

Ellen Holden

(*uxor Ellen Vaughan, Jane Vaughan, Ellen Jane Vaughan;*
alias Ellen Barker, Ellen Drummond, Jane Jamieson)

POLICE NUMBER 406 ¹	LITERACY read only
TRIAL DATE 26 October 1840	AGE ON EMBARKATION 20
TRIAL PLACE Lancaster (Liverpool) Quarter Sessions	AGE ON ARRIVAL 23
OFFENCE stealing 2 sovereigns and 5 shillings from the person	HEIGHT 5' 5¼"
SENTENCE 10 years	COMPLEXION fair
GAOL REPORT 6 times in prison before, bad, married	HEAD oval
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS 5 or 6 times in prison for drunkenness	HAIR brown
SURGEON'S REPORT orderly	VISAGE full
ON THE TOWN no	FOREHEAD high
MARITAL STATUS married	EYEBROWS light brown
CHILDREN 0	EYES grey
FAMILY husband W Haines ² in the 46 th Regiment at Gibraltar	NOSE medium
NATIVE PLACE Belfast, Ireland	MOUTH medium
TRADE ON EMBARKATION servant	CHIN round
TRADE ON ARRIVAL house servant	MARKS slightly freckled

c1819 **Born** at Belfast, Counties Antrim and Down, Ireland.³

26 October 1840 Tried at Lancaster Quarter Sessions, Liverpool, Lancashire, England indicted for larceny from the person in stealing money (2 sovereigns and 5 shillings) from the person; sentence 10 years transportation.⁴

5 April 1841 Departed Woolwich, England on the *Rajah*.⁵

19 July 1841 Arrived at Hobart on the *Rajah*.⁵

c24 July 1841 Upon arrival at Hobart, assigned to Mr O'Boyle, Government House.⁶

4 September 1841 Charged with being drunk in the service of O'Boyle; sentence 6 days in solitary confinement on bread and water at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.⁴

23 November 1841 Charged with being absent without leave from the service of Turnbull; returned to the Crown for medical treatment having attempted to poison herself.⁴

31 December 1841 Mustered at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.⁷

7 March 1842 Charged with disorderly conduct in the service of Desailley; sentence 6 weeks hard labour in the separate working cells at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.⁴

10 May 1842 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart on the complaint of Constable Hadfield with disorderly conduct in fighting yesterday in the house of her master Reverend H Fry; plea guilty; sentence 1 month hard labour in the separate working rooms at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.⁸

1 July 1842 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart on the complaint of her master with disobedience of orders in refusing to work; in the service of Mr Wright, Battery Point; sentence 10 days in solitary confinement at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart, then returned to her service.⁹

¹ TAHO, CON40/1/6 p.50 No.406 [image 52] (Ellen Holden); TAHO, CON19/1/1 p.210 [image 108] (Ellen Holden); ML, CY 1282 p.149 (Ellen Holden); ML, CY 1197 p.155 (Ellen Holden); ML, CY 958 p.442 (Ellen Holden)

² This name is difficult to decipher and could be Hairnes or Nairnes or something similar.

³ TAHO, CON19/1/1 p.210 [image 108] (Ellen Holden)

⁴ TAHO, CON40/1/6 p.50 No.406 [image 52] (Ellen Holden)

⁵ AJCP, ADM 101/63 *Rajah*

⁶ ML, CY 1274 p.258 (Ellen Holden)

⁷ AJCP, HO 10/51 p.370 No.406 (Ellen Holden)

⁸ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 10 May 1842 (Ellen Holden)

⁹ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 1 July 1842 (Ellen Holden)

This biography supplements our book *Patchwork Prisoners* available from www.researchtasmania.com.au.

Statement of witness Mr John Wright:

*I observed the prisoner the day before yesterday and she has not done any work all that time.*⁹

- 19 August 1842 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart on the complaint of her mistress with misconduct in wearing another woman's clothes without permission and repeated insolence; in the service of Mrs Stewart, Davey Street, Hobart; plea guilty; sentence 7 days in solitary confinement at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.¹⁰
- 20 September 1842 Received into the factory in a state of pregnancy; memo from the Superintendent.⁴
- 29 April 1843 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart on the complaint of her mistress with gross insolence and disorderly conduct this morning; in the service of Mrs Allen, Campbell Street, Hobart; remanded until Monday morning.¹¹
- 1 May 1843 Brought up at the Police Court, Hobart charged as before; sentence 6 months hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.¹²
- 11 January 1844 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart by Constable Anderson with misconduct in being absent 3 days without leave from the service of Dr Ward, New Town Road, Hobart; plea guilty; remanded until tomorrow.¹³
- 13 January 1844 Brought up at the Police Court, Hobart charged as before; remanded until Wednesday.¹⁴
- 17 January 1844 Brought up at the Police Court, Hobart charged as before; sentence 3 months hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.¹⁵
- 16 May 1844 Classified as a 1st class probation pass-holder; gazetted 17 May.¹⁶
- 10 June 1844 Hired in private service as a probation pass-holder to RW Loane, Hobart.¹⁷
- 23 July 1844 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart by her mistress with having been drunk last night and riotous and disorderly conduct;¹⁸ in the service of Mrs Loane, Macquarie Street, Hobart; plea not guilty; sentence 4 months hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.¹⁹

Statement of witness Abraham Clark:

*I saw the woman last night at my master's house, she had some words with Major Ainsworth's servant and threw some bottles at the windows and broke them. She was the worse of liquor, as I was going up stairs she laid hold of me, and pulled me backwards, she hit me on the head with a stick, she was endeavouring to get a knife & she bit me on the cheek, and her conduct was very violent, so much so as to put us all in bodily fear.*¹⁹

Statement of witness John Groves:

*I was present last night when the disturbance took place. The prisoner went at the back of my fellow servant and kept laying hold of him, he remonstrated with her, she made an attempt to get an axe, and hit him on the head with a large stick after she had failed in her attempt at arming herself with a knife.*¹⁹

- 21 January 1845 Hired in private service for 12 months as a probation pass-holder to SH Levy, Elizabeth Street, Hobart.²⁰
- 31 January 1845 Promoted from a 1st class to a 3rd class probation pass-holder.²¹

¹⁰ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 19 August 1842 (Ellen Holden)

¹¹ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 29 April 1843 (Ellen Holden)

¹² TAHO, AC480/1/1, 1 May 1843 (Ellen Holden)

¹³ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 11 January 1844 (Ellen Holden)

¹⁴ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 13 January 1844 (Ellen Holden)

¹⁵ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 17 January 1844 (Ellen Holden)

¹⁶ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 17 May 1844 p.554 (Ellen Holden)

¹⁷ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 21 June 1844 p.686 (Ellen Holden)

¹⁸ Conduct record has the charge as misconduct in creating a disturbance in her master's house and putting her fellow servants in bodily fear.

¹⁹ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 23 July 1844 (Ellen Holden)

²⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 18 March 1845 p.362 (Ellen Holden)

²¹ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 4 February 1845 p.137 (Ellen Holden)

- 4 March 1845 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart by her mistress with using obscene language; in the service of Mrs Levy, Elizabeth Street, Hobart; plea guilty; reprimanded and discharged.²²
- 18 March 1845 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart by her mistress with being drunk and insolence yesterday; in the service of Mrs Levy, Elizabeth Street, Hobart; plea guilty; sentence 4 months hard labour and imprisonment at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.²³
- 24 July 1845 Hired in private service for 12 months as a probation pass-holder to Charles Schaw, Richmond.²⁴
- 29 July 1845 At Richmond.⁴
- 22 August 1845 Hired in private service for 12 months as a probation pass-holder to CA Smith, Liverpool Street, Hobart.²⁵
- 30 August 1845 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart by Constable Bird with being drunk, out after hours and using obscene language last night; in the service of Mr CT Smith, Liverpool Street, Hobart; plea guilty; sentence 6 months hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.²⁶
- 30 April 1846 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart upon complaint of Constable Mayhew²⁷ with being drunk and absent without leave from the premises of her master the whole of the night of 29 April; in the service of Mr Hall, O'Brien's Bridge; plea guilty; sentence 3 months imprisonment and hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.²⁸
- 10 August 1846 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart upon complaint of her master with neglect of duty and attempting to abscond; in the service of Thomas Mason Esquire, Davey Street, Hobart; plea guilty; sentence 3 months imprisonment and hard labour at Cascades Female Factory.²⁹
- 30 November 1846 Charged at the Police Court, Hobart upon complaint of Constable Griffiths with being drunk and using indecent/obscene language en route to Brickfields Hiring Depot, Hobart on Saturday 28 November from the service of Mr Haig, Macquarie Street, Hobart; plea guilty; sentence 3 months imprisonment and hard labour at Cascades Female Factory, Hobart.²⁹
- 24 April 1847 At Launceston.⁴
- 2 July 1847 Notice given of approval given for permission to marry Richard Vaughan; Ellen in private service at Launceston; Richard free, resident of Launceston.³⁰
- 3 July 1847 Application for permission to marry Richard Vaughan³¹ (free) sent to the Secretary; approved.³²
- 2 August 1847 **Married** Richard Thomas Vaughan at St John's Anglican Church, Launceston; Ellen aged 26, prisoner, widow, illiterate; Richard aged 31, free, single; witnesses Mark Hadfield and J Wood.³³
- 26 October 1847 Free by servitude; Certificate of Freedom available for collection.³⁴
- 2 February 1848 Husband Richard Vaughan charged at the Police Court, Launceston with maliciously stabbing; committed for trial.³⁵

²² TAHO, AC480/1/1, 4 March 1845 (Ellen Holden)

²³ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 18 March 1845 (Ellen Holden)

²⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 5 August 1845 p.959 (Ellen Holden)

²⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 9 September 1845 p.1122 (Ellen Holden)

²⁶ TAHO, AC480/1/1, 30 August 1845 (Ellen Holden)

²⁷ This name is difficult to decipher and so may not be Mayhew.

²⁸ TAHO, LC251/1/1 (Ellen Holding)

²⁹ TAHO, LC251/1/1 (Ellen Holden)

³⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 6 July 1847 p.647 (Richard Vaughan & Ellen Holden)

³¹ Richard Vaughan was transported on the *Neptune* in 1837, tried at the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), London on 27 February 1837 for larceny; married/not married; 3rd class probation pass-holder 26 May 1846; tried at Supreme Court Launceston 1 April 1848 for cutting and wounding, not guilty (TAHO, CON31/1/44 p.167 No.102 [image 169] (Richard Vaughan), TAHO, CON32/1/4 p.372 No.102 [image 186] (Richard Vaughan)).

³² TAHO, CON52/1/2 p.212 (Ellen Holden & Rich^d Vaughan)

³³ TAHO, RGD37/1/6 1847/1137 Launceston (Ellen Holden & Richard Vaughan)

³⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 12 October 1847 p.1021 (Ellen Holden)

Newspaper report:

CHARGE OF MALICIOUSLY STABBING.

Richard Vaughan, charged as above was brought up on remand, when the following (additional) evidence was adduced.

John Hargraves deposed that being on duty in the street he was induced to enter the house solely on account of the cries of murder. On the second occasion however, the woman was outside, she having followed her husband to the door on hearing deponent knock. Felt whilst struggling as if his hand had been suddenly wrenched, and the next moment his staff fell to the ground; prisoner then took shelter within his own doorway; deponent said to him (holding up his wounded arm) "you villain, after talking with you for your good, this is the way you serve me." Told him that there was now no alternative; he must go to the watch-house. On following him inside to apprehend him, saw him by the light of the candle holding this knife in his hand. Deponent rushed upon him and called for assistance to secure him. In the course of the struggle he again struck deponent with the knife, first in the groin and afterwards in the back. At this time a man named Leech entered the house and the knife was taken from him. Received in all five cuts and stabs; two in the left arm, one on the right and two more in the body. Dr. Benson dressed the wounds; has not yet recovered the use of his right arm. Prisoner must have known he was a constable as he had on his watch-coat at the time. On his way to the watch house prisoner expressed his sorrow for what had happened and protested his ignorance of the knife being in his hand.

By the Police Magistrate – Gave the prisoner no provocation whatever to commit the assault. The door was locked when deponent first went up; it was opened by some person from within. Did all in his power to pacify the contending parties, and before quitting the house, supposed he had succeeded in his object. Made use of no threatening or abusive language to the prisoner; a crowd of people stood about the house attracted by his violence and noise; he was outside the door when deponent attempted to take him into custody. Prisoner on his way to the watch house, offered £2 for his liberation; promised moreover to pay the doctor's bill.

By the prisoner. – You treated me with every civility, whilst I remained inside.

The evidence of the next witness Benjamin Royal, ticket-of-leave residing opposite the prisoner, corresponded exactly with that of the constable; it was in fact nothing but a second edition of his story; he was quite sure that the conduct of the constable was all that was kind, conciliating, and forbearing, whilst that of the prisoner was the very reverse; he abused the constable shamefully; saw a scuffle outside and heard the prosecutor complain of being wounded; he was then exhibiting his arm to the by-standers; could not say what took place after he entered the house in pursuit of prisoner, as the door was then shut.

Abraham Leech – Keeps a poulterer's shop next door to prisoner's. On Saturday night heard some one calling "murder" in the street. Went to the door, and saw the prisoner's wife run away in the direction of Charles street. Saw Constable Hargraves standing on the threshold of the door, and the prisoner attempting to shut it. Prosecutor put his foot against it, and said, "don't you attempt to shut that door." In the course of the altercation, prosecutor told the prisoner that "he would show him whether he could not insist upon entering his house whenever he thought proper!! Prisoner was inside his own door when the constable seized and dragged him into the street. A fight then took place between them, after which Vaughan again returned to his house. He then said, "you tell me that I shall not shut my door – now, I'll show you that I will shut it." On attempting to fulfil his words, the prosecutor rushed after him, and a row took place inside of the house. Heard the prisoner cry out murder! Deponent then went in, and saw him with a knife in his hand; it was similar to the one produced; desired him to put it down, and he then handed it to witness. Observed some blood on the prosecutor's person, but does not remember to have seen any before. After the first fight was over (meaning that which took place outside), the constable made no complaint of being wounded. Cannot say whether the prisoner had been drinking; his manner was much the same as usual, though somewhat more agitated. Deponent never saw him drunk, but has known him to be drinking. Have been on pretty good terms with him, until within a few days of this occurrence.

By the magistrate. – Had the prosecutor complained of being wounded in the scuffle outside, deponent could not but have heard it; is quite sure that Vaughan made use of no

³⁵ *Cornwall Chronicle*, 5 February 1848 p.2 (Richard Vaughan)

threatening nor abusive language to the constable, he merely insisted on his right to shut the door.

By the prisoner. – I witnessed all that took place between you, from the time your wife left the house, until Hargraves followed you into it; you both appeared to be on friendly terms enough, until he prevented you from closing the door.

Dr. Benson deposed to dressing the prosecutor's wounds; they were from half to three-quarters of an inch in depth. The one in the groin, and another in the arm, were in very dangerous positions. There must have been considerable hemorrhage at the time, although it had nearly ceased when deponent was called in. The wound in the groin was within a trifle of dividing the "femoral artery;" three of the wounds were gashes; the other two were stabs.

By the prisoner – I should hardly suppose it possible for such injuries to have been accidentally produced.

The police magistrate remarked that he should feel it his duty to remand the prisoner; the evidence hitherto adduced for the prosecution, was of a most conflicting character. It would, therefore, be desirable to investigate the matter closely, and as a number of persons were represented to have been present, he should think there would exist but little difficulty in procuring their evidence. If the conduct of the constable had been such as represented by the last witness, he was culpable in the extreme. Still he was of opinion that the question could be satisfactorily decided on only by a jury, and that consequently, it would, after all, be his duty to commit the prisoner for trial. Vaughan was then remanded till Saturday, orders being issued to the constabulary to be diligent in procuring evidence.³⁵

4 April 1848

Husband Richard Vaughan tried at the Supreme Court, Launceston indicted for malicious wounding; found not guilty.³⁶

Newspaper report:

Richard Vaughan was placed at the bar, charged on different counts with maliciously wounding, on the 29th January last, a constable named Hargraves, with intent, in the first instance, to "kill and murder," and in the second to do him "some grievous bodily harm."

The prosecutor, Johnathan Hargraves, deposed – that on the day in question he was attached to the Launceston police; on the night of that day, he was on duty at the corner of Wellington and Elizabeth streets; that he heard screams of murder, and went in the direction from which those sounds proceeded. Found the prisoner and his wife engaged in quarrelling and fighting; there were a great number of persons about them, and by and bye they went into the house and closed the door; heard the cries of murder a second time, and in consequence, knocked at the door. Prisoner opened it, and witness then told him that the neighbours were complaining of the nuisance occasioned by the noise. It ceased shortly afterwards, but was as speedily renewed. At length, on seeing the woman running out, closely pursued by the prisoner, witness told him that he should take him into custody, for disturbing the peace. Witness then put his hand upon his collar, and immediately received what he believed to be a wrench of the hand. It occasioned witness to relinquish his hold, and the prisoner escaped into his own house. Witness reproached him with having cut and wounded him in return for his trouble, in remonstrating with him for his own good; found his hand bleeding, but did not then know that he had been twice wounded. The wound was of such a nature as to prevent witness from retaining the hold of his staff; observed a knife in his right hand, and received shortly afterwards, another wound. Witness had then hold of his hand, and the cuff of his coat giving way, prisoner again struck him with the knife both in his back and in his groin; witness called to a person residing next door, to come and deprive him of the knife; the former did so, and the prisoner was then taken into custody, and conveyed to the watch-house; on his way thither he expressed his regret at what had happened, and offered witness £2, and to pay the doctor's bill provided he would make it up; had received, in all, five wounds. (The knife was here produced, and identified by the prosecutor as the one with which he had been wounded)

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdowell. – I am a Yorkshire-man; was in the house about 10 minutes; prisoner's wife was there; they had been fighting before but had stopped for about 10 minutes, then they commenced fighting again; when I returned to the house the woman was screaming murder; she came running out the door, which was open; followed the prisoner and his wife; saw the woman at the Police Office; prisoner was about following his wife, when

³⁶ Cornwall Chronicle, 8 April 1848 p.2 (Richard Vaughan)

witness prevented him. [The object of the learned gentleman's examination was to show that the wounds were given – outside not inside the house, and were, the result of the prosecutor's own misconduct in improperly following the man into it] Prosecutor swore that he knew nothing in particular of one Benjamin Royal, nor had treated him to spirits.

The evidence of Benjamin Royal was nothing more than a direct corroboration of the prosecutors statement. He represented himself as having gone to Vaughan's house in consequence of hearing the disturbance, and there witnessed the whole of the transaction. Some words ensued between the prisoner and the constable when the former told him that if did not go away he would give him something for his trouble; heard Hargraves complain of being wounded and heard him also tell the prisoner that he ought to be ashamed of himself to strike a man with a knife. Did not see the prosecutor give the prisoner any provocation for his subsequent behaviour to him

In his cross-examination by Mr. Macdowell, he was compelled to admit that the prisoner was standing guilty at his own door when the constable came up, seized him by the collar and threw him on the ground. His wife had run down the street, and he was making no effort to follow her.

Abraham Leech deposed to hearing the disturbance and on going out to ascertain the cause saw a mob of people collected about the prisoner's house and his wife running out of it. The constable and prisoner presented themselves shortly afterwards standing on the threshold of his door; witness proceeded to describe the issue of the quarrel as detailed in our police columns. According to his evidence it was the prosecutor and not the prisoner who was to blame for the former actually dragged him from his door, and told him that he would insist on entering his house whenever he thought proper.

David Allen's evidence did not vary but little from that of the last witness. He especially confirmed that portions of his statement which referred to the opposition of the constable to the prisoner in preventing him from shutting his door. Dr. Benson having accurately described the nature of the wounds which he stated to have been of a serious character, Mr. Macdowell addressed the jury, and submitted to His Honor that there was nothing in the evidence of any witness apart from that of the prosecutor himself with which to trouble the jury. The Attorney General replied and His Honor summed up with his usual care, and a verdict of Not Guilty was agreed upon.

His Honor expressed much surprise on the receipt of the verdict, and requested information concerning the grounds upon which it had been returned. There could (he imagined) exist but little doubt as to the assault having taken place, especially as the evidence of so many persons tended to confirm it; it would have been competent for the jury to have found the prisoner guilty of the assault, and left open the question of its legality. He was hardly yet satisfied that an indictment containing in it two such counts could be sustained, but in the event of its not proving so, it would have been his duty to have ensured him a pardon.

The foreman stated in answer to His Honor's observations, that their verdict was founded in a belief of the constable having exceeded his duty, and as the jury did not exhibit any wish, not to say inclination to rescind their dictum, it was of course recorded and the prisoner was discharged. We may add that the result of the trial appeared to excite the most unmitigated satisfaction. Of Mr. Macdowell's address upon the occasion it is unnecessary to say more than that it was characterised throughout by sound argument and distinguished eloquence.³⁶

c1848

Moved with her family from Tasmania to Victoria.³⁷

1849

Son Richard Thomas Vaughan born at Melbourne, VIC; father Richard Vaghan; mother Ellen Holden.³⁷

18 March 1852

Charged at the Supreme Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing on 22 January 11 £5 notes and 2 £1 notes, the property of Frederick Osborne; plea not guilty; sentence 8 months imprisonment.³⁸

³⁷ VIC Birth Record 1849/42799 RC St Francis, Melbourne Fiche 580 (Richard Thomas Vaghan); VIC Birth Record 1849/4086 RC St Francis, Melbourne Fiche 45 (Richard Thomas Vaghan)

³⁸ *Argus*, 19 March 1852 pp.2-3 (Ellen Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

The prosecutor stated that on the day mentioned in the indictment he went to the prisoner's house for the purpose of delivering a message from her husband who is at the diggings. Prisoner complained of being in bad circumstances, and witness took out of his pocket a roll of notes and gave her one pound. She then made a snatch at the roll of notes and got them into her possession and immediately left the house slamming the door after her. Witness had repeatedly asked her to restore his money, and on her refusal ... her to be apprehended.

In cross-examination by Mr P Thompson, the witness confessed that he had been drinking in the prisoner's house before he gave her the notes, and that he had visited her on a previous occasion. Did not attempt to recover possession of the money when the prisoner snatched it away; prisoner remained in the house full ten minutes after she took the money, and during that time she and witness were conversing.

The prosecutor's wife deposed to asking the prisoner for the money of which she had robbed her husband; and stated that she called on to restore it, the prisoner said she would see her ___ first, as she was not such a fool as to keep it on her person, and no constable had any right to interfere with her.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr Thompson having addressed the Court for the defence, called a witness named Smith, a publican, who swore that on the day in question, the prisoner came three times to his house for liquor, but did not tender any notes in payment.

Mrs Smith was also examined, but her evidence was quite immaterial.

His Honor then summed and, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Sentence deferred.³⁸

28 October 1852

Charged at Melbourne, VIC with stabbing her husband; sentence unknown.³⁹

Newspaper reports:

STABBING.—Ellen Vaughan was brought up on Thursday last, and remanded by the Mayor on a charge of stabbing her husband. The prisoner and her husband reside in Little Bourke-street, and on Wednesday evening last, whilst the man was leaning over the fire preparing his tea, and with his back towards her she thrust a knife into his side, just above the hip. The cries of the man soon brought assistance, when he was conveyed to the nearest chemist's shop and ultimately to the hospital, where, from loss of blood and fright, it was supposed the man was dying. Mr Sturt, the Superintendent of Police, was immediately sent for, who took down the man's depositions, in case death should ensue before he could give evidence against his wife. However, we are happy to state the man is fast recovering, and the wound not of so dangerous a nature as was at first anticipated. The man and his wife had not been living on very amicable terms for some time past, and a domestic quarrel had taken place prior to the woman's committing this atrocious act. She stands remanded until Monday next.³⁹

STABBING.—Ellen Vaughan, who stood remanded on a charge of stabbing her husband, was yesterday further remanded for a week, her husband not being sufficiently recovered to give his evidence.³⁹

c1853

Son Henry James Vaughan born at Melbourne, VIC.⁴⁰

22 May 1855

Charged at Castlemaine, VIC with using obscene language and being disorderly; sentence fined £10 or 3 months imprisonment.⁴¹

Newspaper report:

She pleaded for pardon for the sake of her children, who had no one to take care of them. Mr. Hackett replied, she had already been warned and punished, and evidently was not yet fit to take care of herself.⁴¹

7 November 1855

Husband Richard Vaughan charged at Castlemaine, VIC with assault; discharged.⁴²

³⁹ *Argus*, 30 October 1852 p.5 (Ellen Vaughan); *Argus*, 2 November 1852 p.4 (Ellen Vaughan)

⁴⁰ VIC Marriage Certificate 1884/734 (Henry Vaughan & Mary Brennan)

⁴¹ *Argus*, 24 August 1855 p.6 (Ellen Vaughan)

⁴² *Argus*, 10 November 1855 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

POLICE COURT. – Richard Vaughan was charged with an assault. It was a remanded case, the prisoner being out on bail since last Saturday. It appeared that on hearing of the case our magistrate, Mr. Harrison, went himself to the man's house, and there found his two children, – the oldest only seven years old, – secured to a box by a dog chain round each of their bare legs at either end of the chain, and fastened by padlocks. That they were kept imprisoned thus from breakfast time, when the man went out to work, until he came home to tea in the evening, provided with some bread and tea. How long this has been going on was not sufficiently proved, though the older child, a boy, gave as good evidence as could possibly be expected from a child of his tender years: that he had been thus chained up to one o'clock in the morning, and that he expected to be let out on Sunday, when his father was home; with many other circumstances. He had been to school and learnt to say the Lord's Prayer. His mother had been in gaol for some weeks. Had done nothing naughty but had fallen and dirtied his clothes and his little brother had once fallen into a hole. Another little boy was called as a witness, but was so unprepared, or frightened, as not to give such answers as to permit his being sworn. Mr Aspinall, for the defence, strongly objected to the detective officer who was the principal witness in the case, being also the prosecutor – in which I fully agree, however sanctioned by custom. This case probably broke down from that very cause. The defence set up was, that the father had the right to restrain the children; that he had taken such care of them as to teach them to be able to swear against himself. Three witnesses were called in defence, who all thought the prisoner to be a very good father indeed. One had supplied bread to the house and the children had been to his shop late at night for bread, and sometimes under false pretences but not for the last fortnight. Witness had a large family himself, and found it hard to bring up half a dozen children when deprived of their mother. Another had seen plenty to eat and drink in the house. Once the eldest boy had been to his place and got some buns in his father's name. The last said they came to him at night and borrowed a shilling. Had seen them in the house at eight or nine o'clock loose, and that a woman had been kept for a time to take care of the children. The Bench discharged the prisoner saying they viewed his conduct with great repugnance and warning him of the consequences of a repetition of the offence charged. The prisoner: What am I to do with them? Mr. Aspinall had said before, in defence, wisely and properly too, that he should not have advised the procedure of chaining.⁴²

18 July 1856

Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with attempted pick-pocketing; sentence 21 days imprisonment.⁴³

Newspaper report:

ATTEMPTED POCKET-PICKING IN THE UNION HOTEL. – A well known character named Ellen Vaughan, was charged at the City Court yesterday with attempting to pick the pocket of a foreigner named Bromer, in the Union Hotel, on the previous evening. The complainant stated that as he was drinking in the hotel on the previous evening, the prisoner came up, stood by his side, and put her hand into his pocket. He was too sharp for her, however, and gave her into custody. A witness was called who saw the prisoner put her hand into the complainant's pocket. He thought she was under the influence of drink at the time. The prisoner denied the charge altogether, but the Bench found her guilty, and sentenced her to twenty-one days imprisonment.⁴³

7 December 1856

Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan charged with being drunk and using obscene language to the constable in Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC on Sunday afternoon; fined 20 shillings or 3 days imprisonment.⁴⁴

Newspaper report:

Richard Vaughan ... said that he had been taken in charge solely for the purpose of being robbed of his money. The watchhouse-keeper stated that the prisoner's language was filthy and disgusting in the extreme.⁴⁴

26 December 1856

Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with violently assaulting Denis O'Leary, an old man; sentence 1 month imprisonment.⁴⁵

⁴³ *Argus*, 19 July 1856 p.5 (Ellen Vaughan)

⁴⁴ *Argus*, 9 December 1856 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

⁴⁵ *Argus*, 27 December 1856 (Jane Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

*She struck him on the head with a bottle without having received the slightest provocation, and said she would give £50 to be able to take his life.*⁴⁵

28 December 1857 Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan charged at Melbourne, VIC with assault; remanded.⁴⁶

29 December 1857 Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan brought up at Melbourne, VIC, charged with committing a violent assault upon his wife; discharged.⁴⁶

Newspaper report:

Richard Vaughan was charged with committing a violent assault upon his wife, who, however, did not appear to prosecute. He was remanded, that her appearance might be procured.

*Richard Thomas Vaughan, on remand, was charged with having violently assaulted his wife. The prosecutrix stated that she did not believe the stone which struck her was thrown by the prisoner; but her desire was evidently to get him off. The prisoner was discharged.*⁴⁶

23 January 1858 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 3 months hard labour, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.

Description: 5' 5", complexion sallow, hair brown, eyes blue, nose medium, mouth large, chin medium, eyebrows light, visage medium, forehead high, age 34, native place Edinburgh, trade servant, religion Roman Catholic, read only, one front tooth out; per *Rajah* to Van Diemen's Land in 1840 under sentence of ... years; 6 times previously convicted.⁴⁷

1 February 1858 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Sacramento*; gaol report conduct good.⁴⁷

20 February 1858 Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan charged at Old Court, Melbourne, VIC with assaulting his children, Richard Thomas Vaughan and Henry James Vaughan; sentence 12 months imprisonment.⁴⁸

Newspaper reports:

ASSAULT.

Richard Vaughan pleaded not guilty to the charge of having, on the 11th February last, committed an assault on Richard Thomas Vaughan and Henry James Vaughan, his children, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Attorney-General, in stating the circumstances of the case to the jury, told them it was one of a peculiarly atrocious nature.

He called Clara Farrer, who lived in Fyfe-street, Collingwood.

On the night in question she had heard cries of "Father," "Murder." She then called her sister. They did not then do anything. On the following day, when passing the place, she heard the cry of children, saying, "Lady, give us something to eat!" She then called a policeman, who, after breaking upon the door, found one of the children chained down to the floor, and with a collar round its neck. The other child was chained to the collar by a chain fastened to his wrist.

Thomas Fahey recollected the last witness calling him, and accompanying him to the house. He called out to the children to open the door, but they said they could not, as they were chained down. Witness then broke open the door, and found them fastened down in the manner described by the last witness. He was obliged to take one boy to a blacksmith's shop to get the chain filed. Both the children were nearly naked, and one had marks on his back as if he had been beaten. He met the father in Fyfe-street a short time after, and took him in custody. The prisoner then said he was obliged to lock them up to keep them from running into the street.

Richard Thomas Vaughan, the elder of the two children of the prisoner, said he recollected the young lady and the constable going to see him, and that he was fastened down by a chain, and that his brother was fastened to him. The chain had been put on him the night before, and

⁴⁶ *Argus*, 29 December 1857 p.4 (Richard Vaughan); *Argus*, 30 December 1857 p.6 (Richard Thomas Vaughan)

⁴⁷ PROV, VPRS 516/1 p.96 [Fiche 2] (Jane Jamieson alias Ellen Vaughan)

⁴⁸ *Argus*, 22 February 1858 p.5 (Richard Vaughan); *Argus*, 23 February 1858 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

he had not had food until the young lady gave him some. They were left chained until 4 o'clock in the day. Their father had chained them down frequently.

Miss Farrer stated there was another man living in the house. She believed the mother was in gaol.

The eldest boy was asked a great many questions by the prisoner to prove that he understood the nature of an oath, and was, after being sworn, examined further by the Attorney-General.

In answer to the prisoner the boy stated he was chained down for being a bad boy, and that he had often run away. He had always had plenty to eat. (To his Honor :) Had often been chained down before, and had broken the padlock with a file, and run away and slept in a waggon, and gone without food:

He ran away for fear he should be beaten by his father. (To the Attorney-General :) Had been chained down in a similar way at Castlemaine, on which occasion he was released by a magistrate.

The prisoner addressed the jury in his defence, and after his Honor had briefly summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT.

Richard Vaughan, convicted of the above charge, stated he considered the verdict as unjust and illegal. His Honor told him that there was no excuse for his having pursued the course he had, in chaining down his children, and the sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned for 12 months.⁴⁸

5 April 1858	Discharged from the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> , VIC on authority. ⁴⁷
7 January 1859	Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with being drunk and using obscene language in the public streets; fined 10 shillings, or in default 24 hours imprisonment. ⁴⁹
10 January 1859	Charged at City Court, Melbourne with larceny; sentence 3 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC. ⁴⁷
24 January 1859	Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> ; gaol report conduct good. ⁴⁷
29 April 1859	Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with being idle and disorderly; sentence 2 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC. ⁴⁷
9 May 1859	Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> ; gaol report conduct good. ⁴⁷
18 July 1859	Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with being idle and disorderly; sentence 2 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC. ⁴⁷
1 August 1859	Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> ; gaol report conduct indifferent. ⁴⁷
6 September 1859	Charged on the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> , VIC with disobedience; admonished. ⁴⁷
21 December 1859	Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined 5 shillings. ⁵⁰
	John Craig, William Chinn, Mary McDonnell, Patrick Prendergast and Jane Sutherland charged with the same offence. ⁵⁰
4 January 1860	Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with being idle and disorderly; sentence 1 month imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC. ⁴⁷
9 January 1860	Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk <i>Sacramento</i> ; gaol report conduct good. ⁴⁷
1 February 1860	Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan charged with stealing on 16 December 3 ducks, the property of Samuel Cruikshank, and with receiving; acquitted. ⁵¹

⁴⁹ *Argus*, 8 January 1859 (Jane Vaughan)

⁵⁰ *Argus*, 22 December 1859 (Jane Vaughan)

⁵¹ *Argus*, 2 February 1860 p.7 (Richard Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

*The prosecutor resided at Northcote, and missed the ducks on the day in question ... They were afterwards found in the possession of the prisoner at Prahran, but there was some doubt as to whether it was not a lodger who took them to the premises.*⁵¹

- 11 February 1860 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 2 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁴⁷
- 20 February 1860 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Sacramento*; gaol report conduct good.⁴⁷
- 12 July 1860 Charged at St Kilda Court, Melbourne, VIC with vagrancy; sentence 1 month imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁵²
- 23 July 1860 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*; gaol report conduct indifferent.⁵²
- 13 August 1860 Discharged from the hulk *Success*, VIC having served her time.⁵²
- c17 October 1860 Charged at Melbourne, VIC with vagrancy; discharged.⁵³
- c17 October 1860 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan charged at Melbourne, VIC with stealing from a dwelling; sentence 2 months imprisonment at Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC.⁵⁴

Newspaper report:

*ROBBERY BY A CHILD. – Richard Vaughan, a boy whose head just reached over the dock, was charged with stealing from a dwelling, and Jane Vaughan, his mother, was charged at the same time with vagrancy. A man named Hart, a labouring man, living at Keilor, deposed that the boy had been a short time in his employ, and on Monday last, after he had gone away, witness missed a brooch and £6 1s. 6d in money. He was directed where to find him by another boy and next day he saw him in company with his mother. The latter had once slept at the house of the prosecutor. The brooch was recovered, and the boy acknowledged that he had taken it and the money, part of which he had given to his mother. George Emery, a boy a little older than prisoner, deposed that the latter had made him a present of the brooch. Witness did not know it was stolen property. A small boy was produced in court, who stated that he knew Richard Vaughan, and saw him when he came down from Keilor. Vaughan told him that he had planted the brooch and money under the bark of a tree. The bench discharged the mother, and sent the boy for two months to Pentridge, directing that he should be kept separate from other prisoners.*⁵⁴

- 19 October 1860 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a shilling; fined 10 shillings, or in default 7 days imprisonment.⁵⁵

Newspaper report:

*STEALING A SHILLING. – Jane Vaughan was charged by John Jamieson, a pawnbroker in Russell-street, with picking up a shilling from the counter in his shop, and running away with it. The prisoner said the prosecutor put down the shilling with a ticket on the counter, and that she considered it to be her own property. She accused the pawnbroker and his assistant of striking her. The evidence of a constable proved the prisoner to be a very violent character, and to have been very noisy in the street. The bench fined her 10s.; in default, seven days' imprisonment.*⁵⁵

- 29 October 1860 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with vagrancy; sentence 12 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁵²
- 5 November 1860 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*; gaol report conduct good.⁵²
- 7 November 1860 Charged on the hulk *Success*, VIC with neglect of duty; admonished.⁵²
- 22 December 1860 Charged on the hulk *Success*, VIC with neglect of duty; admonished.⁵²
- 26 December 1860 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with offending against public decency; cautioned.⁵⁶

⁵² PROV, VPRS 516/1 p.593 [Fiche 7] (Ellen Vaughan)

⁵³ *Argus*, 18 October 1860 p.6 (Jane Vaughan)

⁵⁴ *Argus*, 18 October 1860 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

⁵⁵ *Argus*, 20 October 1860 p.5 (Jane Vaughan)

⁵⁶ *Argus*, 27 December 1860 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

MINOR OFFENCES. – Four boys, named Richard Vaughan, Charles Rodgers, John Smithers, and Nicholas Mills, who had offended against public decency, by bathing in the Yarra, were set at liberty with a caution.⁵⁶

- 5 March 1861 Charged on the hulk *Success*, VIC with having meat etc; admonished.⁵²
16 May⁵⁷ 1861 Charged on the hulk *Success*, VIC with quarrelling; admonished.⁵²
30 September 1861 Discharged from the hulk *Success*, VIC; authority dated 26 September.⁵²
2 October 1861 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with disorderly conduct; cautioned.⁵⁸

Newspaper report:

DISORDERLIES, &c – Jane Vaughan was charged with throwing stones, and damaging the property of James O'Brien, at Cooper's Family Hotel, Stephen-street. The prosecutor did not appear, and the prisoner was discharged, with a caution.⁵⁸

- 28 July 1864 Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan found drowned in a water hole in suspicious circumstances at Ararat, VIC; aged about 40, painter, parents unknown, married – no further particulars.⁵⁹

Newspaper report:

Suspicious DEATH. – The death of Richard Vaughan under suspicious circumstances, at Ararat, has occasioned considerable excitement in the district. An inquest was held on Thursday and continued the following day, when the inquiry was adjourned till the 2nd. In the meanwhile the wife of the deceased is in custody. So far as the evidence yet adduced is concerned, there is nothing to connect her with the death of Vaughan. According to the deposition of one witness, when the body was found the arms were fixed in front of the chest in a fighting position. – *Ararat Advertiser*.⁶⁰

- 29 July 1864 Husband Richard Thomas Vaughan buried at Ararat Cemetery, VIC after a coroner's inquest held the same day.⁵⁹
10 August 1866 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a dress; sentence 1 month imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁶¹
11 September 1866 Brought up at City Court, Melbourne, VIC charged with stealing a coat from the Supreme Court, the property of Mr GW Moore, Judge Barry's associate; sentence 6 months hard labour, full time, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.^{52,62}
25 September 1866 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*.⁵²
10 January 1867 Charged on the hulk *Success*, VIC with disobedience; sentence 24 hours in solitary confinement.⁵²
28 February 1867 Discharged from the hulk *Success*, VIC; authority for discharge dated 26 February; received 3 days pay.⁵²
6 May 1867 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing from a dwelling; sentence 3 months imprisonment, full time, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.^{52,63}

Newspaper report:

Stealing from a Dwelling. – Jane Vaughan was charged with stealing a pair of sheets, the property of Mr. Grimwood, of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle Hotel. The prisoner, who was leaving the place with the sheets in her possession, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.⁶³

- 13 May 1867 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*.⁵²
c21 June 1867 Son Henry James Vaughan charged at Melbourne, VIC with Richard Nichols with stealing lead; sentence unknown.⁶⁴

⁵⁷ This month may not be May, it is difficult to decipher.

⁵⁸ *Argus*, 3 October 1861 p.6 (Jane Vaughan)

⁵⁹ VIC Death Certificate 1864/5203 (Richard Vaughan); not found on VIC inquest index

⁶⁰ *Argus*, 8 August 1864 p.6 (Richard Vaughan)

⁶¹ *Argus*, 11 August 1866 p.5 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶² *Argus*, 12 September 1866 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶³ *Argus*, 7 May 1867 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶⁴ *Argus*, 22 June 1867 (Henry Vaughan); PROV, 10867/P0 (Henry Vaughan 161R)

Newspaper report:

A COUPLE OF YOUNG THIEVES. – Two lads, named Henry Vaughan and Richard Nichols, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, were charged with stealing lead. Mr. Samuel Arness stated that early on Friday morning he saw five boys in his yard, carrying away some lead, and, on going out he captured the two before the Court. The others made off. The prisoners were remanded till the following day.⁶⁴

- 5 July 1867 Son Henry James Vaughan released from prison, Melbourne, VIC.⁶⁴
- 22 August 1867 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with breaking the window of the *City Arms* hotel; fined 5 shillings and ordered to pay 20 shillings damages, or in default 14 days imprisonment.⁶⁵
- 19 September 1867 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a dish and frying pan, the property of Mr Thomas; sentence 2 months imprisonment.⁶⁶
- 21 November 1867 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a book from the shop of Mr Edmund Burke on the corner of Russell and Lonsdale Streets, Melbourne; sentence 7 days imprisonment, full time.⁶⁷
- 4 December 1867 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a quantity of tobacco, value 10 shillings, from Mr Miller, Swanston Street, Melbourne; sentence 4 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol.^{52,68}
- 23 December 1867 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*.⁵²
- 5 June 1868 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 3 months hard labour, full time, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁵²
- 15 June 1868 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to the hulk *Success*.⁵²
- 5 September 1868 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with assault against the landlady of the *Cross Keys* hotel, with breaking windows, value 50 shillings, and vagrancy; sentence 6 months imprisonment, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.^{69,82}
- 17 October 1868 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC.⁸²
- 15 Mach 1869 Discharged from Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC having served her time.⁸²
- 6 February 1869 Son Henry James Vaughan absconded from the prison hulk *Deborah*⁷⁰ at Hobson's Bay near Williamstown, VIC.⁷¹

Newspaper report:

ABSCONDED from the *Deborah*, at Hobson's Bay, on the night of the 6th instant, Henry Vaughan, aged 16, 4 feet 10 inches high, stout build, dark-brown hair, grey eyes, large scar back of left leg; admitted from Melbourne; and Isaac Beresford, see p.13, aged 14, 4 feet 6 inches high, stout build, fresh complexion, dark-brown hair, hazel eyes, dark eyebrows, long visage, high forehead, scar above left wrist, both little fingers deformed; native of Geelong.⁷¹

- 15 June 1869 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing a bottle of scent from a chemist shop in Russell Street, Melbourne; sentence 3 months hard labour, full time, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: age 52, native place Edinburgh, trade servant, read only.^{72,82}
- 5 July 1869 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC.⁸²
- 27 July 1869 Charged at Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC with talking and laughing; sentence 1 day in solitary confinement.⁸²
- 21 September 1869 Complainant at City Court, Melbourne, VIC in a case against Emma Williams charged with assaulting and robbing her at the *Shearers' Arms* on Friday night.⁷³

⁶⁵ *Argus*, 23 August 1867 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶⁶ *Argus*, 20 September 1867 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶⁷ *Argus*, 23 November 1867 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶⁸ *Argus*, 5 December 1867 (Jane Vaughan)

⁶⁹ *Argus*, 7 September 1868 (Jane Vaughan)

⁷⁰ See *State Library of Victoria*, 'Ergo: Prison hulks' for information on the prison hulks.

⁷¹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 11 February 1869 p.31 (Henry Vaughan)

⁷² *Argus*, 16 June 1869 (Jane Vaughan)

⁷³ *Argus*, 23 September 1869 (Ellen Jane Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

*Emma Williams was charged with assaulting and robbing an old woman named Ellen Jane Vaughan, at the Shearers' Arms, on Friday night. The Bench considered one was as bad as the other, and discharged the prisoner.*⁷³

- 11 January 1870 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 12 months hard labour, full time, detained at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁸²
- 21 January 1870 Removed from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC.⁸²
- 22 July 1870 Son Henry James Vaughan charged at East Collingwood Court, Melbourne, VIC with William Anderson with stealing a pair of boots, value 8 shillings, from the shop of Mr B Clark, Smith Street; sentence 1 month imprisonment.⁷⁴
- Newspaper report:
*The prisoners, who were in company with another man, went deliberately up to the shop, took down the boots, and ran away. The third man was not arrested.*⁷⁴
- 1 August 1870 Son Henry James Vaughan in custody.⁷⁵
- Newspaper report:
*A WARRANT is expected against a youth, name unknown, for stealing a pair of boots, since recovered, from the shop-door of Benjamin Clarke, Smith street, East Collingwood, on the 21st July. He is aged 18, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, stoutish build, smooth face; wore dark tweed coat and trousers, and small narrow brimmed wideawake with striped band. His accomplices, William Anderson and Henry Vaughan, are in custody.*⁷⁵
- 1 September 1870 Charged at Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC with talking; sentence to work in cell 5 days.⁸²
- 26 October 1870 Charged at Pentridge Prison, Melbourne, VIC with quarrelling; sentence unknown.⁸²
- 28 December 1872 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with using threatening language; sentence 6 months imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, in default of bail.⁸²
- 28 January 1873 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan charged on warrant as a bailee with stealing property from the wreck of the cutter *Eliza* at Cape Schanck.⁷⁶
- Newspaper report:
*WILLIAM VAUGHAN is charged, on warrant, with larceny as a bailee of a case of boots and other property from the wreck of the cutter *Eliza*, at Cape Schanck, on or about the 20th instant. Offender is about 47 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slight build, about 10 stone weight, dark-brown hair, short dark sandy whiskers, no moustache, aquiline nose, high cheek-bones, cut under one of the eyes, bony hands with cuts on them ; generally wears crimean shirt, dark tweed trousers and vest, and billycock or deerstalker hat. He has with him a chesnut horse, branded N near shoulder, white patch off side, blaze, rising 4 years. Offender's wife lives on Emerald Hill.*⁷⁶
- 31 January 1873 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan arrested by detective police, Melbourne, VIC for larceny as a bailee.⁷⁷
- 4 March 1873 Son Henry James Vaughan charged with absconding from the service of Peter Henry Fanning, Heidelberg, VIC; arrested by the East Collingwood police.⁷⁸
- Newspaper report:
*HENRY VAUGHAN, a Victorian, aged 18 to 20 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, slender build, florid complexion, light-brown hair, full face, no whiskers, beard or moustache, large mouth, grey eyes, heavy eyebrows, dressed in dark cloth sac-coat, light tweed trousers, and light hat, is charged, on warrant, with absconding from the service of Peter Henry Fanning, Heidelberg, on the 4th instant.*⁷⁷
- 21 March 1873 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan charged with larceny; discharged.⁷⁹

⁷⁴ *Argus*, 26 July 1870 (Henry Vaughan)

⁷⁵ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 2 August 1870 p.181 (Henry Vaughan)

⁷⁶ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 28 January 1873 p.24 (William Vaughan); *Argus*, 17 March 1873 p.5 (Richard Vaughan)

⁷⁷ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 4 February 1873 p.28 (William Vaughan)

⁷⁸ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 18 March 1873 p.67 (Henry Vaughan); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 25 March 1873 p.73 (Henry Vaughan)

⁷⁹ *Argus*, 22 March 1873 pp.4-5 (Richard Vaughan)

Newspaper report:

Richard Vaughan, formerly master of a small cutter called the Eliza, was tried on a charge of larceny. The larceny complained of was the sale of some goods which the prisoner had recovered from the Eliza after it was wrecked off the Schanck in January last. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and Vaughan was discharged.⁷⁹

- 11 June 1873 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing from the dwelling of Henry Shelton, Domain Street, South Yarra, VIC a small electro-plated basket, twisted handle, open-work side, about 6 inches high, with portwine-coloured glass cup fitted inside, and other property (tweed sac-coat, 2 fancy-work cane baskets) from various larcenies, and intent to commit a felony; sentence 3 plus 6 months hard labour cumulative at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.^{80,82}
- 1 November 1873 Charged at Melbourne Gaol, VIC with making an unfounded complaint; sentence 1 day in solitary confinement.⁸²
- 27 January 1874 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC to freedom.⁸²
- 17 April 1874 Charged at Collingwood Police Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 3 months hard labour at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 5", fresh complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, repeatedly convicted.^{81,82}
- 14 July 1874 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan married Elizabeth Fridgins at the Registrar of Marriages, Fitzroy, VIC; Richard aged 24, bachelor, labourer, resident of Coventry Street, Emerald Hill, born Melbourne, VIC; father Richard Vaughan, custom's officer; mother Ellen Drummond; Elizabeth aged 23, spinster, milliner, resident of Coventry Street, Emerald Hill, born Cornwall, England; father Charles Fridgins, contractor; mother Jane Nichols; witnesses William Byrne⁸³ and Francis Esmore.⁸⁴
- 16 July 1874 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol to freedom.⁸²
- 6 May 1875 Charged at Ballarat East, VIC with using obscene language; sentence fined £3, or in default 1 month imprisonment at Ballarat Gaol, VIC.
Description: native of Edinburgh, widow, born 1823, 5' 5½", sallow complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, several previous convictions.⁸⁵
- 8-14 June 1875 Discharged from Ballarat Gaol, VIC.⁸⁵
- 24 June 1875 Charged at Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 3 months imprisonment, at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: native of Scotland, servant, born 1820, 5' 5", fresh complexion, hair grey, eyes hazel, 22 previous convictions.⁸⁶
- 21-27 September 1875 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁸⁶
- 1876 Grandson Richard Harry Vaughan born at Emerald Hill, VIC; father Richard Thomas Vaughan; mother Elizabeth Fridgins.⁸⁷
- 27 March 1876 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny, two charges; sentence 6 months imprisonment at Geelong Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 5", fresh complexion, grey hair, hazel eyes, repeatedly convicted.⁸⁸

⁸⁰ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 10 June 1873 p.146 (Henry Shelton), *Victoria Police Gazette*, 17 June 1873 p.153 (Jane Vaughan); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 17 June 1873 p.161 (Jane Vaughan)

⁸¹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 21 July 1874 p.158a (Jane Vaughan)

⁸² PROV, VPRS 516/2 No.1486 p.737 (Jane Vaughan)

⁸³ This name may not be Byrne, it is difficult to decipher.

⁸⁴ VIC Marriage Certificate 1874/3598 (Richard Vaughan & Elizabeth Fridgins)

⁸⁵ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 15 June 1875 p.128a (Jane Holden alias Barker alias Vaughan 2507)

⁸⁶ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 28 September 1875 p.232a (Jane Vaughan 1486). Note, in VPRS, 10879/P0 named both as Jane Vaughan and Ellen Jane Vaughan.

⁸⁷ VIC Birth Record 1876/9107 (Richard Harry Vaughan)

⁸⁸ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 13 September 1876 p.242a (Ellen Jane Vaughan 1486); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 4 April 1876 p.97 (Eliza Jane Vaughan)

This biography supplements our book *Patchwork Prisoners* available from www.researchtasmania.com.au.

Newspaper report:

PROPERTY FOUND.

OWNER required by the Prahran Police for a pair of white blankets, nearly new; a plain unbleached calico sheet; a towel; a pair of boxing gloves, bound with morone round the wrists, and a hole worked in the palms. Found in possession of Eliza Jane Vaughan, arrested for larceny.⁸⁹

- 5–11 September 1876 Discharged from Geelong Gaol, VIC.⁸⁸
- 8 September 1876 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with being a suspected person; sentence 3 months imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 5", fresh complexion, grey hair, hazel eyes, 26 previous convictions.⁹⁰
- 5–11 December 1876 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁹⁰
- 1878 Grandson Charles Seymore Vaughan born at Williamstown, VIC ; father Richard Thomas Vaughan; mother Elizabeth Fridgins.⁹¹
- 1881 Grandson Henry James Vaughan born at Malvern, VIC; father Henry James Vaughan; mother Mary Brennan.⁹²
- 1881 Granddaughter Elizabeth Mabel Vaughan born at Williamstown, VIC; father Richard Thomas Vaughan; mother Elizabeth Fridgins.⁹³
- 1884 Grandson George Washington Vaughan born in Victoria; father Richard Thomas Vaughan; mother Elizabeth Fridgins.⁹⁴
- 5 February 1884 Son Henry James Vaughan married Mary Brennan at St Mary's Catholic Church, St Kilda, VIC; Henry aged 29, bachelor, labourer, resident of St Kilda, born Melbourne, VIC; father Richard Vaughan, painter; mother Ellen Drummond; Mary aged 23, spinster, domestic servant, resident of St Kilda, born Ballarat, VIC; father Kyran Brennan, tanner; mother Mary Dwyer; witnesses MA Bligh, M Lefelva^{95,96}
- 3 March 1884 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with using obscene language; fined £10 or 3 months imprisonment.⁹⁷
Charged at Prahran Court, VIC with stealing flannel from the shop of Mr W Vail; sentence 3 months imprisonment.⁹⁷
- 1885 Granddaughter Mary Vaughan born at St Kilda, VIC; father Henry James Vaughan; mother Mary Brennan.⁹⁸
- 5 January 1885 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 1 month imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 5", fresh complexion, grey hair, hazel eyes, 44 previous convictions.⁹⁹
- 3–9 February 1855 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.⁹⁹
- 3 May 1886 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with being idle etc; sentence 3 months imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1822, servant, 5' 4½", fresh complexion, grey hair, blue eyes.¹⁰⁰
- 1–7 June 1886 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.

⁸⁹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 4 April 1876 p.97 (Eliza Jane Vaughan)

⁹⁰ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 13 December 1876 p.320a (Jane Vaughan 1486)

⁹¹ VIC Birth Record 1878/26434 (Charles Vaughan)

⁹² VIC Birth Record 1881/24683 (Henry James Vaughan)

⁹³ VIC Birth Record 1881/6403 (Elizabeth Mabel Vaughan)

⁹⁴ VIC Birth Record 1884/6844X1899 (George Washington Vaughan)

⁹⁵ This name may not be Lefelva, it is difficult to decipher.

⁹⁶ VIC Marriage Certificate 1884/734 (Henry Vaughan & Mary Brennan)

⁹⁷ *Argus*, 4 March 1884 (Ellen Jane Vaughan)

⁹⁸ VIC Birth Record 1885/6360 (Mary Vaughan)

⁹⁹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 11 February 1885 p.52b (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰⁰ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 9 June 1886 p.178c (Jane Vaughan 2544)

This biography supplements our book *Patchwork Prisoners* available from www.researchtasmania.com.au.

- 3 June 1886 Charged at City Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 1 month imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1821, servant, 5' 4½", fresh complexion, grey hair, blue eyes, 48 previous convictions; discharged week ending 5 July 1886.¹⁰¹
- 29 June–5 July 1886 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.¹⁰¹
- 12 October 1886 Charged at the Police Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny; sentence 1 month imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 4", sallow complexion, grey hair, grey eyes, 49 previous convictions.¹⁰²
- 9–15 November 1886 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.¹⁰²
- 1887 Granddaughter unnamed female Vaughan born at Kiel., VIC; father Henry James Vaughan; mother Mary Brennan.¹⁰³
- 10 February 1887 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing 30 yards of dress material, value £1.7.6, from the shop door of Harcourt and Parry, drapers, Chapel Street, Melbourne; sentence 3 months imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1822, servant, 5' 4" complexion sallow, grey hair, blue eyes, 50 previous convictions.¹⁰⁴
Newspaper report:
*Jane Vaughan, an old offender, with a record of 48 previous convictions against her, chiefly for petty pilferings, was on Thursday sentenced by the Prahran Bench to three months' imprisonment, for stealing 30 yards of dress material, valued at £1 7s 6d, from the shop door of Harcourt and Parry, drapers, of Chapel street.*¹⁰⁵
- 10–16 May 1887 Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.¹⁰⁴
- 6 September 1888 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with larceny from a dwelling in stealing on 3 September a coat, value £1, from the dwelling of GW Kirby, 29 Peel Street, Windsor; sentence 3 months imprisonment at Geelong Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1820, servant, 5' 4½", sallow complexion, grey hair, black eyes, 52 previous convictions.¹⁰⁶
Newspaper report:
*Jane Vaughan, an old woman, with a record of 50 previous convictions against her for acts of pilfering &c, was, at the Prahran Court on Thursday, sent to gaol for three months for stealing a coat, valued at £1, from the dwelling of G W Kirby, of 29 Peel street, Windsor, on the 3rd inst.*¹⁰⁶
- 11–17 December 1888 Discharged from Geelong Gaol, VIC.¹⁰⁶
- 4 July 1889 Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing 3 umbrellas, value 7/6, from the shop of Mr Moffitt, draper, Chapel Street, Windsor, and with stealing a silk dress, value £1, from the residence of Mrs J Turnbull, Hoddle Street, Melbourne on 26 June; sentence 6 months imprisonment at Geelong Gaol, VIC.
Description: born Scotland 1821, servant, 5' 5", complexion sallow, grey hair, blue eyes, 53 previous convictions.¹⁰⁷
Newspaper report:
A notorious old thief, named Jane Vaughan, with a record of 53 previous convictions for petty offences, was brought before the Prahran magistrates on Thursday, charged with stealing three umbrellas, valued at 7s 6d, from the shop of Mr. Moffitt, draper, of Chapel street, Windsor, and also with stealing a silk dress, valued at £1, from the residence of Mrs J. Turnbull, Hoddle-street, on the 26th ult. The prisoner, who was arrested by Senior-constable

¹⁰¹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 7 July 1886 p.202c (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰² *Victoria Police Gazette*, 17 November 1886 p.324b (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰³ VIC Birth Record 1887/29405 (unnamed female Vaughan)

¹⁰⁴ *Argus*, 11 February 1887 p.6 (Jane Vaughan); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 18 May 1887 p.160b (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰⁵ *Argus*, 11 February 1887 p.6 (Jane Vaughan)

¹⁰⁶ *Argus*, 7 September 1888 p.6 (Jane Vaughan), *Victoria Police Gazette*, 19 December 1888 p.396a (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰⁷ *Argus*, 5 July 1889 p.6 (Jane Vaughan); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 15 January 1890 p.24b (Jane Vaughan 1486)

*O'Connor on the same day, with the articles in her possession, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for each offence.*¹⁰⁷

9–15 January 1890

Discharged from Geelong Gaol, VIC.

5 January 1891

Charged at Prahran Court, Melbourne, VIC with stealing on 29 December 41 yards of dress material from the shop of Mr H Green, draper, Chapel Street, Melbourne; sentence 3 months imprisonment at Melbourne Gaol, VIC.

Description: born Edinburgh 1822, servant, 5' 3", sallow complexion, grey hair, blue eyes, 55 previous convictions.¹⁰⁸

Newspaper report:

*Jane Vaughan, a very old woman, against whom no fewer than 53 previous convictions were on record was charged at the Prahran Police Court yesterday with stealing 41 yards of dress material from the shop of Mr H Green, draper, of Chapel-street on the 29th ult. The case was fully proved by Constable Murray, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.*¹⁰⁸

2–8 April 1891

Discharged from Melbourne Gaol, VIC.¹⁰⁸

25 April 1891

Son Henry James Vaughan charged at Richmond Court, Melbourne, VIC with assaulting his wife; sentence 3 months imprisonment, the first and last 7 days in solitary confinement.¹⁰⁹

Newspaper report:

A VIOLENT HUSBAND.

At the Richmond Court on Saturday before Messrs O'Meara, P.M., Beissel, Lee, and Dr Branson, a young man named Henry Vaughan, a groom by occupation, was charged with assaulting his wife. Mr Slevwright in opening the case said that Vaughan had treated his wife worse than a dog, having stuck her with the heel of his boot on the breast and cheek. He asked the bench, under these circumstances, to make an order against the defendant for maintenance. The complainant, a slightly built woman, then stepped into the box. Her face bore the marks of very rough treatment, and her eyes were both black and bruised, although a week almost had elapsed since the occurrence. She gave her evidence in a clear and unhesitating manner, informing the bench that her husband's treatment had, during the seven years of their married life, been cruel. Twelve months ago she left him, but they were reconciled again. On the morning of the 21st they had some words in reference to his mother, whom witness refused to have in the house, as she had been in gaol several times. The defendant flew into a violent passion, struck her with his fist and grasped her by the throat tightly. While she was on the ground he kicked her several times in the chest and on the arms. His mother was in the room at this time. In answer to the Bench witness said that the defendant was a groom and generally earned 30s per week and his keep. She had received nothing from him during the past five weeks as he had not been working, but when in work he generally gave her £1 per week. She was in terror of her life and afraid to live with him. The defendant did not drink, but his fault was a violent temper.

Dr Lalor gave evidence as to the injuries which the woman had sustained.

The defendant said that he was very sorry for what he had done and apologised to his wife immediately afterwards. His wife wanted to turn his mother – an old woman of 70 – out of the house, and thus the disturbance arose. He also said that the occurrence took place in the dark, and he could not see what he was doing, but was very sorry afterwards.

*Mr O'Meara PM, characterised Vaughan's conduct as most brutal, and said the Bench must protect wives who were on the mercy of such men. As he seemed to have properly maintained the home as far as his means would allow no order for maintenance would be made, but for the assault he would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the first and last seven days in solitary confinement.*¹⁰⁹

10 January 1893

Died of chronic hepatitis and aortic regurgitation¹¹⁰ and obstruction at Melbourne Hospital, VIC; aged 70, parents unknown, born Scotland, not known if married etc.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ *Argus*, 6 January 1891 (Jane Vaughan); *Victoria Police Gazette*, 8 April 1891 p.114b (Jane Vaughan 1486)

¹⁰⁹ *Argus*, 27 April 1891 p.10 (Henry Vaughan)

¹¹⁰ This word may not be regurgitation, it is difficult to read.

¹¹¹ VIC Death Certificate 1893/2659 (Jane Vaughan)

- 11 January 1893 Buried at St Kilda Cemetery, VIC.¹¹¹
- 15 June 1926 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan died of senile decay and myocarditis at 19 Thomas Street, North Williamstown, VIC; aged 75, mariner; father Richard Thomas Vaughan, glass-bender; mother Ellen Vaughan formerly Drummond.¹¹²
- Newspaper report:
- Time-Ball Supervisor Dead.*
INTERESTING FIGURE PASSES.
MR. R. T. VAUGHAN'S RECORD.
- The death of Mr. Richard Thomas Vaughan, which occurred at his home, 19 Thomas-street, North Williamstown, on Tuesday, is regretted by a large number of friends throughout Australia and in almost equal degree by hundreds who knew him as the supervisor of the time ball and tide gauge at Williamstown. He filled this position ably for 37 years, and his zeal was frequently commended by navigators and shipping companies. His passing marks the close of a cycle of eventful years for Williamstown.*
- The late Mr. Vaughan was born 76 years ago on the site of Federal Parliament House, Melbourne, where his father conducted the business of a glass bender and embosser. His recollections dated back to the time when the Williamstown foreshore was a dumping ground for criminals. The small octagonal building in which he recorded the tide gauge was fitted with loopholes, and was originally used as a guard house against prisoners making their escape.*
- Mr. Vaughan joined the navy at the age of 10 years. He served for a time as powder monkey on the warship Port Arthur. His next appointment was on a billy-boy schooner trading from London to Germany and Russia. Later he transferred to an American "hellfire" packet running across the Atlantic. He returned to Australia in 1864 on the clipper Sirocco, which brought 365 migrants from London. In 1866 he voyaged to Japan, and before the trip was ended he experienced one of the most trying ordeals of an unusually adventurous life. The ship on which he was sailing was buffeted by an Atlantic gale and put into an Irish port for repairs. The Fenian trouble was being ruthlessly put down, and the crew, who were mistaken for rebels, were summarily treated by the "Castle" government.*
- Returning to Australia in 1871, Mr. Vaughan joined the vessel which conveyed the first party of workers to Darwin to construct the telegraph line to Adelaide. Rejoining the navy in 1876, he was attached to Sir Charles Hotham's yacht, Victoria, which was then doing duty as a survey ship. In the following year he was transferred to the Cerberus. He remained in the service in varying capacities until he was incapacitated by illness some ten days before his death. The tide ball did not drop during his absence.*
- The funeral took place on Wednesday, the cortege leaving Thomas-street for St. Mary's Church. After prayers for the dead were recited, interment was made at the Williamstown cemetery. The Rev. M. Flannery, P. P., officiated at the graveside, and the funeral arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. Ernest W. Jackson. Deceased leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter.¹¹²*
- 16 June 1926 Son Richard Thomas Vaughan buried at Williamstown Cemetery, VIC.¹¹³
- 1928 Son Henry James Vaughan died at Prahran, VIC; aged 75, father Thomas Vaughan, mother unknown.¹¹⁴

¹¹² *Williamstown Advertiser*, 19 June 1926 (Mr. Richard Thomas Vaughan); VIC Death Certificate 1926/6951 (Richard Thos Vaughan)

¹¹³ VIC Death Certificate 1926/6951 (Richard Thomas Vaughan)

¹¹⁴ VIC Death Record 1928/7470 (Henry Jas Vaughan)