

Charles Ware, 138, *Hashemy*

Researched by Marcia Watson

Charles Ware is the *alias* of **Charles Sivier**.

When Charles Ware arrived at Fremantle, he said his mother Martha Ware was a laundress living in West Street, Southampton.

Charles Sivier, baptised 16 March 1823 at South Stoneham near Southampton, Hampshire, son of Frederick and Martha Sivier.

Parents: Frederic Kellow Sivier married Martha Carpenter on 21 November 1819 at South Stoneham. Frederick was buried 3 June 1841, aged 43 and Martha was buried 19 October 1856, aged 64 at South Stoneham.

Children:

Harriet	1820
Charles	1823
Eliza	1826
Elizabeth	1828
Ann(e)	1831
George	1834

1841 census, Tything of Pollack, South Stoneham, Hampshire.¹

Martha Sivier, 45

Harriet, 20, servant

Charles, 15, labourer

Eliza, 14, servant

Elizabeth, 11

Anne, 9

George, 6

1851 census, South Stoneham, Hampshire.²

Martha Sivier, 58, widow, born Sutton Scotten, Hampshire

George, 15, farmer's boy, born South Stoneham

2 lodgers

1848. Devon Lammas Assizes, Exeter

George Taylor, 25, **Charles Ware**, 25, and John Churchill, 23, were charged with having on the 14th of April last, at Tavistock, assaulted Jonathan Arthur, with intent to steal from his person. Also further with having on the said 14th of April, at Tavistock, assaulted James Doble, and stolen from his person 9s. and 2½d.; a hat, silk handkerchief, and pair of shoes, value 10s, his properly. —Transported 14 years.³

Tuesday, HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

George Taylor, **Charles Ware**, and John Churchill, were charged with an assault upon James Doble, at Tavistock, on the 14th of April, and stealing money, hat, shoes, and other property, from his person. The prisoners were also indicted for assaulting Jonathan Arthur on the same day, with intent to steal from him.

¹ HO107/402/20, p30

² HO107/1670, p183

³ North Devon Journal, 27 July 1848, p2

James Doble, a miner of Mary Tavy, said he went to Tavistock on the 14th of April, and purchased a hat and several other articles. He left Tavistock about 11 o'clock on his return home. When a little way out of Tavistock on the Okehampton road, he saw Churchill stooping near the hedge, he came towards him, when witness turned round and saw Taylor and Ware. The next place found himself was on the ground, the prisoners upon him; could not speak, but shifting himself round he found his speech, and prayed for mercy. He heard one of them say "Give the —more of it "; lost his senses, and when came to himself the prisoners were gone, as were also his money, and the hat and other things he was carrying.

The witness underwent a cross-examination by the prisoners as to his state of sobriety when he left Tavistock, and the identity of the prisoners. He made some mistake as to their separate identity, but was positive as to the party being the same. He did not know how he was floored. He had been drinking, but was not drunk as to have fallen of himself and lost his things.

William Mudge, servant to Mr. Arthur, said he saw the prisoners in Tavistock in the course of the day. On returning with his master about half past ten at night, they met the three prisoners at the end of Brook-street. The prisoners offered to accompany them, but Mr. Arthur said "We shall be no company for you, we're going Dartmoor way, and you're going the Okehampton-road. Prisoners said "Yes," and left them; as they turned off the road, he saw them laying up against the hedge, and said to his master "I'm sure they're after good." They stopped to see the men returned, and being under the shade, the prisoners passed them on their return, and went over the bridge towards the Dartmoor road. His master and he followed the men over the bridge, and then stopped. The prisoners also stopped and came back to them. Ware and Taylor then took Mr. Arthur by the collar, and pulled him forward, but his master squatted to the ground, and they went down on their knees and tried to rifle his pockets. Witness raised an alarm, when the prisoners ran away back over the bridge towards the Okehampton road. He watched and saw them lean against the hedge as before. He obtained the assistance of Merritt, the policeman, and went the road where they found Doble, the former witness, just rising from the ground. He went the next morning to Okehampton, and found the three men in lodging-house.

Mark Merritt, Superintendent of Police at Tavistock, said he went with the last witness to the Okehampton Road, and found Doble just rising from the ground. His clothes were unfastened, and there, was only fourpence in his waistcoat pocket. I went short distance the road and found a hat box, and about two hundred yards further he picked up old hat; it was identified by his. Witness and Mudge went about five miles on the road, returned to Tavistock. They went to Okehampton the following morning and found the three prisoners a lodging-house. He asked the woman what men had stopped there last night, and she said none. She pointed to the three prisoners, and said "those men have been here about half-an hour." He asked them where they came from, and Taylor said "from Holsworthy." He then called in Mudge who recognised the prisoners as the men he had seen the previous night. Witness searched Ware and found pair of new shoes in his jacket pocket, and new handkerchief another pocket. He said "where's the hat?" and Ware replied, "we brought no hat here." Witness repeated the question to the lodging-house keeper, who denied having seen a hat. He took the prisoners with assistance to the lock-up house, and searched them. He found upon Taylor 10s, and several dice and small articles, and Churchill he found a knife and 1s. He returned to the lodging-house, and found a hat which the lodging-house keeper took from an inside room. He produced stick which she gave him, and she said she had picked it up on the road.

Cross-examined by Taylor. He went to the Post-Office few days afterwards to enquire if Taylor had received a Post-Office Order the same morning on which he apprehended the prisoners, and heard that person named Taylor had received 5s. Doble had been drinking a little but was quite sensible.

Mr. Flanmant, of Tavistock, identified the handkerchief and the hat box, but would not swear to the hat. Mr. Doble was recalled and identified the shoes. They had been made for some one else, and he remarked the maker that paper must have been scare, the person for whom they were made had written his ground

for rejection on the sole. He tried the hat, but had some difficulty in making it fit his head. He recognised the handkerchief before the Magistrates a thread in the corner, which was accidentally drawn up.

The witness was again cross-examined the prisoners, but without shaking his testimony.

Mudge was recalled, and identified the stick produced by Merritt as the one which he had seen the hand of Churchill.

Taylor in his defence said—he had come from Stratton, and had arrived to breakfast at the house where he was apprehended. He had never seen the other prisoners before, had never been at Tavistock in his life, and the money he had about him he received by Post-Office Order.

Ware said it was clear that Mr. Doble was so drunk and short-sighted that he could not possibly identify them as the persons who robbed him, nor was it clear that the goods were the same, the hat would not fit him.

Churchill made some similar observations.

The cross-examination of the witnesses and the defence were conducted with a degree of ingenuity which showed that they were not unfamiliar with the proceedings of Criminal Courts. The Judge having summed up the evidence, the Jury found all the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to Fourteen Years Transportation.⁴

Another version.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BARNSTABLE.

George Taylor, 25, (Imp.) **Chas. Ware**, 25, (Imp.) and John Churchill, 23, (Imp.) were charged with feloniously assaulting James Doble, at Tavistock, and stealing from his person nine shillings and two pence half penny, one hat, one silk handkerchief, and a pair of shoes, on the 14th of April.

Mr. Collier stated the case as it was afterwards detailed by the prosecutor and the different witnesses. James Doble, miner of Mary Tavy, went to Tavistock market on the 14th of April. He bought a hat, and handkerchief of Mr. Flamank, and a pair of shoes, in the market. He left Tavistock to return about a quarter before 11 the evening. When he had got a little way out of Tavistock on the Okehampton-road, he saw the prisoner Churchill, by the right hand hedge; he came towards him and said something which the witness did not hear, but on turning round he saw the other two men, and the next place he discovered himself in was on the ground with all three on the top of him. He shifted round, and asked them to have mercy on him and spare his life. One of them said, "give the — more;" and more he had so that he was deprived of his senses, but he was not struck that he was aware of—but when he came to himself, he found all his money gone, (excepting a fourpenny bit), together with the hat, shoes, and handkerchief. After that Merritt came up.

The prisoners put a number of questions to the prosecutor, as to how much money he had got when he came to Tavistock ? what laid out there? and what he had carried away ? He said he had £1 8s 6d. when he came in, paid 6s. for his hat, 6s. 6d. for his shoes, and 4s. for his handkerchief, and some money for tobacco, beer, and gin. He admitted that he had drank, but denied that he was drunk or the worse for liquor.

By his Lordship—Had never seen the prisoners before the robbery, the next day he was in Tavistock and saw the prisoners in custody, and at once recognised them.

William Mudge, a labourer, left Tavistock market on the 14th of April, with his master Mr. Arthur, about half-past 10, and went towards the Okehampton-road. When at the end of Brooke-street saw the three prisoners, had seen them before on that day. Ware said them, "Halloa' master, where are you going;" witness and his master replied, "home," and they replied, "come along, we'll be company for you." His master said, they would be no company as they were going the Dartmoor-road, and the prisoners the

⁴ Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, 29 July 1848, p6

Okehampton-road. They then went about a gun shot on the Okehampton-road, when the witness saw all three of them lay up against the hedge. Witness observed to his master that they did not appear to be on any good, and suggested their waiting to see if they returned—they had gone on the Okehampton-road beyond Vigo Bridge, and witness and his master waited in the “drekit,” (in the shade), near the Bridge, and the prisoners returned back from the Okehampton-road and went on the Dartmoor-road. Witness and his master followed them a little further and then stopped, and prisoners came towards them. Ware and Taylor each took hold of his master by the collar, and began dragging him forward, on which he “quat” down on the ground, and they both got down on their knees and commenced robbing him. Witness raised an alarm, and they went off over Vigo Bridge, and turned away on the Okehampton-road, and he saw them “fall up” against the hedge, in the same way as they had done at first. Witness went back for Merritt, and with him went on the Okehampton-road until they met Doble, which was very near the spot where he had seen them against the hedge. Doble had his clothes undone, was getting up on his legs, was sweating very much, and seemed greatly hurried. The hat box was found about three or four feet from him. The next morning witness and Merritt went to Okehampton, and found all three prisoners at a lodging house. He at once recognised them.

Mr Mark Merritt, superintendent of the Tavistock Police, was called in by Mudge, the last witness, as he had stated. Witness went with him, and found Doble—his clothes disordered, and a state of excitement. His pockets were empty, with the exception of a fourpenny piece, and he complained that he had been ill-used and robbed. Found a hat box near him, and on going on some way further found an old hat, which Doble recognised as his. He went on five miles further, saw no one, returned, and the next morning went to Okehampton with Mudge, where he found the three prisoners in a lodging-house. He first asked the lodging-house keeper, the presence of the three prisoners, what women had lodged there last night? she said none but those he saw there—several being present. He then asked her what men stopped there last night she said none, and pointing to three prisoners, said they had been there about half an hour. Witness asked them where they came from? Taylor said from Holsworthy; and he then called in Mudge, asked him if he had seen them before? He replied, “Yes, they are the men I saw last night, and I’ll swear to them.” Witness then searched Ware, and in his jacket pocket found a pair of new shoes, and in another pocket the handkerchief. Witness said, “There’s a new hat somewhere;” and Ware said—“We brought no hat here.” He then enquired of the lodging-house keeper, and she said she had seen no hat. The prisoners were then taken to the lock-up house, and the other two searched. On Taylor he found 10s 1d, several dice, two seals, and a tobacco stopper; on Churchill a knife and a shilling. After searching them he returned to the lodging-house, where he received the hat from the lodging-house keeper; and on his return to Tavistock with the prisoners, Ware said, “Where’s my hat?” Witness replied, “Here it is; but I don’t think it is your’s yet;” and he made no reply. Witness also received a stick from a woman whilst returning with the prisoners.

By Taylor. —You did not say you could show me the man you rode from Holsworthy with. Some days after you told me I could enquire at the post office as to a post-office order. Went to the post office in consequence, and found that some one had been there of the name of Taylor, and received 5s., the same morning that prisoners were apprehended.

By Ware.— Doble had drank little, but seemed to understand what he was about.

Mr. Flamank of Tavistock, draper, proved selling a hat and handkerchief to Doble on the Friday. He could not swear to the hat, but he was able to identify the box, which he had also sold, by a private mark, he also swore to the handkerchief.

The prosecutor was recalled, and identified the handkerchief and shoes. The shoes had originally been made for another party, but as they did not fit, he sent them back to the maker, writing in ink, on the sole or one of them, the reason why they were returned.

Mudge was recalled, and stated that the stick, which Merritt produced, was the same stick which the prisoner Churchill had in his possession, the stick in one hand, and an open knife in the other.

The prisoner Taylor, in his defence stated that he was a bricklayer, had been working at Stratton, and left there for Holsworthy, and at 3 in the morning of Friday, left Holsworthy for Okehampton on his way to Exeter. He arrived at Okehampton, about an hour before he was apprehended. He had never seen either of the other prisoners before, nor ever been at Tavistock.

Ware defence was, that prosecutor was drunk, and had lost his things and money, he could not tell how, and that the identity of the articles found on him, had not been satisfactorily proved to be those which the prosecutor had either lost, or been robbed of.

Churchill's defence was of a similar character.

His Lordship having summed up and the Jury found the prisoners all guilty.

The charge for assaulting Jonathan Arthur, with intent to rob him was not gone into, and the prisoners were all transported for 14 years.⁵

Charles Ware, 25, single, could read and write, brick-maker was received at Millbank Prison on 10 October 1848 from Exeter Gaol. He had been convicted on 22 July 1848 at Exeter, Devon for highway robbery with great violence and sentenced to 14 years' transportation. The Millbank register say there was another charge of highway robbery against him. No gaoler's report was received.

On 2 June 1849 he was transferred to Pentonville Prison. After nearly a year at Pentonville he was sent to Portland prison on 4 March 1850. His health was good and behaviour very good while at Portland. He was however, reported once for irregularity, on 10 June 1850, and disposed of as in Report Book and Misconduct Book.⁶

He boarded the *Hashemy* for the voyage to Western Australia on 19 July 1850.⁷

1850. Description on arrival at Fremantle:

138. Charles Ware, 27, 5'5", dark brown hair, blue eyes, oval face, brown complexion, stout, no marks, brick-maker and single.⁸

Charles, like many of the convicts from the *Hashemy*, was sick during the 6 months after he arrived at Fremantle.⁹

H=in hospital		Complaint	Treatment
Ware C	16 November 1850	Diarrhoea	Pilul Cal: draughts
Ware Charles	20 March 1851	Pain in back	Aper Med, liniment
Ware Chas	2 April 1851	Cold	Aper: Med: Dover
Ware Chas	3 April 1851		Mist gent
Ware Chas	4 April 1851		Continue med
Ware Chas	5 April 1851	Febris	Mist feb
Ware Chas H	7 April 1851	Feb C.C.	Mist feb. Aper: medicine
Ware Chas H	12 April 1851	Feb C.C.	Continue
Ware Chas H	14 April 1851		Quin mixture
Ware Chas H	19 April 1851		Continue quinine
Ware Chas H	20 April 1851		Continue quinine
Ware Chas H	21 April 1851	Debility P Febris	Continue quinine

⁵ Western Times, 29 July 1848, p2

⁶ Portland Prison. Governor's Journal, 24 November 1848 to 9 August 1850. PCOM 2/354

⁷ HO24/4; PCOM2/29 HO24/16; HO8/105

⁸ SROWA Acc 128/40 - 43

⁹ SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

Ware Chas H	22 April 1851	Debility P Febris	Continue
Ware Chas H	23 April 1851	Debility P Febris	Continue
Ware Chas H	25 April 1851	Debility P Febris	Continue
Ware Chas H	26 April 1851	Debility P Febris	Gent. Pilul Dover
Ware	27 April 1851	Debility feb	
Ware Chas H	28 April 1851	Debility	Continue
Ware Chas H	29 April 1851	Debility P Feb	Mist ...
Ware Chas H	30 April 1851		Continue
Ware Chas H	1 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue
Ware Chas H	2 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue quinine
Ware Chas H	3 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue quinine
Ware Chas H	4 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue quinine
Ware Chas H	5 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue
Ware Chas H	6 May 1851	Debility P Feb	Continue
Ware Chas H	7 May 1851	Debility	Discharged
Ware Charles 139	10 May 1851	Diarrhoea	

Ticket of Leave issued 11 November 1851.¹⁰

1852. Charles Ware, witness.

James Rourke, tried for stealing a whetstone, the property of Thomas Kneale, at Fremantle.

Thomas Kneale, sworn, said - He recollected missing an oil stone about the end of last July; he left the oil stone on the top of a hedge, having been engaged in conversation with someone in a street in Fremantle; he forgot for a day or two that he had so left the stone; he then inquired among his neighbours if they had seen anything of it; witness particularly asked the prisoner, who said he had seen the stone on the hedge where witness had left it, but that it had disappeared the same day; witness promised him half a crown if he would find and restore it; he said he would look for it; witness asked him some time afterwards if he had found it; prisoner said he had not heard anything of it, but said that if witness would not say anything about it, he would try and get it for him; about five weeks after witness had missed the stone, Ware told

him he had bought a stone and heard he had lost one; witness gave him a description which Ware said corresponded with a stone he had bought of the prisoner; witness went and saw it and immediately knew it to be his; it is the stone now produced; it has his name "T. Kneale" stamped upon it.

Cross examined - Witness left the stone by accident on the hedge; a number of people work near that hedge; he knew the prisoner to be a married man; he did not know Ware till he came to him to speak about the stone.

Charles Ware, sworn, said - He purchased an oil stone from the prisoner at the bar; it is the stone now produced; he gave him 4s for it; prisoner told him the day before that he had brought two oil stones with him from England.

Cross-examined - Witness did not know Kneale till he spoke to him about the stone; the person with whom witness worked told him first he thought the stone belonged to Kneale; witness bought the stone about a month before he returned it to Kneale; he forgot what time of the day prisoner sold him the stone, he thought it was late in the evening; prisoner brought it to him at his house; witness has known Bourke about a twelve month; he knew he had a wife and family.

By the Advocate General-When he bought the stone there was a light in the room and he could see the stone and the marks on it.

¹⁰ SROWA Acc 1156 R21B

The- prisoner in his defence said he found the stone on a hedge, and took it home and placed it among his tools, along with two hones which he possessed before; he then sold a stone to Ware, meaning to deliver one of the hones he had brought from England, but in the dark he placed his hands among his tools and took up the wrong stone.

Verdict: Guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his former services to his country and of his large family.

Sentence: Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.¹¹

Charles was granted a Conditional Pardon on 18 November **1854**

1869. The tender of Charles Ware to build a Dead House at Fremantle for £50, and that of J. J. Harwood to erect a buoy shed at Fremantle for £75, are notified as accepted.¹²

Fremantle Local Court [Possibly Charles Ware]

Charles Savage v. **Charles Wear**—Claim for balance of account. Case settled out of Court.¹³

1872. Married Bridget Hartigan on 8 September 1872 (Fremantle Congregational) - WABI
Bridget HARTIGAN b1848- she arrived per *Strathmore* on 5 January 1869, with her sister Kate. (Kate, or Catherine, married convict Arthur Isaac Johnson per *Norwood* in 1867)

A stillborn son was born in 1872.

1874. To be sold by Private Contract.¹⁴

4 GRANTS in Russel Street, situated between Government House and South Beach; 2 substantial 4 Roomed Cottages &c., built on one of them. For further information apply to
CHARLES WARE,
Norfolk St., Fremantle.
22nd April, 1874.

1875. Drowned. Yesterday afternoon, a party of prisoners employed in tracking boat through Rocky Bay, observed the dead body of a man on the bottom, the water being about eight feet deep. After considerable exertion in diving, the body was brought up and conveyed in the boat to Fremantle, where it was recognised as that of Mr Charles Weir, a builder, who for some time past shown symptoms of unsound mind. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased drowned himself while in a fit of temporary insanity. The jury recorded their appreciation of the conduct of the prisoners, and added a rider to their verdict, recommending them to the favourable consideration of the authorities.¹⁵

Death registered as Charles WEIR.

ALL persons having claims against the late CHARLES WARE, of Fremantle, are requested, to forward them to the undersigned before the 10th April, otherwise they will not be recognised; and all persons indebted are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned, who is duly authorised to act in the matter.

B. C. WOOD. Fremantle, 23rd March, 1875.¹⁶

¹¹ The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA: 1848 - 1864), 8 October 1852, p3

¹² The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA: 1855 - 1901), 24 November 1869, p3

¹³ The Herald (Fremantle, WA: 1867 - 1886), 31 July 1869, p3

¹⁴ The Herald (Fremantle, WA: 1867 - 1886), 2 May 1874, p4

¹⁵ The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA: 1855 - 1901), 17 March 1875, p3

¹⁶ The Herald (Fremantle, WA: 1867 - 1886), 27 March 1875, p2

Perth Court. Michael Shean, was brought up, on a warrant, charged with stealing a spirit level the property of **Charles Wear**. The prisoner was ordered to be remanded to Fremantle, being the district in which the offence was committed.¹⁷

Bridget Ware remarried later in the year to William Wilson. (registered as Weir)

William Wilson was a guard on the *Sultana* that departed 29 May 1859 from Plymouth; and arrived 19 August 1859 at Fremantle.

More information on Wilson at <https://crimeanwar-veteranswa.com/veterans-index/t-z/wilson-william/>

William Wilson is leaving the colony.

Furniture ! Furniture !

W.E. Marmion & Co.,

HAVE received instructions from Mr. William Wilson, who is leaving the colony, to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Norfolk Street, Fremantle, on TUESDAY, 17th December, 1878,

THE whole of his Household Furniture, Carpenter's Tools, and other effects, without the slightest reserve. Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Ornaments, Pictures, Vases, Sofa, Couch, Toilet Services, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Carpets, Chest Drawers, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Glass Ware, Earthenware, Meat Safe, Sundry Boards, Painters Tools, &c., &c.

SALE AT NOON PRECISELY.
Fremantle, 7th Dec., 1878.

William and Bridget Wilson returned to Western Australia.

1880. January 14, Shipping, Arrivals, Fremantle

DAYLIGHT, barque, Abrahamson, from London. Steerage passengers include William Wilson, Bridget Wilson.¹⁹

George Sivier claimed he was the heir of the estate of his brother Charles Ware (Sivier).

The court case follows.

How did George Sivier know his brother Charles had died? Charles presumably was in touch with his family when he was alive.

¹⁷ The Western Australian Times (Perth, WA: 1874 - 1879), 19 March 1875, p3

¹⁸ The Herald (Fremantle, WA: 1867 - 1886), 14 December 1878, p2

¹⁹ The Herald (Fremantle, WA: 1867 - 1886), 17 January 1880, p2

1881. FRIDAY, May 6.²⁰

Sivier v Wilson

This was a suit brought by Mr. George Sivier, residing at Southampton, in England, claiming to be the heir-at-law of Charles Sivier (*alias* Charles Ware), a builder, late of Fremantle (who died intestate), and praying that his estate may be administered under the order of the Court. The intestate seems to have died on the 15th of March, 1875, leaving a widow, the female defendant, (subsequently married to a man named Wilson), to whom letters of administration were granted on the 22nd March, 1875. The female defendant entered into possession of the estate (valued at between £800 and £1000), and received the personal estate; and, in order to enable her to pay the alleged debts of the intestate, she effected a mortgage over the real estate (Fremantle Town Lots 188 and 197) to the Fremantle Building Society. This mortgage is now being paid off out of the rents and profits. The bill was filed on the part of the plaintiff by Mr. Joseph Shaw, his agent, acting under a power of attorney. On the 19th of August, 1879, Mr. Shaw gave notice to the tenants of the real estate to pay the rents to him. The defendants were then out of the colony, but hearing of their contemplated return, Mr. Shaw took no further steps till such return, about 14th January, 1880. Several interviews then took place between the defendants, or one of them, and Mr. Shaw, and the latter obtained attornments from the several tenants.

The defendants to some extent sanctioned these attornments, and many attempts were made to effect a settlement and obtain accounts from the defendants, there being every wish on the part of the plaintiff and his agent to deal fairly - nay, liberally -, with the defendants. All negotiations, however, ultimately went off, and finally the defendants raised the question of heirship, notwithstanding the fact that, from the evidence taken in England of the plaintiff and others it appears that both the defendants had interviews with the plaintiff and recognised him as the brother of the intestate. A great deal of correspondence and other documentary evidence was now adduced on the part of the plaintiff to establish his heirship and his right to sue, and in support of granting the decree prayed for.

After carefully examining the proofs, His Honor granted the decree for the administration of the estate.

WA Biographical Index

WARE Charles 1823 (Eng)- (expiree) arr 'Hashemy' 24.10.1850 m. 8.9.1872 (Frem Congr) Bridget HARTIGAN b1848- she arr 'Strathmore' 5.1.1869 FREMANTLE 1860's Brickmaker, carpenter 1873 Essex St Builder Contractor 1875- Employed 19 T/L men on occasions 1868-1874 including 5 carpenters, 2 quarriers, a mason, a limeburner, a painter a plasterer & an engineer.

²⁰ The West Australian (Perth, WA: 1879 - 1954) 10 May 1881, Page 3