

There are instances recorded in the State Library of ex Enrolled Pensioner Guards and convicts being granted outdoor relief while waiting for a vacancy at the Mt. Eliza Invalid Depot.

Life was tough for the inmates – idleness was not tolerated for those who were in any sense 'able'. Their daily tasks included cleaning, kitchen helpers, gardening and even attending their sick fellow inmates. Little compassion was shown to idlers and difficult inmates who were unceremoniously evicted, to live perhaps in a humpy in the bush, or spend their dying days in the back streets or in the trees along river banks.

Ex tradesmen, tailors, cobblers and other semi skilled workers were rewarded with an

extra ration of beer and tobacco. Those able to undertake some menial work were paid tuppence a day and became known as 'tuppenny orderlies'. Surgeons from the Colonial Surgeon's Department visited the Home on a regular basis.

As welcome relief from the extremely harsh primitive conditions under which the inmates lived, some respite for those able to walk across the road to the river offered the opportunity to catch fresh fish for their dinner. On the other hand drunkenness among inmates was not unknown due no doubt to the proximity across Mounts Bay Road of the Brewery.

As a treat on special occasions in the 1880's the Colonial Surgeon ordered a ration of wine as a treat. Christmas Dinner consisting of roast beef and plum pudding was 'on the house' (the Government).

By the late 1890's the number of paupers had increased to more than 250, a large percentage of the small population of Western Australia at that time.

Complaints were made about the Home and it's Master, leading to an official enquiry being held.

By 1904 an Act of Parliament was passed to change the use of a reserve at Freshwater Bay, Point Resolution to be set aside for the establishment of the "Old Men's Home, Claremont". Some cynics of the day held the view that a move from its visible presence in Mounts Bay Road to a more isolated position could be seen as 'out of sight, out of mind'. The road leading west towards Claremont was originally called Handman Street later Jutland Parade and it joined with Pensioner Avenue above Point Resolution. Pensioner Avenue is now known as Victoria Avenue.

Conditions were certainly more amenable, and inmates were treated with better meals and accommodation.

During World War 1, many of the old men were engaged to make sandbags for the Army. It became quite a contest between those fit enough to partake in the exercise, and the Home guaranteed the inmates would make 1000 sandbags for use at the front. A Crimean veteran declared he would make 40 bags in six hours – he attained his goal with 13 minutes to spare. That effort for the

War boosted moral among the old veterans. As a result of their resolve, more than 10,000 bags were completed. That number could have been surpassed except for the shortage of material. (Report in Western Mail)

Eventually the name 'Sunset Hospital' replaced **the old title and when** Superintendent Albert Rust retired in 1938 it was noted that more than 30,000 men had come and gone at the Old Men's Homes. That number included 12 centenarians.

Sunset Hospital was closed in 1995 with existing residents finally being found alternative accommodation.

The site is still in existence, fenced off pending decisions on its future.

**Did your Pensioner Guard ancestor spend his declining years at the original Old Men's Home at Mt. Eliza or the latterly closed Sunset Hospital, Nedlands? Death certificates would perhaps help answer the question.**

Our Group would be most interested to add to our growing information on 'our men' who served their country of birth in war and then spent their middle and old age in Western Australia.

Phone, email or write to the Editor.

*Jean McDonald  
Convenor*

References : State Records Office  
'Early Days' Journal of the Royal Historical Society Volume, 7, pt 8, 1976.  
Ibid Vol. 8, pt 5 1981.  
"Western Mail" 18 February 1916.  
A.E. Williams. 'Nedlands from Campsite to City' City of Nedlands, 1984.  
Ann Whyntie. 'The History of Sunset Hospital' Publ. by the Author. 1999.

# Henry Dyson Naylor

The West Australian, 23 January 1892, page 3 col 1.

## DEATH OF A BALACLAVA HERO

By the death of Henry Dyson Naylor, late of the 13<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons, which took place at Fremantle on Monday night, one more gap has been made in the fast diminishing list of the names of those heroes who rode in the terrible charge at Balaclava on 25<sup>th</sup> of October, 1854. Mr. Naylor, who at the time of his death held the rank of corporal in the Fremantle Infantry corps, was in his 60<sup>th</sup> year. He enlisted in the Army at the age of sixteen, and three years later he rode down that valley of death in the front line on the right of the "Six Hundred." Private Naylor's experiences of the memorable ride have not been often told by himself. He loved to think much, but seldom to speak on the subject. In one of his occasional communicative moods however, he would unbend a little more, perhaps from irritation at the increasing trouble of his wounds, than from any pleasure he took in recounting his share in that days work. "As we rode towards the Russian guns," he said, "Captain Nolan was immediately in front of me. The first shot fired hit him and killed him instantly. I shall never forget his cry as he fell. A minute afterwards my bridle reins were cut by a shot, and my horse tore away with me. I found myself next to Lord Cardigan, who said 'What are you doing here?' I replied, 'My reins are cut, Sir.' After the first onslaught my horse was shot under me and galloped nearly 100 yards before she fell. It might have been the same shell that struck me. My jaw and shoulder were broken, and I lay amongst the heap around me till I was helped up. Four or five of us hobbled away out of the fire." Once only during the slaughter in front of the Russian guns did Private Naylor feel in peril on his life in combat, and this was in a hand-to-hand sword contest with a Russian officer whom he finally cut down. The wounds received in the charge were so serious that Naylor had to be sent home, the most painful injury being that caused by a blow from a cannon rammer,

which struck him on the loins, and caused him pain until his death, which was due largely to the effects of the wounds. After obtaining his discharge from the Army in 1855, in which year he was married, he was engaged as second coachman by the Maharjah (sic) Dhulcep Singh, who was then in England receiving his education under Sir John Logan. Naylor came to Western Australia in 1862 by the ship *Norwood* in charge of prisoners, and was for some years employed as night warder at the Fremantle Prison. While there he was unfortunate enough to add to his wounds by having his hand shattered through the accidental discharge of a Winchester rifle. The deceased took a keen interest in the fate of his comrades in the charge of Balaclava, and in a book published by "the Balaclava Commemoration Society" he has made touching memoranda as one by one, they have died in various parts of the world. The Society holds its anniversary of the Charge of Balaclava still, and at each a commemorative song is given by the few, who are rapidly becoming fewer. In this song the words of the verse was marked by the deceased: -

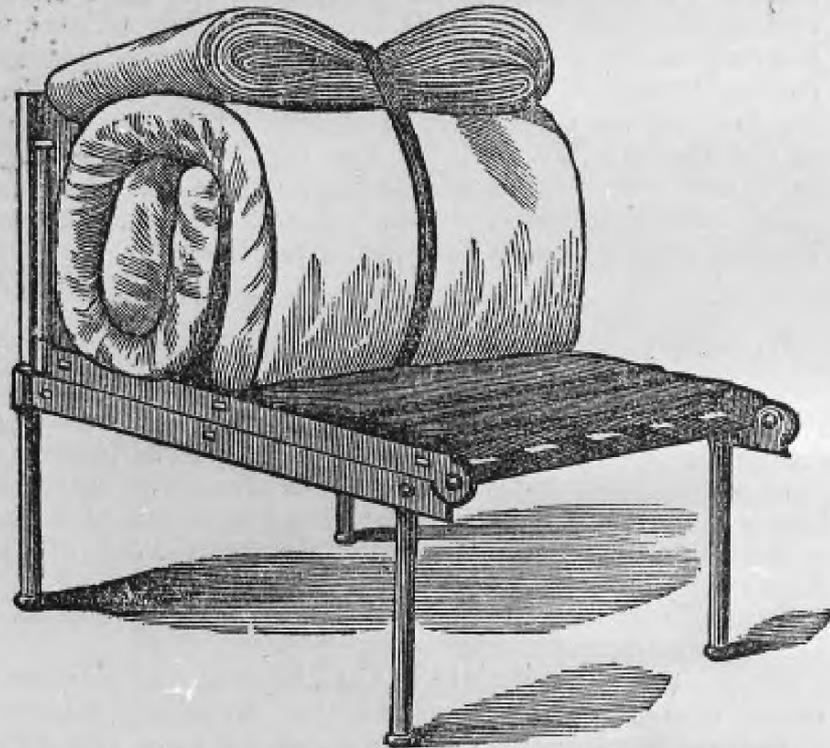
*"Then Heaven grant that man, high hearted,  
May stand up for Britain's sons;  
And the whole world shall remember  
Those who charged the Russian guns;  
Death shall yet overtake our footsteps,  
Then, when this rough life shall cease,  
May none miss a joyful answer  
To the Call where all is peace."*

To-day the remains of the deceased soldier will be honoured by a military funeral. The Fremantle Artillery and Infantry Corps will parade in full dress at 3.30 p.m., and will march behind the coffin, which will be borne on a gun carriage to the cemetery. A firing party from the infantry will perform the last military rites over the grave.

Jeanette Lee

His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief desires that the following directions regarding the mode of folding soldiers' bedding be substituted for those contained in paragraph 8, page 246, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army:—

Soldiers  
Bedding

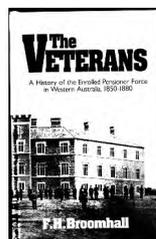


The palliasse is to be rolled up in a circular form, and the blankets and sheets neatly folded up and laid on the top, the whole to be bound round the centre by a strap; when thus rolled up, the bedding is to be placed about two inches from the head of the bedstead, which is to be doubled back; the rug is to be placed on the extreme end of the bedstead; so as to admit of soldiers sitting thereon during the day time.

Department of national Defence, Canada  
Thanks to Jeanette Lee for this article

## EPG Reference

The standard reference on the Enrolled Pensioner Guard is available from the EPG Special Interest Group



Price \$45.00 plus postage

This book by F. H. Broomhall is a must for all who are interested in the history of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australian between 1850 –1880.

**2007 - 2008  
GENERAL MEETINGS  
1:00pm- Unit 4 WAGS**

**OCTOBER**            Saturday 20<sup>th</sup>  
**FEBRUARY**        Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup>  
**APRIL**              Saturday 19<sup>th</sup>  
*Annual General Meeting*

**OCTOBER MEETING  
Saturday 20 October**

1.00pm in Unit 4, May St, Bayswater.

Come and listen to:

**Graeme Sisson**

from the Police History Society

Enrolled Pensioner Guard SIG  
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Bayswater WA 6053



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