





Pensioner Guards	1850 - 1864
Enrolled Pensioner Force	1851 - 1880
Enrolled Guard	1880 - 1888

Pensioner Guards 1850 - 1864



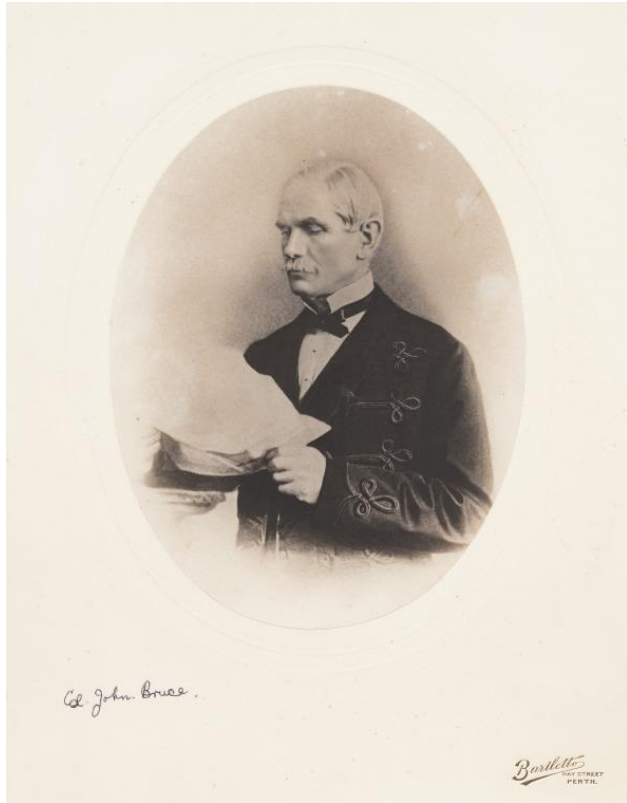
Lt-Colonel Edmund Henderson, Royal Engineers, Comptroller-General of Convicts 1850-63. Arrived on board the barque [Scindian](#), with the first convicts.

- Retired soldiers recruited as guards for six months service on convict transports and on arrival
- Required good conduct record to be eligible for a pension
- Promised gratuity and conditional land grant if remaining in Western Australia
- Provision for families to accompany
- Provided within the general population a group with military skills and experience
- 1,100 identified and with families added over 2,000 to Western Australian population

Defence and Public Order in the Colony 1829 - 1850

- Governor responsible to raise a militia force to augment or assist the British garrison
- “levee en masse” principle – all men between 15 and 50 liable to be called upon for service
- Swan River Volunteers not consistently successful
- 1829 – Constables for public order, 1834 mounted police patrol, 1849 Police Ordinance

Enrolled Pensioner Force 1852 - 1872

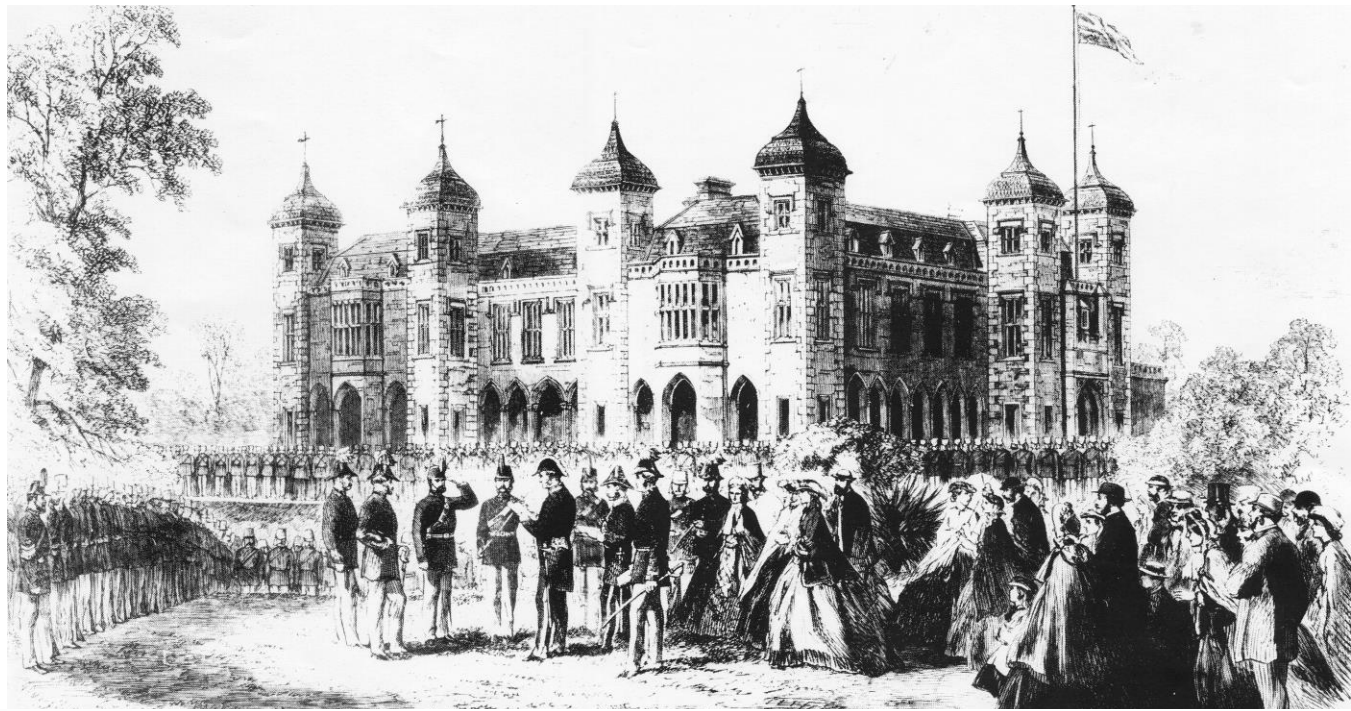


Lieutenant Colonel John
Bruce, Staff Officer Enrolled
Pensioner Force 1852 - 62

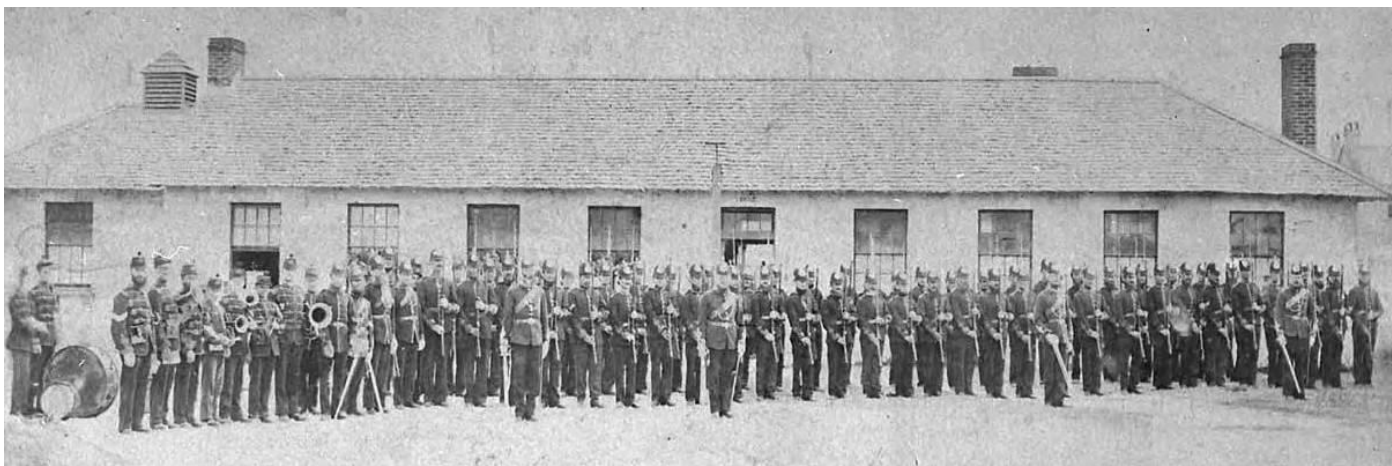


Lieutenant Colonel Charles
Finnerty, Staff Officer
Enrolled Pensioner Force
1862 - 72





Volunteer Movement



Enrolled Guard 1880 - 1888



Turbulent Times

- Legacy of the Congress of Vienna
- A Revolutionary Time Line
- Peace, Order and Good Government
or How Did You Become a Transported Prisoner

The Pensioners

- How Peaceful was the *Pax Britannica*
- Serving as a Soldier
- An Economical and Advantageous Defence
- Different Countries, Different Times, Different Myths

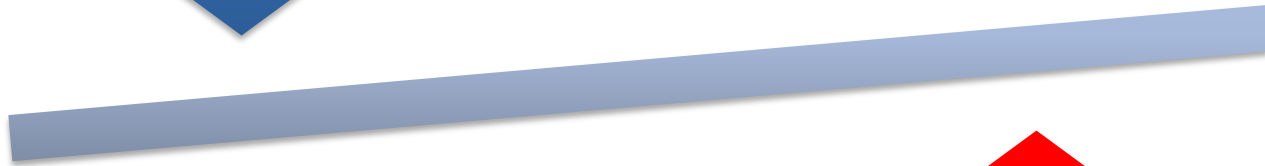
The Times



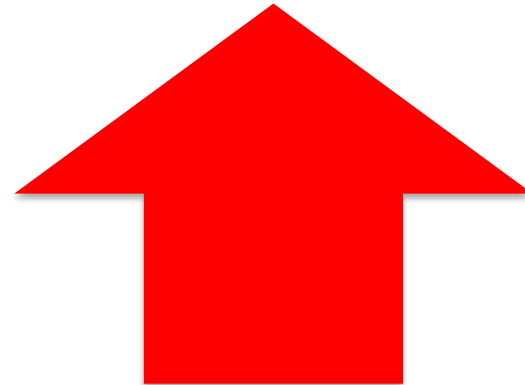
A Turbulent Era: 1775 - 1850

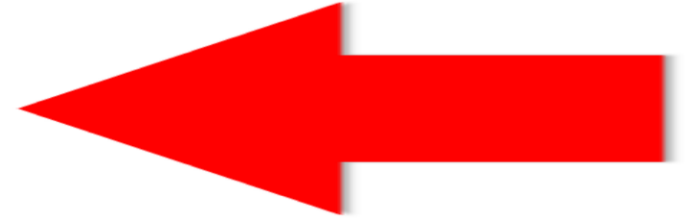
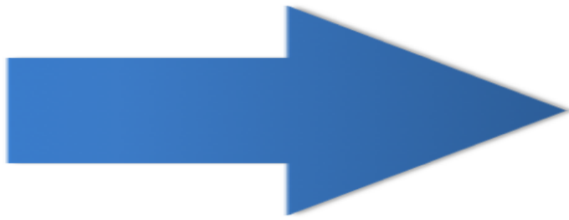


Status Quo and Reaction



Reform and Progress





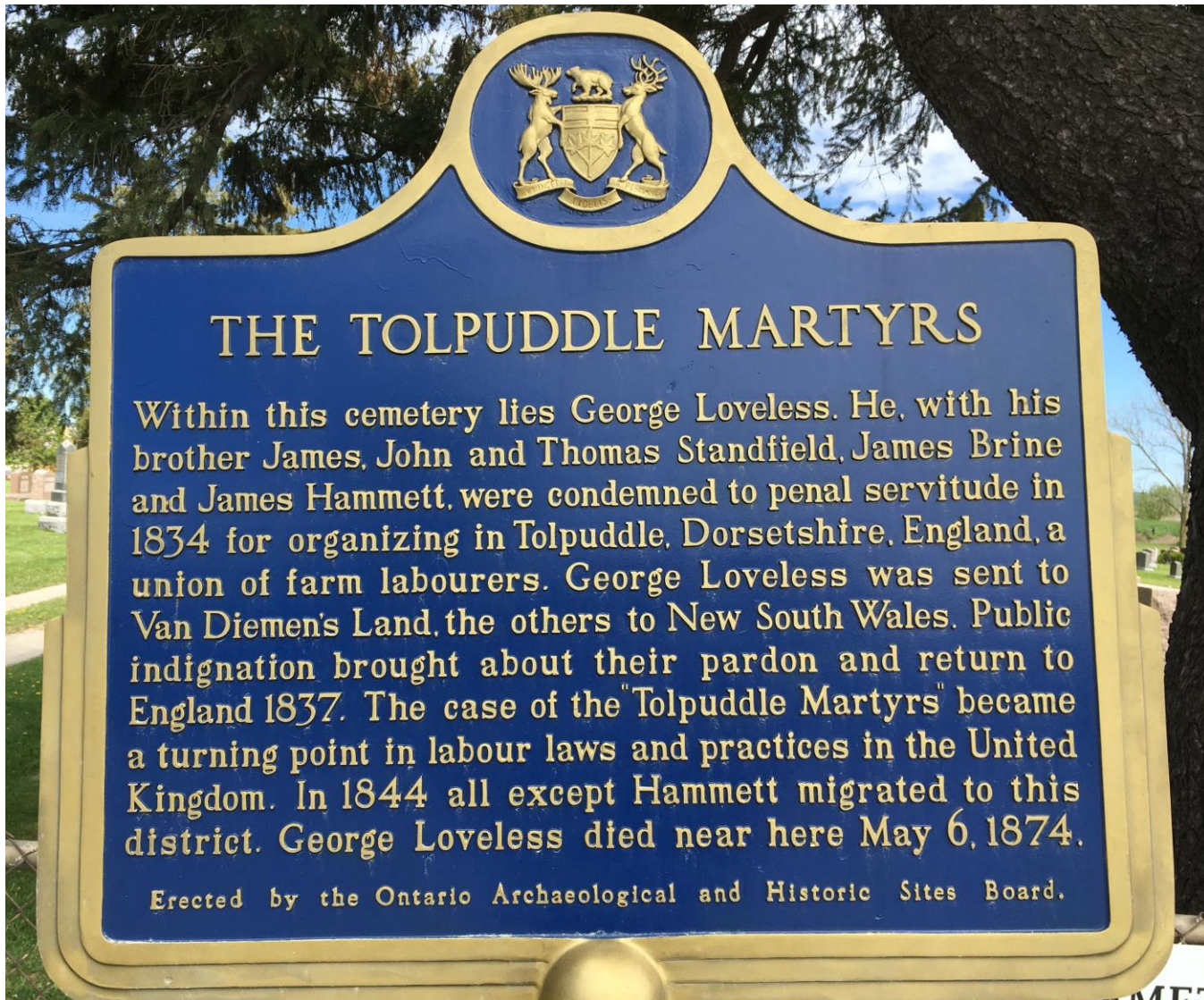
- 1776 - 1783 - **American war of Independence**
- 1789 - 1795 - **French Revolution**
- 1791 - 1804 - Haiti Revolution
- 1800 - 1815 - Napoleon and French Empire
- 1810 – 1820 - South American Wars of Independence
- 1816 - **Congress of Vienna**
- 1808 – 1821 - Mexican War of Independence
- 1819 - Peterloo Massacre
- 1820 - Scottish Riots and General Strike
- 1821 - 1829 - Greek War of Independence
- 1822 - Brazilian War of Independence
- 1830 - July Revolution in France (Charles X deposed)
- 1830 -1831 - Belgian War of Independence
- 1835 - 1836 - Texas Revolution
- 1837 - Rebellion in Lower Canada (Quebec)
- 1838 - Rebellion in Upper Canada (Ontario)
- 1832 - Paris Riots (Les Miserables)
- 1841 – 1842 - Afghan Uprising
- 1842 - Delivery of Second Charter Petition
- 1845 – 1849 - **Great Famine**
- 1848 - **Young Irelander Rebellion**
- 1848 - **Revolutions of 1848 (Germany, France, Italy Serbia, Denmark, Balkans, Austria, et alii)**
- 1851 – 1845 - Taiping Rebellion against Qing Dynasty
- 1854 - **Eureka Stockade**
- 1854 – 1856 - Peasant Rebellion in Vietnam against Nguyen dynasty
- 1855 -1857 - Sepoy Rebellion in India
- 1859 - Second Italian War of Independence

Threats to Peace, Order and Good Government

- Unionist
- Political Agitation
- Chartist
- Dissenter
- Catholic
- Capital Crime
- Destitution
- Treason, Desertion or Mutiny



Rise of Unionism



Representation of the People Act 1832 (Great Reform Act)

- disenfranchised 56 boroughs in England and Wales and reduced another 31 to only one MP
- created 67 new constituencies
- broadened the franchise's property qualification in the counties, to include small landowners, tenant farmers, and shopkeepers
- created a uniform franchise in the boroughs, giving the vote to all householders who paid a yearly rental of £10 or more and some lodgers

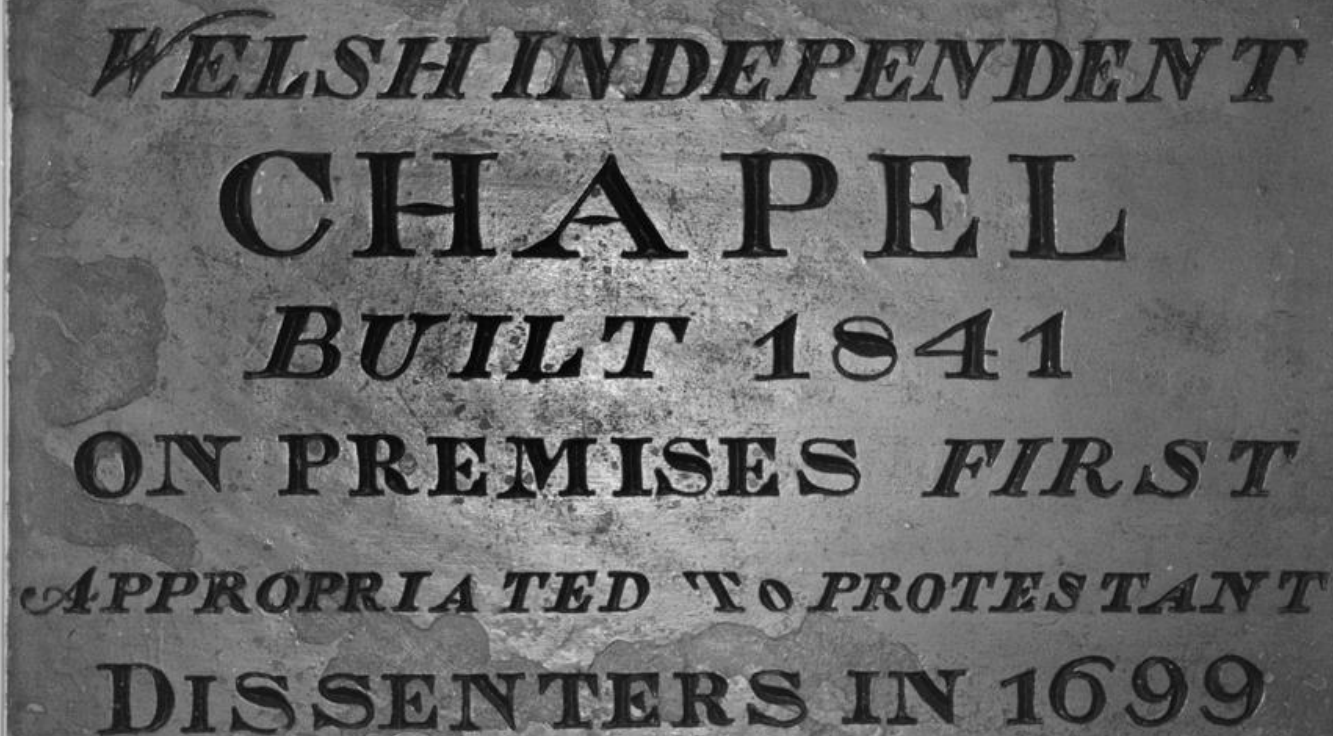
Delivery of the Great Charter 1839, 1842 and 1848



The Great Charter

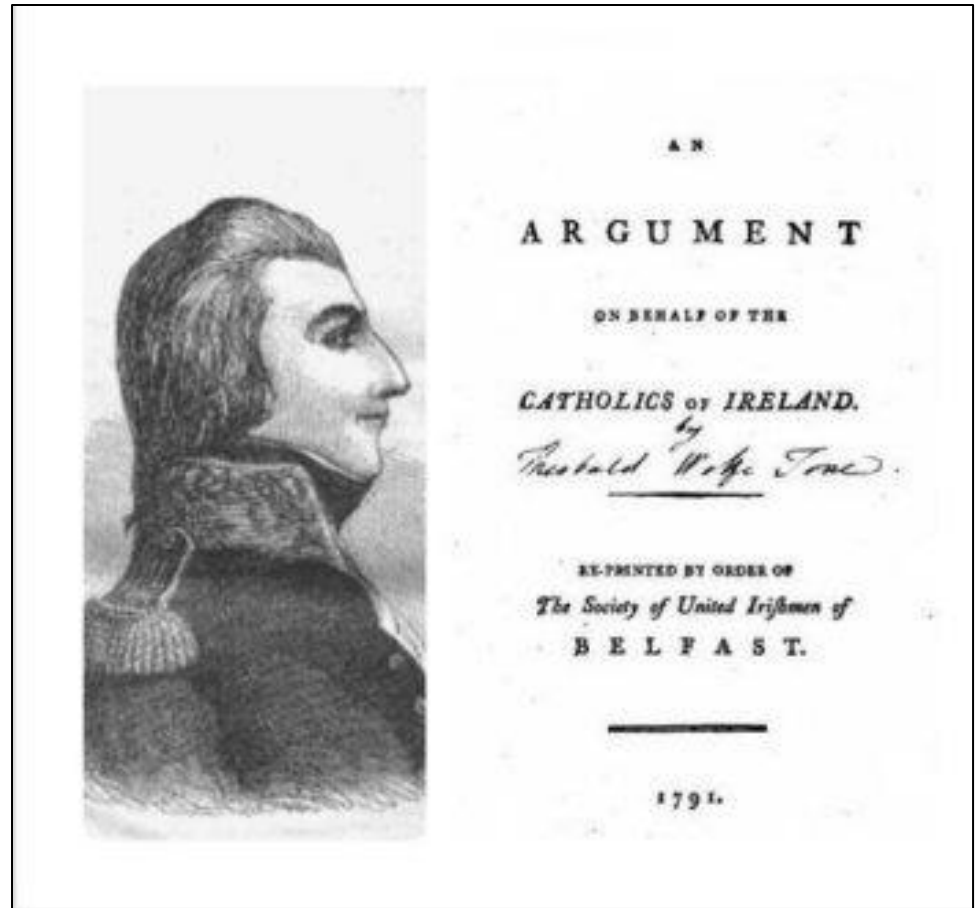
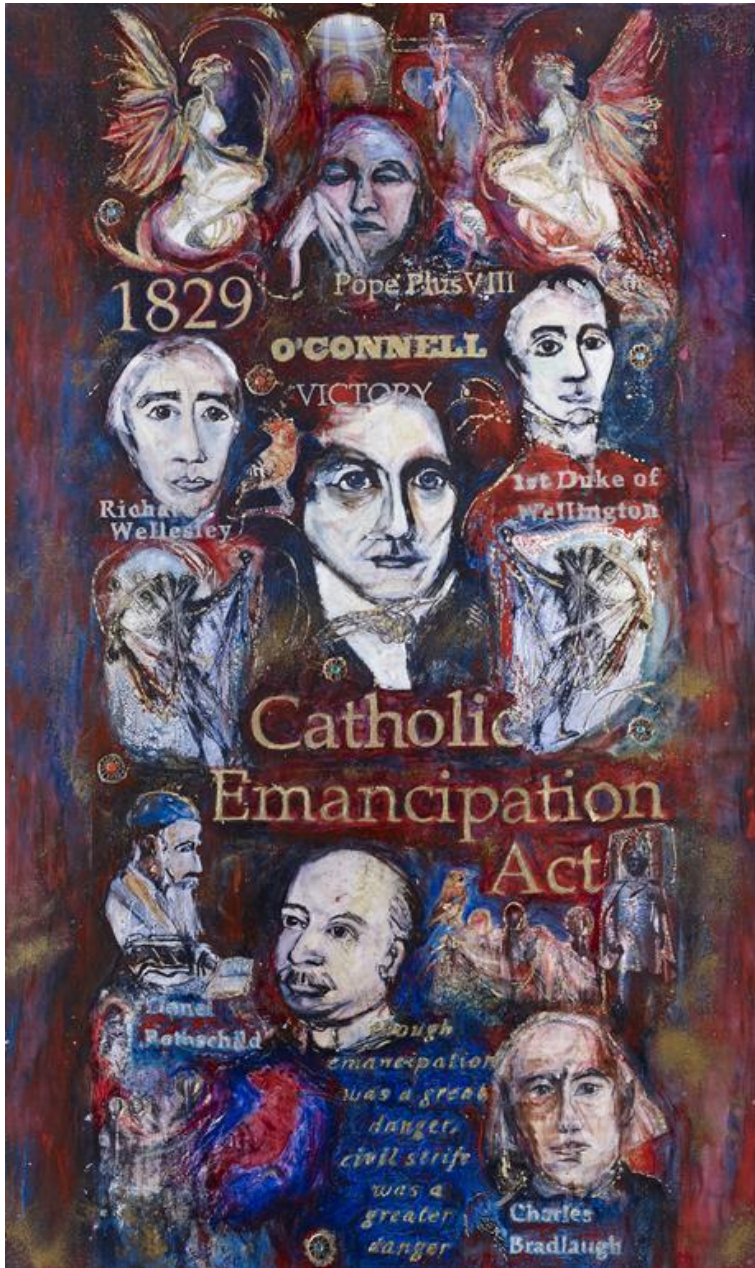
- Universal manhood suffrage
- The secret ballot
- No property qualification for MPs
- Payment of MPs
- Equal constituencies,
- Annual Parliamentary elections

Dissenters and the Test Act 1828



WELSH INDEPENDENT
CHAPEL
BUILT 1841
ON PREMISES FIRST
APPROPRIATED TO PROTESTANT
DISSENTERS IN 1699

Catholic Emancipation



Capital Crime

- 1.4 million criminal trials in England and Wales between 1791 and 1892
- 222 different crimes punishable by death
- 900,000 sentenced to imprisonment
- 97,000 sentenced to transportation
- 10,300 executions

THE ROAD TO THE SCAFFOLD

- Being in the company of gipsies for a month
- Malicious maiming of cattle
- Damaging Westminster Bridge
- Impersonating a Chelsea Pensioner
- 'Strong evidence of malice' in children seven to 14 years old
- Stealing from a shipwreck
- General poaching
- Begging without a licence if you are a soldier or sailor
- Writing a threatening letter
- Destroying turnpike roads
- Stealing from a rabbit warren
- Pick pocketing
- Being out at night with a blackened face

The Poor Law Amendment Act 1834



THE WORKHOUSE, CLIFTON.

Mutiny Act, Articles of War, Kings/Queens Regulations

- 1844 “ Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange-Lodges, or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political Purposes, in Barracks, Quarters, Camp, or wheresoever held. ”
- 1889 “ Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and private soldiers are forbidden to institute, or take part in any meetings, demonstrations, or processions for party or political purposes, in barracks, quarters or camps, or their vicinity; and under no circumstances whatever will they do so in uniform. ”

Becoming a Pensioner



British Army 1830 - 1860





The Ghuznee Medal was awarded for participation in the storming of the fortress of Ghuznee in Afghanistan, on 21 to 23 July 1839 during the First Anglo-Afghan War.

Candahar, Ghunzee, Cabul Medal was awarded to those who took part in the First Anglo-Afghan War under the command of General William Nott was approved by General Order at Simla in 1842.

The Jellalabad Medal, issued by the British East India Company, was awarded for the defence of Jalalabad, to the troops under the command of Sir Robert Sale from 12 November 1841 to 16 April 1842.

The Kelat-I-Ghilzie Medal, is a campaign medal issued by the British East India Company, to the defenders of the fort at Kelat-I-Ghilzie during the First Anglo-Afghan War.

The China War Medal was issued by the British Government in 1843 to members of the British and Indian forces who took part in the First Anglo-Chinese War (1839–42).

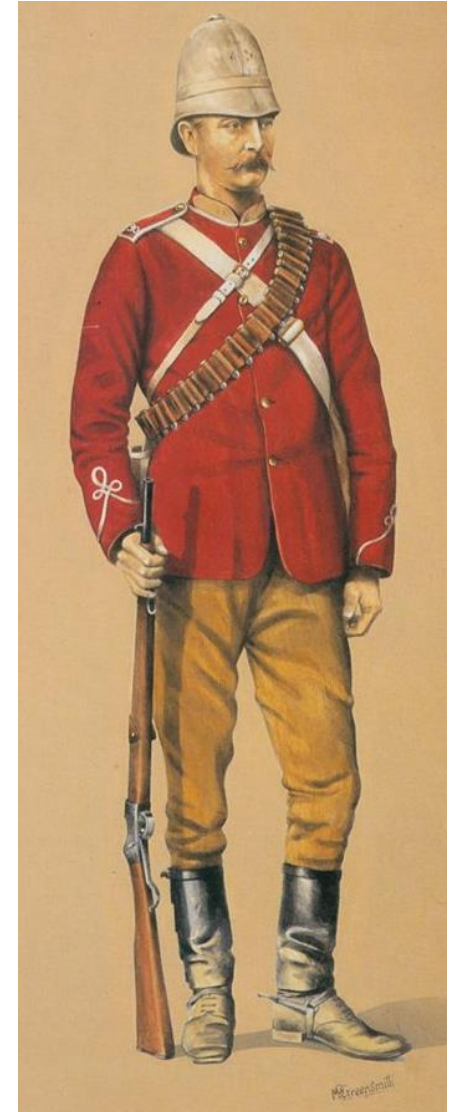


- The Scinde Medal was authorised in 1843 and issued to those soldiers who participated in Major General Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Amirs of Sindh.
- The Gwalior Star was presented to the soldiers of the British Army and the Bengal Army who took part in the 1843 Gwalior Campaign.
- The Military General Service Medal (MGSM) was approved in 1847, for issue to officers and men of the British Army as a retrospective award for various military actions from 1793–1814.
- The Punjab Medal was issued to officers and men of the British Army and Honourable East India Company who served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, which ended in the British annexation of the Punjab.
- The Army of India Medal (AIM) was approved in 1851 for issue to officers and men of the British Army and the Army of the Honourable East India Company to reward service in various actions from 1803 to 1826 including the Mahratta, Ghurkha and Burmese Wars.



- The 1854 India General Service Medal was awarded for various minor military campaigns in India, during 1852 to 1895 including Persia and Bhootan
- The South Africa Medal (1853) was awarded for service in the Xhosa Wars (called the 'Kaffir Wars' at the time) between 1834 and 1853.
- The Crimea Medal was issued to officers and men of British units (land and naval) which fought in the Crimean War of 1854–56 against Russia.
- The Indian Mutiny Medal was a campaign medal approved for issue to officers and men of British and Indian units who served in operations in suppression of the Indian Mutiny.
- Second China War Medal was in 1861 to members of the British and Indian armies and Royal Navy who took part in the Second Opium War of 1857 to 1860 against China.

1815 -1840 1840-1870 1870 - 1900



Military Service in 1840



- 21 year enlistment or life
- Reduced to 10 -12 years in 1847
- Pay of 1 shilling per day
- Stoppages for rations, replacement clothing, medical, barrack damages
- From 1847, minimum pay of at least 1 pence per day
- Limited number of wives living in

www.corpun.com



Lashes as a Convict
1850 - 100 Lashes
Last administered
1943 - 25 Lashes
1993 - Abolished



Lashes as a Soldier
1782 - 2,000 Lashes
1829 - 300 Lashes
1847 - 50 Lashes
1881 - Abolished

Dining Expectations

Military Rations

Two meals per day – Breakfast and Dinner

Daily ration of 450 gms of bread and 340 gms raw beef or mutton

Breakfast - Bread and coffee

Dinner Boiled meat in broth thickened with potatoes, peas or flour

After 1844, mid afternoon meal of bread and coffee

Meat generally salted and coffee issued as green beans

Biscuit issued in lieu of bread on campaign

Prison Rations

Breakfast ½ lire tea, 350 gm of bread

Dinner 500 gms meat, 500 gms potatoes, bowl of gruel or oatmeal soup

Supper – ½ litre tea, 250 gm bread

Plus small rations of salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar

The Enemy Threat



The Australian Defence



Set the precedent for economical defence spending based on volunteer part-time soldiers which formed the basis of Western Australian and subsequently Australian defence policy until 1947

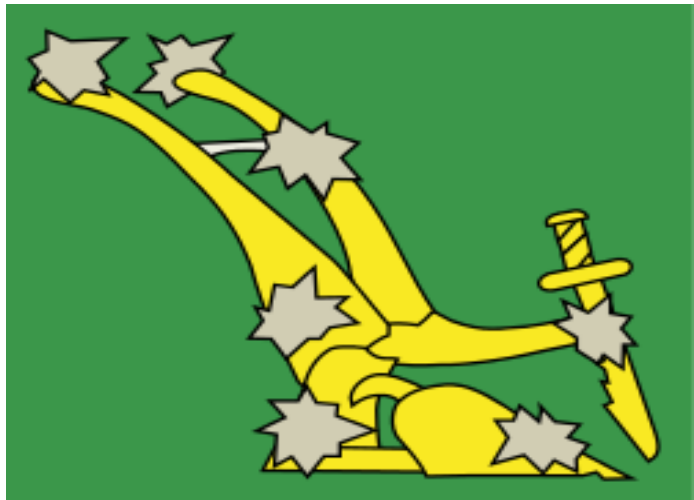
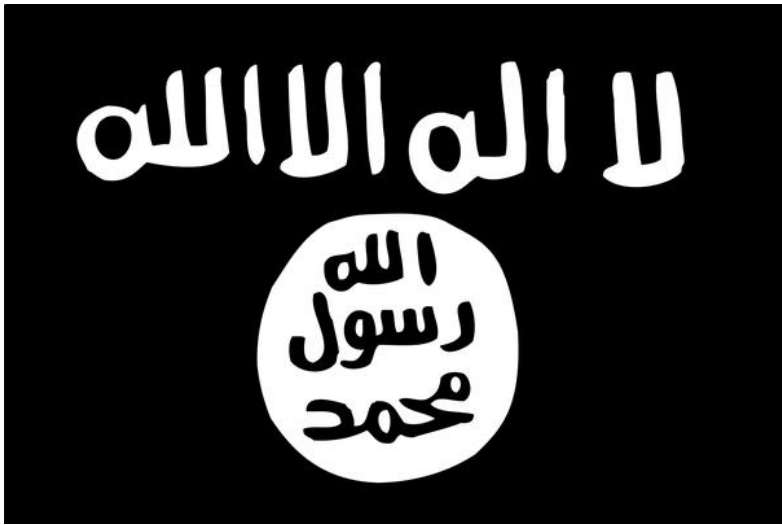
Continuity and Tradition



- Ongoing interest in genealogy and collecting of convict and Pensioner Guard history
- Local reserve units trace traditions back to Volunteer units
- Set the precedent for economical defence spending based on volunteer part-time soldiers
- Formed the basis of Western Australian and subsequently Australian defence policy until 1947

A Concluding Quiz

- Markedly different race, language and culture
- Religion viewed as alien and repressive
- Radicalisation of young men
- Encouragement of mutiny and treason
- Political assassination
- Terrorism and massacre of women and children
- Armed invasion and insurrection
- International campaign of bombings and atrocities
- Fundraising through extortion and kidnapping
- Relentless propaganda campaign through media and fellow travelers





Representation of the People Act 1867 (2nd Reform Act)

- granted the vote to all householders in the boroughs as well as lodgers who paid rent of £10 a year or more
- reduced the property threshold in the counties
- gave the vote to agricultural landowners and tenants with very small amounts of land

Representation of the People Act 1884 (3rd Reform Act)

1862	Perth Volunteer Rifles	Fremantle Volunteer Rifles									1862	
1863			1863									
1864			1864									
1865			1865									
1866			1866									
1867			1867									
1868			1868									
1869			1869									
1870			1870									
1870			1870									
1871	1871											
1872											1872	
1873	Perth Company of Rifle Volunteers	Fremantle Rifle Volunteers	Guildford Rifle Volunteers								1873	
1874												1874
1875											1875	
1876	Perth, Fremantle and Guildford companies grouped for training as 1st Battalion, WA Volunteers 1874 onwards										1876	
1877											1877	
1878	York Rifle Volunteers	Albany Rifle Volunteers									1878	
1879			1879									
1880			1880									
1881			1881									
1882			1882									
1883			1883									