

THE BARRACKS/MARINE HOUSE/TRINITY HOUSE

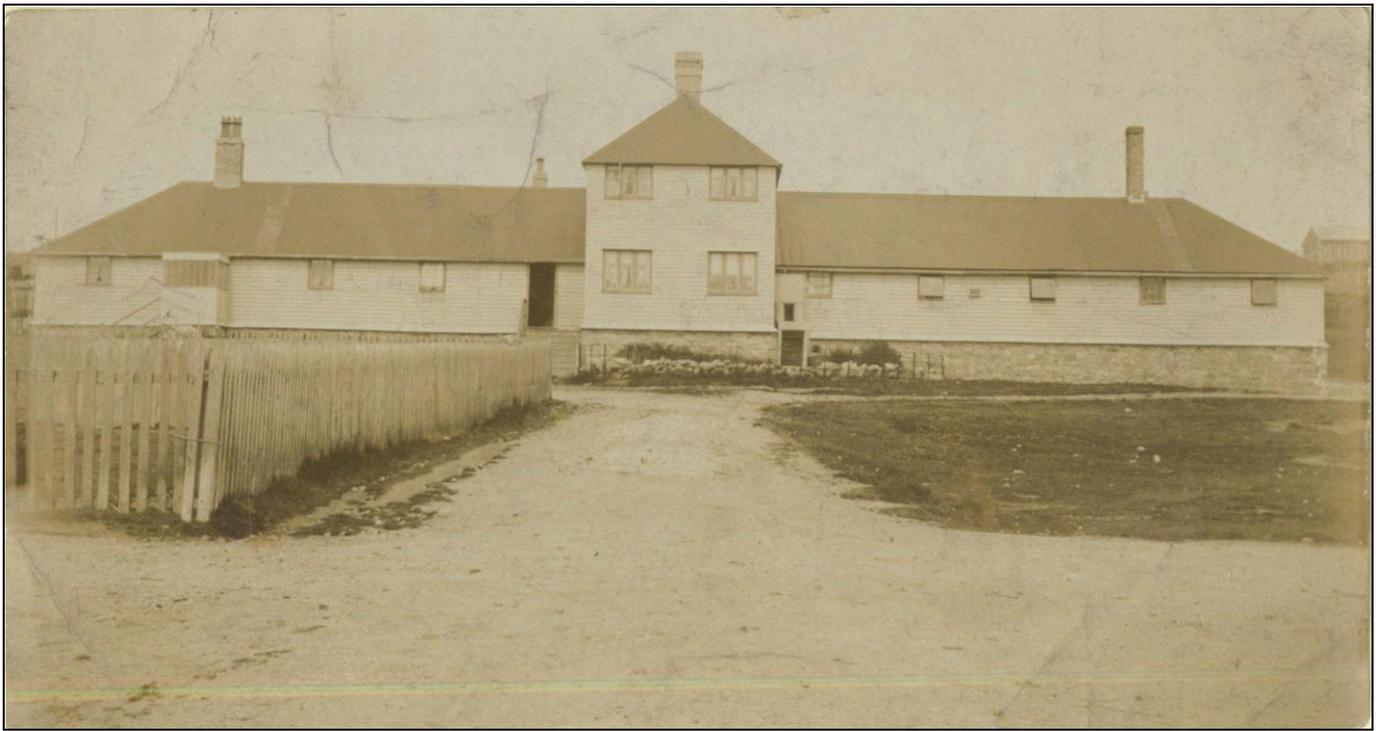
- 1849: Construction commenced in October. The Barracks were sent down from England for the use of the enrolled Military Pensioners until their detached cottages could be erected. On arrival it was found that the material sent for the roof was insufficient for purpose so a large quantity of galvanised iron that was in the Government Store was used to make a water-tight roof. The building was completed in 1850 at a total cost of £564 exclusive of the original cost in England. By 9 February 1850 the Barracks were ready for occupation. [S4; 40: S5; 34: B27; 16] After the cottages were finished and the pensioners moved out of the Barracks, Captain James Reid, his wife Margaret, and children, John, Walter, Ellen, Andrew, Margaret, James and Alexander moved into the centre part of the Barracks. They had to share this section with Mr Algernon Montagu, the magistrate.
- 1852: Captain Reid was transferred to Tasmania and left 31 August 1852 on the *Berwick Castle* which was bound for New Zealand and *"Called here by appointment to take Captain Reid & family on to Van Dieman."*
- 1855: *"Pensioners Barracks and Cottages*
In the front centre of the part occupied by the Pensioners stands the building erected for them on their arrival and for the Staff Officer sent out in Command of them.
Originally as sent from England it was a wooden shed with a wooden roof, the boards being intended to be laid vertically and covered with battens. This description of roof being utterly insufficient in this climate the local Government in erecting the building covered the roof with "Galvanised Iron", the building was also placed on a stone and mortar foundations and furnished with chimneys &c at the cost of the Colonial Government.
As it now stands it consists of a two storied centre building with two one storied wings, the whole being about 1300 feet long and 25 feet broad.
- The centre building has an entrance hall and two rooms on the ground floor besides a store room or pantry and scullery partitioned off from the left wing, a staircase and one large and three smaller rooms upstairs - the sitting room below and the large room upstairs are furnished with stores & mantelpieces &c. There are two fireplaces in the kitchen. Behind is a small enclosed yard and wooden privy.*
- The West wing is 42 feet X 25 and at present used by the Government for storing Wheelbarrows &c.*
- The East wing is 55 feet X 25 and is now let to Serjeantmajor Felton at 16£ a year, on the understanding that he uses part as the office which he would otherwise require."*
[E1; 89]
- 1855: There was a fever epidemic in Stanley and the West wing of the Barracks was turned into an isolation hospital for sick children.
- 1856: *The Centre portion of the Barracks heretofore occupied by Captain Reid (as of right) and by Mr Montagu (at a rent of 40£ a year) has this day been let to Captain Sibbald by order of the Governor at a rent of 22£ a year (rent named by His Ecy) payable from the 1st day of January 1856.*
Govt Office Stanley
15 March 1856
[E1; 89]

1857: *“The wooden barracks built for the Pensioners on their arrival have been divided into 16 rooms, 10 feet square, with two fireplaces common to all. On the arrival of the Soldiers a single room was allotted to each family but I am endeavouring to give two rooms to each family...”* The Falkland Islands Garrison arrived 12 January 1858 on board the *Ealing Grove*. [B10; 293: SHI-REG-1]



The Barracks (large central building), 1863 – FIC Collection, JCNA

- 1884: A new ceiling was installed and extensive repairs made to the west wing of the Barracks which were used as an infant school.
- 1886: The Barracks are re-roofed with galvanised iron.
- 1900: At the beginning of the century the Infant School still occupied part of the building.



Circa 1900. Schoolmaster's house left wing, doctor's house centre two storeys, infant school right wing – Durose photograph, JCNA

- 1908: A Public Library was set up in the former schoolroom.
- 1909: On 7 November the first museum was opened in the Barracks by Mrs Allardyce (wife of the Governor).
- 1917: The Museum and Library were transferred to the newly built Town Hall.
- 1929: Sale of the Treasurer's and Doctor's quarters in the Barracks was proposed (*didn't happen*).
- 1935: R L Cheverton, Senior Medical Officer moves into the Barracks – his quarters occupied the east and centre and comprised of a small east bedroom, north east bedroom, centre room, north west room off hall, two maid's bedrooms, two bathrooms, scullery, two kitchens, front room, pantry, hall and passage. It also had a washhouse and earth closet – the earth closet was converted to a water closet for the maid's use. The camp teacher, Mr G L Daillie, occupied the west end which consisted of a living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, passages and a back hall.
- 1936: George Daillie moved into the west end of the old Colonial Surgeon's quarters situated on Allardyce Street. R L Cheverton left.
- 1939: George Kinnaird, the senior medical officer applied for different quarters. Dr Dunlop moved into his quarters in the Barracks.
- 1944: A replacement washhouse was added to Marine House East, the quarters of Dr Hamilton, the Government Naturalist. The medical officer's quarters are still in the west end.



Late 1940s – FIC Collection, JCNA

- 1948: R S Bumphrey, the auditor, moves into the central portion of Marine House. Dr Arthur was the previous tenant.
- 1949: Dr Hamilton leaves Marine House East and Constable D W O'Sullivan moves in. The house consists of a dining room, lounge, kitchen, scullery, bedroom and offices. The west end is being used as the legal office/Court House.



"The Court House" – FIC Collection, JCNA

- 1950: John P Oliver, agricultural officer, applies to move into Mr Bumphrey's quarters when they become vacant.



Durose Collection, JCNA

- 1953: Marine House is now referred to as Trinity House and has three separate tenants: Mr E F Lellman on the east, Mr Oliver in the centre and Mrs Bonner on the west.
- 1955: PWD are ready to start restoration work on Marine Cottage West and request that Miss Jessie Bell is accommodated in hospital.
- 1956: Proposed that Mr Lellman moves from Marine House East to 1 Barrack Street and Dr H Jacoby from 34 Ross Road to Marine House East. Mr Jacoby moves to 1 Barrack Street instead and Mr Lellman remains in Marine House East.
- 1960: Mr R Pollard moves out of Marine House West and Mr L J Halliday moves in.
- 1963: Mr H L Bound is living in Marine House East and requests that central heating is installed. Government agrees if he pays to install it.
- 1962: Mr T Reive arrives in the Colony and moves into Marine House West.
- 1964: Mr T Reive, who works in the Civil Aviation Department, is living in Marine House West and requests decoration work. The house consists of a lounge, three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, hall and passages.
- 1977: In August Marine House Centre is vacant.
- 1978: In January Marine House Centre allocated to Mr Baylis, a married teacher with two children.

1981: On 3 February Marine House East with peat shed, garage and two workshops is offered for sale to the public with an upset price of £9,594. The property is purchased by Mr & Mrs W E Spencer. The property consists of land 0.241 acre, house 1399 sq ft, garage 147 sq ft, workshop (I) 127 sq ft, workshop (II) 77 sq ft, and peat shed 361 sq ft.

Marine House Centre with peat shed and workshop is offered for sale to the public with an upset price of £7,812. The property is purchased by Mr J P Baylis. The property consists of land 0.136 acre, house 1259 sq ft, peat shed 250 sq ft, and workshop 113 sq ft.

1981/82: A glazed front porch is erected on the front of Marine House East.



December 2001, JCNA

The Barracks are currently divided into three semi-detached dwellings and privately owned.