

Baptism	~1829, Wimborne, Dorset
Parents	
Parent's marriage	
Wife	Mary Coughlin (var. Coghlin/Coglin/Cookling/Cookland)
Married	12 April 1866, New Norcia, Western Australia (Roman Catholic)
Children	John (1867), William (1868), Caroline Mary (1871), Henry (1872), Ann (1874), Thomas (1877), Edward (1879), Eliza (1882), Rebecca (1885)

Gloucestershire Assizes, beginning 29 March 1849.

Sheep Stealing. Four men, named Ford, Bailey, Gillard and Walker (not on calendar), were charged with killing and stealing a sheep, at Dryham Park on 30 March last, the property of G.W. Blathwaite Esq. A second count charged the prisoners with stealing the carcass only. Walker was acquitted, and the other three prisoners, having been found guilty, were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Although the Assizes began on 29 March 1849, the four were not tried until 4 April 1849.<sup>1</sup>

William Bailey was admitted to Gloucester Prison on 31 March 1849. He was 20, 5'5¾", brown hair, hazel eyes, long face, fresh complexion, could read imperfectly, a labourer of Wimbourne, Dorset, had a scar on the left side of the nose and upper lip, scar on the upper left arm, and an anchor inside the lower right arm.

William was charged with feloniously stealing at Dyrham and Hinton on 30 March 1849, a wether sheep, the property of G.W. Blathwayt, Esq. Found guilty at the Lent Assizes on 29 March 1849 and sentenced to 7 years' transportation. He was removed to Reading Gaol on 7 May 1849. The Register noted William was a native of Wimbourne in Dorset, single, worked last at Hanbury Hill in Warwickshire under Peto <sup>2</sup> & (Housling?) 6 weeks, "Church". His conduct in prison was good.

Other Prison Registers show that William Bailey, 20, single, an excavator, had not been previously convicted. He was transferred from Reading Gaol to Portland Prison on 6 April 1850. From here, he boarded the *Pyrenees* on 13 March 1851 for the voyage to Western Australia. <sup>3</sup> His co-accused, John Ford (587), came with William on the *Pyrenees*. The other co-accused went to Tasmania, arriving there on the Fairlie on 4 July 1852.

On arrival at Fremantle, Western Australia, on 28 June 1851, William was assigned number 584, was issued with a Ticket of Leave and a physical description was recorded.

584. William Bailey, 22, 5'5½", dark brown hair, hazel eyes, oval face, sallow complexion, very stout, top of second finger, right hand, off; scar on muscle left arm; cut on nose, left side and one under left eye; one under nose, railway labourer, single.<sup>4</sup>

The Superintendent's Journal shows:

16 July 1851. The following 71 men will be received today from the ship *Pyrenees* and located in No. 3 Division, including 584 William Bailey.

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<sup>1</sup> Bristol Times and Mirror, 07 April 1849, p3

<sup>2</sup> In 1834 Morton Peto saw the potential of the newly developing railways and dissolved the connection with his uncle's building firm. He and his cousin Grissell founded a business as an independent railway contractor. His firm's first railway work was to build two stations in Curzon Street, Birmingham. Next, the firm built its first line of track, the Hanwell and Langley section of the Great Western Railway, which included the Wharncliffe Viaduct. (Wikipedia)

<sup>3</sup> The National Archives (TNA) UK, HO23/12, PCOM2/383

<sup>4</sup> SROWA, Acc 128/32

21 July 1851. The four men mentioned below will proceed to the M.E.S [Mt Eliza Station] along with the boat taking men for York. They will take beds and bedding, including 584 William Bailey, and will take the places of four men to proceed on to York.

The Perth District Ticket of Leave Register shows men hired in the district.

William Bailey, 584, age 22, arrived per *Pyrenees*.

He worked for the Right Reverend Bishop Serra from 11 August 1851.

On 18 August 1851, he was granted a pass to Guildford by Bishop Serra for 14 days to seek employment.

Conditional Pardon granted on 23 April 1853.<sup>5</sup>

William was working as a wagoner during the 1850s and a shepherd at Victoria Plains. He employed a Ticket of Leave labourer in 1865.

On 16 April 1865, the *Palestine* carrying emigrants left London and arrived at Fremantle on 18 July 1865. Mary Coghlin, 20, was on board. Nine months later, she married William Bailey on 12 April 1866 at New Norcia, Western Australia.

The following year, the *Balclutha*, a South Australian mail steamer, left King George's Sound on 7 May 1866 and arrived at Adelaide on 11 May. There were 12 Steerage passengers, including William and Mary Bailey.<sup>6</sup>

William and Mary settled in South Australia, where he worked as a quarryman and later a cowman. Their first child was born in the Unley area, the next five in the Mitcham area, and the last three children in Adelaide.

Supreme Court, 8 November 1877.

John Bailey, a boy, pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a lady's bonnet valued at 11s., from the Adelaide and Mitcham omnibus driven by Thomas Woods. Mr. V. Smith, jun., defended. Evidence was given to the effect that, in consequence of a number of articles having been stolen from time to time from the bus, a watch was set, and the prisoner was discovered in the act of carrying off the bonnet. The arresting constable said the prisoner admitted having taken other things which were found in his mother's house. Committed for trial.

William Bailey and Maria. Bailey, the parents of the last prisoner, were arraigned on a charge of receiving goods stolen from the same omnibus. Mr. V. Smith, jun., defended. Thomas Woods, the driver, gave evidence of various articles having been received by him for delivery at Mitcham and stolen from the boot of the bus on arrival there. These thefts had frequently happened within the past three months. Amongst the articles he had missed was the lady's bonnet, which the boy was charged with stealing; also a pair of boots, a parcel of glue, and a pair of pants. The boots, bonnet, and pants were identified.

John Bailey, the prisoner's son, deposed that he saw the boots and the pants in his father's house; also a lady's dress, the stuff for making which he first saw in the bus. Saw his mother undo the parcels, but his father was not present. First saw them in the boot of the omnibus.

Special-constable Maugham stated that he searched the prisoners' house, and found there all the articles enumerated in the indictment. The pants had been taken to pieces, and some of the parts he found in one place, while others were in another. The female prisoner said they belonged to her husband. Upon cautioning her, she said if the pants were not her husband's, they belonged to her brother-in-law; the bonnets belonged to her sister, and the boots she had bought, but forgot where. The male prisoner said nothing. He was a quarryman, and they lived in a four-roomed house at

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<sup>5</sup> SROWA, Perth TOL Register Cons 1386/1 1851 - Aug 1854, p83

<sup>6</sup> The Adelaide Express, 12 May 1866, p2

Mitcham. Mr. Smith asked for the acquittal of the male prisoner, as there was no evidence to connect him with the offence. He called John Prince, a contractor, who stated that the male prisoner was a thoroughly honest man, and had been in his employ for 13 years. His Worship discharged the male prisoner and committed the female prisoner for trial.<sup>7</sup>

Supreme Court, 20 November 1877.

John Bailey (10½ years), convicted on his own confession of a larceny, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in the Adelaide Gaol and two years in the Reformatory.<sup>8</sup>

Supreme Court, 22 November 1877.

Maria Bailey, 36, a married woman, was charged with receiving stolen goods, the property of Thomas "Woods, at Mitcham. The Hon. R. B. Andrews, Q.C., Crown Solicitor, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, prosecuted; and Mr. W. Villeneuve Smith defended.

John Bailey, the prisoner's son, 10½ years old, deposed that his father was a quarryman, working at Mitcham, and was named William Bailey. More of the trial at;

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159446521?searchTerm=mitcham%20william%20bailey>

His Honour expressed his opinion that the case must fail, as there was no evidence either as to the boots or the dress-piece. As to the other articles, there was nothing to show that the prisoner was not acting under coercion by her husband. He accordingly directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner, which they at once did. Discharged.<sup>9</sup>

William was charged numerous times when he lived in Adelaide.

Adelaide Court, 27 August 1885. William Bailey, who allowed cows to stray on Beaumont Road, was ordered to pay 10s.<sup>10</sup>

South Australia Prison Records. They show William was married, Church of England, but some information varies:<sup>11</sup>

23 August 1888. William Bailey, unlawfully drove cattle on footway on 5 August at Adelaide, 25/- for 7 days, 63, reads, cowkeeper, arrived 1863 from W. Aust, discharged 29 August 1888, served.

1 February 1889. William Bailey, neglect to send child to school, 15/- or 3 days, 64, read and write, milkman, arrived 1866 from W. Aust, discharged 2 February 1889, served.

20 March 1889. William Bailey, unlawfully assaulted and beat his wife, Mary Bailey, on 18 March, 2 months hard labour, 63, can't read or write, quarryman, arrived 1866 from W. Aust, discharged 18 May 1889.

William Bailey had to answer a charge of assaulting his wife, Mary Bailey. The evidence showed that the man continually ill-used his wife, who alleged that he was a habitual drunkard.

Sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.<sup>12</sup>

15 May 1890. William Bailey, suffer cows to be at large in a public place, Beaumont Road, on 2 May, 30/- or 5 days, 65, read and write, married, CofE, quarryman, arrived 1866 from King George's Sound, discharged 19 May 1890.

4 June 1891. William Bailey, suffer cows in his charge to be at large 24 April at Adelaide, 18/- or 7 days hard labour, 66, reads, quarryman, arrived 1866 from King George's Sound, discharged 10 June 1891.

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<sup>7</sup> Adelaide Observer, 10 Nov 1877, 9

<sup>8</sup> Evening Journal, 20 Nov 1877, p2

<sup>9</sup> Adelaide Observer, 24 Nov 1877, p6

<sup>10</sup> South Australian Register, 28 August 1885, p3

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/collection/2613137>

<sup>12</sup> South Australian Register, 21 March 1889, p7

14 April 1892. William Bailey, sold adulterated milk &c, 45/6 or 2 months hard labour, 67, can't read or write, married, CofE, milkman, arrived 1865 K. George's Sound, discharged 11 June 1892. However, Eliza Bailey, represented by her father, was charged with having sold adulterated milk. An analysis had, according to evidence, shown that no less than 35 per cent of added water was contained in the milk, the sample being one of the worst that had come under the Corporation's notice. On the advice of Mr. Pater, Inspector Shakespeare preferred the charge against the father, William Bailey, who was ordered to pay £2 5s. 6d.<sup>13</sup>

William died on 4 February 1894, aged 69, of Adelaide. He is buried in the Catholic Old Area; specific burial location is unknown at West Terrace Cemetery.

Mary Bailey died on 8 February 1924, aged 73. She is buried in the Catholic Old Area; specific burial location unknown at West Terrace Cemetery.

BAILEY.-On 8 February, Mary, of Franklin-street, leaving three daughters and three sons to mourn their sad loss, R.I.P.

BAILEY.-On the 8 February, at Adelaide Hospital, Mary, the beloved wife of the late William Bailey, late of 258 Franklin-st., Adelaide, in her 74th year. R.I.P.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> South Australian Register, 13 April 1892, p7

<sup>14</sup> Chronicle, 16 Feb 1924, p40