

## Charles Marshall, 164, *Hashemy*

Researched by Marcia Watson

Baptism	19 April 1829, Tilehurst, Berkshire
Parents	Thomas Marshall and Maria Burch
Parent's marriage	22 September 1828, Tilehurst, by Banns
Siblings	James (1831), William (1832-8), Henry (1834-7), Thomas (abt 1837), George (1843)
Wife	Catherine Vaughan
Married	1854, Katrine near Toodyay
Children	Maria (1855-68)

When Charles was eight years old, his father, Thomas Marshall, died and was buried 12 March 1837 at St Michael, Tilehurst. Maria Marshall and the children were placed in the Bradfield Union Poor House.

Son Henry died in the workhouse and was buried on 12 July 1837. The burial index says he was two months old, but he was two years old; a note says he was from Tilehurst.

Son William was buried on 5 March 1838, aged 5. He was in the Bradfield Workhouse and from Tilehurst. Son Thomas may have been born in the workhouse. No record of his birth has been found.

Four years later, the 1841 census shows the family were still in the Bradfield Union Workhouse - Maria Marshall, 35, pauper, widow, field labourer, and children Charles, 11, James, 10, and Thomas, 4.

On the 1851 census, Maria was back in the workhouse. Her occupation was a general servant. With her in the workhouse were her sons:

Thomas, 13, pauper scholar, born at Tilehurst

George, 8, pauper scholar, born at Reading. He baptised born in 1843 and baptised in 1844 at Bradfield (no father named).

Son James Marshall, 19, lived in Tilehurst and was an agriculture labourer lodging at the Thatcher Arms.

Maria Marshall died at the Bradfield Union Poor House, aged 49. She was buried on 18 February 1853 at St Michael, Tilehurst.

In November 1848, Charles Marshall and others were examined and committed to stand trial at the next Assizes on charges of stealing and receiving. At the Hampshire Lent Assizes, at Winchester in March 1849:

*Samuel James, George Jones and Charles Marshall, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas White at Heckfield and stealing various articles of drapery goods. Jane Stevens, Elizabeth McCormac and Mary Jones were indicted for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.*

*Mr Massey conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr Bevan defended the prisoner James.*

*Thomas White deposed that he is a draper at Heckfield, and young female, Mary Spire, looked after his shop.*

*Mary Spire said she closed the shop and made it all safe at 10 o'clock. She retired with Jane Albion<sup>1</sup> to bed, and about four o'clock in the morning, they heard a noise. They called a man downstairs and he found a man in the shop, who ran away. A great many articles were missing – among them, two lengths of woollen cloth and a dozen of aprons. On 11 November, she went to Reading and saw the prisoner in a house in Silver-street, and there found several articles. James said the room was his; she knew the goods found to be the prosecutor's, which were safe the night before. In Jones's room, between the bed and the sacking were found some flannel and other articles, which she also recognised. The policeman and witness then went to Marshall's room but found nothing there, and on searching him (Marshall), a silk button was found, which was one of the articles stolen. The women were in the company of the prisoners.*

*Mr Callingham, superintendent of police, stated that on 10 November last, in consequence of the information he had received, he went to Reading. At a lodging-house in Silver-street, he found the prisoner James and a bundle of the goods, which he now produced. He then went to Jones's room, where there were*

<sup>1</sup> Another newspaper reported the females as Mary Spier and Jane Ellis.

several beds, and found more of the plunder; he then went to another room and found Marshall and the woman Stevens, with some other property. The silk button he found on Marshall, he now produced, and, with the other goods was identified, he also produced many small articles found on the female prisoners, which formed part of the stolen property. Jones said that Marshall gave him the articles found in his possession, which he (Marshall) confirmed, and said that James and himself had found the things concealed in a hedge when picking up wood. The female prisoners said they knew nothing about it.

Samuel James, George Jones and Charles Marshall – 12 years transportation

Mary Jones – 12 months imprisonment

Jane Stevens – acquitted.<sup>2,3</sup> [Elizabeth McCormack was also acquitted]

Charles was received at Millbank Penitentiary on 28 April 1849 from Winchester Gaol. He was 20 years old, single, could read and write imperfectly, a labourer, who was convicted at Winchester on 1 March 1849 of burglary and sentenced to 12 years transportation. Since his conviction, his Character and conduct in prison were described as '*ignorant, not hardened, but disorderly in prison*'. The gaoler's report said it was unknown if he had any previous convictions, and his parents were very bad characters. His health was good. Charles was removed to Portland prison on 1 May 1850.

Portland Prison<sup>4</sup>: Benjamin Brown, Charles Marshall, William Beeson were reported for irregularity and disposed of as in Report Book & Misconduct Book.

Charles boarded the *Hashemy* for the voyage to Fremantle on 19 July 1850.<sup>5</sup>

The ship arrived in October 1850, and Charles was described as:

164. Charles Marshall, 21, 5'3½", dark brown hair, hazel eyes, an oval face, dark complexion, fresh build, no marks, a labourer and single.<sup>6</sup>

General Register recorded:

164. Charles Marshall, 23, single, labourer, Church of England, went to Boarding school, he could read and write fairly. He said his mother Marie Marshall, grocer, lives at Tilehurst, Berkshire.

Attended Divine Service? Not so regularly lately as in earlier years

Received Sacrament? Never

Habits? Pretty regular when he could get work, but a little given to drink

Intellect? Sound

State of Mind? Hopeful

Knowledge, Secular? Limited

Knowledge, Religious? Limited

Alleged Cause of Crime? Drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking

Name of Person referred to for Character, &c. George Palmer, brickmaker, Tilehurst, Berkshire.<sup>7</sup>

[The information about education does not seem plausible considering he was in the workhouse]

Charles was on the casual sick list a few times while in Fremantle.<sup>8</sup> H=in hospital

Marshall C	16 November 1850	Nyctalopia	Lotion Bark
Marshall Chas	24 February 1851	Sore throat	Pil: Fever mixture, gargle
Marshall Chas	25 February 1851	Febris	Aper medicine, cont fever mixture
Marshall	26 February 1851	Fever	Continue fever mixture, sponge
Marshall Chas	27 February 1851	Feb.	Continue fever mixture
Marshall Chas	28 February 1851		Continue
Marshall Chas H	3 March 1851	Feb. C.C.	Continue fever mixture
Marshall Chas	5 March 1851	Febris	Infus Gent
Marshall Chas H	6 March 1851		Discharged
Marshall Chas	9 March 1851	Diarrhoea	Chalk mixture

<sup>2</sup> Hampshire Advertiser and Salisbury Guardian, 10 March 1849, p2

<sup>3</sup> Hampshire Telegraph, 25 November 1848, p4

<sup>4</sup> Portland Prison, Dorset: Governor's Journals, PCOM2/354, p322

<sup>5</sup> PCOM2/107, p19; HO24/4

<sup>6</sup> SROWA Acc 128/40-3

<sup>7</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 R21A

<sup>8</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

Marshall Chas	11 March 1851	Diarrhoea	Continue chalk mixture
Marshall Chas	25 March 1851	Head ache	Pilul Aper
Marshall Chas	26 March 1851		Aper medicine
Marshall Chas	27 March 1851		Infus Gent

A Ticket of Leave was issued on 17 September 1851.<sup>9</sup> The Superintendent's Orders book, p. 89, entry date 17 September 1851:

"Samuel James 165 and Charles Marshall 164 will proceed this day on Ticket of Leave to Toodyay and report themselves there to the Resident Magistrate."

Charles worked in the Toodyay area and in 1854, was granted permission to marry Catherine Vaughan. They married at Katrine Church, halfway between Toodyay and Northam.<sup>10</sup> Their only child, Maria born about 1855, died in 1868, aged 13.

Charles's sentence expired in May 1861.

Police Constables from the Newcastle Police regularly visited the settlers in the district, including Charles Marshall, at Nunile/Newnile/Newnyle in 1878-1888. The area was seven miles from the police station.<sup>11</sup>

On 23 November 1891, at the Supreme Court, Charles was a witness in the trial of John Edgell against Bernard Clarkson of trespass in a garden. Charles, a labourer, worked for Bernard Clarkson at Newcastle.<sup>12</sup>

In 1910, the Newcastle newspaper said: *Mr Charles Marshall, of North Newcastle, admits being 92 years of age. Was born in the same year as the late Queen Victoria. Is still getting about with a stick. Good luck to him.*<sup>13</sup> Not quite true; Charles was born ten years after Victoria!

Charles died the following year, and the registry recorded his age as 87. [He was 82 years old] His death certificate:

Charles Marshall, labourer, aged 92, died on 16 September 1911 at Toodyay of Syncope and senile decay. A doctor has seen him two days prior to his death. Charles was buried on 18 September 1911 in the Roman Catholic section of Toodyay Cemetery. He married Katherine Vaughan in Katrine Church<sup>14</sup>, Northam, at the age of 27, and they had one female child (deceased). His parents were unknown; he was born in Redan (Reading?), England and had been in WA for 67 years (unclear number). Katherine was the informant, and her address was Townsite Rd, Toodyay.

Charles had made a will in 1905:

*This is the last Will and Testament of me Charles Marshall of North Newcastle, labourer. I appoint Bernard Maurice Connors, of Newcastle, farmer and Thomas John Donegan of Newcastle, Horsekeepers, to be my Executors – and direct that all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses shall be paid as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. I give devise and bequeath unto my wife Catherine Vaughan Marshall all those pieces of land being part 4 of Avon Location V3 and part 5 of Avon Location V3 or her sole use and benefit. In witness whereof I the said Charles Marshall have to this my last Will and Testament set my name this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. Signed by the said Testator and acknowledged by him to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, and present at the same time at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses.*

C.L Despard and M.J. Hampshire.<sup>15</sup>

His wife, Catherine Vaughan Marshall, died on 7 December 1914. In 1919, Alice Maud Mullett applied for and was granted Administration of the Estate of Catherine Vaughan Marshall. Alice was a widow, formerly of Newcastle and now of Perth. Alice was employed by Catherine Vaughan as a nurse from 1 July

<sup>9</sup> SROWA Acc 1156 RD1-2

<sup>10</sup> Catherine Vaughan, aged 20, arrived per *Travancore* on 13 January 1853. The ship left Deal on 24 September 1852 and Plymouth on 30 September, on the way to Fremantle. Catherine was one of 115 unmarried females were on board, mostly from Ireland.

<sup>11</sup> Visitors' Book - Census Toodyay District, SLWA Accession number 2000.4

<sup>12</sup> The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA : 1855 - 1901), 25 November 1891, p6

<sup>13</sup> Newcastle Herald and Toodyay District Chronicle (WA : 1902 - 1912), 4 June 1910, p5

<sup>14</sup> St Saviour Katrine is about half way between Northam and Toodyay. It was built by convicts.

<sup>15</sup> SROWA cons 1919/913

1914 to 11 December 1914 at £2.2.0 per week. The land was valued at £50. A small weatherboard house of two rooms was erected on the land and was very dilapidated. George Robinson, a labourer of the Old Men's Home, was owed £28 for repairs he performed. After payment of the debt, £32 remained.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> The West Australian (Perth, WA : 1879 - 1954), 30 September 1919. P6