William Read, 117, Hashemy

Baptism	3 May 1818 at Powerstock with West Milton, Dorset	
Parents	John Read and Sarah Biles	
Parent's marriage	6 August 1811 at Powerstock, Dorset	
Siblings	Betsy (1812), John (1813), Mary (1815), Thomas (1820), Caroline (1822), Grace (1824), Henry (1826), George (1827), Lot (1830), Hannah (1832), Anne (1833), Marina (1835)	
Wife	Caroline Slade	
Married	2 August 1842, Powerstock, Dorset	
Wife 2	Sarah Sherry	
Married	1866, Yandanooka near Northgampton, Western Australia	
Children	Mary Slade Reade (1842) William Henry (1867) Frances Sarah (1869) John James (1871) Patrick (1873) Mark Alexander (1875)	

Name variations in the records: Reed, Reade, Reid

On the 1841 census, William Read, 20 Ag lab, was living in the Liberty of Powerstock, part of the parish of Powerstock. Edward Slade and his family lived practically next door. Edward was a postman. William's parents and siblings lived at Milton, part of the parish of Powerstock.¹

The following year, William married:

William Reade, full age, carter, married pregnant Caroline Slade, a minor and seamstress, on 2 August 1842 at Powerstock, by banns. Both made their mark and lived at Wetley in the parish of Powerstock. William was the son of John Reade, a labourer. Caroline was the daughter of Edward Slade, a labourer. Witnesses were Robert Brown and Harriet Best Gale.

Their daughter Mary Slade Reade was baptised on 7 December 1842 at Poorstock, Dorset. [Powerstock]

At the Dorset Assizes, Dorchester, on 16 March 1847:

Bartholomew Gale, 32, and William Read, 27, were indicted, charged with having committed a burglary in the house of George Lane, in the house of Corscombe. Mr Forbes conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were defended by Mr Edwards.

George Lane, the prosecutor, stated— I kept the Toller Down turnpike gate, in the parish of Corscombe, in February 1846. On the night of the 18th of that month, I was awoken by someone calling "Gate." I got up, lit a candle, and went downstairs. I opened the door and saw four men. Two of them instantly seized me and threw me on the ground, and having done so; they threatened what they would do if I made any resistance. I had left a candle in the room and lighted another in a lantern, which on the first assault was thrown down, and the candle extinguished. I saw the other two men enter the room and look about. After a short time, I said to the man who held me down; "Do you know what a great sin you are committing by what you are doing?" and then I said, "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, where you will have to answer to this crime." The man told me to hold my tongue. After a short time, the two men came out of the house, and then all the four made off, and I saw nothing more of them.

¹ HO107/281/15, p11; HO107/281/7, p13

Mary Lane, the wife of the last witness, said I was disturbed after my husband went down with the noise of some persons rushing into the house. I got up and went downstairs. On reaching the downstairs room, I saw two men, who began beating me with their sticks. I don't know how it happened, but I last found myself on the ground and felt faint, not knowing what was going on. Presently I came to myself again and observed the men. One had a handkerchief tied around his head and a part of his face, the other part being blackened. They ordered me to tell them where my money was, and I said, "you will find some in the window". They went there and took that money. When they saw it, they said, "You have a great deal more than this." I replied that we had sent away our money the day before. They took up a parcel and felt it, and put it down again, saying it was soda. This was a parcel of money. Presently they left the room, and I saw nothing more of them.

Priscilla Wolverton [Walberton] was then called, who swore — I was living with my husband at Poorstock when the robbery took place. That evening Gale came to our house and asked my husband if Wm. Read was coming to the place? He said he did not know but would go and see, and he went into John Read's house, who lived next door to us, and who is a brother to the prisoner. In about a quarter of an hour, my husband returned and said William Read was in at his brother's. Gale and my husband then planned this robbery with John Read, who had come in. Read said it would be a good plan to black their faces and wear caps, and my husband wetted a bit of rag and blacked it in the soot, which he gave to Gale, who carried it away with him. I afterwards saw Read, and he told me they had committed the robbery.

On cross-examination, this witness admitted that her husband had been transported last April and that she herself had been tried for a felony.

The Jury, after a short consultation, found both the prisoners Guilty. They were then sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.²

William Read was received at Millbank Prison on 12 April 1847 from Dorchester Prison. After six months, on the 25 September 1847, he was sent to Wakefield Prison in West Yorkshire. William spent about 15 months at Wakefield before he was transferred to Portland Prison in Dorset on 13 December 1848.³ He was reported twice for irregularity, on 30 October 1849 and 13 February 1850, and disposed of as in Report Book and Misconduct Book.⁴

Portland Prison was much closer to home and allowed members of the family to visit.

16 March 1849: Caroline Read, his wife and Mary Read, his daughter, visited.

8 October 1849: Caroline Read, his wife, and Harriett Vile*, his cousin, visited.

5 April 1850: Thomas Read, his brother and Caroline Read, his sister visited.

* Harriett is probably Harriett Biles, daughter of John Biles from Powerstock and William Read's cousin.⁵ William boarded the *Hashemy* on 19 July 1850.

When William Read arrived in Western Australia in October 1850, he was described as:

117. William Read, 33 years old, 5'7¾" tall, brown hair, grey eyes, round face, sallow complexion, stout build, scar on back of right hand, a farm labourer and married with one child. Other records at the same time mention he is 30 years old.⁶ The General Register gives no information on William.⁷

William presented himself once to the medical officer at Fremantle.⁸

Read Wm	5 February 1851	Costiveness [constipation]	Aper Draught
[Aper = aperient]			

² Morning Post - Friday 19 March 1847, p7

³ HO24/3; HO23/14, p48

⁴ Portland Prison. Governor's Journal, 24 November 1848 to 9 August 1850. PCOM 2/354

⁵ PCOM 2/File 383. AJCP Reel No: 5990

⁶ SROWA Acc 128/40-43; SROWA Acc 1156, R17

⁷ SROWA Acc 1156 R21A

⁸ SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

On the 10 February 1851, re received a Ticket of leave. Initially he worked for C.F. Clarkson of Perth.

12 April 1851:	worked for Rev Temperley of Wanneroo	
12 June 1851:	he was assigned to C. Downes as a farm labourer in the Perth district. His rate of	
	wage was £18 per annum. ⁹	
16 October 1851:	worked for E Temperley	
17 December 1851:	worked for W Cousins	
13 January 1852:	transferred to Champion Bay ¹⁰	
Three years later, in Ja	nuary 1854, William received a Conditional Pardon. ¹¹	

William married Sarah Sherry in 1866, at Yandanooka near Northampton. Sarah Sherry, 25, from Tyrone, left Plymouth on 10 February 1862, per *Mary Harrison*, and arrived at on 24 June 1862 at Fremantle.¹²

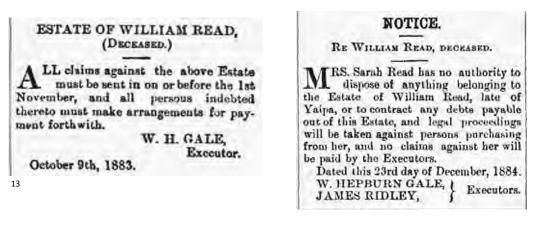
William worked at the Fortune Mine and Wheal Mines. His last child was born at Northampton in 1875.

A William Read was a witness at the inquest into death of a native. <u>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110503633?searchTerm=%22william%20read%22&searchLimit</u> s=I-state=Western+Australia|||I-decade=188|||I-year=1882

William appears in the Almanacs and Directories as a farmer, stock owner and mine proprietor. <u>https://www.carnamah.com.au/WA-directories</u>

William Read died on 24 June 1883 in Northampton.

He left a will and named his six children, including Mary Read, from his first marriage.



More information is on the Midwest Convict Register https://midwestwaheritage.com/resultmcr/?id=139

Bartholomew Gale

Gale was transported as an Exile on the *Eden* on 30 September 1848. The ship arrived in Port Phillip were most of the Parkhurst boys and convicts were landed. 36 convicts were sent to Tasmania. He acquired land at Hamilton, Victoria. Died 6 January 1883 at Hamilton Hospital.

⁹ Further correspondence on the on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty. 30 April 1852, p196

¹⁰ Rica Erickson notes on Family Search, from PD Vol.1

¹¹ SROWA Acc 1156 R21B

¹² Lists of Emigrants by Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners' Ships, 1851-1867. Accession Number 115, AN 371.

¹³ Victorian Express (Geraldton, WA : 1878 - 1894), 10 October 1883, p2; 24 December 1884, p3

Baptism	1 December 1822, Powerstock, Dorset
Parents	Edward Slade and Mary Smith
Parent's marriage	6 March 1806, Powerstock with West Milton
Siblings	Elizabeth (1807), John (1809), Priscilla Smith (1813), Mary (1817), Amelia (1820)
Husband	William Read(e)
Married	2 August 1842 at Powerstock, by banns
Children	Mary Slade Read (1842)
	Sarah Goldring (1853)

Caroline Slade, wife of William Read, convict 117

Caroline Slade was living with her parents and siblings at Liberty of Powerstock, Dorset, in 1841. The following year, Caroline married at Powerstock, sometimes called Poorstock.

William Reade, full age, carter, married Caroline Slade, minor, seamstress, on 2 August 1842 at Powerstock, by banns. Both made their mark and lived at Wetley in the parish of Powerstock.

Their daughter Mary Slade Reade was baptised four months later in December at Powerstock.

On 18 February 1846, two men entered and robbed the turnpike-gate-house at Toller Down about 11km from Powerstock, kept by George Lane. Two other men, John Read and Henry Walberton, were present but not directly involved in the robbery. The robbers escaped with £1 0 10½; most of the cash was not discovered. Bartholomew Gale from Powerstock was captured a few days after the robbery on suspicion of being one of the two men. He was discharged a few days later while enquiries continued. In November, Gale was committed to the Assizes for the robbery. William Read was committed to the Assizes about two weeks later.

On 16 March 1847, at the Dorset Assizes, Dorchester, Bartholomew Gale and William Read were convicted and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

William Read was sent to Millbank, then Wakefield Prison and finally to Portland Prison. This prison was much closer to home and allowed members of the family to visit.

16 March 1849: Caroline Read, his wife and Mary Read, his daughter, visited.

8 October 1849: Caroline Read, his wife, and Harriett Vile*, his cousin, visited.

5 April 1850: Thomas and Caroline Read, his brother and his sister visited.

* Harriett is probably Harriett Biles, daughter of John Biles from Powerstock and William Read's cousin.

Caroline Read married Jonathan Goldring in March quarter 1852. Jonathan, his mother and other family members lived in the Poor House at Rampisham on the 1851 census. Caroline has not been located on the census; perhaps she lived nearby.

Their daughter Sarah Goldring was baptised on 12 June 1853 in the parish of Rampisham, although the family lived at Wraxall. Jonathan was a labourer.

Jonathan Goldring died in 1898 at Godmanstone, Dorset, aged 78.

On the 1901 census, Caroline was living with her grandson Frederick Thorne, 39, at Godmanstone. Caroline Goldring was buried on 3 November 1905 at Godmanstone, aged 82.

Children

Mary Slade Read, 19, and Charles Thorne, 22, married at Charminster near Dorchester in 1860. They had 11 children. In 1881, they lived next door to Mary's parents, Caroline and Jonathan Golding, at Whitchurch Canonicorum in Dorset.

Charles died in 1900 in the county hospital and is buried at Puddletown. Mary lived with her son at Affpuddle and Turners Puddle in 1911. She died in 1922 and is buried at Tolpuddle, Dorset.

Sarah Goldring was a servant at the Dorset County School at Charminster in 1871. By 1881, she was unemployed at living with her parents. Ten years later, she was working as a servant in Dorchester. No further trace of Sarah has been found.