The Hardeys left Britain with goods, chattels and the perseverance necessary for successful farming. They brought with them stock, farm machinery, furniture and household equipment, guns, building materials, servants and farm labourers, all of which would gain them credit with the Administration for extra allocations of land. They would be given the title to the land when they had satisfied the Administration that a commitment of investment in their land had been made. If, after 3 years, Joseph Hardey had made some improvements to one quarter of his allotted land, that is, he had cultivated it or constructed a house, barn or road on it, the land was his - he owned it outright! This was a very strong incentive.

Trades of various kinds were represented among the passengers - a blacksmith, brickmaker, bricklayer, surveyor, hatter, shoemaker, joiner, servants and housekeepers. Several animals were brought for use in the colony - horses, bulls, cows, pigs, sheep (and merinoes were picked up at the Cape), dogs, fowl, and even a hive of bees! Seeds for crops to be cultivated were brought with the settlers - mustard, swede, turnip, linseed, oats, rye, wheat, hay (and with it the first weeds!) as well as potatoes and onions.

The journey took five months. Among the passengers were George Johnson and Doctor Thomas Brownwell, the ship's surgeon, whose diary entries inform us of distractions on board such as whale, shark and dolphin sightings, fears of attack by a pirate ship, births and marriages among the passengers, deaths of precious animals and changes of fashion due to the climate - "most of the passengers go without stockings, waist coats or handkerchiefs!"

Tragedy struck the Hardeys with the sudden death of William just one month prior to reaching their destination. William's body was placed in a coffin, preserved in spirits and buried by his friends and family on arrival in Fremantle.

In September 1829 the brig "Tranby" set sail from Hull in England for the fledgling Swan River Colony established a few months earlier by Lieutenant Governor James Stirling. On board the "Tranby" were the Hardey brothers from Lincolnshire, John Wall, with his wife Elizabeth, Joseph, and his wife Ann, and 17 year old William. They were leaving behind a Britain of changing times - farming was facing decline and difficulties; the static political system left decisions in the hands of a few wealthy, landed gentry and urban unemployment had contributed to rising crime rates. To the Hardey families, with their strong Methodist belief in God and a conviction that hard work, thrift and practical farming experience would reward them with success, the Swan River Colony presented a land of opportunity.

The Lieutenant Governor, James Stirling, anxious to make a success of this colony he had confidently proposed to the authorities in Britain, encouraged settlers and investors with glowing reports. Tempting land schemes could put larger tracts of land into the hands of enterprising farmers and so allow them to play a role in the development of the colony. There was to be no convict labour, making the colony a safe place to bring up a family.