

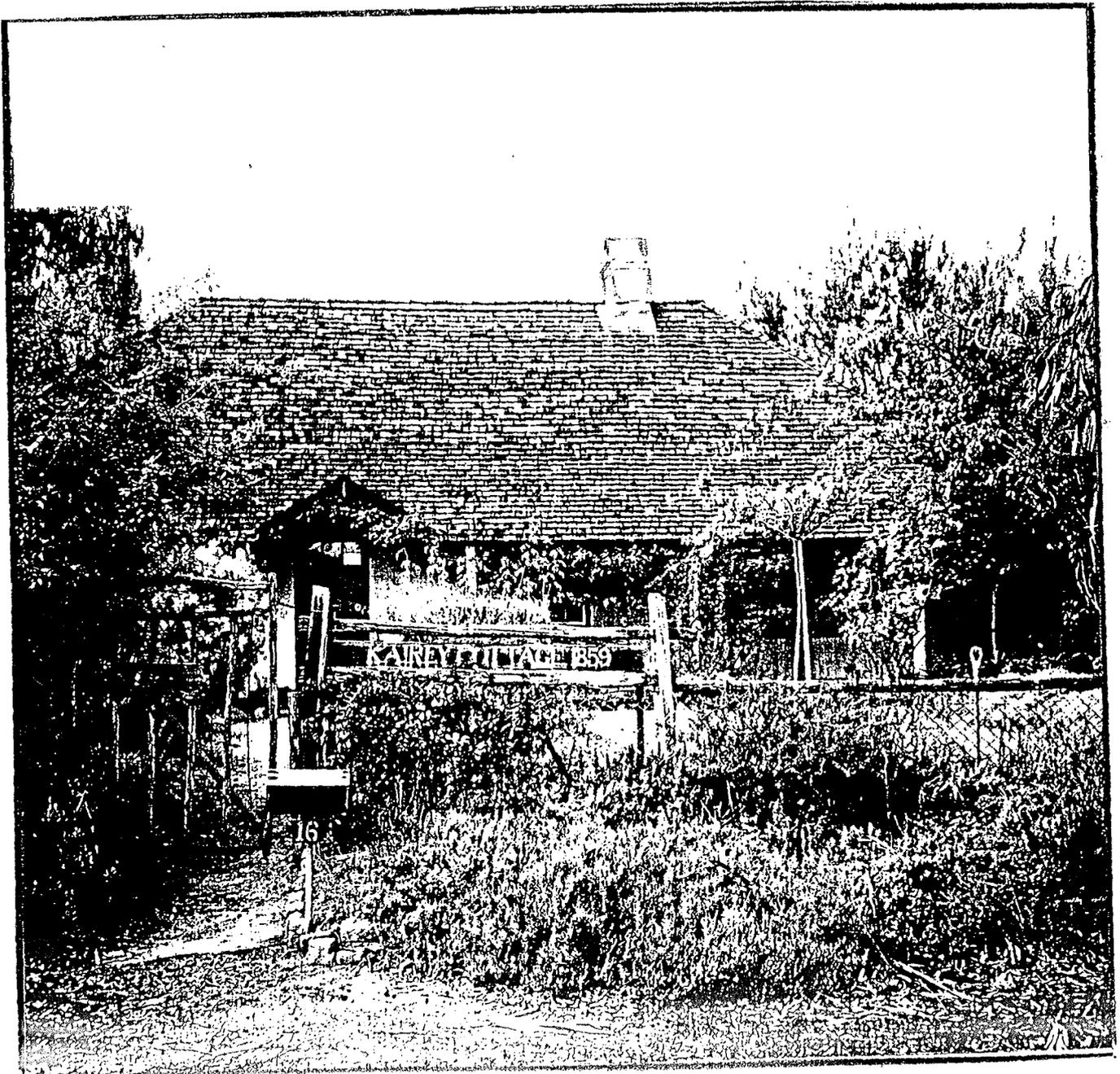


ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS
a Special Interest Group of the
Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc.
Unit 6/48 May St,
Bayswater 6053

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THE SEASON'S GREETINGS TO ALL



A PENSIONER'S COTTAGE IN YORK

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 need to walk around to the back of the building for entry.

MEETING DATES FOR 2002

Saturday	2nd February	Noon – 3pm	
Saturday	27th April	Noon – 3pm	Annual General Meeting.
Saturday	27th July	Noon – 3pm	
Saturday	26th October	Noon – 3pm	

OFFICE BEARERS

Convenor	Lawrence Doran	Phone 9478 2962 / or message WAGS
Deputy Convenor	Terry Carroll	email carroll@tik.com.au
Minutes Secretary	Peggy Whitewood	
Researcher	Daphne Byrne	
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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Daphne Byrne
Terry Carroll
Lawrence Doran
Margaret Hickey
Jeanette Lee
Jean McDonald
Peggy Whitewood
Phillippa Ward

DATES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS for 2002

Thursday	7th March	noon	Unit 1	WAGS
Thursday	6 th June	noon	Unit 1	WAGS
Thursday	5 th Sept.	noon	Unit 1	WAGS
Thursday	5 th Dec.	noon	Unit 1	WAGS

Christmas

The Festive season is almost with us. Let us reflect on times past. Most snippets are from the 'Early Days', the Journal of the Historical Society of Western Australia, and 'The People of Perth' by Tom Stannage.

The children.

Christmas was a festival, which children looked forward to. From the 1850's the stationer and printer, Arthur Shenton, advertised Christmas presents for children and adults. In 1864 the Perth Gazette carried its first Christmas supplement, which contained articles and stories of interest to children, and on 29th December 1871 the same journal printed an editorial on the meaning of the festival. Christmas cards were for sale in the 1870's. Christmas was one of those festivals which reminded the young of the motherland: 'it is becoming fashionable and we, at this antipodean distance from the mother country, are determined to do Christmas in Western Australia...family gatherings, large puddings and a profusion of Christmas flowers' Even a main meal of hot roast beef made practical sense in an era without ice boxes, especially if a servant could be employed to do the cooking. The festival was also used to teach the children about charity - whether lunatics or Aboriginal children: in 1873 the Church of England Native Mission had a Christmas tree laden with presents given by white children for black children, 'children of the most powerful and the most civilised nation in the world to those of, we will not say the most, but we must mean one of the most degraded'. Of course Christmas was not for the children only. Fred Sherwood brewed a 'fine old Swan ale...especially for Christmas use - double the strength of the imported ales.

Boxing Day, the families exchanged gifts and enjoyed a Sports Carnival put on for the gentry.

The pious owners of the 'Australian' lamented in 1881:

"Looked at from a religious point of view the Christmas festival in Australia, is -speaking generally - a failure.... To our unfortunate settlers, Christmas tide often means a saturnalia of drunken servants and lost sheep, bush fires and of every imaginable worry and trouble.... the way we keep up the Feast of the Nativity is a disgrace to civilization."

Perhaps the children and the lower orders thought otherwise.

Some grand occasions were planned especially for the children in the days following. One such occasion being organised by the Sunday School Union. Various schools moved in procession from the Boys School, accompanied by ministers and teachers, and headed by the Excellent Royal Engineers' Band. With banners flying they marched through the town to the recreation ground at Claisebrook. Where they engaged in various sports. A substantial dinner at one o'clock seemed to impart a fresh animus for enjoyment during the afternoon, not lessened by the distribution of enormous quantities of grapes and melons, then tea and plum cake. The day finished with a rousing rendition of 'God Save the Queen'.

Sunday school picnics and the like sometimes brought together the children of the town gentry, the artisan/contractor class, and the poor. Later some of the poor children came from the Anglican Orphanage down near the Causeway or Perth Bridge as it was usually called. By the early 1870's the Perth Orphanage housed over 50 children, drawn largely from the Poorhouse or Workhouse in Goderich Street. After the party, they returned to their respective home, the gentry in the Terraces, and the higher parts of Hay/Howick Street and Wiliam Street, some to Hay and Murray Streets, and some to the more ragged quarters of Wellington Street and 'new town' over near the gaol, or back to the orphanage. There were other children in Perth who did not attend the party. They were Roman Catholic children, many of whom were poor and some of whom were cared for in the Catholic Orphanage

The lives of these children were far from being idyllic. Indeed they had been crippled from birth. Nearly one in four children had been born less than eight months after the mother had married; others were born to single women; some had come into the world only because a self-abortive practice had failed, or a professional abortionist has failed, or the fee for such a service was too great. The mothers of these children had mostly lived out their entire lives in desperate circumstances. Often they themselves had been orphans, survivors of the holocaust of the Irish Famine or the slums of inner London parishes like St. George's and St. Giles. Nearly all were illiterate and remained so for the rest of their lives, but had been taught a useful skill like needlework when institutionalised.'

.....



Perth Poor House 1st Jan 1878

MEMO

Mr. Thomas Harrifs/Orderly at Mt. Eliza P/House.

I am directed by the hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to call upon you to reply to the following charges preferred against you by James Flannagan in inmate of the Poor House in his letter to the Hon. Col. Secretary dated Dec.28th 1877

1st That during Christmas week you and Mrs. Harrifs were guilty of grafs misconduct, that you were drunk and not fit for duty on Christmas day and not fit to be seen that the dinner instead of being served at 12 o'clock according to the Printed Regulations was not served until after 2.pm.

2nd That instead of 90lb 10 oz of meat being issued and cooked by you that being the amount you received and weighed on Christmas Eve, only 73lb 10oz was issued and cooked. You will account for the deficiencie viz 17 lbs.

3rd The tea issued on Christmas day was so bad as to be undrinkable being deficient in Tea and Sugar.

4th That you have been feeding pigs at the Depot for people in town.

5th That you are reported by the Police for being drunk in Perth on Christmas morning between 1 and 2 am.

6th That some of the men received no meal at all on Christmas day.

You will be good enough to forward your replies to the above charges to me at once and attach this letter to them. By Order/ W.Dale/Supt. Poor House.

Folio 31 Note to Mr Dale Perth, from Thos. Harris Jan 1st 1878

'I deny being Drunk on Christmas Day and Also for being Drunk on Christmas Eve as being reported by the Policer.'

Folio 33 Harris denies all charges. 1. Neither myself or wife was Incapable of doing our Duty And they Dinners was late Onaccount of the Ovens only being lit once a year. 2. All meat received by me was ifsued to the Cook. 3. The usual quantity of Tea and Sugar was ifsued to the cook. 4. I have only fed my own pigs. 5. I have since herd that one man's meat was Ommitted.

Folio 34A Memo from Col Sec. Office to Officer in charge of Poor House.

Previous charges against Mr. Harris doing dodgy deal with the vegetables grown at the depot a year before. At this stage he was not dismissed but reprimanded for having allowed property to be taken from the Depot without authority.

Folio 36/37 Report from Detective's Office Perth 31.12.1877

Following the written complaint of James Flannagan, an inmate of Mt. Eliza Depot, with reference to Harris's behaviour on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day 1877, and for the failure to provide Christmas dinner on time. Details the contractor, the cook, and the involvement of Mr. And Mrs. Harris in the deprivation of 17 lbs of meat from one meal belonging to a lot of aged, lame, and blind paupers, who (with few exceptions) have no friends.

Folio 37B also reports on the police report of Harris being drunk on Christmas Eve, as reported by Lance Corporal Hall. A further note gives a history of Thomas Harris. He came to the Colony as a convict in the ship "Stag". Prior to obtaining their present situation, his wife and himself were cook and Orderly at the Colonial Hospital.

The Harris 's were duly discharged.

18TH CENTURY TRADITIONAL CORNISH MEAD.

3 lbs honey, 1 gallon water, 1oz yeast, 2 oz Jamaica ginger

Boil water for half an hour. Add honey and boil for another hour, skimming off any scum. Cut up ginger and bruise it. Place in muslin bag and add to liquid. Put in the yeast when almost cold. Pour into bottles and when the action of the yeast has ceased, cork tightly. Drink Mead hot or cold.



Bygone Britain

'Drinking Habits, the everyday lives of our ancestors'
(from Family History Magazine.)

**"The barley grows with modest head,
The hop is all ambition.
But when in barrels they are wed,
The mixture is perfection"**

By George Griffith

This article puts into perspective the reliance on alcohol of many of the early settlers in the colony. Before Victorian times people tended to drink tea and coffee when they were outside the home, and drank wines, beers and spirits at home. Ale was the everyday drink of most English men, women and children. Ale was made without hops, and was sweeter and thicker than beer. Hops were first imported to Britain from Holland through the Kent ports in around 1400. They gave beer a bitter taste, which was not immediately acceptable to British drinkers. However, brewers soon realised that the addition of hops helped to preserve the beer, and consequently their use became widespread. Experts were brought over to Britain from Holland between 1529 and 1533, to teach Kentish farmers hop-growing techniques. By 1655, hops were being cultivated in 14 English counties, principally in Herefordshire and Kent, where one third of all Britain's hops were grown. By the early nineteenth century, it was considered an important part of the rural economy. Most brewing was done at home, though to the most part this was restricted to unhopped ale. The British were a thirsty nation, and when wages rose in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so did the amount of beer brewed. More sugar was imported and barley became the biggest cereal crop by far, its production even outstripping that of wheat. About 70% of barley was used for brewing. At the same time there was an increase in the number of commercial breweries. Most of these were located in the towns, and their numbers expanded in order to accommodate the thirst of a rapidly growing urban population. In 1580, there were only 26 common brewers in London. By 1704, there were nearly 180. Nationwide, the number of breweries increased by 50 per cent over the same period. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, beer was still the most common drink, even for ladies. Clearly beer played a big part in determining the health of the nation. Town children fed weak or 'small beer' as it was known, were probably better off than those who drank polluted river or pump water. "Beer and Bread", the sustenance of the common man were used as a form of payment, Harvest labourers had part of their wages paid in beer until the nineteenth century, and building workers were given free beer as part of their perks. Britain's drinking habits were beginning to change, particularly in the towns. Coffee was becoming more fashionable amongst the wealthy, and the amount of wine and brandy imported declined. The most significant change was the tenfold increase in the output of spirits. Most of the distilleries were concentrated in London, and the city was flooded with cheap gin causing mass alcoholism. The gin craze was the subject of William Hogarth's picture *Gin Lane*, which has become one of the defining images of the eighteenth century. *Gin Lane* was drawn in 1751, and shows how gin drinking exacerbated the squalor and brutality of the new cities. A counterpart engraving, *Beer Street*, shows how its inhabitants stay healthy, wealthy and wise by drinking beer. *Gin Lane* so aroused public anger that Parliament passed the Gin Act in 1751, which effectively taxed the spirit out of existence. Beer regained its popularity in the cities, and once more became the nation's favourite tippie.

GENERAL INFORMATION .

LDS LIBRARY closes for Christmas until mid January.

WAGS LIBRARY closes for Christmas on 16th December and reopens 6th January 2002

The following monologue has been published under the heading of "I Forget" and subtitled "A Soldier's Reminiscences". It was published in "This England" magazine in 1987, and has been shared with us by Daphne Byrne, who is the Research Officer with the EPG Special Interest Group.

Written in 1915 by Bert Lee

I FORGET.

**I am an old Soldier, with hair iron -grey,
My memory's not bad, though I'm sixty today.**

**Or else sixty two, I can't be sixty four:
Well maybe I am , but I'm not a day more.
I can reckon it out, I was born in -dear me!
At that rate I must be turned seventy-three.
Oh, Lord , this confusion it makes me upset,
Why I'm eighty I think....I forget! I forget!**

**I only loved once, 'twas a girl called Elaine,
Well, Elaine or Priscilla, it may have been Jane.
However, one evening, my heart in a whirl,
I went to her father to ask for the girl.
He said which girl is it, for I possess three?
I said 'Gladys Maud is the one girl for me".
Now did he consent in a tone of regret?
Or say, take all the three.....I forget! I forget!**

**I first joined the Army in Seventeen-Ten,
No, that can't be right, for I wasn't born then.
It was Eighteen-six-three, wrong again , it was not,
That's someone's telephone number I've got.
They asked me what regiment I'd like to choose,
Would I join the Hussars? I said , no, the Who's Who's
I was with General Buller when we captured De Wett,
Or did he capture us?.....I forget! I forget!**

**Ah, well, I suppose that I get very old,
And I'm not so much use in the army I'm told,
So , I just jog along as the days come and go,
And wait for the call that is coming, I know.
And when the final halt comes, and I hear the last call,
That comes from the greatest Commander of all,
Well, whatever there is in the past to regret,
I shall hand up my sword, and just hope he'll forget.**

TRANSPORTATION, THE GREAT EXPERIMENT 1850 –1880

Directed by 20th Co Royal Engineers expedition to the Swan Rover Colony
AN ARCHIVAL PORTFOLIO BY LT. D. PRALL, RE (Ret'd)

This book, donated to the EPG Special Interest Group by Derrick at the Celebration on the 1st of June 2001 is recommended reading. The portfolio is beautifully and meticulously illustrated. Derrick has given permission to include in our newsletter the "Contents Page" to whet your interest. He is a very knowledgeable man and has taken some years to put this together.

On an earlier occasion Derrick had mentioned the fact that the Enrolled Pensioners had had a cannon, which was located on the Rifle Range at Kings Park. This had subsequently been taken away for maintenance, and now the whereabouts appear to be a mystery. When asked about the cannons, which he has illustrated in his portfolio, he said :

" There were two cannons, which arrived with the Enrolled Pensioners on the Naval Brigade, which arrived on 18th February 1874, because the settlers were concerned about the threat from America, the increase in the number of Whalers around the coast, and the likelihood of attack. There was also concern about the Fenians (old name for the IRA). The cannons are 'Armstrong rifled breech –loader 12 pdr. Mk.I, on field carriage', and were for the protection of Fremantle.

The cannons were first situated at the Fremantle Prison, and then later moved to Kings Park on Mt. Eliza. About the time of the First World War, they were at the entrance to Kings Park where the clock now stands at the 'round about' on Kings Park Rd. The rifle range was from the entry where the clock now stands, to the position where the Cenotaph now stands. The 'butt' was the mound behind the target." We hope to see more of Derrick at the EPG meetings.

Professor G.C. Bolton

Professor Bolton was another of the guest speakers at the 1st of June Claremont Meeting. His speech was not recorded on the day. Since then Daphne has found the following Review Article from 1981 'Studies in WA History. " By the Professor.

Who were the Pensioners?

Among the amateur historians who have contributed so generously to the advancement of the craft in Western Australia, Mr. F.H .Broomhall deserves greater recognition than he has so far received for his achievement in collective biography. In 1975 he lodged in the Batty Library a register of all members of the Enrolled Pensioner Force who served in Western Australia from the coming of the first convicts in 1850 to the final disbandment of the Force in 1880, together with a long introductory essay. A supplementary volume in 1976 included a section inadvertently omitted from the original text as well a various addenda and corrigenda, among them information gained from probate records. Together these volumes constitute an important source for the social historian and demographer of nineteenth century Western Australia, and have already been extensively quarried for Volume 3 of the Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1914. They provide the data and primary source references for all material in this article.

Between 1850 and 1868 a total of 1191 pensioner guards came to Western Australia. They were accompanied by 817 women, 735 male children, and 734 female children. According to a return compiled in 1868 by Colonel John Bruce, 581 of the pensioners remained in the Force in that year. Another 49 reached an age so advanced that their pensions expired, and seven were struck off the list for various forms of misconduct. No fewer than 399 left the colony to settle elsewhere, usually in South Australia or Victoria, although a few anticipated later disgruntled pommies by returning to England. The remaining 155 were dead, eighteen by accident, six by suicide, one shot by a comrade, and the remainder from natural causes. Even although nearly half were removed by death or emigration the pensioners made up a significant element in Western Australia's population, constituting 543 of the 2511 free (non-convict_ adult males in the colony (21.6per cent) at the census of March 1870 They must be considered a noteworthy genetic and cultural influence on Colonial Western Australia.

This is quite a lengthy article and some more of it will be shared with readers in future newsletters

* **ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD 'CHAT GROUP'**
* Anyone interested in forming such a chat group in the general area from Gelorup to Mandurah, Please
* contact Terry Carroll who lives in Harvey, on 9729 1609 , or carroll@tik.com.au

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G L O S S A R Y
I N D E X

“COMMENTS ON ENROLLED FORCE PERSONNEL FROM VARIOUS PRO KEW DOCUMENTS.”

James Bond	Struck off list for desertion from Convict Guard in WA in 1852. Restored with pay and arrears for 6 years. Good Conduct Medal returned.
John Preston	Struck off Enrolled Force for absenting himself from the Colony for 10 months without leave and to refund the cost of passage.
Charles Gane	Found drowned in the Swan River 10 th March 1861.
James Simpson	Although in receipt of a pension James Simpson was a bandsman on board the Prince Regent.
James Rourke/Rouke	Off list/felony 1853
John Nash	To pay £ 10.14. 4 on account of wife's passage.
Patrick O'Connor	Deserted from Force -not appeared since 1 st October 1854
Richard Tuite	Dismissed from EPG for drunkenness and £15 deducted from pension for passage home.
William Butler	1859- a letter for him returned unclaimed.
William Rowe	Deserted from Force in Aug.1854
Edward Farley	Left without Transfer.
John Heapny	Deserted from Force 1854 –Pension suspended.
Robert McLoughlin	Quitted Australia without leave.
Andrew Mangan	Pension not drawn since 1.11.1852 –left Colony without transfer.
Michael Manning	Discharged from EP for misconduct.
Owen Muldon	Pension subject to a stoppage of £20.2. 0.
John O'Connor	left colony without transfer 1854
Daniel McIntyre	Left WA 1856 without transfer –dismissed from EF. Re-instated into EF –to VDL 1857 –forfeited pension.
John Darley	½ pension to wife and another portion to child during imprisonment.
Thomas Davenprot	To pay 3d a day rations for 1 child during voyage.
James Daly	Wife off Dudbrook for seasickness.
John Kinch	Under stoppage for wife in Fremantle.
William Dunn	stoppage for child in Ireland.
Michael Monaghan	£6. 10. 0 advanced to wife 1865
Thomas Hogan	In Prison Perth 1864
Patrick Owens	Per Robert Small died 30 th April 1853 in Queenstown Harbour.

Patrick Hart Left Colony without leave –pension suspended 1853

James Griffin Repaid passage money for wife 1853

Matthew Mitchell The Pensioner's wife refused to accompany him.

John Clarke Pension not to be paid for having quitted Australia without leave –died 3rd March 1854 while serving on board the City of London.

Patrick Cronan Left Colony without leave 1853 –pension suspended.

George Swift Discharged from local force for insubordination – to refund passage money.

James Commerford Dismissed for insubordinate conduct and landed at Dublin.

Patrick Reilly Probably died in the far bush -1876

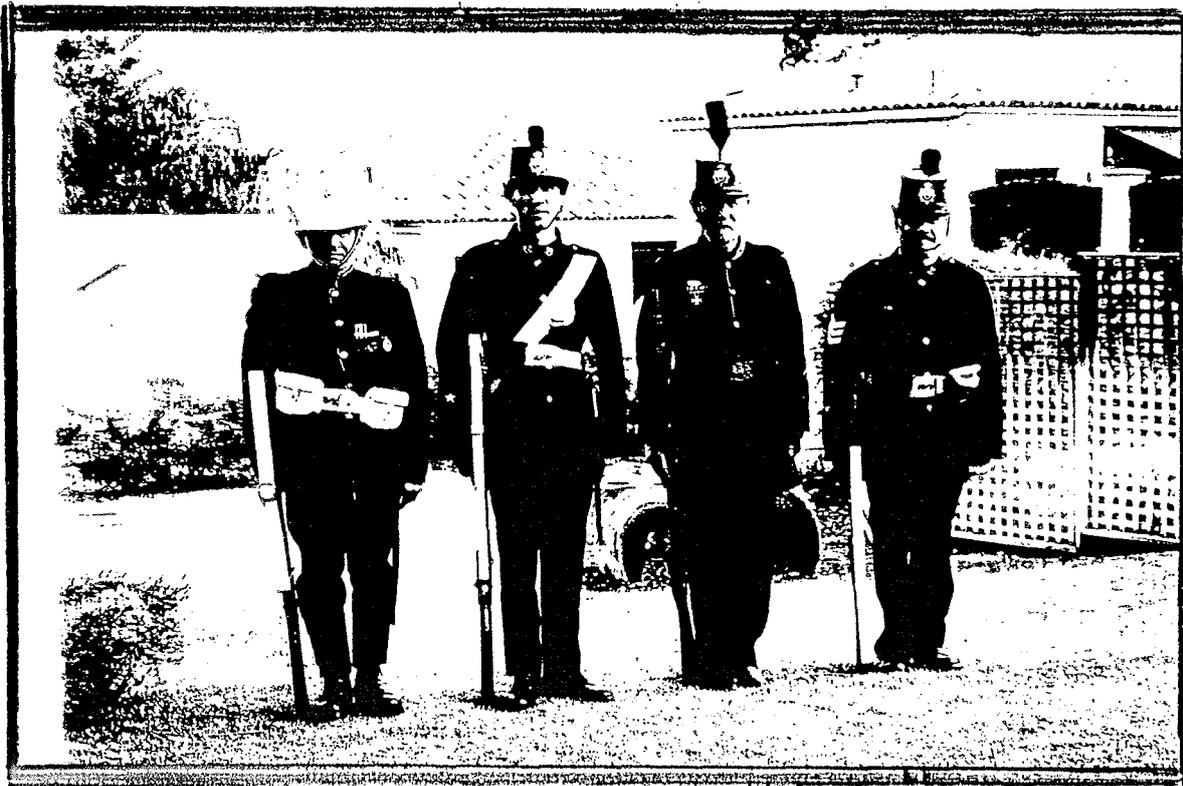
Ryan Tully Pension suspended 1873. Pension cancelled 1875

Standish O'Grady Bennett Deserted from the Force 1854.

Disgruntled Migrant? Daniel McIntyre discharged to pension Glasgow, then moved to Paisley, Birr, Athlone, Western Australia. Left WA without transfer, dismissed from Enrolled Force, re-appeared in WA re-instated into Enrolled Force, forfeited Pension –left EF. Then, pension re-instated paid VDL, Athlone, Tullamore, Quebec, Tullamore and finally Athlone.

John Kirwan Absconded with clothing –struck off pension roll – shot himself dead Adelaide.

Submitted by *Sue Baddeley UK, who can be contacted on <msjb2@hotmail.com>*



Members of the Volunteer Rifle Brigade at the 1st June Celebration of the EPG

The following MARCHING SONG was popular among military-minded gentlemen years ago and was written by Francis Barron and recorded by Peter Dawson, among others. A "Shako" was a round, peaked hat with a plume. A "sabretache" was a cavalry officer's satchel. *This piece appeared in the "Monologues and Comic Songs" section of the Winter 1986 edition of "This England" magazine .*

MY OLD SHAKO

I mind the day, my old shako
When first you graced my head:
What time I wore my sabretache,
My spurs and jacket red.
I mind a dainty little lass
Whose cheeks were all a-glow,
When first she took a kiss from me
Beneath my old shako.

*Heigh -ho! Many a year ago,
We rode along together, You and I, my old shako.
Faith we turned the heads of half the pretty girls we used to know,-
Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years ago.*

I recollect my old shako,
How once you saved my pate—
Egad! 'Twas in my maiden fight, way back in fifty eight:
When bridle arm was hanging loose,
And my head looked fair to go,
'Twas then I thank'd my lucky stars
I wore my old shako.

*Heigh- ho! Many a year ago,
We took our scars together, You and I, My old shako.
Faith! We didn't care a button if the odds were on the foe,-
Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years ago!*

I'm waiting now, my old shako,
The call to Bivouac;
Where every beggar answers "Roll",
But ne'er a one comes back.
Then let this be my epitaph,
Whene'er they lay me low,
"Here lies a jolly Light Dragoon,
Who loved his old shako!"

*Heigh-ho! Hail, rain or snow—
Here's a health to all the pretty girls we used to know!
And here's to every soldier-man who wore an old shako,-
Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years ago!*

TRIVIA FILE.

Marine Registers (From Family Tree Magazine 2000)

The Registrar General has certified copies of births and deaths (but not of marriages) occurring on British Merchant and naval vessels from 1837 to the present day. From 1875 they include events on vessels carrying passengers to or from any port in the United Kingdom. These "Marine Registers" relate chiefly to British subjects from England and Wales. The indexes 1837 -1965 show name and year and, from 1875 the name and ship involved.

Thanks go to Kerry Lawless who submitted an article by Dr. Peter Stanley who is Principal Historian at the Australian War Memorial. He has published widely on Australian and British military history. His most recent book is 'White Mutiny: British Military culture in India, 1825 -1875, London, 1998'. The article is called "Huzza, my boys, for Botany Bay!", The Soldier's farewell. The article describes the experiences of British soldiers in the nineteenth century, when virtually every regiment spent long periods in imperial garrisons or on active service. It describes the implications of enlistment, and the consequences as they embarked for duty. A lengthy article which we may be able to cover fully in a future newsletter. A copy will be put into the EPG file in WAGS.

FROM 'THE INQUIRER' JULY 4, 1866 P38 CANTEEN, NEW PENSIONER BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Inquirer and Commercial News.

SIR,-The Canteen at the new Pensioners' Barracks, I conclude, was established bona fide for the benefit of the Enrolled Force. The intention was good; the result has proved otherwise. Why should the Perth publican, who pays the exorbitant sum of £50 per annum for a license, lose a large proportion of his civilian customers by being undersold by a Canteen-keeper, who pays no license, and therefore can charge less, and still make a fair profit. If anybody can go into the Canteen and get a bottle of beer for 6d less than a publican can afford to charge him, there will not be any applications for publicans licenses in Perth in 1867. Two of the most respected publicans in the colony intend to retire, and others wish to do so, since the sign of the old soldier rules the trade, Yours, ELOC

[We have made inquiries, and have ascertained that the Canteen at the Pensioner Barracks is under the same rules as those in force at the Canteens of the British Army in other parts of the world -namely, not to sell to civilians; and feel assured that any infringement of the rules has only to be brought to Colonel Bruce's notice to be peremptorily corrected. We understand that it having come to the Colonel's knowledge that one or two tradesmen employed at the Barracks were issued beer once or twice at the Canteen, he expressed his disapprobation to the Canteen Sergeant on the subject, and on Sunday last, when the men were paraded for church, informed them that he should regard as a serious offence any man conniving - even at a Pensioner not on military pay, much less a civilian - receiving liquor from the Canteen, which is solely designed for the convenience and benefit of those under martial law. - Ed.]

BOOKS

Regiments and Corps of the British Empire and Commonwealth 1757 -1993

A critical Bibliography of their published Histories (Roger Perkins)

016.35531-PER (1st Floor Battye)

Walk through the History of WA

QB 994WAL

The Cyclopaedia of WA Vol. 1 &2

By J.S. Battye

Australian Dictionary of Biography

General Editor Douglas Pike (Volumes about 12)

Shipping Records.

Remember to look in the 'Convict Records' at WAGS. Their researchers have covered these voyages.

Convict Records of Western Australia by Gillian O'Mara is another resource, though dedicated to the convicts, is a useful resource. It is published by Friends of Battye Library (Inc.)

When enlisting the help of a researcher it is your responsibility to negotiate terms and conditions.
