



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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July 2001 Vol 2 No 3

Convenor's Report.

We have passed our first milestone and wish to acknowledge the support we have had from many sources within and outside WAGS. The First Annual Report is contained in the newsletter. At the Annual General Meeting on 21st April, the following Offices for the coming year were confirmed.

Convenor:	Lawrence Doran	(08) 9478 2962
Treasurer:	Lawrence Doran	
Deputy Convenor:	Vacant	
Secretary:	Vacant:	
Minutes Secretary:	Peggy Whitewood	
Membership/Register	Phillippa Ward	(08) 9276 7305
Newsletter Editor	Phillippa Ward	for review Meeting 28 th July
Committee	Daphne Byrne Terry Carroll Jeanette Lee Jean McDonald	Margaret Hickey Phillippa Ward
Member Research	Daphne Byrne	Apply through Convenor. This position for those outside the metropolitan area.

Nominations for the vacant positions encouraged.

Claremont Celebration of the Enrolled Pensioner Force on 1st June

Despite the inclement weather (over which we had no control), the hardy descendants of our courageous old soldiers had a great day. The ladies who catered for us fed us in a manner unfamiliar to our ancestors. We thank Peggy Whitewood for her organisation and finesse.

Professor Geoffrey Bolton gave a short talk about where the Guards stood in society in their day, and a general introduction to researching your ancestors. Derrick Prall donated a limited edition copy of his manuscript "The Great Experiment" (*more about this in a later issue*). A contingent of the Volunteer Rifle Brigade, 4 men from the unit, gave a demonstration and history lesson about the Military in this Colony in the 1850-1880 period. This demonstration was dedicated to Ann Denby, who was the second wife of William Gaunt, a Private in the 31st Regiment who arrived in the Minden in 1851

MEETING TIMES	Saturday 28 th July	12noon Unit 4 WAGS
	Saturday 3 rd Nov.	12noon Unit4 WAGS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE E.P.G. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

27th January 2000 Our first meeting, held to gauge interest in forming the above special interest group, and to gather support from WAGS members to make an application to form the group under the WAGS umbrella. We identified our SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP from the following passage from F.H.Broomhall's book 'The Veterans'.

'The Enrolled Pensioner Force consisted of soldiers who came out (to Western Australia) as guards on the convict ships, which between 1850 and 1868, transported almost 10,000 prisoners from the gaols of the United Kingdom to this Colony; many remained as settlers after their military duties were finished. They were soldiers who had served the previous 20 years in Britain's many wars, and who on discharge from the army, were awarded pensions for long service and good conduct, for wounds or for meritorious service.'

The name for the Special Interest Group was chosen by members at the meeting to encompass those men who came out after the end of Transportation and the disbandment of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in 1880, the unit now being 'The Enrolled Guard.'

The meeting decided that the Pensioner Barracks was to be used as the symbol on our newsletter.

15th April 2000 First Official Meeting of the EPG Special Interest Group.

Aims of the group:-

- To develop a register of Research Interests – the names of the Guards cross referenced with those researching.
- To encourage and enable those with common research interests to share information.
- To build a RESOURCE FILE as an aid to members' research.
- To hold Quarterly meetings .
- To find speakers relevant to our research
- To provide opportunities for social interaction.
- To add to the information in 'The Veterans' by F.H.Broomhall and create a file of Guards' profiles for perpetuity
- To provide a quarterly newsletter which addresses members' interests.

The above aims are being met, and work is continuing on building our knowledge and resources. An evaluation of information supplied by those registering with us has helped us identify the areas where most are seeking information, and we continue to address them. The priorities are Shipping and arrival dates, Regiments, the families' lives in WA , Military Records, and overwhelmingly the need to trace their Guard and wife back to their origins.

To the above list we can add that we have a group of members engaged in research for the group, and that information is being collated for the benefit of researchers, as is the information being sent in to us by the many doing their personal research.

- WAGS membership is now a requirement to attend meetings held on the premises. We have been given a great deal of consideration and help by the WAGS management in establishing this group, which included an extension of time for members of our group to attend meetings prior to applying for membership.
- Newsletter subscription is available to researchers who are not members of WAGS.
- We encourage anyone who is researching an Enrolled Pensioner Guard to Register their Research Interest with us. This will enable us to have a fuller picture of the men and families who came to WA. This can be done by contacting Phillippa on 9276 7305 / email: alphiward@bigpond.com
- BADGES exclusive to direct descendants of the Enrolled Pensioner Force are available whether or not you are a member of WAGS, providing you can prove your lineage. This application form which doubles as a Register Form can be sent by applying to Lawrence Doran 9478 2962, or enquiring through the Western Australian Genealogical Society.

21st April 2001 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Lawrence Doran who had been the Convenor and Treasurer for the first year produced an Income and Expenditure Statement. Year ending 31.3.2001

	CREDITS	DEBITS	BALANCE
NEWSLETTER SUBS	\$1,295.00		
DONATIONS	\$ 348.60		
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
POSTAGE		\$ 489.45	
REFRESHMENTS		\$ 64.50	
ADVERTISING VIC.		\$ 132.20	
STATIONARY		\$ 53.50	
RESEARCH PHOTOCOPYING		\$ 127.20	
REPLACEMENT INK CART.		\$ 44.52	
<u>BOOK PURCHASES</u>			
DAN JOO		\$ 55.00	
BASSENDAN HISTORY OF		\$ 19.95	
REIMBURSEMENTS		\$ 10.00	
TOTAL CREDITS	\$1,643.60		
TOTAL DEBITS		\$ 996.32	
BALANCE TOTAL			\$ 647.28

WAR OFFICE EMBARKATION RETURNS

Ramilles --Enrolled Pensioners

15th April 1854 --Tilbury Fort

2 Serj.
2 Corps.
26 Privates
22 Women

29 Stands of Arms
30 Sets of Accoutrements
30 Sets of Clothing
1800 Rounds of Ammunition

Submitted by Sue Baddeley U.K.

York and Kairey's Cottage. On a recent visit to York I 'discovered' Kairey's Cottage. This was the home of Enrolled Pensioner Guard John Kairey who was a Private in the 84th Regt. aged 43, and came to the Colony in 1851 on the Minden with his wife Catherine also aged 43 and daughter Mary Ann aged 8. The husband and wife were both on the 1859 Census of York. Lot 11 was granted to John Kairey. The current address of this cottage is '16 Newcastle Street, York' and it is run as a B&B by the current owners (not descendants), Faye Annikan and her husband. The email address: dalfades@vianet.net.au if you are interested in staying in this delightful 2 roomed, shingle roofed cottage. By visiting the Wesite, you can 'walk through' the rooms. The owners would be very interested in any information you might have on previous owners, The 'Wedgewood family's stay has been well documented.

Website: <http://www.yorkwa.com.au/KaireyCottage/index.htm>

Ed.

NAME	FIRST NAME/S	REGIMENT	SHIP	EPG/PENS/WARDER
Healy	Patrick		Clyde	EPG
Henderson	Richard		Vimiera	EPG
Herbert	Henry		Scindian	EPG
Holgate	Robert		Runnymede 2	EPG
Hollywell	Robert		William Hammond	EPG
Hubble	John		Scindian	EPG
Hubble	William		Scindian	EPG
Hughes	Thomas		Corona	EPG
Janes	Robert	RM	Hougoumont	EPG
Jennings	Daniel		Adelaide	EPG
Johnston	William			
Jones	William		Belgravia	EPG
Joslin	David		Hougoumont	EPG
Kain	Bernard		Adelaide	EPG
Kelly	Thomas		Lincelles	EPG
Kennedy	Michael		Clara 2	EPG
Killgallon	Michael		Racehorse	EPG
Kirwan	John		Scindian	EPG
Latham	John		Phoebe Dunbar	EPG
Leighton	John		Runnymede 2	EPG
Lillis	Stephen		York	EPG
Litton	John		Belgravia	EPG
Mack	Michael		Corona	EPG
Mansbridge	William		Scindian	EPG
Martin	Daniel		Phoebe Dunbar	EPG
Martin	James		Sea Park	EPG
McCarthy	Timothy		Lord Raglan	EPG
McCormack	Timothy		Lord Raglan	EPG
McCreery	Thomas		Runnymede	EPG
McDonald	William	50th	Merchantman 1	EPG
McGinniss	Patrick		Edwin Fox	EPG
McGlade	Peter		<i>Runnymede 1</i>	Pensioner
McGlynn	Thomas		Phoebe Dunbar	EPG
McGovern	Patrick		Belgravia	EPG
McGuire	Edward			
McIntyre	Daniel		Mermaid	EPG
McKay	John	26th	Phoebe Dunbar	EPG
McKay	John	96th	Merchantman 1	EPG
McLoughlin	Thomas		Hougoumont	EPG
McMeekhum	Alexander		Lord Dalhousie	EPG
McMullen	Thomas		Scindian	EPG
McNamara	James	84th	Sea Park	EPG
McNamara	John		Vimiera	EPG
McQuade	Peter		Robert Small	EPG
Meade	Thomas		Norwood 1	EPG
Mealia	Michael		York	EPG
Meekhums	James		Racehorse	EPG
Mellows	Joseph		Belgravia	EPG
Minorgan	Thomas		Naval Brigade	EPG
Munday	William		Palmeaton	EPG
Naylor	Henry		Norwood	EPG
Nicholls	John		<i>Runnymede 1</i>	Pensioner
Nicholls	John		Lincelle	EPG
Noonan	William		William Jardine	EPG
Norrish			Pyrenees	EPG
O'Byrne	James		William Jardine	EPG

SUBMITTED BY SUE BADDELEY (UK)
Selected details from her Enrolled Pensioner database

MARJORY'S STORY

Life as the wife of a soldier in the 19th Century involved a little more than being the homemaker in Army Barracks, caring for the babies which arrived at regular intervals, meeting the other Army wives to swap recipes and home remedies for sick children. Often it also involved travelling with her soldier husband to Army posts in exotic foreign lands where conditions were anything but temperate, in temperature or culture.

Marjory's story began in 1837 when she married WILLIAM FINLAY of the 97th Regiment (Earl of Ulsters). For ten years she accompanied him during his service overseas, including Ceylon, Corfu, Malta and other military postings. In 1847 they returned to England where Marjory looked forward to being closer to her family and the green fields of England.

Not for long however, as William Finlay was accepted as an Enrolled Pensioner to guard the convicts being transported to Western Australia. They sailed on the "Scindian", the first convict ship to arrive in Fremantle in 1850. Their 3 children William, aged 10, Mary 6, and John 4, accompanied them. Conditions were far worse than expected as the Colony was not really prepared for their arrival.

It was sometime before Marjory could finally settle onto their own piece of land at Freshwater Bay. With 8 children now in the family her hopes were high for a stable future in a pleasant environment. Her joy was shortlived however because her husband was not born nor raised as a farmer or worker and he had difficulty in making the property productive. He was not alone in that problem, because some of the other Freshwater Bay Pensioners were similarly faced with the problem of transport for produce and distance from the main centres.

It did seem as though Finlay was 'making a go of it' having already been in the Colony for 10 years, but that was not to be. Not long after Marjory's latest baby Anne died in 1860, Finlay deserted his family and left the Colony, lured no doubt by the news of the goldfields springing up in the Eastern Colonies.

Marjory was devastated and at her wits end – no pension, no Government assistance, no income of her own, no family support system and seven mouths to feed. Another marriage was an option facing many women in the same situation when they knew that was one way of survival. It is possible Marjory was advised of an example where a husband could be presumed to be dead if he had travelled over the sea. As there was no other form of travel apart from the sea to other Colonies, and as no word was received about Finlay's whereabouts, Marjory was quite entitled to presume she was now a widow, her husband having died at sea.

Marjory was fortunate in being offered marriage by Robert Simpson, a leather worker, and she was pleased to accept, the wedding taking place in 1861. Life seemed to have finally settled into some sort of normality for Marjory and her family increased with the birth of two more children, Robert and Alice Simpson. Her new husband had reasonably steady work and Marjory's own children were growing up and leaving home to find their own way in the world. One of her daughters had married and moved to South Australia.

In 1877 Marjory and Robert Simpson and three children left Albany on the 'Emily Smith' for Adelaide. Marjory was by now quite used to sea travel, having been on many voyages, first as the wife of a serving soldier and then as one of the first families of Pensioner Guards to arrive in Western Australdia, but this was to be a trip for Marjory's own pleasure to visit her daughter.

That voyage in 1877 was to be Marjory's last voyage.

The 'Emily Smith' sailed into a fierce storm as it neared South Australia and during a wild night the ship came to grief on the rugged North West corner of Kangaroo Island. There were only three survivors, all members of the crew. Marjory, Robert and their three children all perished.

It is ironic that some 25 years after William Finlay had presumably died and his wife remarried and 8 years after Marjory herself had perished at sea, Finlay again turned up in Western Australia.

Finlay alive and well while the one who had travelled the hard road with him through 23 years of survival in a soldier's world, Marjory was the one who was to die in such tragic circumstances.

Marjory's reward could be seen in the growth and success of her children who were left. Their recorded part in the development of the young Colony is testament to the valuable and lasting groundwork laid by their mother, Marjory.

Ailsa Dunne,
Great granddaughter of Marjory Finlay.

WHAT ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

SUBMITTED BY JEAN McDONALD

Records in the Supreme Court of Western Australia provide a source for cases involving children either as witnesses or defendants. In "Childhood and Society in Western Australia" edited by Penelope Hetherington 1988, Phyllis Garrick has written an article titled "Children of the poor and industrious classes in Western Australia 1829-1880." In that article Garrick comments that those children who did appear in Court Records had fathers who were of the industrious classes such as shopkeepers, tradesmen, constables and **ENROLLED PENSIONERS**. It seemed the children of the privileged class were spared from having to appear in court.

Most children of the industrious class were involved in helping in the running of the household, be it farm, dairy, shop or trade or in the caring of the younger members of the family. This left little time for personal pleasure, although Garrick found that children of constables and **ENROLLED PENSIONERS** appeared to have had more leisure time than children working in a family business.

The children of those **ENROLLED PENSIONERS** whose wives sometimes from pure desperation turned to 'working the game' to survive were often neglected and dirty with little chance of education or encouragement to rise above their situation. In some cases the children of the women who worked in the established 'houses of ill repute' lived in the house with their mother (sometimes **EPG** widows) and were subjected to scenes not ever observed by the children of the privileged. It is even sadder to realize that girls in their teens were inducted into the 'game'.

There were cases of **ENROLLED PENSIONERS** leaving their family after becoming disillusioned with life in the new colony. **ANDREW GORMAN** is recorded as having left his wife and children to fend for themselves. Fortunately he was traced to New South Wales and his pension was cut to provide support for his family.

We know of **NORA FITZGERALD**'s children who were sent to the workhouse when Nora was under extreme stress due to her husband's terminal illness. Her five children were frightened and intimidated by her actions and when the authorities had grave doubts about her sanity and committed her to the Lunatic Asylum, her children were left without parents in a city where children of the under class were of little account. Society at the time did not always consider the **ENROLLED PENSIONERS** to be of a much higher class than the convicts they were employed to guard. No record of the children of Nora Fitzgerald has as yet been found.

HENRY WAREHAM of the 1st B.E. Reg. of Bombay Fusiliers was an **ENROLLED PENSIONER** who married the widow of another **ENROLLED PENSIONER**. It was not his children who suffered but his grandsons who were abandoned by their mother, the daughter of the **ENROLLED PENSIONER**. She left two boys aged about 8 and 10 at an orphanage. They were a little more fortunate than children of earliest **PENSIONERS** like the Fitzgerald children, because there was an official Orphanage in their time giving them a chance to survive and not live off the streets. Wareham's grandsons fate is known as the records show their father removed them from the Orphanage and continued to care for them.

The case of **MARY MCGEE** is a sad example of how children seemed to be merely chattels to be left to their own devices when the adults abrogated their parental duty. Mary was the daughter of **JAMES MCGEE (Joseph?) ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD** who arrived on the 'Clara' in 1864. At 11 years of age she was sent out to work as a servant girl in Fremantle, her father leaving for work in Pinjarra. Her employer had no further use for her and sent her on to work as a 'nurse girl' to the Police Constable's home. Constable Simmons complained he could do nothing with her and took her to the Magistrate's house in Fremantle. The Constable reported Mary had left the baby and other children in her care and run away. He described Mary as sulky and obstinate.

Mary, no more than a child herself, was removed to the Poor House while legal arguments ensued over the power of the Court to compel her father to remove his child and pay for the cost of her maintenance—one shilling per day.

PENSIONER MCGEE'S refusal brought forward more legal argument to the effect that under the Local Ordinance G Vic No.2, because the child was over ten years of age and not 'poor and destitute and not able to work' the law could not compel **MCGEE** to support his child. She was considered to be able bodied and capable of working but was 'idle and perhaps vicious'.

We are left wondering about little Mary's fate after the Colonial Secretary asked for some effort to be made to find her employment in private service, and for the Officer Commanding Troops to

PERTH POOR HOUSE REGULATIONS

Duties of Paupers.

All Paupers are to be employed from 9a.m. to noon; return to work at 1o'clock, and continue at their work until 5 p.m. They will be employed under the direction of the orderly, and all who are able to work are to be kept occupied during working hours.

The Paupers are to be orderly and submissive in their behaviour, and to comply with every regulation of the Poor House.

Hours for meals: Diet, etc.

Breakfast to be at 7.30 a.m., Dinner at noon, and Supper at 5.30o'clock, p.m: half an hour for Breakfast and Tea, and one hour for Dinner Should any Pauper have complaint, it will be his duty respectfully to state the same to the Immigration Agent.

Diet

The diet, as far as practicable, to be in conformity to the subjoined Scale, as to the species and quantity of food.

ADULTS-MALE

Bread	18oz	daily		(Tea 1 pint
Meat	10oz	daily	<i>Breakfast.</i>	(Bread 9 oz
Potatoes	12oz	"		
Rice	1 1/2oz	"		(Meat 10 oz
Tea	1/8oz	"	<i>Dinner</i>	(Potatoes 12oz
Sugar	1 1/2	"		(Soup 1 pint
Milk	4oz	"		(Tea 1 pint
Salt	6oz	weekly	<i>Supper</i>	(Bread 9oz
Soap	6oz	"		

ADULTS-FEMALE

Adult Female rations were 2oz less daily than Males for bread and meat, 8oz potatoes, no rice, tea 1/4 oz, same sugar, 1/4 oz salt daily, and same quantity of soap. **NO MILK.**

CHILDREN

Children aged 6-10 Bread 10 oz, Meat 6 oz, Potatoes 8oz, Sugar 1 1/2 Oz, Salt 1/4oz, Milk 1/2 Pint (all daily), and Soap 4 oz weekly.

Children 2-6 Bread 8 oz, Meat 4oz, Potatoes 6oz, Sugar 1 1/2 oz, Milk 1/2 pint (all daily), Soap 4 oz weekly

GENERAL RULES.

SWEARING, indecent conversation, and gambling of every description is strictly prohibited.

PAUPERS willfully transgressing any of the Regulations of the Poor House render themselves liable to be dismissed forthwith.

NO VISITORS will be allowed access to the inmates without the consent of the Immigration Agent or Matron

MINISTERS of Religion may be allowed to visit paupers daily

PAUPERS admitted into the Poor House are to be taken on arrival to the bath-room, and made clean with soap and water, The hair to be cut, if necessary. They are then to be supplied with Regulation Clothing.

A TICKET, with name, date of reception, religion, and cause of admission of each pauper, is to be hung at the foot of each bed.

No Pauper to be allowed outside the Poor House without the consent of the Immigration Agent, Orderly, or, if in the Female Poor House, of the Matron.

A copy of the above Rules and Regulations shall be placed in a conspicuous part of each ward, for the information of the inmates.

By order Roger Tuckfd.. Goldsworthy, COLONIAL SECRETARY Perth, August 28th, 1877

CSR Vol 871 Folio166 SR Office

were all reasons that the decision was made to close the Depot. Nine convicts were living in the Depot at the time. The remaining Pensioner Guards were offered allotments on the Greenough Flats, and on Jan 3rd 1857, Les Trois Ami sailed to Port Gregory to transfer the convicts and remaining Pensioner soldiers, guards and their families to Champion Bay.

Cemetery at Lynton

Situated near the Depot ruins, three graves are the only reminder that this was the cemetery for the townsite. The reported deaths at Lynton and Port Gregory were:

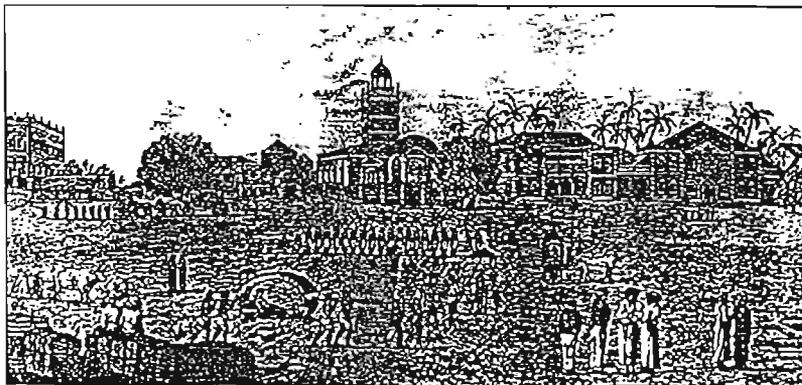
- | | |
|------|--|
| 1854 | Reported at the Depot; J.Hayes; M. Reddin, Pensioner Guard
At. Port Gregory; J.J. Butcher, T.L. |
| 1854 | J. Henshaw, 11 months, and |
| 1855 | Mary Jane, children of Sp. R. Henshaw, Pensioner Guard, who erected a
tombstone in their memory. |
| 1855 | W. Drake, son of the Pilot at Port Gregory, died of convulsions and buried in the
sandhills |
| 1856 | Farrell Cornelly; Pensioner Guard, at Lynton |
| 1857 | Samuel Doran (Dornan?), infant son of Frances and James, buried at Lynton
Frances Doran (Dornan?), died after childbirth, wife of James Doran,
Pensioner Guard |
| | J. Duffy, C.P. drowned at Port Gregory |
| | G. Brown, Whaler, drowned at Port Gregory |
| 1861 | Headstone "Sacred Memory of (SARA?SAM), could be the daughter of
Henry Sanford, or son of James Doran. |

Lynton Heritage Site Restoration In 1992, the Lynton Heritage Site, consisting of Sanford's Homestead, The Convict Hiring Depot and land adjoining the sites, were vested in the Northampton Shire Council by R.W. and S.F. Simkin. The site had previously been classified by the National Trust of Australia and so the Northampton Historical Society began a Restoration Project.

Much of this article is derived from information provided by the Northampton Historical Society in the brochure prepared and written by S. Simkin, for the Society, the proceeds of sales going towards the restoration of the Lynton Historic Site.

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY

The Honorable East India Company (HEIC) controlled British interests in India from the 17th century up until 1858. It maintained its own army, whose records are largely held by the British Library, Oriental and India Office Collections, 96 Euston Rd. London NW1 2DB. The National Army Museum, Hospital Bridge Rd. London SW3 4LT. holds Hodson's card index to Indian Army officers. Both the Public Record Office and the Society of Genealogists hold further published material which may be of use.



A view of Bombay Green in 1767, showing the East India Company's private troops on drilling exercises

PORT GREGORY

The first record of Port Gregory came from Commander D. Dring in 1841, of H. M. Colonial Schooner 'Champion', who had been sent to the area to map the mouth of the Hutt River, previously discovered by George Grey. The commander made for the River entrance but found it impossible to enter, due to surf and shallow sand banks, so sailed North and found safe anchorage behind a reef, thus being the first colonial ship to enter Port Gregory. In 1847 surveyors J.S. Roe, Dr Von Sommer, F.T. Gregory, C. Sholl and Mr. Simpson explored the area as the possible site for a harbour for the Geraldine Mine, to the north on the Murchison River. It was reported that on June 13th, 1847, the party explored the upper branches of the Hutt River, circled the Hutt Lagoon and noted good quality agricultural and pastoral land. Lieutenant Helpman, in December 1849, made further examination of the boat harbour to be used by the Mining Company to export the lead ore. Salt was also sent to Fremantle. The shipping of salt from the lagoon continued well into the 1930's

F. H. Broomhall's account of the transfer of **Enrolled Pensioners** to Port Gregory states the detachment as embarking on the coaster "William Pope" on the 26th April 1853. The detachment consisted of **Corporal (later Sergeant) Reddin (61st Regt)**, and three men, three wives, and three children. This was followed three months later to eight men.

The usual land grants were made to the Pensioners and by 31st December 1853, nine three acre blocks had been allocated to the following:

M. Reddin,	J. Buckley,	J. Connolly,	J. Hayes,	J. Foran,	J. Brown,
J. Ward,	J. Gallagher,	R. Gladstone.			

Sergeant Reddin was accidentally shot by a Corporal of the Royal Sappers and Miners on Monday 27th June 1853. Whether a result of the wounding it is not known, but many months later on 6th July 1854, aged 44, **Michael Reddin** died.

The men were located in tents over a large salt lake or estuary in a situation not conducive to good health, and it remained a sore point with the Pensioners that the delay in erecting housing was contrary to the promises made as an inducement to serve in this outpost. The accommodation provided for the Sappers and Miners at Port Gregory stirred Bruce to protest to the Governor that the Pensioners should be due equal consideration. They were still in the same situation in December of 1854, and Bruce on visiting them, took action and moved the Pensioner Village to Lynton townsite. However, their accommodation did not improve, and in late 1855 they were still living in tents, which prompted Bruce in 1856 to write to the Governor urging him to improve conditions or withdraw the families. They were exposed to the extremes of climate.

Late January 1858 the detachment was transferred in the *Le Trois Amis* to Champion Bay for eventual movement to the Greenough district.

Lynton was named after Henry Sanford's home in Lynton near Devon, England. He had arrived in the Colony in November 1851, was posted to Toodyay in 1852 after being appointed Assistant Superintendent of Convicts by the Colonial Government, and built roads, bridges, churches, jails and dwellings in that district.

He arrived in Port Gregory in 1853 ready to settle on the land, with intentions to farm and 'open an export' (the lead from the Geraldine Mine).

Convict Hiring Depot

The actual date that the Convict Hiring Depot began is not definite, but a report to the Comptroller General of Convicts for the half year 1853, lists the Depot, 'Port Hiring Station nil, only just started Sixty men'.

On May 22nd 1853, a party of 60 men accompanied by Sergeant Reddin, a Pensioner Guard, were transported to Port Gregory on the 'Leander'. The men and gear were taken ashore in small boats, Bullockies had broken a rough track six miles down to the bend in the Hutt River where a townsite was to be set out. They lived in tents and set to work to quarry limestone from the surrounding hills to build the depot. As there was a shortage of timber and roofing materials, rush thatching was used to make the buildings habitable.

On April 28th, 1854, eight buildings were reported completed. Still to be built were the depot out-houses, hospital and lock-up. In 1855, the walls of the prison were completed and all were reported finished by June 10th 1856. Due to much sickness and scurvy, because of the lack of fresh vegetables, Governor Kennedy sent the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Comptroller General and the Principal Medical Officer on a tour of inspection to the district. Costs of food, transport and shortage of water

EAST PERTH CEMETERIES

Enrolled Pensioner Guards/ Warders, and or their Families Listed in the East Perth Cemeteries

Researched by Daphne Byrne

EPC Number	Religion	Name and Identifying Details	Birth/Death	Age
27-271	Presb.	BATLEY Richard Comments: Member of H.M.26 th Regt In Numerical Index (P23) has D: 06.10.1887 <i>'Broomhall' says 86th Regiment</i>	D: 06.10.1897	66
41-529	Anglican	BENSON Michael Comments: From County Mede, Ireland *M: to Mary Finlay , daughter of William and Marjorie Finlay (he an EPG). *Perth Gaoler 1867-1874. Transferred to Fremantle Gaol 1875. Civil Pensioner. *His son, Michael James M; Mary Ann Sarah McCaffry, Daughter of Bernard McCaffrey EPG		
	Anglican	BENTLEY John Comments: Enrolled Pensioner. Died Perth- Disease of lung. Reg. No:Perth 4898/1871. Great grandfather of Nell Chapman. Reference : Chapman <i>East Perth Cemetery: Addendum No 3. Supplementary. Date 1984-1986. Supplied by Interested Persons. (Letters, phone calls, discussions).Page 329</i>	D: 05.03.1871	49
8-42	Independent Church	BRITAIN Robert Comments: B: Renfrew Scotland. Late of H.M.83 rd Regt <i>In 'Broomhalls' as Britton Robert</i>	B: 25.12.1821 D: 12.02.1872	51y 2m
28-272	Anglican	BRUCE Jane Mary (Nee) Buried as Galbraith Comments: Daughter of Lieut. Col. Bruce; wife of Dr. Galbraith, Staff Surgeon.	D: 09.12.1854	20y9m
30-313	Anglican	BRUCE Lieut Col. John Comments: Late of H.M. 16 th & 17 th Foot Regts. Commandant, W.A. 20yrs. Staff Officer Pensioners	D: 05.11.1870	62
46-608	Anglican	CADDEN Sergeant John Comments: Late of 27 th Foot Regt.	D: 27.05.1889	60

EPC Number	Religion	Name and Identifying Details	Birth/Death	Age
27-217	Roman Catholic	CARR William CARR Sarah Comments: Wife of above. In Guilfoyle tomh – with daughter Mary Ann and grandchildren.	D: 14.07.1893 D: 01.04.1870	73 42
26-213	Roman Catholic	CLAFFEY Patrick Comments: Pensioner Guard; 65 th Regt. CLAFFEY Jane Comments: Wife of Patrick Claffey CLAFFEY Thomas Comments: Son of above. CLAFFEY Jane Comments: Daughter of above CLAFFEY James Henry Comments: Son of Patrick Claffey <i>'Broomhall': has Claffey, Patrick: Admin. Died 31 March 1882</i>	D: 12.03.1882 D: 24.10.1894 D: 17.07.1884 B: 10.06.1868 D: 25.08.1887 D: 28.08.1901	73 60 19 19 45
34-381	Roman Catholic	CLINTON Serg't George CLINTON Annie Comments: Wife of above. CLINTON Alfred <i>'Broomhalls' has Clinton James.</i>	D: 09.08.1874 D: 02.07.1903 D: 17.08.1876	56 75 15
38-468	Roman Catholic	COSTELLO William Jnr. Comments: Son of William E.P.G	D: 31.03.1888	34
35-468	Anglican	CRAMPTON Robert Henry Major Comments: Army Commandant W.A. Col of Volunteers CRAMPTON Catherine Sophia Comments: (Nep Middlemore). Youngest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Middlemore. Wife of above. CRAMPTON Three unnamed infants. <i>Footstone: RH 1871' CSC 1867 no bio-data.</i>	D: 15.08.1871 D: 20.05.1867	44 31
44-575	Anglican	DARLEY John DARLEY Harriet Comments: Wife of above	D: 26.09.1885 D: 16.07.1885	67 52
29-281	Roman Catholic	FALLON James Serg't FALLON John Comments: Eldest son of above FALLON Mary Jane. Comments: Eldest daughter. FALLON Louisa Comments: Fourth Daughter. FALLON Malvina Comments: Youngest daughter FALLON Catherine Theresa Comments: Wife of James Fallon..	D: 12.10.1873 D: 23.12.1872 D: 04.02.1872 D: 25.04.1881 D: 10.10.1882 D: 24.12.1897	71 23 21 20 19 NR.

