TEACHER RESOURCE – THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

Colonial Western Australian History – Study of the Swan River Colony 1827 to 1890s

TEACHER RESOURCE 4

EAST PERTH CEMETERIES: NOTES FOR STUDENT DISCOVERY TRAIL

At the Cemeteries a guide will meet the class and present a brief talk in St Bartholomew’s Church. The class will then follow a Discovery Trail in groups (suggested size 5 – 8 students per group). Please organise groups before your visit and ensure each group has an adult supervisor. Each group will begin at a different point of the Trail.

The Trail includes the graves of a wide range of Colonial West Australians who in many different ways contributed to the growth of the Swan River Colony. Each person has a story, some better known than others. The Trail includes government officials, merchants, religious leaders, builders, farmers, explorers and small children. It is a path into our colonial past.

The first grave is immediately to the right of St Bartholomew’s Church as you leave the Church. The number of the grave appears in brackets after the name. Students use their worksheet to find the grave and make a decision how to record this grave on their sheet.

Notes about the lives of some of these people follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name and Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walter Padbury (512)  Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Panter, Goldwyer and Harding (511)  Explorers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stephen Chipper (510)  Publican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peter Broun (450)  Government Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>William Stirling (417)  Government Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Burdett Wittenoom (375)  Religious Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>George Leake (418)  Merchant, Banker and Politician</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>John Septimus Roe (420)  Government Surveyor and Explorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Richard Roach Jewell (368)  Architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sabina Hale (370)  Wife and Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>‘Evelyn’ (315)  Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>John Henry Monger (283)  York Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Francis Armstrong (265)  ‘Moral Agent’</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chinese memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Henry Trigg (29)  Builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Joseph Hardey (71)  Farmer, Religious Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>George Shenton and daughter (83)  Chemist and Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Memorial to the Catholic priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tommy Dower (709)  Aboriginal Tracker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>George Sassanowsky (729)  German Migrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Duncan (713)  New Zealand Migrant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES ON SOME PEOPLE BURIED IN GRAVES AT EAST PERTH CEMETERIES

Italicised words denote inscriptions or excerpts from inscriptions on the gravestone.

1. Walter Padbury (512) 1820-1907 Entrepreneur
   Born in England, second son of Thomas Padbury, small farmer, and his wife Ruth. He sailed to Western Australia in the Protector, arriving at Fremantle on 25 February 1830 with his father who intended to send for his wife and other children. Thomas Padbury died in July, leaving his son in the care of a married couple who stole the money his father had left him and abandoned Walter. From this very difficult start Padbury became a well respected and very prosperous colonist.

   Padbury worked as a shepherd at the Burges farm in York for £10 a year. He later undertook fencing, shearing and droving and sold stock to butchers very profitably. This enabled him to bring his mother and the family to the colony. In April 1844 he married Charlotte, 18-year-old daughter of William Nairn.

   In 1845 Padbury opened a butchery in Perth and twelve years later he was able to buy a property called Yathroo and establish a flour-mill. Padbury bought the Bridgetown and traded profitably with India, Singapore and London. With W. Loton he set up as W. Padbury & Co., general store-keepers, in Perth and Guildford. In 1874 they took delivery of the Charlotte Padbury and later acquired other ships. Their shipping venture was very successful until about 1890. In 1898 Padbury started the Peerless Flour Mills Ltd at Guildford, a boon to farmers in the surrounding district.

   Padbury held a wide range of interests in WA and was a member of the Agricultural Society (president in 1875-76 and 1885); elected to the Perth City Council; member of the Legislative Council from 1872 – 1878 and mayor of the Guildford Municipal Council. He held property in the North West of the Colony and also wrote many letters to the press on trade, immigration, land reforms, the jury system, overstocking of runs and education. Padbury gave much time to church work and charities. On his death in 1907 he left money in trust for the upkeep of St George's Cathedral. The rest of his estate, about £90,000, was to be divided between the Church of England, the trustees of the Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums and the trustees of the Poor Houses.


2. Panter, Goldwyer and Harding (511) Explorers killed in 1864
   "They were murdered, apparently whilst asleep in the night, by Aboriginal natives with whom, as there is every reason to suppose, they believed that they were on friendly terms".

   In 1864 Frederick Panter, Inspector of Police in WA, along with James Harding and William Goldwyer conducted an expedition to Roebuck Bay (Broome) to establish a base for the Roebuck Pastoral Company. When the three men failed to return their bodies were discovered by Maitland Brown. The men appeared to have been clubbed and speared to death by Aboriginal people. Panter and Harding were apparently killed in their sleep. Goldwyer's death was harder to interpret; some sources claim that all three men were killed in their sleep, while others assert that Goldwyer was keeping watch. The date of death of the men was determined from the date of the last entries in the men's journals. Their bodies were returned to Perth, where thousands of people attended their public funeral and...
procession to East Perth Cemeteries. The grand tomb at the cemetery was paid for by the government.

In February 1913, a monument to Maitland Brown and the three explorers was unveiled in Fremantle’s Esplanade Park. Later an inclusion of a plaque from the Aboriginal perspective was added to their memorial. This inclusion has been controversial and reflects that there are often conflicting points of view in history.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Grange_expedition

3. **Stephen Chipper** (510) Publican

Stephen James Chipper, landowner and publican, was licensee of the United Services Tavern in Perth between 1867-72. Horse-drawn coaches left for King George's Sound (Albany) from here. Stephen’s father, John, was one of the Swan River settlement's first colonists, arriving in the Caroline on 12 October 1829. He was as an indentured worker to James Henty with whom he stayed for approximately two years. Stephen’s son, Donald Chipper, became an undertaker in the colony.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A070649b.htm

4. **Peter Broun** (450) Government Official

*Colonial Secretary for 18 years*
On September 30, 1828, Lieutenant-Governor James Stirling made appointments to important public service positions for the planned Swan River Colony. He appointed Peter Broun (also spelt Brown) to the position of Colonial Secretary at a salary of £400. This was a very important position as he represented the Colonial Office in London and was responsible for all communication between the Colony and the Colonial Office.

Broun sailed for the new colony with his wife and two children on Parmelia arriving in June 1829. In 1832, the Colonial Secretary's office moved to more permanent quarters on the corner of Hay and Irwin Streets.

Broun had brought livestock, equipment and furniture valued at more than £500 and was granted of 9,626 acres (38.96 km²) which he took up in Upper Swan and Guildford. The latter estate, which he named Bassendean after the residence of an ancestor, is now the suburb. Broun was also a member of the Legislative Council and registrar for the Colony.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010147b.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Broun
http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/graves/bio-04.htm

5. **William Stirling** (417) 1799-31 Government official

A cousin of James Stirling, William arrived with his party on the Parmelia in June 1829. William Stirling was the Registrar of the Board of Audit and Control as well as the Governor’s private secretary. He accompanied Dale east of Avon in October-November 1830, when Mt Stirling was named in his honour. Stirling was ill when he arrived in the Colony with...
respiratory problems and died at the age of 32 probably from tuberculosis. The Governor’s wife, Ellen, gave birth to a son in February 1831, who they named William. The baby died of a heart condition at the end of April 1831.


6. **John Burdett Wittenoom** (375) 1788 – 1855 Religious leader
Reverend Wittenoom was an Anglican religious leader and educator. He was a widower when he migrated to the colony with his four sons and sister, Eliza. He was a conservative Church leader and gave many eloquent sermons in the small Rush Church. He was interested in higher education in the colony and he taught his own sons. In the mid 1830s he established a small Rectory School where he instructed sons of wealthier families in maths, literature, classical languages and music. Wittenoom was also a Justice of the Peace and assisted the immigration of poor English children into the colony through the Children’s Friend Society.

Wittenoom was one of the first colonists to acquire land in the newly opened Avon Valley in 1831.

Wittenoom, John Burdett (1788 - 1855) Biographical Entry - Australian Dictionary of Biography Online.mht

7. **George Leake** (418) 1786-1849 Merchant, Banker and Politician
George Leake was a merchant who arrived in the Colony in August 1829 and took up large tracts of land. Leake financed many settlers and was a Director of the Western Australia Bank from 1837. He was a Member of the Legislative Council from 1839 until his death in 1849. His son Luke Samuel Leake (1830 – 1886) lies in the same vault and was Speaker of the Legislative Council from 1870 to 1886.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020086b.htm

8. **John Septimus Roe** (420) 1797 – 1878 Government Surveyor and explorer
The title of J. Burton Jackson’s biography of John Septimus Roe, *Not an Idle Man*, is an apt description of this energetic and influential colonist. A surveyor for the Royal Navy he was a member of Phillip Parker King’s 1818 expedition to the west coast of New Holland.
Appointed Surveyor General of the Swan River Colony, Roe surveyed and allocated land, planned many towns including Perth and Fremantle and drew up land regulations for the Colony. He undertook 16 major expeditions to explore the Colony between 1829 and 1849, was a member of the Legislative Council for 38 years and developed the Mechanics’ Institute. He established a farm at Sandalford and fathered 13 children.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020344b.htm?hilite=John%3BSSeptimus%3BRoe

Richard Roach Jewell was born 1810, in North Devon, England. Prior to his arrival in Perth, Jewell was an architect and builder who had been employed as supervisor of construction for many important buildings in England. It is believed that Jewell also worked in the office of the famous architect, Sir Charles Barry, who designed Houses of Parliament at Westminster and who would later be a great influence on Jewell’s designs. In 1852 Jewell arrived in Western Australia as a settler and the following year he was appointed to the Colonial Works Department by Governor Fitzgerald and then later, Director of Public Works.
Jewell became the Colonial Architect. His designs can be found throughout Perth and in country towns. From 1853 until 1885 Jewell was Superintendent of Towns and Director of Public Works. Some of the buildings in Perth designed by Jewell include the Town Hall, the Barracks, Wesley Church, Old Courthouse and Gaol, Treasury Buildings, Old Masonic Lodge, The Deanery, Cloisters, St Bartholomew’s Chapel, Hall of the Legislative Chamber and a section of Government House.

Jewell took charge during the Convict era where free labour assisted the building boom. He was also responsible for the Police Quarters (Northam), Pilot’s House (Albany), Lock-up (Busselton), Government House (Rottnest Island), Gaol (Toodyay), Courthouse (Roebourne) and even several Bridges over the Avon and Swan Rivers.

Jewell built his home, ‘Belvedere’ in Trafalgar Road, East Perth overlooking the river. Unfortunately the house was totally destroyed by a fire, taking with it many of Jewell’s plans and private notes.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A040543b.htm

10. Sabina Hale (370) 1831 – 1905 Wife and mother
Sabina was the daughter of Georgiana and John Molloy, pioneers from Augusta. She was only 11 when her mother died following complications of child birth. In 1848 Sabina became the second wife of Bishop Mathew Blagden Hale (1811 – 1895), the first Church of England Bishop of Perth (1857 – 1875). It is believed that several of Sabina’s children are buried with her at the Cemetery. Five of her children died – John at 3 days old, Mathew drowned at the age of 10, Robert died aged 12, Augusta at 7 months and John also died at 7 months of age. Colonial life was harsh for women and although five of her sons and one daughter survived, Sabina, like so many Colonial mothers suffered the loss of their precious children.

11. “Evelyn” (315) Child 1893
Little is known of the child called “Evelyn” who died at the age of 2 years and 8 months in 1893. However, the 1890s was a decade of rapid growth in the colony. Associated with the four hundred percent increase in population was a rapid rise in disease. Typhoid fever was a common illness in the unhealthy camps in the goldfields and in the fluctuating population of Perth during the golden decade.

John Henry Monger was born on 25 January 1831, son of John Henry Monger, overseer at Lake Monger, and his wife Mary. His parents had sailed in 1829 under Colonel Lautour's emigration scheme to the Swan River, where their son was one of the first Europeans born. In 1836 the family left their home near Perth when his father took up land in the Avon Valley, opened a small hotel built of wattle and daub at York, and farmed in a small way until he died on 8 October 1867. Lake Monger and a street in Perth are named after him.

Young John was educated in England but returned to the Colony in 1853. On 21 July 1857, he married Henrietta Joaquina, daughter of Charles Alexander Manning, a Fremantle merchant. They had four sons and four daughters. He set up as a merchant with a head office in Perth and branches at Fremantle, York and later on the goldfields. Despite the Colony's recurring currency problem, an order on Monger of York was accepted more readily
than a sovereign. He had inherited his father’s estate and with efficient management enlarged it and invested in station property. He held land in nearly every part of the country.

With Shenton Monger he owned the barque *Helena Mena*, named after the owners’ eldest daughters. With the sister ship *Charlotte Padbury* the barque regularly voyaged between Perth and London. For years Monger was the leading exporter of sandalwood which then ranked second among the colony’s exports. His pastoral innovations amounted to a managerial revolution as he imported large quantities of fencing wire which he supplied to pastoralists on long and easy terms of credit.

From 1870 to 1875 Monger was a member for York in the Legislative Council. He was also Chairman of the Town Council of York, a justice of the peace, a member of the Roads Board and active in the York Agricultural Society and gave generous support to many public enterprises and worked for the Methodist Church. He died at the family home, Faversham, York, on 23 February 1892 and was buried beside his father in the East Perth Cemeteries.


http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A050308b.htm

13. **Francis Armstrong** (265) 1813-1897 ‘Moral Agent’

Youngest son of Captain Adam Armstrong, Francis arrived in the Swan River Colony with his father, four brothers and sister (his mother had died in Scotland) on 15 Dec 1829 aboard *Gilmore* from Dalkeith, Scotland. While Francis Armstrong helped with the work associated with establishing their home he met many Aboriginal people. He was interested in them and learnt their customs and language.

He managed a store for George Shenton in St George’s Terrace for several years and then became a grain and produce agent. Francis Armstrong associated himself with the *Tranby* Methodists and helped to establish the first Methodist Society in WA with Joseph and John Wall Hardey. In 1836 he married Mary Mews a devout Anglican who was interested in the welfare of the local Aboriginal people. They had four sons and five daughters.

Armstrong held a life-long passion to assist the Aboriginal people. He could speak and write their language and he translated some Aboriginal dialects into English. In 1841 Governor Hutt granted to the Methodists an annual subsidy of £75 to help establish a mission for the Aboriginal people near Mt Eliza Bay. Francis and Mary Armstrong became superintendents of this mission. Aged 21, Armstrong had already been made the official Government Interpreter and Moral Agent for Aboriginal people. Governor Hutt appointed him to investigate the treatment of Aboriginal prisoners on Rottnest Island and he stayed for a short time on Rottnest ‘to improve the habits and morals of the prisoners’.

The Methodist Aboriginal Mission under the superintendency of Francis Armstrong was quite successful in its mission as many Aboriginal people were baptised. Francis Armstrong supported the cause of temperance and other social reforms.

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14. The Chinese Memorial

“This monument is dedicated to Chinese who worked and died in the Colony and helped forge Western Australian history.”

The Chinese cemetery was originally across Plain Street from the main East Perth Cemeteries. This portion of land was designated for Chinese burials in 1888.

During the 1840s many Chinese came to the colony to provide manual labour. Chinese migration stopped with the arrival of convict labour from 1850 to 1868. Convicts provided much needed free labour in the colony. A second wave of Chinese arrived in the colony during the 1880s and 1890s to work in the pearling industry or on the goldfields. Many of these people came to live in Perth working in laundries and market gardens around the city. The Chung Wah Association commissioned the memorial in 1994 as the Chinese gravesite had been bulldozed for development early in the twentieth century.

15. Henry Trigg (29) 1791 - 1882 Builder

Trigg arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1831. The area which today comprises the suburb of ‘Churchlands’ was originally granted to Henry Trigg in 1831. In 1891 the Trigg family sold it to the Roman Catholic Church. A master builder, trained in England, Trigg was appointed by Stirling as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works from 1838 to 1851. Trigg was a devout Congregationalist and assisted in the building of the first Congregational Church in Perth. His son Harry Trigg was the first West Australian born architect to work in WA.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020492b.htm

16. Joseph Hardey (71) 1804-1875 Farmer, Religious leader

Farmer and Wesleyan layman Joseph Hardey was born on 29 April 1804 at Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, England. He was the third son of fifteen children born to Robert Hardey and his wife Ann, née Wall. Joseph was influenced by Wesleyan teachings and became a local preacher at 20. From then on, religious convictions dominated his life. He acquired a farm, and on 11 August 1829 in the parish church of Hatfield he married Ann Robertson of Levels, Yorkshire. They had six daughters and one son.

Hardey chartered the Tranby in association with Michael and James Clarkson and his brother, John Wall Hardey. They arrived at Swan River in February 1830, bringing with them a number of indentured servants. The Tranby immigrants, all Methodists and expert farmers, settled together on 512 acres (207 ha) which they called the Peninsula, four miles (6.4 km) east of Perth. In 1830 Hardey built the first house on his share of Peninsula Farm and cleared land and sowed crops. In 1835 he built a substantial windmill which served to grind his wheat at a cost of less than £200. By 1836 he had thirty acres (12 ha) under cultivation, as well as cattle, sheep and horses. The following year he selected 16,000 acres (6475 ha) of land near York on the Avon River.

Hardey preached his Wesleyan convictions to a congregation in his house at Fremantle and in June 1830 he was permitted by Stirling to preach under a tree in Hay Street. Regular services were held at the Peninsula, sometimes with visiting preachers. But the Tranby immigrants wanted more than lay preaching and requested to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London for a minister for the Colony. The Western Australian Methodists had to wait until June 1840 for their first minister, Reverend John Smithies. Meanwhile in April 1834 Hardey became a foundation trustee of the Wesley Church, Perth, where he was also a local
preacher, class leader and Sunday School superintendent. Later he gave £600 for the new Wesley Church opened in 1870.

Hardey was appointed commissioner and guardian to immigrant minors in 1839, a member of the Central Board of Works in 1847 and of the Central Board of Education in 1872-75. He was a courageous and respected member of the Colony. His wife died in May 1874 and his eldest daughter in August 1875. His last exhortation to his family was to *'stand side to side, shoulder to shoulder, and fight for the Lord'*. He died at Perth on 6 September 1875, leaving more than £12,000 to the Methodist Church.


17. **George Shenton** (83) 1811-1867 Chemist and businessman

George Shenton was born on 2 January 1811 at Winchester, England. At 15 he was articled to a Portsmouth druggist, a dedicated Wesleyan who strongly influenced his character. After completing his professional training he set out for Western Australia. He arrived in the Cygnet on 27 January 1833 and joined his cousin William Kernot Shenton, an engineer who had preceded him in October 1829.

Shenton established himself as the first chemist in Perth and quickly prospered. In 1838 he moved to bigger premises in Hay Street. He soon extended his trade and built up a flourishing general merchandising and agency business, employing Francis Armstrong as manager and confidential clerk. Shenton sent a sample shipment of jarrah and sandalwood to England in 1845. Timber quickly became a major export. From 1848 Shenton played an important part in opening up the Geraldton district. With other Perth businessmen he invested in a succession of mining, wool and wheat. In 1852 Shenton exchanged his own farm at Wanneroo, near Perth, for land on the Greenough River flats. He established a store at Geraldton. He was one of the promoters of a pastoral settlement at Roebuck Bay (Broome) in 1864. He was elected as a director of the Western Australian Bank from 1847 to 1867 and was chairman at the time of his death.

As an agent for various shipping companies he joined in pressing the government to encourage overseas steam communication in 1848. Elected a member of the Perth Town Trust in 1847, he served as chairman from 1853 until 1858 when he guided its transformation into the Perth City Council. In 1858 he joined a deputation to advocate representative government.

Shenton had firm religious convictions. He served the Wesleyan Methodists as secretary, trustee and lay-preacher, particularly at Fremantle. He was a strong supporter of the church's missions to the Aboriginals at York and Wanneroo. He also financially supported the building of Wesley Church, Perth.

On 29 November 1838 Shenton married Ann Catherina (1821-1904). Of their eleven children, three sons, Edward, George and Ernest, followed their father into commerce. Shenton’s life was cut short in March 1867 when, on an intended business visit to Bunbury, he was drowned in the wreck of his schooner *Lass of Geraldton* near Mandurah.

http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020398b.htm
18. Roman Catholic Priests

Bishop Brady arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1843 as a response to a petition from the small local Roman Catholic community here. The Bishop's aim was to minister to the Roman Catholic population, reclaim lapsed Catholics and convert Aboriginal people. He successfully recruited priests and nuns in a tour of Catholic institutions in France, Italy and Ireland during 1844. From this time priests such as Salvado and Serra created missions to care for Aboriginal people. The mission at New Norcia was successful where others floundered. The Irish Sisters of Mercy also began small educational institutions in Perth. Priests followed the people and many endured harsh conditions in frontier areas. Seven young Irish priests died in different circumstances and were buried in a small unmarked plot in the Cemeteries more than 100 years ago. In May 2000 this memorial was constructed and blessed in recognition of their dedicated work in the Colony.

http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/graves/java-112.htm

19. Tommy Dower (709) Aboriginal tracker

In Memory of Aboriginal Native
Tommy Dower
d. July 2 1895
aged 50
He was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He accompanied Alexander Forrest on his exploration from the De Grey River to Port Darwin in 1879 when the Kimberley district was discovered. He also accompanied Sir John Forrest on several surveying expeditions in various parts of the colony.
This stone was erected by the Aborigines Protection Board in recognition of his services to the colony.

Dower was a respected member of the Forrest brothers' expeditions during the 1870s and a leader of the Perth Aboriginal community. He was believed to be a grandson of Yellagonga, (Yalgonga) the last traditional leader of the Mooro people and spoke of Mooro land rights in the Inquirer newspaper on 13th October, 1886:

That white man take all blackfellows country, and that blackfellow no place sit down. That white man build houses, fence land, run cattle, sheep, horse on blackfellows country. but poor blackfellows, no horse, no kangaroo or emu left. That plenty blackfellow die, and no notice taken of him by white man. (Bolton and Gregory 1999:45)

After Dower had accompanied Alexander Forrest's expedition to the Kimberley in 1879, he applied for a 10 acre grant of land in Claremont (equivalent to a pensioner lot). He was requesting the freehold reserve for the remnants of his people. When his application failed,
Dower realised the inequality of the Legislative Council decision. It granted white members of the Forrest expedition substantial land for their valuable contribution to the Kimberley discoveries but did not reward Aborigines. After much dispute and political stalling, Dower was eventually granted a parcel of land in the outer region north of Perth.

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:History_of_West_Australia.djvu/328

20. George Sassanowsky (729) German migrant and Duncan (713) New Zealand migrant
The population of the Colony grew rapidly because of the discovery of gold in the 1890s. The total Western Australian population in 1890 was 48,502 and by 1901 it had reached 179,967. The growth was primarily due to immigration:

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<td>1891</td>
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Source: Stannage, 1981, A New History of Western Australia, p.220

Young men were the predominant migrants and they came from Europe, the Americas, New Zealand, Asia and the Eastern Colonies (t’othersiders). These two young men were probably among the migrants who came to the colony with dreams of future wealth, but the harsh environment with heat, flies, water shortages and disease thwarted those dreams. We don’t know their story, their dreams or their actual fate but they were among many who shaped our unique and changing country.

Walking back to the church you will cross an area where there seem to be only a few graves. This actually holds many unmarked graves recently located by Ground Probing Radar. Of the original 10,000 graves approximately 20% of them can now be seen today.