



# Archives Office of Tasmania

GUIDE TO THE  
PUBLIC RECORDS OF TASMANIA  
SECTION THREE  
**CONVICT DEPARTMENT**

by

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**HOBART**

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## INTRODUCTION

FROM the very beginning of white settlement in Tasmania convicts under sentence of transportation were among the colonizers. Bowen's party at Risdon had twenty-four, Collins's at Sullivan's Cove 294 and Patterson's at Port Dalrymple twenty. In 1812, 199 men arrived direct from England, but otherwise the only additions to the convict population, to 1818, were small irregular shipments from Sydney, mainly of secondarily convicted men. From 1818 direct arrivals were continuous, and by 1820 the annual influx had reached 1200, which was the annual average until 1829 when it almost doubled; about 2000 a year were arriving during the 'thirties and in 1830 this level began to climb towards the peak of 5300 in 1842; there was a gradual decline to 1846 and from then until cessation (1853) the average dropped again to the level of the 'thirties (see Appendix 5). The total number of convicts sent to the colony was more than 74,000, of whom between 12,000 and 13,000 were women (see Appendix 4). Transportation to Tasmania therefore represents a considerable movement of people.

Collins, who had had experience in New South Wales, took simple but effective measures for the control of his small band of prisoners; he made it clear to them that they were Crown servants, to be employed at its representative's pleasure; they could be imprisoned only by a civil magistrate,<sup>1</sup> whose jurisdiction was limited to minor offences (an elastic category) punishable by confinement and the lash. Capital offences could be tried only in Sydney, and those offenders found guilty were returned to the settlement for execution.<sup>2</sup>

The majority of the convicts in Collins's settlement must have been thrown largely on their own resources, as they were in New South Wales until 1819; they were victualled from the public store but those who were not assigned to the free settlers had to find their own accommodation. Collins made it clear that assignees were the complete responsibility of the master, with whom they were wholly to reside, and who could not hire them out or exchange them;<sup>3</sup> likewise the convicts were warned about quitting their master's service, "for the service, that is due from them to the Crown, is vested in the Master during the Time they remain with them and they would be equally liable to Punishment as if they had absented themselves from Public Labour."<sup>4</sup> Assignment, then, was early established in Tasmania as a means of convict maintenance and discipline.

A rudimentary police force, known as the "Night Watch", had been set up by Collins before he abandoned the Port Phillip settlement; by 1806 this body, which probably consisted largely of well-conducted convicts, was found inadequate to enforce discipline, and Collins set up a "Military Patrole" of a sergeant, a corporal and six privates from his force of Marines "to form a Police, that can be depended upon and which will carry with it a responsibility that the present Night Watch cannot command...." They patrolled the settlements of Hobart and New Town during the night, apprehending any convicts found at large.<sup>5</sup> A pass system was begun for those who had to travel between the two settlements.<sup>6</sup>

A hint of more systematic arrangements for a police force appears in Governor Macquarie's instructions to Lieutenant John Murray, who administered the settlement in succession to Edward Lord after Collins's death in 1810, and to Thomas Ritchie at the northern settlement. "You are to establish as good a Police in the Settlement under your Command as your means will admit with a view to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of it". It is unlikely that any very great changes took place but in September 1815 Davey submitted that a Police Magistrate was essential; he recommended A.W.H. Humphrey, a member of Collins's original party;<sup>8</sup> though he was not officially appointed Superintendent of Police until January 1818, Humphrey had acted for some time previous to that.<sup>9</sup> It is largely in his evidence before the Bigge Commission that we get a glimpse of police and convict matters in this pre-independence period. Police regulations had been published by Davey in April 1816<sup>10</sup> and as the head of the department Humphrey was responsible for the discipline of all assigned convicts; in his magisterial capacity he held a court to hear complaints of petty offences from both masters and those in charge of convicts on public works. The constabulary consisted of as many free men as possible, but strength was made up from well-conducted convicts.

Humphrey in 1817 had begun an alphabetical register of all convicts in the southern division of the island, Buckinghamshire, to record their physical description, native place, trade, details of trial and sentence, assignment or employment in public works, and emancipation. He had also improved Collins's pass system and made it depend on "a chain of constables" throughout the settled district. As Superintendent of Police he conducted a general muster, of both bond and free, and his opposite number in the northern division of Cornwall was P.A. Mulgrave.<sup>11</sup>

For those convicts not assigned but under the direct control of the Government the Inspector of Public Works was more particularly responsible. Major Thomas Bell, in his evidence before Bigge, said that he kept an alphabetical list of all convicts arriving at Hobart, with details of the ship, the date of arrival and of the convicts' appropriation. Bell was notified when any change in assignment was made, and he kept a register of prisoners on public works and of those put on or taken off the store; a weekly list of these was signed by the Lieutenant-Governor as an authority for the Commissary to issue rations.<sup>12</sup>

The Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary, H.E. Robinson, kept the indents, originals in the case of convicts arriving direct from Europe and attested copies if from Sydney, "carefully locked in drawers"; they were used frequently as no comprehensive register was kept.<sup>13</sup>

In the north, Sorell took steps to see that similar measures were taken to control and record the convicts.<sup>14</sup> The Chief Constable was to be notified of all assignments,<sup>15</sup> but Thomas Massey said in his evidence to Bigge that he kept no general lists of convicts assigned, not being allowed for it.<sup>16</sup> However, Lenehan stated that since Cimitiere's arrival as Northern Commandant a general register of all persons, free and bond, had been kept.<sup>17</sup>

Such, briefly, was the sketchy system which George Arthur found when he succeeded to the administration in 1824; its object, said Sorell, was "a perfect unity of management throughout the Island respecting convicts, so as to hold a perfect check upon their locomotion."<sup>18</sup> This referred mainly to the pass system, which had been developed by Davey and Sorell in an effort to cope with the bushranging problem. Arthur, very conscious that he had been put in charge of a colony whose main purpose, for the British Government, was to be a large gaol, and the biggest single element of whose population was an increasing body of convicts, paid particular attention to the administration of convict discipline in his thorough overhaul of the departments of government.

In his General Order setting out the functions of his various officers (April 1826) Arthur gave his Principal Superintendent of Convicts the general oversight of the appropriation of all convicts, but more especially of those employed by the government and of the women confined in the Factory. All applications for assigned servants would be made to him, and on these he was to report weekly to the Colonial Secretary, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to reach a decision; the assignment would then be made through the Colonial Secretary's Office; similarly, all convicts' memorials for indulgence were to be made through the Principal Superintendent, who would report on each case for the Lieutenant-Governor's information (see CON44).

The 1826 General Order also set out the functions of the Police Magistrates, then called Superintendents of Police. They were to sit daily to adjudicate on cases brought before them; to grant travel passes, to certify to the Principal Superintendent as to prisoners' conduct, and to make recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of constables. The Superintendent of Police in Hobart would report personally to the Lieutenant-Governor, and would be responsible for the general muster of the colony and for the recording of arrivals and departures, births, deaths and marriages of both bond and free.

But it was not until the early months of 1828 that Arthur applied himself fully to the reorganization of the Police; at its head he placed the Chief Police Magistrate, with an Assistant. The island was to be divided into nine districts, with sub-divisions as necessary; each district would be in the charge of a Police Magistrate who was to have such an establishment of constables and field police as local circumstances warranted. The Police Magistrates would exercise the functions of justices, coroners and Commissioners of the Court of Requests; they would grant travel passes to convicts and keep detailed registers of the free and convict population; all applications for indulgence from convicts were to be sent through them to the Chief Police Magistrate, and they were expected to add supporting information, and to make recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of constables. Similarly, all applications for assigned servants were to go through them so that they could add information to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to reach a decision.

Each district was to have a Chief District Constable who would be immediately in charge of the constabulary under the Police Magistrate. Each subdivision would be in the charge of a Division Constable, and at the base of the pyramid would be the Field Police.<sup>19</sup> These latter Arthur considered a most important part of the system; they were themselves convicts and through them "a mistrust and jealousy has already been infused into the Prisoner Population which gives a security to the Free Inhabitants...."<sup>20</sup>

Arthur reflected his training when he wrote that he considered

that every convict should be regularly and strictly accounted for, as Soldiers are in their respective Regiments, and that the whole course of their Conduct, - the Services to which they are sent, - and from which they are discharged - the punishments they receive, as well as instances of good conduct they manifest - should be registered from the day of their landing until the period of their emancipation or death.<sup>21</sup>

To this end Edward Cook, a law-stationer who arrived in 1825 under a life sentence, was put to work to compile a series of "Black Books" containing particulars of convicts who had arrived since the Calcutta: 12,305 separate entries, three to a page. Cook worked at the Chief Police Magistrate's residence at New Norfolk, for "14 or 15 hours a Day and very frequently on Sundays" under the direction of Josiah Spode, the Muster Master.<sup>22</sup>

To this officer the duty of maintaining these key records, now to be found in CON31, was confided. In March, 1827 the Chief Police Magistrate, Humphrey, had asked for Spode's appointment as Muster Master attached to his department. Arthur had already made the appointment when the Secretary of State raised objections,<sup>23</sup> and he insisted that it would be impossible for the functions to be discharged in an existing office; however he was prepared for the Muster Master also to be a magistrate,<sup>24</sup> The British Government accepted the compromise.<sup>26</sup>

Arthur's instructions to the Muster Master give point to his insistence on a separate office. On the arrival of convict ships he had to accompany the Principal Superintendent on board to take the prisoners' descriptions and other particulars; to keep alphabetical registers of the population under various categories (such as those free by servitude, those under sentence, ticket-of-leave holders); to keep his "black books" posted with marriages, deaths, pardons and other degrees of emancipation, particulars from the hulk lists, Surgeon's reports and other accompanying documents, prisoners' confessions, and previous offences; to make, with the assistance of the Police Magistrates, the general musters; to keep the general population registers, and separate ones for Hobart; to make weekly lists of passes for the Police Magistrates; to keep an alphabetical register of absconders, and publish monthly lists of them; and to add certifications of character to all memorials for indulgence. In addition he had his judicial duties as Assistance Police Magistrate,<sup>27</sup> though in 1841 he was able to hand over to the Immigration Agent his functions with respect to free people.<sup>28</sup>

In March 1829 in further instructions, Arthur emphasized the Principal Superintendent's role as a custodian of discipline, particularly in respect of all those who were not assigned and of those in and around Hobart. In his examination of the convicts before disembarkation he was enjoined to record "such information as can be collected respecting them", and to take charge of their possessions. He was to attend to all complaints, either by convicts or their overseers; and to investigate all offences by convicts in public works: "The Principal Superintendent shall frequently put himself in communication with the Convicts generally, in order to ascertain that no grievances or oppression exists." He was personally to see that their food was good and sufficient, to inspect their accommodation, and to ensure that punishment should be prompt, appropriate and consistent.<sup>29</sup>

From at least as early as Sorell's administration it was the practice of the Lieutenant-Governor to parade the convicts on arrival and to exhort them to good behaviour; Sorell considered this one of his most important duties.<sup>30</sup> At this time the Inspector of Public Works would go on board "to muster them, and take down their trades and callings, and mark such as I consider fit for Government employ...." The Secretary would then muster them on board, and the Chief of Police would take a description of each man. They would then usually be kept on board until the next day when they would be landed and marched to the gaol yard; here those intended for public works would be separated from those whom the settlers could choose; those not assigned were put to public works.<sup>31</sup>

The arrival procedure became more complicated after 1825. First to board the transport was the Naval Officer to receive the mail; then the Colonial Secretary, to whom the Surgeon-Superintendent would report. Surgeons-Superintendent were responsible not only for the health of the convicts during the voyage, but for their conduct. They were required to furnish, on arrival, a nominal list of their charges, corresponding with the hulk list, indicating their conduct on board, as well as lists of free passengers, and of goods and money belonging to the prisoners.

Complaints about the lack of information sent with the convicts had a long history; Phillip had no record to determine whether some of the prisoners who arrived in the First Fleet had served their sentences or not.<sup>32</sup> The basic list supposed to be sent was that attached to the Deed Poll, the instrument assigning the property in the services of the convicts first to the ship's master and secondly to the Colonial Governor (see CON13). Normally this list included particulars of the Court passing sentence and the term. But Arthur demanded more information than this. In 1825 he complained, for example, that the hulk list in respect of the women convicts on the Henry had not been received, "so that my judgment of the character of the Prisoners must be entirely formed from their own account of themselves, and upon their conduct on board the Transport, which cannot be depended upon;" he wanted details of their crime, former history and convictions.<sup>33</sup>

In June 1824 the British Transportation Act was passed, and it included a provision that there should be delivered to the contractor (or shipping agent)

a certificate specifying concisely the Description of his or her Crime, his or her Age, whether married or unmarried, his or her Trade or Profession, and an account of his or her Behaviour in Prison before and after Trial, the Gaoler's observations on his or her temper and Disposition, and such information concerning his or her Connexions and Former Course of Life as may have come to the Gaoler's knowledge.....<sup>34</sup>.

But by October 1827, no such document had been sent with any convicts. Arthur wrote, "At present we stand in the extraordinary predicament in a Penal Colony of not being able to prove that the offenders transported from England are Convicts."<sup>35</sup> The Secretary of State replied that the Surgeons were given a list combining such information as could be obtained on these points, and that positive instructions would be given that this list should be delivered.<sup>36</sup>

One of the reasons Arthur advanced for convict ships not to be allowed to berth elsewhere than at Hobart was the need to record "their descriptions, and every other particular respecting them";<sup>37</sup> not the least arduous of the Muster Master's duties was

to examine the person of every Convict before landing ... to take down their description - History of their former modes of life - names of Relations, and connections, and the exact nature of the crime which they have been previously convicted of, and which led to their Transportation.<sup>38</sup> (See CON14 - 21).

In evidence before the Molesworth Committee Arthur himself described the procedure on the arrival of a convict ship:

... a signal is made that there is a transport with male and female prisoners, as the case may be, on board. The Port Officer immediately proceeds... out to sea, to board her; he makes enquiries whether there are any complaints, examines into the state of prisoners on board, into the state of the ship...; no boat but the boat with the Colonial Secretary on board is to be suffered to go alongside, nor is any person to be suffered to leave the vessel except the Surgeon-Superintendent, who comes on shore and brings the despatches with him, and reports to the Governor... then the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by the Colonial Surgeon... goes on board. All the prisoners are drawn up for the Colonial Secretary to examine them; he enquires if there are any complaints.... These enquiries are not of a very minute nature, but general enquiries as to the state of the ship.... The Surgeon-Superintendent presents what I think is called the hulk list; however, it is a return of all the prisoners who are on board, drawn up by himself.... He minutely marks down every occurrence during the voyage.... The Surgeon-Superintendent delivers in a return showing the name, the number, the age, the birth-place, the crime, the period of conviction, when and where the sentence, whether married or single, whether he can read or write, or whether he can only read, or whether he can do neither, where taught, his trade, the character he brought from the gaoler, the character from the hulk, the alleged qualifications, what he is able to do and

then his behaviour on board the transport. In addition... the Surgeon-Superintendent presents a despatch from the Secretary of State, which includes the indent, which is a nominal return of all the prisoners on board, their period of sentence, and some few other particulars connected with them, and the crime for which they have been transported, having the signature of the Secretary of State. Then... the Colonial Secretary transmits copies of these papers immediately to the Muster-master.... The Muster-Master... immediately prepares two large abstracts, and in those abstracts are inserted such particulars as he wishes to have before him on making his inspection on board the transport; he then on the following day... proceeds on board accompanied by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts; he then makes a most minute examination of every prisoner on board. With the information which he had collected from the Surgeon-Superintendent and from the hulk list he has already some part of the history of the convict before him, and with that information he generally draws from him many more particulars. The man perceives at once that the officer who is examining him does know something of his history; and not being quite conscious how much of it is known, he reveals, I should think, generally a very fair statement of his past life, apprehensive of being detected in stating what is untrue.<sup>39</sup>

The regulations governing the mechanics of assignment had accumulated by Arthur's time, into a body of laws which needed codification. The emphasis was for the protection of the prisoner who, by the assignment system, was being placed beyond the physical control of authority into the hands of private individuals. Very early it was laid down that masters should not beat their men, but have recourse to a magistrate when they had complaints against them. And, because the tiny administration had to protect itself against settlers constantly returning their servants to government, the master had to undertake "the due maintenance and good treatment of the servant for one year" before an assignment would be made, and only a magistrate's order could render this bond void.<sup>40</sup> In 1816 it was ordered that settlers should pay their servants £10 a year for a man and £2 for a woman if slop clothing were not provided, and for such wages the settler had a right to the convict's "extra time"; convicts in Government employ could earn two shillings a day if required to work in their own time. But on pain of having all servants taken away, settlers could not allow them to hire themselves out in return for a proportion of their earnings (1818). With few exceptions servants had to live on their master's premises, and were not allowed to be at large at night (1820). After three years' good conduct and with his employer's testimonial supported by a magistrate, an assigned servant could apply for a ticket-of-leave.<sup>41</sup> In August 1822 a New South Wales Government Order (4 July) was published in Van Diemen's Land directing that every land grantee was to agree to be responsible for the maintenance of one convict servant for each 100 acres.<sup>42</sup>

Before 1821 a clerk in the Lieutenant-Governor's office would receive, each Thursday, settlers' applications for assigned servants; the Lieutenant-Governor would then signify his approval of the convict's being taken off the store,<sup>43</sup> but only after the Government had taken its pick of the best men would the Lieutenant-Governor give "written or verbal orders" for assignment.<sup>44</sup> In Launceston, a notice was posted about

two days before convicts were expected from Hobart: settlers made their applications and the Commandant or one of his subordinates would distribute them; no records of applications were kept.<sup>45</sup> After October 1821 distribution of convicts was made quarterly, except in the case of new settlers or when servants had been lost. Settlers in Launceston or the country had to nominate agents in Hobart who would be responsible for taking the convicts off government hands immediately.<sup>46</sup> Arthur, in July 1824, reverted to a weekly distribution,<sup>47</sup> but in April 1826 it was directed that all applications should be made to the Principal Superintendent who would send his list weekly to the Colonial Secretary accompanied by such information as would enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make a decision, when the assignment would be made by the Principal Superintendent.

But Arthur felt that

To give entire satisfaction to a whole community in a matter in which their Personal interests are in daily collision is quite hopeless, but it is certainly desirable, indeed essential, that the disinterestedness of the Government should be made as apparent as possible.<sup>48</sup>

He therefore followed a New South Wales precedent and established an Assignment Board, which consisted of the senior military officer (later replaced by the Colonial Treasurer), the Chief Police Magistrate, the Principal Superintendent and a clerk.<sup>49</sup> They met twice a week to receive applications<sup>50</sup> and were responsible both for the appropriation of mechanics to the Government and for assigning servants to settlers.<sup>51</sup> On the arrival of a ship the Board would prepare the assignment list relating convicts to their destination and the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the members of the Board, the Surgeon, the ship's master, the officer of the Guard and the Colonial Surgeon would examine the men in the penitentiary; any "responsible persons" who wished could be present. After going through the list with the Principal Superintendent the Lieutenant-Governor would sign it and the men would be disposed of accordingly.<sup>52</sup>

Fortunately for his administration Arthur was barely troubled by the legal complexities with which the New South Wales Chief Justice, Forbes, embarrassed Governor Darling in 1827. Forbes held that the British Acts regulating transportation gave the Governor no power to control convicts once they had been assigned and become, in fact, a settler's property for the period of the sentence.<sup>53</sup> The difficulties arising from this interpretation only appeared in Tasmania with the Jane New case, in which the New South Wales Supreme Court had ruled in accordance with Forbes's interpretation, that the Governor had no power to revoke assignment. The questions were settled, in favour of the status quo, by a British Act. (For a discussion of the Jane New case and its consequences, see Section Two of the Guide, pp. xviii-xix.)

In private service convicts were not allowed wages, but masters were bound to provide food, clothing, bedding and lodging according to a standard; there were not set hours of labour and, since the moment a convict was assigned the Government lost its direct control over him, abuse of the regulations was not difficult. The lending of convicts by one master to another was forbidden,<sup>54</sup> but many masters gave indulgences of various kinds to get more work from their men.<sup>55</sup>

Summary jurisdiction over convicts was exercised by Quarter Sessions for all except capital offences. The consolidating Act regulating these proceedings<sup>56</sup> delimited the jurisdiction of courts presided over by one or more justices, defined crimes and laid down standard penalties. Though expressly intended for the control of convicts, free persons could be tried under the Act for such crimes as harbouring. According to the Chief Police Magistrate there were eight categories of punishment: reprimand, treadwheel, hard labour by day and solitary by night, solitary confinement on bread and water, hard labour on the roads, the lash, work in a chain gang and confinement at a penal settlement.<sup>57</sup> It was intended that there should be a standard punishment for each offence, and that no complaint should be heard more than forty-eight hours after the offence, unless the offender could not be found.<sup>58</sup> Thus, as far as punishment went, an attempt was made to meet one of the main criticisms of assignment, that because it made use of a relatively unknown factor, the private master, it was bound to be unequal in its application, and therefore often too lenient.

Under his system Arthur distinguished seven degrees of discipline, from incarceration at a penal settlement in chains to the holding of a Ticket-of-leave: in between these was confinement at a penal settlement, work in a chain gang, work in a road party, other service in public works and assigned service.<sup>59</sup> Tickets-of-leave could be applied for by men after four years of good behaviour in a seven year term, six in a fourteen or eight in a life term, and once won it entitled the holder to work for his own benefit and acquire property; but he was still subject to convict law, could not change his residence without permission and had to attend musters and church parades.<sup>60</sup> Men serving fourteen year terms and those serving life normally had to wait ten and twelve years respectively before they could apply for any kind of pardon.<sup>61</sup> Wives were assisted to travel from Europe to join convict husbands as a reward for good behaviour. If he was in private service, she would go to the same master; if in government service, he would be allowed to find lodgings. Assurances that the man was in a position to provide for a family were required by the British Government. Marriage, found to improve discipline in both men and women convicts, was not discouraged<sup>62</sup> (see CON50-54)

Arthur recognized that self-interest alone would make assignment work; he was therefore concerned to see that it was sufficiently to the free settler's advantage for them to put up with its inadequacies and social offensiveness. But since convicts were the basic and almost the only labour supply, he also knew that his power to refuse or confiscate servants was a trenchant weapon in inducing settlers to obey the regulations; free land, until 1831, also played an important part in the balance. Even though assigned labour was mostly unsatisfactory, demand for it was nearly always greater than the supply.

It was largely as a result of abuses in New South Wales, where the wide dispersal of assigned convicts made control so difficult, that the assignment system came under attack in the mid-1830s. The British Government set up the Molesworth Committee to study the whole subject of transportation (April 1837 - March 1838), and it was recognized in its report that systematic colonization and assignment were not

compatible, and that transportation to New South Wales would have to cease. But well before the Molesworth Report the system had come under criticism; in August 1833, the Secretary of State told Arthur that he had always entertained grave doubts about it;<sup>63</sup> and when, in April 1837 the British Government was contemplating the end of assignment and the end of transportation to New South Wales, changes were being proposed simultaneously in the Colony.

Forster, the Chief Police Magistrate, in May 1837 foreshadowed a modified probation system. He proposed that convicts on arrival should go straight on to the roads or other public works for a period, and that after this they should be employed by settlers at fixed wages; that there should be two classes of ticket-of-leave: the second class to be equivalent to the existing indulgence, for servants only; and the first class to be almost equivalent to a pardon, the only condition of which would be that the holder would have to muster annually. Then there would be conditional and finally free pardons.<sup>64</sup>

The proposals were discussed in the Executive Council and though Franklin could not advise the total abolition of assignment he approved four modifications: on arrival all convicts should go into gangs; there should be no further assignment in towns for purposes of luxury; convicts should wear a distinguishing badge; and there should be two grades of ticket-of-leave, the lower allowing the holder to receive a proportion of current wages and to choose his employment and residence within a district, and the higher allowing him to demand full wages, to engage in trade and to have freedom of movement.<sup>65</sup> The Home Government approved.<sup>66</sup> In putting the proposals into effect the Chief Police Magistrate and the Principal Superintendent recommended that the convicts should be sent to the gangs (under free overseers), for four, eight or twelve months, with progress from one to another according to conduct; that hours of labour should be fewer than in the punishment gangs; that spare time should be devoted to scholastic and moral instruction. They pointed out that since there are no free immigrants to replace them, it would be a hardship to deprive town dwellers of their assigned servants; and that a distinguishing badge would serve no useful purpose.<sup>67</sup> It was finally decided to delay the introduction of the new arrangements until July 1839,<sup>68</sup> and that assignment in Hobart and Launceston should cease finally a year later.<sup>69</sup>

The Assignment Board would be dissolved after June 1840, the Principal Superintendent alone discharging its diminishing functions; loans of mechanics, except where already promised, would cease, and all convicts in assigned service who were punished three times would go into probation gangs.<sup>70</sup>

It is clear that Franklin and his advisers, though they acknowledged that some changes were necessary, were very disinclined to abandon the old system altogether, or to have it replaced too quickly. Their conservatism may partly have been founded on inertia, but later events justified it.

The British Government's decision on the future of transportation, after it had ceased in New South Wales, was a logical development of a penal policy that had tried, and found wanting, the systems of assignment, imprisonment on the hulks, imprisonment in

the prisons of local authorities, and the Millbank penitentiary experiment. To send criminals out of the country, under an improved system designed both to have the reformatory and deterrent aspects that assignment was believed to lack, and to benefit the colony, seemed a preferable alternative.<sup>71</sup>

In May 1841, after he had received instruction from the Secretary of State, Franklin emphasised to his Executive Council the importance of separating the convicts arriving under the new system completely from those under the old. Accepting Forster's advice on the way to carry the instructions into effect, Franklin decided to appoint him Director of the Probation System, in addition to his office of Chief Police Magistrate; and to create the office of Registrar of the Probation System.<sup>72</sup> Forster proposed that this officer (James Thomson) should have duties similar to those of the Muster Master, but that he should also make regular reports on the conduct and character of the convicts.<sup>73</sup> The Colonial Secretary stressed that the distinction between the old and the new convicts should be complete, and that all records should be separate;<sup>74</sup> James Thomson, the new Registrar, described his duties:

Upon the arrival of a ship with Convicts the Registrar will be required before the men are landed to take a correct individual description - to record the general character, and conduct of each Man - during the voyage and ascertain, if during that period any instances, of marked, good or bad conduct, have occurred and classify, the Convicts according to character, Crime at home, and conduct on board, to report to the Director on all their points, and assist him in naming the term of Probation.

The office duty of the Registrar will be to keep a correct Register of Probationary Convicts, to record the Crimes for which they were transported and the period of Probation appointed for each, and keep a record also of the offences, committed during that period - of the Punishments inflicted, and the general conduct. He, will also, be required to keep a record of the manner in which the Men are disposed of upon the expiration of the term of Probation, and of their conduct, Crimes and punishments, during the remainder of their term of Transportation. This Record will include the indulgences granted, the reasons for granting these indulgences, and the general conduct and employment of those who have received indulgences.

Thomson worked out the form on which these various particulars were to be recorded, the form of the volumes in CON33; it is clear that the idea of reform, one of the theoretical features of the probation system, was prominent in Thomson's mind in designing the form of these records.<sup>75</sup>

The term of the first period of probation was related to the original sentence according to the following scale:<sup>76</sup>

7 years or under 10	- 2 years
10 years or under 14	- 2½ years
14 years or under 20	- 3 years
20 years or less than life	- 3 years
Life	- 4 years

In August 1842 Franklin decided that the great increase in convict arrivals since the beginning of the new system made it necessary to separate its administration from the Police Department. In September he appointed Joseph Milligan Inspector of Convict Discipline, and a board of three to administer the distribution of convicts, in the second stage of probation, to settlers on wages.<sup>77</sup> Simultaneously, however, Lord Stanley was sending directions that there should be a new official, appointed and paid from England, to be known as the Comptroller-General of Convicts, who would take charge of the whole convict administration and its officers and whose relationship with the Lieutenant-Governor would be roughly equivalent to the Colonial Secretary's.<sup>78</sup>

Stanley's nominee for the post was Forster, and in March 1843 he ordered his reinstatement to the charge of the probation system, but now as Comptroller-General, and stated that a new appointment would be made of Chief Police Magistrate.<sup>79</sup> At the same time Stanley modified the system and laid down four stages in a convict's progress to freedom: (1) detention at the penal settlement of Norfolk Island (to be handed back to Tasmania) for men on sentences of fifteen years or more: (2) one to two years in a probation gang (each of which was to be of 250-300 men, in an unsettled area); (3) probation passholder stage: there were to be three classes of pass varying in the degree of restriction and wages, but a passholder could enter private service on wages; if he could not find employment he would have to work for the Government without wages; (4) ticket-of-leave stage: this was attainable only after half the sentence had expired and after some time as a passholder.<sup>80</sup>

It fell to Lieutenant-Governor Eardley-Wilmot to put these directions into effect; Forster, combining the functions of Director of the Probation System and Principal Superintendent, took up his duties in September 1843.

A combination of factors, economic and administrative, coupled with the inescapable pressure of convict numbers, spelt failure for the system. Earl Grey, the Secretary of State, partly recognized this in September 1846 and proposed a scheme whereby convicts would found villages, have opportunities to acquire small holdings at low rental, and be able to send for their families after half their sentence had expired; meanwhile transportation would cease for two years;<sup>81</sup> then four months later, he told Denison that transportation of males would not be resumed after the two years.<sup>82</sup>

But a year later a despatch arrived from Grey in which he referred to the mass of information on transportation which had been considered by the 1847 Select Committee on the Execution of the Criminal Law and to the failure of the variety of schemes that had been tried since assignment: Russell's probation system, Stanley's elaboration of it, agricultural schemes to make the convicts self-supporting, his own village scheme; his Government was nevertheless still convinced that transportation could be a deterrent and a means of reformation, and had therefore decided to re-introduce it in the form of yet another system; whereby a convict, after half his sentence had been served at home, would be given a ticket-of-leave and sent to the colony where he could be allocated to a district according to the local demand for labour. Such a convict would be required to repay the cost of his transportation and this money would be paid into a free immigration fund; part of the cost of a passage for his wife and family to join him would be paid by the British Government.<sup>83</sup>

Grey saw his proposal as a compulsory immigration scheme to benefit the colony, not transportation in its old form; but the colonists were not inclined to recognize such distinctions. They saw only a promise broken. The decision caused consternation in the colony and hardened the anti-transportationist forces. Lieutenant-Governor Denison, though he opposed cessation, did not like the Ticket-of-leave system and wanted the full term to be served in the colony;<sup>84</sup> Grey criticized Denison for virtually attempting to re-establish the assignment system. A compromise was reached: the best-conducted men of all sentences would receive a ticket-of-leave on arrival, short-sentence men would enter private service as passholders, and long-sentence men would spend a period of compulsory labour on public works; a few incorrigibles would go to Norfolk Island.<sup>85</sup> The idea of requiring repayment of transportation costs was dropped as being unfeasible.<sup>86</sup>

But the time had come when transportation was no longer practical politics. The Australasian League expressed the unity of the eastern colonies against it, and the discovery of gold gave them a powerful argument: how could it be regarded as a deterrent when it gave a man a free passage "to an island in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gold Colonies"? In December 1852 the Secretary of State informed Denison that transportation would end,<sup>87</sup> and the last ship arrived on 26 May 1853.

Since the peak year of 1847, when it was 30,701, the convict population had been falling steadily; in 1852 it was 19,105, and from then on the decline followed a steady curve until by the end of 1861, the strength was just over 1000 (see Appendix 5). The business of the Convict Department declined accordingly.

In 1856 the introduction of responsible government made the position of a large Imperial department in the Colony an uneasy one; at the end of 1855 the Deputy Commissary-General, the colonial representative of the British Treasury, wrote:

At present the whole system as regards the control and management of the Convicts is disorganised. An embarrassing antagonistic feeling exists between the Governor and the Legislative body as to the "power of the latter to interfere with the Convict Department as an Imperial Establishment ... The only remedy for this appears to be a prompt transfer of the Establishment to the Colony, and thus to remove the Imperial officers from the double control under which they are now placed.

It was therefore proposed in the Colony that the control of the department should be transferred, costs to be shared by the Imperial and Colonial governments in proportion to the numbers of convicts each was responsible for (i.e., whether they were convicted in the colony or Britain). Property would be transferred and its value set against the Imperial liability, and officers would have the option of transferring.<sup>88</sup> Although the Home government was willing to transfer,<sup>89</sup> no finality was reached on the details. As their functions dwindled the Imperial establishments (the various penal stations, the General Hospital, the New Norfolk Asylum, the Queen's Orphan School) were transferred piecemeal and by 1861 the Convict Department consisted only of the office

of the Comptroller-General (with two clerks and a messenger), the Prisoners' Barracks, the Cascade Female Factory and Port Arthur. In August of that year the Comptroller-General urged that it was time Port Arthur was transferred, and if that were done the others would have to follow.<sup>90</sup>

But not until 1867 did Governor Gore-Browne propose final transfer, with the British Government remaining responsible for the cost of the convicts recognized as chargeable to it. The Colonial Parliament refused to agree and countered with the proposal that about 300 of the worst prisoners should be sent to the penal settlement in Western Australia, leaving the remainder as the Colony's responsibility. But the British Government decided this course was impractical and asked Gore-Browne to put his suggestion to his Ministers again.<sup>91</sup> Du Cane, who had succeeded as Governor, did so; and when the Comptroller-General (Nairn) became ill in May 1869 he recommended the abolition of the office, and appointed Belstead (acting Comptroller-General) to the new office of Governor's Secretary for the Penal Establishments.<sup>92</sup> The British Government approved.<sup>93</sup>

The colonial government, towards the end of 1869 accepted the recommendation for the transfer of Port Arthur, including all property and stores at a valuation, and stipulated that the British Government should maintain its contribution towards the cost of British convicts, pay a lump sum of £8000 towards new accommodation, and continue for twelve years the annual payment of £6000 towards the cost of Police and Gaols; the Governor recommended the proposal.<sup>94</sup> The British Government would agree, with minor adjustments,<sup>95</sup> the Treasury acquiesced,<sup>96</sup> and the transfer took place on 31 May 1871.<sup>97</sup> It became known as the Colonial Penal Establishment, Port Arthur. On 1 November of that year there were 271 prisoners there, 216 on colonial and fifty-five on Imperial funds.<sup>98</sup>

In 1877 the Government decided finally to abandon the settlement and to transfer the Imperial convicts to the Cascades Factory and the others to the Hobart Gaol, both under the control of the Sheriff.<sup>99</sup> Evacuation was complete in September 1877.<sup>100</sup>

For a time the central records were maintained in the office of the Administrator of Charitable Relief (within the Chief Secretary's Department),<sup>101</sup> but in 1887 the Deputy Sheriff complained of their filthy condition and asked that they should be entirely under the Sheriff's care.<sup>102</sup> This was evidently agreed to, for the great bulk of the records comprising this Record Group were still in the custody of the Sheriff when they were transferred to the State Archives in 1951.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS CON1  
14 Mar 1844-Sep 1867. 1 folder.

A great accumulation of the correspondence files of the Convict Department is held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney; this series merely consists of miscellaneous and scrappy estrays which have become separated from the main body of records. Some letters bear registration numbers.

INWARD CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS CON2  
23 Apr 1855-27 Jul 1864. 1 bundle.

The letters, which are largely from Port Arthur, are addressed or referred to the Comptroller-General and concern remissions of sentence, conduct, and the disposal of prisoners; also present are returns of inquests and returns of men discharged from Port Arthur.

MEMORANDA FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT, PRISONERS' BARRACKS TO THE PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS CON3  
3 Jan-27 Apr 1840. 1 vol.

The building of the Prisoners' Barracks in Campbell Street was commenced in 1820 and became a depot for convicts newly-arrived or awaiting re-assignment; for the housing of public works and the loan gangs; for the distribution of convicts to various stations for punishment; and for short terms of imprisonment.

This volume, apparently one of a large series, is made up of instructions from the Principal Superintendent to dispose of convicts in one or other of the ways listed, most of the men having been convicted of offences and returned to the Barracks for distribution to various stations.

JUDGES' AND CHAIRMEN'S REPORTS ON CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS CON4  
1849-1857. 10 vols.

This series has been bound in an order which can be separated into three parts: Judges' Reports, 1851, 1854, 1855 and 1857; Chairmen's Reports, 1852, 1854-1857; and Judges' and Chairmen's Reports together, 1849-1850. They were made by the judges and chairmen at criminal trials, give an outline of the evidence and their reasons for the verdict, were submitted by them to the Governor for confirmation, and finally returned to the Comptroller-General after instructions were issued to the Chief

Police Magistrate and the Sheriff for execution of the sentence. Both capital and other cases are included. Petitions for remission of sentence and other associated papers are sometimes present. After 1863 they were finally forwarded to the Sheriff, and are to be found in SC47. Similar reports are classified in GO44/1 (1840-1841).

RETURNS FROM VARIOUS STATIONS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED CON5  
Jan 1849. 1 vol.

In the main these are printed forms providing columns for: police number of convict, name, ship, date received, where from, date discharged, where to. Probation stations, hiring depots and gaols throughout the colony are represented.

RETURNS OF CONVICTS RECEIVING MAGISTERIAL SENTENCES SINCE 1 DECEMBER 1851 AWAITING DISPOSAL AT HOBART CON6  
3 Mar-7 May 1851. 1 folder.

The tabulation of this printed form provides for: name, ship, place and date of trial, magisterial sentence / original sentence and date, when eligible for a ticket-of-leave, total period under punishment, remarks. The details before the stroke are supplied by the police of the district from which the return come; the details after it are supplied in the Convict Department. The returns are from Ross, the Prisoners' Barracks, the Male Convict Establishment, Launceston and the Brown's River Hiring Depot.

COMPROLLER-GENERAL'S LETTERBOOK CON7  
3 Jan 1850-22 Jan 1854. 1 vol.

The memoranda entered in this volume are chiefly formal, relating to claims by passholders for wages and associated matters. The memoranda are entered alphabetically by addressee and there is an index to convicts. This is the third volume of a series.

ASSISTANT COMPROLLER-GENERAL'S LETTERBOOK CON8  
14 Jun 1844-22 Jul 1845. 1 vol.

During this period William Nairn was Assistant Comptroller-General. His letters are addressed to Police Magistrates, superintendents of various convict establishments and settlers, and deal with the details of convict administration, the employment of passholders by settlers, and the disposal of particular convicts. There is an index to addresses.

MUSTER-MASTER'S LETTERBOOK  
30 Apr-19 Nov 1832. Part of 1 vol.

CON9

This officer was appointed in 1827; for details of his functions, see the Introduction. The Muster-Master was also Assistant Police Magistrate in Hobart, and these letters, which are entered in part of the Chief Police Magistrate's letterbook, were written mostly in his latter capacity. For letters from the Colonial Secretary to the Muster-Master, 1829-1836, see CSO 42.

REGISTRAR'S LETTERBOOK  
27 Jan-22 Dec 1843. 1 vol.

CON10

In September 1842, the Department of Convict Discipline was created, and James Thomson took the title of Registrar of that Department; the duties of the office are described in the Introduction. The volume consists of copies of Thomson's memoranda to the Superintendents of various probation and other stations with particulars of men being forwarded, or with instructions to vary sentences.

DRAFTS AND COPIES OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S ANNUAL  
REPORTS AND SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS  
23 Jan 1858-18 Aug 1862. 1 vol.

CON11

The Comptroller-General, who had direct access to the Lieutenant-Governor, made reports to him on the working of the penal system in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State. Originals of reports, 1847-1849 and 1851-1857, are to be found in GO 46, to which this series is almost identical in form.

REGISTER OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED AND SENT  
CONCERNING CONVICTS  
1836-1841. 1 folder.

CON12

In 1833 Arthur wrote that he had often "perceived that sentences have been passed on Convicts to which I consider they never would have been subjected had the Magistrates been aware of their previous character," and he asked the Muster-Master to devise a system whereby Police Magistrates might be so informed. Thomas Mason proposed that "police characters" should be prepared in his office, each being a copy of the assigned convict's entry in the conduct register (see CON31), with his physical description on the back; when a convict was assigned his "character" would be sent by the Muster-Master to the Police Magistrate of the district in which the master lived, and in the local Police Office each offence would be entered on it; the parchment would accompany the convict wherever he was sent.<sup>103</sup> See CON70 for examples.

This is probably a register of the transmission of these "characters"; details given are: convict's police number, name, ship, date document received, where from, where and date sent. Entries are alphabetical.

**ASSIGNMENT LISTS**

ASSIGNMENT LISTS AND ASSOCIATED PAPERS  
1810-1826, 1830-1836, 1845-1852. 11 vols.

CON13

Under the British Transportation Acts<sup>104</sup> a property in the services of the convicts was conveyed by the Crown to the contractor responsible for transporting them to the place of transportation, and on arrival from the Contractor to the Governor; the nominal lists known as assignment lists were the enclosures in the deed poll by which this conveyance was made. After the Act of 1824 the list as it was received by the Colonial Office from the Home Office was merely sent to the Governor, without any covering document.

The first three volumes (1810-1826) contain as well as assignment lists, various other lists and covering letters relating to convicts; the characteristic common to all is that they give information to the Lieutenant-Governor about the prisoners being conveyed to him. As well as coming to the Colony direct from Great Britain, convicts could come (in the period covered by these three volumes) from New South Wales as a result of secondary conviction, to supply labour for the island, to accompany settlers as their servants, or to join relatives. Details regularly given are: name, where and when convicted, sentence.

Many assignment lists are known to be held elsewhere than the State Archives, and others are bound in other Record Groups (see Appendix 6).

**INDENTS****INDENTS OF MALE CONVICTS**

CON14

Nov 1827, Aug 1831 Aug 1835, Feb 1841-May 1853. 47 vols.

The term "indents" is a contemporary one and seems to have had varied meanings. Its application to the documents of legal significance which conveyed a property in the services of the convicts is clear, as these were legal indentures;<sup>105</sup> but the documents in this series, which were bound up after compilation, and the volumes entitled "Indents", were compiled on board the transports before the convicts disembarked; their purpose appears to have been to provide the basis for the "pre-arrival" information, certain parts of which were, after 1827, entered on the conduct records (CON31).

The information regularly given includes number, name, when and where convicted, sentence, trade, native place, some details of personal appearance (always age and height) and some information on crime and relatives at the native place and elsewhere. After approximately 1828 information is usually given on literacy, religion, number of children. The "confession", or statement made by the convict on arrival of the offence for which he was transported and of previous record, appears regularly after 1841, and this information corresponds with the statement copied into the conduct records.

The indent papers were prepared on a ship's arrival,<sup>106</sup> and the procedure seems to have been for the details on the Assignment List to be copied first and the rest added from personal questioning. Each volume usually contains lists for several ships often arranged in approximate alphabetical order by the ship's name, and each convict's entry is made under printed headings covering two pages.

Many volumes of indents have found their way out of official custody and are at present held elsewhere; others are in other Record Groups (see Appendix 7).

**INDENTS OF FEMALE CONVICTS**

CON15

19 Apr 1842-21 Apr 1853. 8 vols.

These are precisely similar to the foregoing series, though the information given on relatives at the native place is often fuller.

**INDENTS OF CONVICTS LOCALLY CONVICTED OR TRANSPORTED  
FROM OTHER COLONIES**

CON16

Feb 1835-Mar 1853. 5 vols.

The format of these volumes is the same as in CON14. The convicts to whom they relate include those locally sentenced to transportation (including persons formerly both free and time-expired) and those transported from other British colonies; a few come from Europe. Women are included.

INDENTS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING FROM NORFOLK ISLAND      CON17  
6 Jun 1844-7 Sep 1852. 3 vols.

From September 1844 until 1856, when it closed as a penal settlement,<sup>107</sup> Norfolk Island was under the jurisdiction of the Tasmanian Government, and was staffed by the Tasmanian Convict Department. Throughout this period, male convicts were being transferred from there to Tasmania, as a result of their sentences there having expired; some had been sent there from Tasmania, others had been sent direct from Great Britain.

These volumes contain indents of the same pattern as in CON14; the convicts are often grouped according to the ship in which they were transported to Norfolk Island. The ships making the transfers concerned in this series were Lady Franklin (twenty-six voyages), Governor Phillip (five) and Pestonjee Bomanjee (two).

**DESCRIPTION LISTS**

DESCRIPTION LISTS OF MALE CONVICTS  
1828-1853. 56 VOLS.

CON18

Particulars of the physical appearance of convicts who arrived before this series begins are sometimes available in other series (e.g., the first three volumes of CON13, and in CON23). But from 1828 the following details are fairly regularly available: trade, height, age, colour of complexion, hair, whiskers, eyebrows and eyes, shape of head, visage, forehead, nose, mouth and chin; and information of tattoos, deformities, scars, speech impediments, pigmented spots, birthmarks, etc. Native place is also usually given.

These documents, which before 1841 are loose sheets bound together after the manuscript details have been entered against the printed headings, were compiled on board ship from individual examination before the convicts were disembarked; there is evidence that both male and female convicts were required to strip to the waist. After 1841 the details are entered into bound volumes and in both cases the names of convicts are arranged alphabetically by initial of surname, according to ship, which are arranged alphabetically by initial (up to 1841) and chronologically (after 1841).

From the introduction in 1840 of the new form of conduct register which included space for recording physical description, the details are duplicated (CON33).

The descriptions recorded in this and related series were used by the Convict Department to reduce the risk of confusion of identity: they were copied on the back of the parchment "characters" (see CON12 and CON70) and on such instruments as tickets-of-leave and pardons, and used in notices of absconders. Considerable care was taken to record unusual or unique features, such as tattoos and deformities.

DESCRIPTION LISTS OF FEMALE CONVICTS  
1828-1853. 14 vols.

CON19

These are of the same form as the Description Lists (CON18) and the same remarks apply.

DESCRIPTION LISTS OF CONVICTS ARRIVING ON MINOR SHIPS OR  
CONVICTED LOCALLY  
c.1832 -1853. 5 vols.

CON20

Included in this series are men and women who were sentenced to transportation by colonial courts having been free, either by servitude or having arrived free in the

colony; some individuals were not sentenced even to transportation, but (e.g.) by Quarter Sessions. These latter are therefore not in the Conduct Registers (CON31-43). Many are to be found in CON37 or in CON35. There is no very clear-cut criterion for the inclusion of individuals in these volumes. The format is standard.

DESCRIPTION LISTS OF CONVICTS ARRIVING FROM  
NORFOLK ISLAND  
Jul 1845-1851. 2 vols.

CON21

These correspond, though not exactly, to the Indents in CON17. The ships making the transfers were: Governor Phillip (five voyages), Flying Fish (two), Lady Franklin (ten), Timbo (one). There is also a small shipment from New Zealand on the Sisters. The headings are standard.

**GENERAL REGISTERS**

COMPREHENSIVE REGISTERS OF CONVICTS  
1804-1853. 9 vols.

CON22

These volumes, which were kept from shortly after 1824 until the end of transportation, were compiled direct from the Assignment Lists and contain the same details, which are regularly given. These are name, where and when convicted, sentence. The names of convicts are arranged alphabetically by the initial of the surname, and grouped under the ship (whose date of arrival and master are sometimes given). The name of the court passing sentence is given, and a final column gives in addition details of emancipation (date of pardon, ticket-of-leave, conditional pardon, certificate of freedom). The arrangement is therefore by initial of surname, ship, period of arrival; see Appendix 9 for details.

The volumes were probably kept as a means of ready reference, for example to check when a convict was due for emancipation. Convicts, men and women, from all sources are included, and the total number of entries is 74,377.

The seven volumes which had been compiled up to 1847 were in April of that year, transferred from the Colonial Secretary's Office (where the Assignment Lists had until then been kept) to the Comptroller-General's Office.<sup>108</sup>

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS  
1804-1839. 3 vols.

CON23

The watermark in the pages of these large volumes is 1822 and 1823. The pages of the first part of the sections devoted to each letter in the volume for "G" to "O" have been removed; but the three volumes would all seem to have been commenced about 1824, and some entries are retrospectively compiled from other sources then available.

The tabulated information includes particulars of number, name, height, complexion, hair, eyes, age, trade, where and when tried, sentence, ship from Europe, ship to Tasmania (if via New South Wales), native place, marks (*i.e.*, tattoos, scars, deformities), number and date of certificate of emancipation, whether married on arrival, religion, remarks. The only information duplicated in the conduct registers (CON31) is number, name and details of emancipation, but original crime and colonial offences are not included here. Each of the three volumes is mutilated.

INDEX OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING UNDER THE  
PROBATION SYSTEM  
1840-30 Dec 1845. 1 vol.

CON24

The names are arranged alphabetically by the initial of the surname, and are sub-arranged by ship of arrival. The only other information included is probation number.

LIST OF SHIPS TRANSPORTING MALE PRISONERS FROM  
1817 TO 1853  
1 folder.

CON25

The list, which gives dates of arrival and number of convicts on board, was compiled after 1853. It is roughly alphabetical for the first half, then roughly chronological. Two major ships are omitted, and the numbers given of men aboard is occasionally very astray.

"THE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL MALE AND FEMALE  
CONVICTS ARRIVED IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
DURING THE YEAR 1833"

CON26

Printed. 1 vol.

The volume was one of a series printed by the New South Wales Government apparently for limited distribution; this was the copy received and filed by the Tasmanian Government. A table of contents gives ship, master, surgeon-superintendent, place whence sailed, date of arrival, number of prisoners embarked, number relanded, number died on board, number arrived, standing numbers; the tabulation of the entries is, standing number, name, age, literacy, religion, marital state, children, native place, trade, offence, where and when tried, sentence, former convictions, height, complexion, colour of hair and eyes, marks; a column for colonial history is blank in this copy.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF CONVICTS SECONDARILY  
TRANSPORTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO NORFOLK  
ISLAND AND REMAINING THERE IN AUGUST, 1844

CON148

1 vol.

Norfolk Island remained under the control of New South Wales, to which colony transportation ceased in 1840, until the island was transferred to Tasmanian jurisdiction in September 1844.

This register, signed by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts of New South Wales, lists all the 590 convicts on the island just before the transfer took place. Details given are ship (to New South Wales), particulars of original conviction (where, when and offence), trade or calling, particulars of colonial conviction (Court, where, when and offence), sentence and when sent to Norfolk Island. The dates in this latter column vary from 1830 to 1844.

## APPROPRIATION AND EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS

### APPROPRIATION LISTS OF CONVICTS

CON27

23 Jul 1822 - 4 Mar 1846 (gaps) 11 vols.

The purpose of these documents was to record the trade of the convict and how his or her skill was used. The basic details given therefore are name, trade and employer, which may include the settler to whom the convict was assigned, or the road gang or other government departments taking him. Sometimes the following additional details are given: age, where tried, sentence and native place. The lists, which concern both men and women, are alphabetical by initial of surname.

In CSO 1 and CSO 5 there are appropriation lists from 1832 to 1839 included in the general correspondence files, and many such documents (1824-1841) are held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney (see Appendix 8). Microfilm copies of the latter are held in the Tasmanian State Archives.

### REGISTERS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE CONVICTS TO PROBATION STATIONS

CON28

6 Apr 1842-19 Dec 1842, 9 Jun 1845-18 Jan 1846. 2 vols.

Obviously two examples of a large series, these volumes consist of separate sheets compiled for each ship of the list given below. The information is given under the following headings: name and number of convict, offence, where and when tried, sentence, age, native place, trade, period of probation to be served, station to be sent to. The arrangement is roughly alphabetical for each ship.

<u>John Brewer</u> , arrived	6 Apr 1842	<u>Susan</u> (2),	24 Jul 1842
<u>Isabella</u> (2),	21 May 1842	<u>Elphinstone</u> (3),	28 Jul 1842
<u>Somersetshire</u> ,	30 May 1842	<u>Isabella Watson</u> ,	3 Aug 1842
<u>Eden</u> (2),	5 Jul 1842	<u>Surrey</u> (4),	11 Aug 1842
<u>Candahar</u> ,	21 Jul 1842	<u>Kinnear</u> ,	23 Oct 1842

<u>Marquis of Hastings</u> (2), <u>Cape Packet</u> ,	arrived 8 Nov 1842	<u>Theresa Ratcliffe</u> ,	4 Jul 1845
<u>Emily</u> ,	24 Nov 1842	<u>Marion</u> (2),	30 Aug 1845
<u>Moffat</u> (3),	24 Nov 1842	<u>Equestrian</u> (2),	16 Sep 1845
<u>Triton</u> ,	28 Nov 1842	<u>Stratheden</u> ,	15 Oct 1845
<u>Elizabeth and Henry</u> ,	19 Dec 1842	<u>Pestonjee Bomanjee</u> ,	25 Dec 1845
<u>Mount Stuart Elphinstone</u> ,	9 Jun 1845	<u>Samuel Boddington</u>	30 Dec 1845
	17 Jun 1845		18 Jan 1846

#### REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

CON29

May-Jun 1847, c. Dec 1850-c.May 1856. 2 vols.

These are fragments only, the letters "B" and "S" of two different registers. The first part of "B" relates to Norfolk Island; the only information given is number, name and place of employment and changes of the latter.

#### REGISTERS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF PROBATION PASSHOLDERS

CON30

May 1848-c.Oct 1857. 2 vols.

Passholders having passed through the early stages of probation, could be hired by settlers at a stated wage; this series is a register of contracts made by the Convict Department with particular individuals and gives name of employer, date of contract, name and ship of passholder, rate of wages, period of employment.

## CONDUCT REGISTERS

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING IN THE PERIOD OF THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM 1803-1843. 48 vols. CON31

The primary purpose of these volumes was to record the behaviour of the convict while he underwent his sentence in the colony; Lieutenant-Governor Arthur's ideal has been referred to (see Introduction), and it was begun to be put into effect in these volumes, in 1827, when Edward Cook, transported law stationer, went to the Chief Police Magistrate's residence near New Norfolk.

...for the purpose of completing a new set of Black Books (under the Superintendence of Josiah Spode Esq<sup>r</sup>e Muster Master) upon a most extensive scale comprising the List of offences of 12305 prisoners with the particulars and nature of their several Offences together with the Original Offence Gaol and Hulk Reports...Memorialist remained at Humphreyville twelve Months for the before mentioned purpose & was during that period employed 14 or 15 hours a Day & very frequently on Sundays.<sup>109</sup>

Cook's work, therefore, consisted in entering up the new registers retrospectively; it is not always clear what records he used for the purpose, for no other sources now exist for some of the particulars recorded for convicts who arrived as early as 1806. The fact that they were entered retrospectively also explains the mistakes in chronological order which occur the more frequently the earlier the period. Not all convicts who arrived are included here, even though some of the earlier entries are completely blank except for the number, name and ship.

The information given falls into two parts: that relating to the convict's history before arrival, and the details of his career in the colony. The former details include (normally), offence, date and place of trial, sentence, gaol report (*i.e.*, the British gaol), hulk report, whether married; the last three begin to appear from 1816, and by 1821 a statement of relatives and religion is added. Also recorded here is the convict's own statement of his crime, which was taken by personal questioning on board ship before disembarkation and which usually expands the information formally recorded of the offence. For example, a convict who was "Transported for stealing a pair of stockings" is noted as stating that his offence was 'Robbery of a Shop I chiefly did it to follow my wife...Mary Jones transpd. in the Harmony for Fraud. I was last working for Mr Williams St Anns Soho. Married 2 ch<sup>n</sup>.' As Arthur stated in 1837, the Muster Master, armed with some particulars of a man's history, would question the convict who "perceives at once that the officer...does know something of his history; and not being quite conscious how much of it is known, he reveals, I should think, generally a fair statement of his past life, apprehensive of being detected in stating what is untrue".<sup>110</sup> The information contained in these "confessions" (the word is used in 1826) varies greatly, but often includes particulars of previous offences, connections and way of life.

The information of conduct after arrival consists chiefly of offences which are recorded on a standard pattern: date of trial, place of convict's employment or name of his master, charge, sentence, magistrate. Instances of good conduct are sometimes recorded, as are the grant of emancipations; if death occurred while the convict was on strength, it is noted. Each page to 1830 contains space for four entries, then two until 1831, after which three are standard; if there is insufficient space, the continuation volumes (CON32) are used.

The entries are arranged by number, which during this period was assigned as follows: all convicts whose surname began with the same letter were numbered from 1, chronologically by date of arrival (except that many anomalies occurred in the period before the entering of the registers was brought up to date), up to the end of the assignment period; thus there is a series of numbers for each letter of the alphabet. The names are in alphabetical order only by the initial, and those arriving by a given ship are normally to be found together; thus all the men whose surnames begin with "B" and who arrived on the Woodford in 1828 are together. For a guide to the coverage of each volume, see Appendix 9.

Although the dates of the arrival of the men whose records appear in these volumes are 1803 to 1843, the volumes were being used for their original purpose as late as 1873, and occasionally information, such as enquiries received or death, is entered even after the convict's emancipation.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONDUCT REGISTERS  
5 vols.

CON32

These volumes are merely a continuation of the conduct registers of the Assignment Period, used to record colonial conduct after the original space was full. Both men (from 1828) and women (from 1832) are included. The only other details given are number, name, and ship, and there is no order other than that in which the original space was filled.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING IN  
THE PERIOD OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM  
1840-1853. 115 vols.

CON33

When, in May 1841, Franklin decided to appoint a Director of the Probation System, no convicts who had arrived since 1 June 1840 were to be assigned to private service, but were to undergo the new system of discipline. It was deemed important that the records relating to each class should be kept separate and the new Registrar designed a new form of register for the purpose.<sup>111</sup>

The new registers combined the functions of the old ones and those of the Description Lists, and added several particulars arising from the new system. Each shipload was

henceforth to have a volume (sometimes two) to itself, and there was to be but one series of convicts' numbers, from 1. The convicts were to be entered alphabetically by initial of surname, one to a page, and the headings (which were printed after 1845) provided for the following particulars: date and place of trial, sentence, dates of embarkation and arrival, religion, degree of literacy, crime for which sentenced, gaol and hulk report, whether married, convict's own statement of his offence (which usually expands the previous statement, gives the prosecutor, refers to previous offences, and confirms the statement of whether married), Surgeon's report on conduct during the voyage; then follows the details of the Description Lists: trade, height, age, complexion, head, hair, whiskers, visage, forehead, eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, native place, remarks (marks); period of probation, station of gang, class (1st, 2nd, 3rd); the remainder of the page, except for some notes on the convict's places of employment and some references to correspondence, is left for the recording of colonial offences (on the same pattern as before), the grant of various degrees of emancipation, or death. Sometimes information (e.g., of subsequent offences, enquiries received) is recorded even after freedom was achieved.

Most of the volumes up to 1844 contain a list in the back of the mechanics on board giving their trades.

Several volumes relate to convicts arriving in Tasmania from Norfolk Island, having been transported there at various times both from Europe and New South Wales. In these cases the offences committed on Norfolk Island are copied into the registers, presumably from returns sent.

There is only slight variation in the consistency with which the various particulars are given.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING UNDER CON34  
THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM AND STILL ON STRENGTH IN  
NOVEMBER 1844. 9 vols.

These are very largely duplicates of the appropriate entries in CON31; the convicts included here were not taken into the probation system of discipline, and these volumes were apparently compiled the better to keep track of them. Even though a convict had absconded in 1819 and nothing had been heard of him since, he is included here if his sentence had not expired by the date the volumes were compiled; the others have their offences and other details copied out from CON31 (with varying accuracy up till 1844, when the entries become contemporary, and in some cases extend later than in the old conduct registers; many men were "struck off" in December 1853 if nothing were known of them, but even these entries sometimes record death, and entries as late as 1892 are present.

The arrangement of entries is alphabetical by initial of surname and by ship (i.e., chronologically by date of arrival). The ships represented range from the Minerva (1818) to the Runnymede (28 March 1840).

The standard printed headings of the Probation Conduct Registers (CON33) are used (where applicable); crime, confession, gaol, hulk and surgeon's reports are not given for men arriving before 1838, but trade, native place and some physical details in general are; the original numbers are given. Each volume has an index of the ships on which the convicts arrived.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING UNDER THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM ON NON-CONVICT SHIPS AND ON STRENGTH IN NOVEMBER 1844. 2 vols. CON35

These volumes are similar to the previous series except that the convicts included in them are locally convicted, transported from other colonies, or from Europe on other than regular convict ships; they were either not put under the probation system, or were transferred from the probation records to those that continued to be maintained for the "old" convicts; some were later transferred from this class to the probation records. The second volume is partly indexed in CON36.

INDEX TO CONDUCT REGISTER OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING UNDER THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM ON NON-CONVICT SHIPS AND ON STRENGTH IN NOVEMBER 1844. 1 vol. CON36

The index is not exhaustive, and refers only to the second volume of CON35. In the back of this index is a list of convict writers employed in the Registrar's Office, June 1844 to March 1846; details of date employed, number, name, ship, efficiency and where sent afterwards are given.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING ON NON-CONVICT SHIPS OR LOCALLY CONVICTED 1840-1893. 11 vols. CON37

Most of these men were transported from other colonies, but some are previously free men locally convicted and sentenced to transportation; in this sense "transportation" continued long after it ceased from the United Kingdom; the last volume becomes virtually a gaol record, with term of imprisonment substituted for term of transportation. These volumes are indexed in CON38.

INDEX TO CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS ARRIVING ON NON-CONVICT SHIPS OR LOCALLY CONVICTED 1840-1893. 1 vol. CON38

Each letter is arranged (by initial only) in eleven sections, corresponding to the volumes of CON37. The number and ship are given.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF MALE CONVICTS WHOSE RECORDS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE PROBATION SERIES, AND OF CERTAIN OTHERS  
c.1840-1846. 2 vols. CON39

Some men, arriving under the probation system, were convicted of further crimes and colonially sentenced to transportation, which made it necessary for their names to be removed from the probation records and themselves sent to a penal station, usually Port Arthur; their numbers have "Transferred" prefixed. In these cases, full details of the convict are repeated in these records from the Probation Conduct Registers (CON33). There are also many convicts transported locally and from other colonies who were apparently not included in the probation system; their numbers are prefixed by "M" (for "Miscellaneous") (see also CON37). Each volume has an index to the men included.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF FEMALE CONVICTS ARRIVING IN THE PERIOD OF THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM  
1803-1843. 10 vols. CON40

Women convicts were recorded in precisely similar ways to the men, and the form of these registers is the same as CON31; the arrangement also is the same, the women being numbered from 1 according to the initial of their surnames; see Appendix 9 for details.

CONDUCT REGISTERS OF FEMALE CONVICTS ARRIVING IN THE PERIOD OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM  
1844-1853. 37 vols. CON41

The control of women convicts was always a troublesome problem for the administration; Forster did not consider them "available subjects for prison discipline",<sup>112</sup> and Spode thought that "assigned service properly directed is the very best superintendence that can be devised for females";<sup>113</sup> it was not feasible to subject women to the probation system, and therefore they continued to be dealt with according to the old system.

However after 1844 their conduct was recorded in the new type of registers, and each shipload was entered in a separate volume; the details are the same as in CON33 with the exception that in the space provided for probation particulars, information on services is given.

CONDUCT REGISTER OF FEMALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED  
IN THE COLONY  
Jan 1845-1892. 1 vol.

CON42

Many of the women included here arrived free and were sentenced to imprisonment, not transportation; the volume is therefore partly a gaol record, although it was maintained by the same officer who kept the convict records after the Convict Department closed. The format is the standard printed probation period conduct record.

PAGE FROM A REGISTER OF CONVICTS' CONVICTIONS  
19 Jan-19 Mar 1829. 1 folder.

CON43

This is the only example held of this register, or series of registers; it is in the hand of Edward Cook (see under CON31), and records number, name and residence of convict, sentence, date of (colonial) offence, nature of offence and sentence. This page is from the "W" section.

**RECORDS RELATING TO EMANCIPATION  
AND INDULGENCES**

CONVICTS' MEMORIALS FOR INDULGENCES  
Sep 1833-Oct 1864. 9 vols.

CON44

This series consists of convicts' applications for the various boons it was possible for the Governor to grant: permission to marry, tickets-of-leave, conditional pardons, to have families sent from their native place; together with supporting papers. The latter take the form of recommendation from various officials and others, and the opinions of the Comptroller-General. Some are addressed to the latter and some to the Governor, to whom all were referred. See also CSO 1/378/8600 for further memorials.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS OF APPLICATIONS FOR INDULGENCES      CON45  
Jul 1829-Sep 1832, Mar 1846-May 1851. 1 vol. and part of another.

The first item gives date of memorial, name, number, ship, indulgence sought (to sleep out of barracks, to have wife assigned to him, to marry, to be released from irons, to have sentences remitted, tickets-of-leave or conditional pardon) when sent to police, when received back, number of memorial, when sent to Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant-Governor's decision and date. The last column is not entered after November, 1831.

The second item is a fragment of three binding sections of a large volume; pages 981-1036, containing the letters "V" to "W". The headings include: number, name, ship, indulgence sought (either ticket-of-leave or conditional pardon) when application received, date and tenor of the Lieutenant-Governor's decision.

REGISTER OF PETITIONS REFERRED TO THE COMPTROLLER-      CON46  
GENERAL AND SHERIFF  
May 1862-Dec 1864. Part of CON49.

The tabulation provides for the following: name of convict, condition, (e.g., free, ticket-of-leave, free by servitude, pass holder etc.), ship, particulars of colonial sentence, nature of petition, to whom and when sent, nature and date of reply.

SCHEDULES OF CONVICTS' APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION      CON47  
OF SENTENCES  
1848. 1 vol.

Each sheet of this volume was a separate schedule of applications submitted by the Comptroller-General to the Lieutenant-Governor for his approval or refusal, and then returned to the Registrar. The details include number, name, ship and Comptroller-General's recommendation. Each list relates either to ticket-of-leave or conditional pardons.



husband was not already married and was in a position to provide for a family. These volumes register applications by men to marry when either party is a convict; they give the names and condition of both parties, the Lieutenant-Governor's decision and sometimes the date and other particulars of the marriage. The arrangement is alphabetical by initial of surname.

REGISTER OF WOMEN'S APPLICATIONS FOR PERMISSION TO MARRY CON53  
Mar 1853-Dec 1854. 1 vol.

Some women whose applications are registered here are free, but where this is so, the man is a convict; many of the men are free. The details given are: date of application, woman's name, ship, man's name, ship (if convict).

REGISTER OF CONVICTS' MEMORIAL TO HAVE WIVES AND CON54  
FAMILIES SENT FROM ENGLAND  
6 Oct 1834-7 Nov 1843. Part of CON52/1.

Some official assistance was given to the wives and families of convicts to join them in the colony, as part of the policy to discourage their return to their native country, and as a reward. The tabulation in this register provides for number, name, ship, date application sent to Muster Master, date sent to the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant-Governor's decision. The arrangement is alphabetical by initial of surname. For lists of the families of convicts assisted to the colony, 1859-1864, see Accession No. 4791 (a), and for copies of convicts' applications held in the Dixson Collection, see Miscellaneous Microfilm 71.

REGISTER OF CERTIFICATES OF FREEDOM GRANTED CON55  
10 Mar 1841-8 Mar 1844, 1 vol.

A certificate of freedom was issued on the expiration of a convict's sentence. The tabulation provides for: date and number of certificate, name, number and ship of convict, date of arrival, where and when tried, sentence, when certificate sent to Colonial Secretary's Office, when returned, where and when certificate sent to convict. The arrangement is chronological by date of certificate.

REGISTERS OF CONDITIONAL PARDONS ISSUED CON56  
1 Jan 1842-18 Oct 1843, 5 Feb 1850-20 May 1856. 3 vols.

Pardons were made conditional on the individual's being prevented from living in certain countries; the condition varied from validity only in the Australian colonies to validity everywhere except the United Kingdom. These are tabular registers which record the number of the pardon, the particulars of the convict, the date the instrument was sent to the Colonial Secretary, where and when it was issued to the convict. The first part also gives the ship by which the pardon was recommended to the Queen and when it was so approved.

REGISTERS OF CONDITIONAL PARDONS ("GENERAL PASSES NOS. 1 AND 2") ISSUED 21 NOV 1843-28 FEB 1844. Parts of CON56. CON57

The distinction between the two types is not clear, but the details given are the same as for the second part of CON56.

LIST OF CONVICTS RECOMMENDED FOR CONDITIONAL PARDONS c.Jun 1847. 1 folder. CON58

This is a schedule similar to many that are to be found in the Duplicate Despatches (GO 33), possibly compiled for submission to the Home authorities. Names, ship, where and when tried, sentence, number of years in the colony and of holding a ticket-of-leave are the details given.

REGISTER OF FREE PARDONS ISSUED 1 Jan 1842-21 Dec 1843. Part of CON56 CON59

These were absolute pardons, as distinct from those recorded in CON56. The same details as in the first part of that series are given here.

REGISTER OF FREE PARDONS ISSUED TO POLITICAL PRISONERS TRANSPORTED FROM CANADA 31 Jul 1844-9 Jan 1845. Part of CON56. CON60

Ninety-one rebels involved in the clash between Upper and Lower Canada in 1838-1839 were transported to Tasmania for "piratical invasion of Upper Canada" or "high treason"; other Canadians were transported for offences committed in the same disturbances. They were worked in gangs separate from the main body of prisoners, and were granted indulgences earlier than was normal.

This register, which includes some others not Canadian, gives details of name, ship, date of arrival, where and when tried, sentence, date of pardon, where and when it was sent, and signature of the (Canadian) recipient.

ABSOLUTE PARDON 8 Jul 1867. 1 folder. CON61

An example of an unconditional pardon for a man sentenced to transportation for life by the Supreme Court in 1846.

## CONDITIONAL PARDONS

CON62

Jan 1837-Apr 1868. 1 folder and 1 bundle.

The condition of such pardons was that the convict should not be able to return to certain parts of the world, usually Great Britain; these examples illustrate the variation of the condition; that the man shall remain in Tasmania only for the unexpired part of his sentence; the example for 1846 makes the pardon conditional on the man not returning to the United Kingdom for the remainder of his term; that for 1847 restricts the holder to the Australasian colonies or New Zealand.

Most of the documents are parchment (though some are paper), are signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and bear the colonial seal.

The bundle contains a series of mutilations; the lower part, containing the seal, the Lieutenant-Governor's and the Colonial Secretary's signatures on the pardon, perhaps cut off for their souvenir value when pardons were returned for some reason to the Convict Department.

**DEATH REGISTERS**

## REGISTERS OF CONVICTS' DEATHS

CON63

10 Jun 1840-31 Mar 1846, 25 Nov 1845-5 Jul 1874. 2 vols.

If death occurred while the convict was still under sentence it was recorded in these registers rather than in those of the Registrar-General. Details given include number, name and ship, date and place of death and, in the case of accidents, the cause. The second volume gives also, where and when tried and sentence, and condition (e.g., holding ticket-of-leave, probation pass, etc.). The arrangement is roughly alphabetical.

## RETURNS OF CONVICTS' DEATH AND CASUALTIES

CON64

31 Mar 1860-30 Jun 1871. 1 folder.

These are examples of the quarterly and half-yearly returns sent to the Governor by the Comptroller-General giving details of name, number and ship of convict, where and when tried, sentence, date of death, age and remarks.

**DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS**

REGISTER OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF OFFICERS      CON65  
 AT VARIOUS PROBATION STATIONS  
 Jun 1841-Jun 1844. Part of 1 vol.

The pages are divided into sections for each station, and the tabulation provides for the date of appointment of superintendents, assistant superintendents, storekeepers, messengers, overseers, date of removal, remarks (which includes whether superseded, dismissed, resigned, transferred or promoted). It is also stated under what heading the salary comes.

REGISTER OF FEES PAID IN CONNECTION WITH CONVICTS' DEATHS      CON66  
 Feb 1850. Part of CON65.

The fees were paid chiefly to coroners for inquests on convicts' deaths, but also to surgeons for post-mortems, to carpenters for coffins, to carriers for transport, and so on. In the case of inquests, the date and place it was held, the name and ship of the convict, the name of the coroner and his fee are given.

"ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY RECEIVED FROM PRISONERS AS      CON67  
 REPAYMENT OF REWARDS FOR THEIR APPREHENSION"  
 31 Jul 1849-6 May 1859. 1 folder.

Attempts were made to recover the cost of rewards for capturing absconders; these papers give date money received, name of convict and ship, amount of reward.

ESTIMATES FOR THE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE YEAR      CON68  
 ENDING 31 MARCH 1870  
 1 folder.

Being an Imperial Department, the estimates of the Convict Department were the responsibility of the Commissariat; this is a manuscript draft of detailed items, totalling £19,364/16/7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

**MISCELLANEOUS SERIES**

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF CONVICTS COMPILED BY  
SURGEONS-SUPERINTENDENT

CON69

c.Apr 1825, c.Jul 1842, 24 Jan 1843. 1 folder.

These lists refer to the male convicts who arrived on the Lady East (arrived 9 April 1825), Eden (2) (5 July 1842) and Duchess of Northumberland (18 January 1843). The first includes details of age, offence, where and when convicted, sentence, married or single, trade and character given by the gaoler, as well as remarks on conduct during the voyage, while the others confine themselves to the latter. The lists for the Eden and the Duchess of Northumberland are subdivided according to the hulk from which the convicts came, and there is an additional list of men by the latter ship who distinguished themselves by good conduct. There are some Surgeons' Lists in the Dixson Collection; copies are on Miscellaneous Microfilm 71.

CONVICTS' PERSONAL CONDUCT SHEETS

CON70

9 Mar 1837-29 May 1860. 1 folder.

These are examples of the documents described under CON12. They repeat many of the details contained in the conduct records, and add a physical description.

BRITISH DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING CONVICTS

CON71

c.Jul 1838-Nov 1851. 2 folders

These documents represent what once must have been a very large series of papers, conveying to the colonial authorities such details as the Assignment Lists did not contain. There is a Transportation Order from a British Court (known as a "Caption"). A "Return to accompany the Caption of a Convict on his removal to a Government Prison" - this provides for his name, age, marital state, number of children, literacy, his general intelligence, trade or occupation, crime, sentence, date and place of conviction, date and place of committal, places and periods of confinement since last conviction, number of months in separate confinement since committal, character and conduct since conviction, residence of family or next-of-kin, former convictions, whether previously transported, character, general remarks, religion and health. There is another example of this form in CON77, and for copies of the series of Transportation Orders held at present in the Dixson Library, Sydney, 1823-1853 see Miscellaneous Microfilm 71. There are seven examples of a statement furnished from the hulk containing particulars of register number, name and age of convict, offence, date and place of conviction, number of previous convictions, sentence, period of confinement since conviction, character, Governor's report on cause of removal. And "A" list of [female] convicts under sentence of transportation in the House of Correction in and for the Borough of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster"; this gives much the same information.

## HULK LISTS 1824 – 1851 - 2 folders

Disused warships moored in the Thames were used as prisons and as depots for prisoners awaiting transportation. The hulk lists give hulk number, name and age of convict, his offence, when and where tried, the sentence, his trade, whether married or single, the gaoler's report and a statement of behaviour while on the hulk. The surgeon of the hulk certifies that the men are free of infectious disease. A small series of Hulk Lists (1838-1842) are to be found in the Dixson Library, Sydney. Copies are on Miscellaneous Microfilm 71.

JOURNAL OF MONEYS PAID INTO THE SAVINGS BANK ON CON73  
BEHALF OF CONVICTS  
Jul 1838-Dec 1853. 1 vol.

This is first a daily and later monthly journal of transactions arising from payments into the bank of money earned by convicts or sent to them by friends or relatives; articles are also recorded. The headings include name, ship, amount and when paid out.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CONVICT HOSPITALS, CON74  
HOBART TOWN ADVERTISER OFFICE, 1854 (printed)  
1 vol.

The book is a manual of rules, compiled by J. Robertson, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and this copy is marked for use at the Brickfields Hospital.

The first section comprises instructions for Medical Officers in regard to the professional duties and the administration of hospitals generally. The second deals with permanent hospitals at Hobart, New Norfolk and Launceston and enumerates the responsibilities of the House Surgeon, the Clerk, the Matron of the Female Hospital, the Steward, the Wardmaster, Wardsmen and Nurses, the Porter, the Deputy Purveyor and the Apothecary. Eleven appendixes deal with records, admissions, diet, stores, accounts, drugs, diseases.

PASS FORMS CON75  
Jul 1849, Oct 1865-Sep 1881. 1 vol. and 1 envelope.

The first items are examples of passes issued to Probation Passholders proceeding to employers' houses, the requisite contracts having been signed; on the arrival, the master was to deliver the pass to the Chief Constable of the District. The butt repeats the essential details of the form.

The second item is a partly-used book of forms, the main part of which was issued to the convict as his permission to pass to such-and-such a place and return by such-and-such a date; it had to be presented to the constable of the district who would register the fact and sign the pass; and returned to the police office on his return. On the back there is provision for a physical description of the holder, and the butts of the forms summarize the details on the face of them.

JOURNAL OF THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR ON BOARD THE CONVICT SHIP BLENHEIM (4) CON76  
23 Jul-7 Nov 1851. 1 vol.

Charles Woods, the Religious Instructor of the Blenheim (which arrived in Hobart on 31 October 1851) begins the journal with a list of the 310 Irish convicts in his charge, giving details of their county, educational and moral improvement and some general remarks: e.g., "John Clarke, Carlow, improved in reading, much changed for the better, tailoring on board." The journal also records weather, the general state of health, the progress of school work and other incidents of the voyage.

MISCELLANEOUS CONVICT DOCUMENTS CON77  
Apr 1833-Oct 1860. 1 folder.

This is a collection made by a dealer of various disassociated papers, all having some connection with the convict system. They include transportation orders (see also CON71), returns of prisoners, petitions for remission of sentence, blank pass form, a printed form petitioning to be allowed to marry, and minor correspondence between the superintendents of different stations concerning prisoners, absconders, etc.

**SUB-GROUPS****i. Northern Tasmania**

ALPHABETICAL CONDUCT REGISTERS OF CONVICTS  
LIVING IN NORTHERN TASMANIA  
c.1822-c.1844. 3 vols. CON78

These volumes were apparently commenced about 1834 in Launceston, and entries before that are made retrospectively; there are often discrepancies between the details given here and those in the conduct registers (CON31), and it appears that the earlier particulars were copied from some other source known as "the original Black Books"; sometimes, for example, earlier and later offences are recorded here, and sometimes offences recorded in the conduct records do not appear here.

The details given include number, name, ship, original sentence and offences (with particulars of sentence and magistrate) and both men and women are included.

MUSTER ROLL OF MALE CONVICTS IN GEORGE TOWN  
AND LAUNCESTON  
Oct 1823. 1 vol. CON79

This was intended as an elaborate register of convicts at the two places as at 13 and 17 October 1823 respectively; the headings include provision for details of conviction and sentence, marital state and children, land owned or leased, state of its development and production, stock owned (with brand marks), assigned servants. But most columns are usually left blank, and the only details regularly given are name, ship and in whose employ. The arrangement is roughly alphabetical.

REGISTER OF MALE CONVICTS ASSIGNED IN THE NORTH  
c.Oct 1824. 1 vol. CON80

The purpose of this volume appears to have been somewhat similar to that of CON79, though the tabulation differs; it provides for number, name and ship of convict, date of arrival, when and where convicted, sentence, whether married and number of children under sixteen, whether holding a ticket-of-leave or to whom assigned; most of these columns are usually left blank, but that for "Ticket of Leave" or to whom assigned is always used, and indicates the settler or the public department to whose service the man is sent. The last column gives details of land, stock, physical marks and emancipation. The arrangement is roughly alphabetical.

REGISTER OF PASSES TO TRAVEL GRANTED TO CONVICTS  
ASSIGNED IN THE NORTH  
Sep 1828-Jan 1833. 1 vol.

CON81

Passes were issued to convicts who had occasion to travel, and had to be presented to the local police of their destination. This register, which relates to Launceston and the surrounding areas, gives the following information: pass number and date returnable, convict's name, number, master or residence, or whether on ticket-of-leave, where proceeding and to whose service, and date pass returned. Both men and women are included, and the arrangement is roughly alphabetical.

REGISTER OF PASSES TO TRAVEL GRANTED TO CONVICTS  
IN THE NORTH, TOGETHER WITH QUARTERLY MUSTER ROLLS  
4 Sep 1841-2 Nov 1844. 1 vol.

CON82

The pass register, which at first is arranged roughly alphabetically, is interspersed with muster rolls taken quarterly by pass number; the details given include date and number of pass, number, name and ship of convict, in whose service and residence. The volume relates to Launceston and surrounding area, and includes both men and women.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS IN  
NORTHERN TASMANIA, SHOWING EMPLOYERS  
c.1832-c.1835. 1 vol.

CON83

Labelled a "Ticket-of-Leave Book" and maintained at the Launceston Police Office, this volume gives number, name, sentence, ship, and by whom and where employed, number of pass, remarks. The columns for employment were kept in pencil to allow alterations, and the remarks include details of death, emancipation, absence from muster, etc.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF THE APPROPRIATION OF  
CONVICTS IN THE NORTH  
1833-c.1835. 1 vol.

CON84

This volume was maintained in Launceston and relates only to convicts stationed north of Oatlands. The information is tabulated under the following headings: number, name, height, complexion, hair, eyes, age, trade, where and when tried, sentence, ship, native place, marks and how employed. This last column was entered in pencil which was often rubbed out and changes substituted. After the initial of their surname, the convicts are usually arranged by ship. The section for "A" is missing.

ii. **Macquarie Harbour**

COMMANDANT'S LETTER BOOK  
20 Aug 1829-13 Sep 1833. 1 vol.

CON85

The Commandant's letters were mostly addressed to the Colonial Secretary, but some are to other officers at Macquarie Harbour, which was established as a penal settlement by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell at the end of 1821 and continued until it was abandoned in November 1833.

The subjects dealt with here include escapes, murders, supplies, emancipation, the despatch to Hobart of goods made at the settlement, buildings, the construction of vessels, the conduct of prisoners and finally the breaking up of the settlement. The Colonial Secretary's letterbook classified at CSO 43 corresponds with this volume.

iii. **Tasman Peninsula**

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE  
COMMANDANT, PORT ARTHUR  
9 Jan 1834. 1 folder.

CON86

This is the only example of the Commandant's inward correspondence; the letter encloses two lists of sixty-eight boys sent to the settlement on the following day on the Tamar. The lists give name and number of convict, ship, date of conviction and term.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS OF BUILDINGS AT PENAL  
SETTLEMENT ON TASMAN'S PENINSULA  
1836. 1 vol.

CON87

These coloured drawing, by Henry Laing, a convict draftsman who was transported on the Thames in 1829, consist of block plans, plans, elevations and sections and purport to include all those buildings existing on the Peninsula in 1836: at Port Arthur itself, Point Puer, Eaglehawk Neck, Coal Point, Slopen Main, Norfolk Bay. Some buildings were proposed only, or only partly completed, and many no longer exist.

REGISTER OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM A PENAL STATION  
c.Aug 1844-c.Sep 1848. 1 folder.

CON88

This is a fragment, one folio, of what was probably a Port Arthur register, part of the section for "G", recording the discharge of prisoners. The information includes police number, name, local number, ship, destination and date of discharge.

RETURNS OF MEN DISCHARGED FROM THE INVALID STATION                      CON89  
AT IMPRESSION BAY  
3 May-24 May 1851. 1 folder.

These are two returns, addressed by the Superintendent of Impression Bay Station to the Comptroller-General, giving details of four ex-convicts being discharged at their own request from the Hospital: ship of original transportation, the date of expiration of sentence, physical condition, date of and reason for discharge from the Hospital.

REGISTER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AT A PENAL STATION                      CON90  
Mar-Apr 1852. 1 folder.

This is a fragment, probably from a Port Arthur register. The tabulation is: name, ship, trade, religion, whether can read or write, cipher(?), whether can say the Lord's Prayer, where it was learned, whether under magisterial sentence, whether a passholder or a ticket-of-leave holder under sentence, whether under Supreme Court sentence to hard labour, whether free by servitude or never transported, number of times transported, class (first or second), where placed at the settlement (i.e., carpenter's shop, wood gang, mason's gang etc.).

JOURNAL OF THE WARDEN OF THE SEPARATE PRISON                      CON91  
4 Jun-12 Sep 1858. 1 vol.

The Separate Treatment Prison where silence was enforced, was substituted for flogging as a punishment. This journal of the warden (J. Marshall) has an entry for each night which records the names of the officer and constable on night duty, and whether they have reported all to be correct. The warden reports the result of his own tour of inspection, events of the day, particularly recalcitrant behaviour by prisoners, and notes the names of prisoners received and discharged. The volume is numbered "21".

REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS                      CON92  
c.1865-Dec 1868. 1 vol.

This is a "Gang Credit Book", showing the conduct and number of days worked in each month by those convicts employed in gangs at agricultural labour at Settlement Farm and Garden Point. According to an instruction written in the front, the book had to be entered up and signed weekly by the overseers, and sent to the Civil Commandant's Office on the first of each month.

Each prisoner is entered on a separate sheet, with columns for the following entries: date, class (first, second or third), nature of employment, amount of work performed, conduct, industry and reference letter (B,C,D or S). The page is headed with the convict's name and his ship.

5 Jun 1869-17 Nov 1871. 1 vol.

This vessel made a regular run from Hobart to Port Arthur carrying cargo, which is rarely specified in entries in the log except as timber. Occasional passengers are named, but no mention is made of convicts being shipped back and forth from Hobart. Remarks on weather fill most entries.

CONDUCT REGISTERS, PORT ARTHUR  
1868-1869, Aug 1873-30 Sep 1876. 2 vols.

CON94

These are volumes "17" and "19" of a series of which "19" is the last. They are in the same printed format as those in CON33, but many headings are not used. Their purpose seems mainly to have been to record time served in various stages of punishment, the accumulation of credit marks by task work, and of money earned. Offences, meritorious conduct and remissions are noted.

Many prisoners are not originally transported, and the second volume records many as being transferred to Hobart on 17 April 1877, when Port Arthur was closed. The arrangement is roughly alphabetical and the first volume has a separate index in it.

MAP OF TASMAN PENINSULA, SHOWING SIGNAL  
STATIONS, AND A LIST SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF  
PRISONERS AND OFFICIALS  
2 May 1879. 1 roll.

CON149

The map extends from Hobart to the Peninsula, indicates the signal and other stations, and the roads, and lists the officials and prisoners at each. The list summarizes the strength of officials and inmates of each station, the latter divided into prisoners, paupers and lunatics.

#### iv. Prisoners Barracks, Hobart

SUPERINTENDENT'S INWARD CORRESPONDENCE  
1 Aug-30 Aug 1837, 2 May, 23 Oct 1840.  
2 vols and 1 parcel.

CON95

Most of the communications are on printed forms from the Principal Superintendent and concern the disposal of convicts; for example, the release of particular men as assigned servants, or of those whose terms at the Barracks have expired, or of those who have been appointed constables. There are also particular requests from settlers, forwarded through the Principal Superintendent, for skilled mechanics, and memoranda from the Superintendents of other stations and the heads of departments concerning particular men. Associated papers include passes and memorials for indulgences.

## REGISTERS OF RATIONS ISSUED TO PRISONERS

CON96

Jan 1843, Sep 1849, Aug 1850, Mar 1851. 4 vols.

The information is tabulated under headings: place where convict was last rationed, name, ship and number, place to which convict discharged (including name of employer, where applicable). Each day's rations are noted against the days of the month, and the daily rations are totalled under the class of diet, i.e., full, half, solitary or mechanic's (which included tea and sugar).

The first two volumes are roughly alphabetical and the third and fourth carry an index.

## REGISTERS OF CHARGES LAID AND SENTENCES IMPOSED ON PRISONERS UNDER PROBATION

CON97

1 Jan 1844-14 Jul 1845, 21 Aug 1850-18 Feb 1854. 2 vols.

Each entry gives name, ship, convict's place of employment (where applicable), charge, plea, complainant's evidence, verdict and sentence. The prisoners charged are either already in the Barracks or have been taken there after apprehension; many of the offences are committed within the Barracks. The second volume carries an index.

## SALARY ABSTRACTS OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED

CON98

1 Jun 1844-31 May 1852. 1 vol.

The monthly abstracts of salaries of the officers staffing the Prisoner's Barracks are set out as follows: the first two columns list each man's situation and name, and the columns that follow show the period dealt with, the officer's yearly and (in some cases) daily salary, the gross amount in sterling for the month, the amount of income tax taken, and finally the net amount for the month. This is totalled. Only a small number of officers, such as the superintendent and certain overseers, are taxed: this is because they are in the Imperial Service; in accordance with legislation indicated by an instruction issued by Lord Stanley in December 1842,<sup>114</sup> they are liable to taxation, while officers under the colonial service are not. The instruction stated that all salaries and personal allowances paid from the revenues of Great Britain were to be taxed at the rate of 7d. in the pound except in cases where the annual income did not amount to £150. However, incomes of £100 also became taxable soon afterwards. The majority of the Officers and Constables at the Barracks are employees of the Colonial Service. They include a clerk, a storekeeper, a miller, a gatekeeper, and a number of constables.

There also appear in this book abstracts of salaries of officers employed at the Old Wharf station.

SUPERINTENDENT'S JOURNAL  
22 Feb 1850-11 May 1851. 1 vol.

CON99

J.M. May held office as Superintendent during this period; the volume records his inspections and notes such things as the state of the prisoners and their quarters; the visits of magistrate and clergymen; resignations, inward and outward correspondence, rations, misdemeanours, reprimands and other domestic matters.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S JOURNAL  
26 Jan 1854-21 Nov 1855. 1 vol.

CON100

Thomas Reidy was Deputy Superintendent during the period covered by this volume. Weekday entries record the time of seeing the prisoners turn out in the morning, prayers, mustering of gangs, and inspection. A tour of inspection is then recorded, and a verdict on the quality of rations. Any extraordinary occurrence is recorded, as are complaints and receipt or discharge of prisoners. Any neglect of duty by subordinates is noted, and attendance at evening prayers and classes. On Sundays, Catholic and Protestant services are noted, as well as the inspection parade.

GATEKEEPER'S JOURNAL  
1 Sep 1859-28 Aug 1860. 1 vol.

CON101

J. Smith held this position; he makes an entry on a separate page for each day. On weekdays he records the following; time of men being marched to gang-labour; visit to the men in close confinement and complaints; men being received or discharged; and any extraordinary occurrences such as escapes. The gatekeeper makes a visit to the dormitories at night. On Sundays he records his attendance at the general parade, where he read the local regulations. Each day's entry is initialled by the Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS  
2 Aug 1838-29 May 1856. 1 folder.

CON102

This small collection includes instructions to the Superintendent, warrants of commitment, warrants to remove, and correspondence about stores.

v. **Committee of Officers for Reviewing Convict Expenditure**

MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
18 Oct 1843-21 Dec 1847, 8 Jan-29 Nov 1853. 6 vols. .

CON103

The Committee met for the first time on 18 October 1843. The first volume of its minutes is entered up from drafts; the others are original, forwarded by the Secretary

to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Colonial Secretary, and by him back to the Secretary, with comments. The subjects dealt with are expenditure on furniture, rations, salaries, accommodation, allowances building, additional staff. The members of the Committee throughout this period were the Colonial Secretary, the Comptroller-General and the Deputy Commissioner-General.

**vi. Maria Island**

LETTERBOOK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, LONG POINT STATION      CON104  
14 Jul-7 Nov 1846. 1 folder.

This is a fragment of several pages which have been badly water-damaged. H.W. Wigmore was Superintendent at this time, and his letters concern the arrival of prisoners, their completion of sentences, stores, buildings, offences, agricultural produce and live stock.

Maria Island was first used as a penal settlement from 1825 until 1832, when Port Arthur took over from it; this fragment belongs to its second period (1842-1852) in this capacity, when there were two Probation Stations on the island; one at the old settlement of Darlington, the other at Long Point. The latter was closed down in 1852.

**vii. Female House of Correction, Hobart**

DESCRIPTION LISTS OF PRISONERS      CON105  
c.1873-Jun 1879. 2 vols.

The normal printed headings (as in CON18) are used, so far as they apply to women, and details of ship, civil condition, religion, crime, when tried and sentence are added. The latter three particulars all concern local convictions. Sometimes information on relatives and previous history is also given. Details of physical appearance are not entered regularly, and not at all after August 1878.

## APPENDIX 1

### Succession of Officers in Charge of Convict Administration

#### Police Department

Adolarius William Henry Humphry, c.  
Apr. 1816 - May 1829  
Peter Archer Mulgrave, Jul. 1829 -  
Dec. 1831  
Matthew Forster, Dec. 1831 - Sep 1843

#### Probation Department

Matthew Forster, May 1841 - Aug. 1843

#### Principal Superintendent's Department

John Lakeland, Jul. 1818 - Nov. 1828  
James Gordon, Dec. 1828 - May 1829  
Josiah Spode, May 1829 - Mar. 1830  
Roger Henry Woods, Mar - Nov. 1830  
Josiah Spode, Jan. 1831 - Sep 1843

#### Department of Convict Discipline

Joseph Milligan, Sep. 1842 - Sep. 1843

#### Comptroller-General's Department

Matthew Forster, Sep 1843 - Jan.  
1846  
John Stephen Hampton, May 1846 -  
Nov. 1855  
William Edward Nairn (acting),  
Jan. 1856, Jan. 1859 - Sep. 1868  
Charles Torrens Belstead (acting),  
Sep. 1868

#### Governor's Secretary for the Penal Establishments

Charles Torrens Belstead, 1 May  
1869 - 1877

APPENDIX 2

**Lists of the Principal Ships Transporting Male and Female convicts to  
Tasmania and Norfolk Island from Great Britain with Numbers of  
Convicts on Arrival**

**i Males**

<b><u>Date arrived</u></b>	<b><u>Ship</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Men</u></b>	<b><u>Date arrived</u></b>	<b><u>Ship</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Men</u></b>
<b>1804</b>			<b>1823</b>		
15 Feb	Ocean	294	30 Dec	Sir Godfrey Webster	180
<b>1812</b>			<b>1824</b>		
19 Oct	Indefatigable	199	19 Jan	Asia	151
<b>1818</b>			21 Jul	Phoenix	202
7 Jun	Minerva	157	27 Jul	Chapman	180
11 Jun	Lady Castlereagh	260	9 Nov	Princess Charlotte	140
17 Dec	Lord Melville	149	<b>1825</b>		
<b>1819</b>			9 Apr	Lady East	208
18 Mar	Surrey	150	18 Apr	Sir Charles Forbes	128
10 May	Hibernia	157	14 Sep	Medina	178
<b>1820</b>			Dec	Medway	172
10 Jan	Dromedary	347	<b>1826</b>		
12 Mar	Coromandel	150	29 Apr	Woodman	146
28 Oct	Guilford	250	13 Aug	Earl St Vincent	160
17 Nov	Caledonia	150	7 Oct	Chapman	98
1 Dec	Maria	156	22 Nov	Woodford	99
29 Dec	Juliana	159	<b>1827</b>		
<b>1821</b>			23 Feb	Andromeda	143
13 Mar	Medway	156	2 Aug	Governor Ready	191
27 Jun	Lady Ridley	137	9 Oct	Layton	155
27 Jul	C'tess of Harcourt	172	30 Nov	Asia	157
20 Oct	Malabar	171	7 Dec	Asia	198
15 Dec	Claudine	159	<b>1828</b>		
26 Dec	Lord Hungerford	224	8 Mar	Marmion	126
<b>1822</b>			29 Jul	William Miles	185
30 Apr	Richmond	159	10 Aug	Bengal Merchant	166
20 May	Phoenix	182	25 Aug	Woodford	183
23 Jul	Prince of Orange	132	9 Nov	Manlius	175
6 Nov	Caledonia	144	18 Dec	Roslyn Castle	174
6 Nov	Arab	153			
<b>1823</b>			<b>1829</b>		
11 Jan	Morley	170	18 Apr	Georgiana	169
3 Aug	Competitor	157	28 Jul	Lady Harewood	207
16 Aug	Commodore Hayes	216	28 Aug	York	192
21 Oct	Albion	202	20 Nov	Thames	158

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
<b>1829</b>			<b>1834</b>		
14 Dec	Surrey	199	14 Jan	Southworth	188
<b>1830</b>			9 May	Moffatt	391
10 Jan	Prince Regent	198	30 Jun	Arab	228
19 Jan	Bussorah Merchant	198	11 Aug	John Barry	318
10 Apr	Mary	167	4 Sep	William Metcalfe	240
27 Jun	Sir Charles Forbes	158	<b>1835</b>		
12 Aug	Manlius	200	22 Jan	Augusta Jessie	207
19 Aug	David Lyon	217	13 Feb	Lady Kennaway	280
18 Oct	Royal George	211	3 Mar	Waterloo	224
19 Oct	Southworth	159	12 Apr	George III	81
7 Nov	Persian	197	1 Aug	Mangles	310
18 Dec	Clyde	215	28 Aug	Norfolk	280
<b>1831</b>			7 Oct	Aurora	299
29 Jan	John	199	10 Dec	Layton	267
26 Mar	Red Rover	166	<b>1836</b>		
29 May	Eliza	224	12 Jan	Bardaster	235
4 Aug	Proteus	112	21 Feb	Asia	288
4 Aug	Argyle	244	24 May	Elphinstone	238
19 Oct	Larkins	280	19 Aug	Lord Lyndoch	325
1 Nov	William Glen		12 Nov	Lady Nugent	286
	Anderson	177	15 Nov	Henry Porcher	258
15 Nov	Strathfieldsay	221	22 Dec	Eden	299
18 Nov	Lord Lyndoch	266	<b>1837</b>		
<b>1832</b>			29 Mar	Sarah	245
15 Feb	Elizabeth	220	15 May	Frances Charlotte	150
22 Mar	Gilmore	223	16 Jul	Blenheim	204
16 Jul	Katherine Stewart		2 Oct	Elphinstone	239
	Forbes	209	8 Oct	Recovery	275
18 Jul	England	198	21 Nov	Susan	293
29 Aug	Lord William		<b>1838</b>		
	Bentinck	185	8 Jan	Royal Sovereign	150
29 Dec	York	200	18 Jan	Neptune	348
<b>1833</b>			1 Apr	Moffatt	397
1 Feb	Georgiana	184	26 Aug	Lord William	
15 Feb	Circassian	186		Bentinck	318
7 Apr	Surrey	204	28 Sep	Minerva	159
16 May	Lotus	216	26 Oct	Coromandel	348
27 May	Jupiter	168	6 Dec	Augusta Jessie	209
31 Jul	Enchantress	199	<b>1839</b>		
12 Aug	Emperor Alexander	208	24 Jan	Gilmore	278
24 Aug	Atlas	199	24 Mar	Pyramus	170
4 Sep	Stakesby	216	23 Jul	Marquis of Hastings	233
14 Nov	Isabella	300	23 Aug	Egyptian	189
1 Dec	John	257	10 Dec	Layton	256

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
<b>1840</b>			<b>1843</b>		
12 Jun	Canton	230	11 Apr	John Renwick	161
28 Mar	Runnymede	200	20 Aug	Cressy	295
30 Jun	Mandarin	210	20 Aug	Gilmore	249
6 Aug	Asia	274	26 Aug	Constant	201
12 Dec	Egyptian	170	23 Sep	Asiatic	186
<b>1841</b>			12 Oct	Emerald Isle	213
19 Jan	Hindustan	209	12 Oct	Forfarshire	239
5 Feb	Lord Lyndoch	314	15 Oct	Lord Petre	237
17 Mar	British Sovereign	180	19 Nov	Henrietta	190
17 Mar	Lady Raffles	327	21 Nov	Orator	169
18 Apr	Duncan	259	<b>1844</b>		
21 Aug	Asia	258	2 Jan	Duke of Richmond	111
1 Sep	Layton	245	4 Feb	Anson	499
12 Sep	Westmoreland	200	4 Apr	Marion	295
12 Sep	Waverley	174	2 May	Equestrian	288
4 Oct	David Clarke	307	10 Jul	London	250
15 Nov	Lord Goderich	186	30 Jul	Maria Somes	262
<b>1842</b>			24 Aug	Cadet	164
2 Jan	Prince Regent	183	6 Sep	Barossa	319
13 Jan	Barossa	347	30 Oct	Emily	205
19 Feb	Tortoise	394	15 Nov	Lord Auckland	236
4 Mar	Richard Webb	189	20 Nov	William Jardine	267
6 Apr	John Brewer	198	26 Dec	Sir Robert Peel	253
21 May	Isabella	266	<b>1845</b>		
30 May	Somersetshire	218	27 Feb	Sir George Seymour	169
5 Jul	Eden	275	9 Jun	Elizabeth & Henry	199
21 Jul	Candahar	249	17 Jun	Mount Stuart	
<b>1842</b>				Elphinstone	259
24 Jul	Susan	297	4 Jul	Theresa	220
28 Jul	Elphinstone	229	30 Aug	Ratcliffe	215
3 Aug	Isabella Watson	195	16 Sep	Marion	300
11 Aug	Surrey	253	15 Oct	Equestrian	298
23 Oct	Kinnear	172	25 Dec	Stratheden	103
8 Nov	Marquis of Hastings	238	30 Dec	Pestonjee Bomangee	298
24 Nov	Emily	238	<b>1846</b>		
24 Nov	Cape Packet	79	18 Jan	Samuel Boddington	143
28 Nov	Moffatt	387	20 May	Joseph Somes	243
19 Dec	Triton	253	23 Aug	Palmyra	292
<b>1843</b>			25 Aug	Lord Auckland	176
10 Jan	Navarino	178	27 Oct	Maitland	6
14 Jan	Earl Grey	261	<b>1847</b>		
18 Jan	Duchess of Northumberland	267	17 Feb	Pestonjee Bomangee	174
4 Apr	North Briton	178	18 Mar	Tory	195

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
<b>1848</b>					
7 Jun	Anna Maria	27	16 May	China	198
12 Jun	Ratcliffe	248	21 Sep	John Calvin	200
<b>1849</b>					
2 Jan	Pestonjee Bomangee	298	<b>iii Females</b>		<b>No. of</b>
21 Jan	Eden	35	<b>1820</b>		<b>Women</b>
12 Feb	Blenheim	299	29 Aug	Morley	50
26 Aug	Hyderabad	297	<b>1821</b>		
29 Nov	Adelaide	40	18 Dec	Providence	53
<b>1850</b>			<b>1823</b>		
3 Apr	Eliza	60	10 Feb	Lord Sidmouth	50
24 Jul	Blenheim	289	5 Oct	Mary	67
9 Aug	Maria Somes	255	<b>1824</b>		
3 Oct	Nile	299	15 Apr	Brothers	49
14 Nov	William Jardine	261	<b>1825</b>		
28 Nov	Rodney	308	8 Feb	Henry	77
13 Dec	Hyderabad	287	23 Nov	Midas	50
<b>1851</b>			<b>1826</b>		
19 Mar	London	285	16 May	Providence	99
28 May	Lady Kennaway	249	<b>1827</b>		
11 Jun	Cornwall	299	3 Jan	Sir Charles Forbes	69
31 Oct	Blenheim	308	5 Aug	Persian	60
20 Dec	Rodney	300	20 Nov	Sovereign	81
<b>1852</b>			<b>1828</b>		
20 Mar	Aboukir	279	27 Jun	Mermaid	99
3 Jul	Fairlie	292	8 Oct	Borneo	70
31 Jul	Pestonjee Bomangee	287	<b>1829</b>		
14 Aug	Lord Dalhousie	322	14 Jan	Harmony	100
9 Sep	Lady Montague	280	1 Nov	Lady of the Lake	79
16 Dec	Equestrian	290	<b>1830</b>		
<b>1853</b>			24 Feb	Eliza	117
29 Jan	Lord Auckland	246	22 Sep	Mellish	115
12 Feb	Rodney	342	<b>1831</b>		
19 Feb	Oriental Queen	277	9 May	America	186
26 May	St Vincent	207	19 Oct	Mary	149
<b>ii Norfolk Island</b>			<b>1832</b>		
<b>1844</b>			10 Aug	Hydery	146
8 Feb	Maitland	199	<b>1833</b>		
6 Jul	Blundell	210	10 Jan	Frances Charlotte	95
9 Nov	Agincourt	224	30 Jun	Jane	113
<b>1845</b>			23 Oct	William Bryan	123
15 Aug	David Malcolm	220	<b>1834</b>		
2 Sep	Hyderabad	250	4 Sep	Edward	151
<b>1846</b>			<b>1835</b>		
8 Jan	Mayda	199	27 Mar	New Grove	165
			20 Oct	Hector	134

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Women</u>
<b>1836</b>			<b>1846</b>		
25 Apr	Arab	131	5 Jun	Emma Eugenia	164
3 Dec	Westmoreland	184	29 Aug	Sea Queen	169
<b>1837</b>			<b>1847</b>		
22 Oct	Platina	113	4 Jan	Elizabeth & Henry	169
<b>1838</b>			25 Feb	Arabian	149
23 Jan	Atwick	150	21 Jul	Asia	169
29 Aug	Nautilus	132	25 Oct	Waverley	129
<b>1839</b>			<b>1848</b>		
22 Jan	Majestic	123	2 Jan	Cadet	163
12 Sep	Hindustan	178	18 May	John Calvin	170
<b>1840</b>			30 Jun	Elizabeth & Henry	169
24 Apr	Gilbert Henderson	183	6 Aug	Tory	170
<b>1841</b>			7 Oct	Kinnear	139
17 Jan	Navarino	178	20 Jan	Lord Auckland	199
19 Mar	Mary Anne	124	<b>1849</b>		
19 Jul	Rajah	179	12 Apr	Cadet	143
10 Oct	Garland Grove	179	23 Jul	Maria	165
26 Dec	Mexborough	143	2 Sep	Stately	163
<b>1842</b>			29 Sep	Australasia	197
8 Apr	Emma Eugenia	190	<b>1850</b>		
17 Aug	Hope	137	4 Apr	St Vincent	205
24 Sep	Royal Admiral	202	9 May	Earl Grey	236
15 Dec	Waverley	149	25 Jul	Baretto Junior	186
<b>1843</b>			27 Oct	Duke of Cornwall	198
20 Jan	Garland Grove	182	<b>1851</b>		
19 Jul	Margaret	152	7 May	Emma Eugenia	170
21 Sep	East London	116	29 May	Blackfriar	260
25 Dec	Woodbridge	204	10 Aug	Aurora	229
<b>1844</b>			<b>1852</b>		
2 Apr	Emma Eugenia	170	26 Jan	Anna Maria	196
2 Jul	Greenlaw	115	22 May	John William Dare	169
25 Aug	Angelina	167	8 Jul	Sir Robert Seppings	219
20 Dec	Tasmania	189	1 Sep	Martin Luther	212
<b>1845</b>			<b>1853</b>		
2 Jan	Phoebe	128	24 Feb	Midlothian	167
4 Jul	Tory	170	21 Apr	Duchess of Northumberland	216
7 Nov	Lloyds	170			
3 Dec	Tasmania	139			

APPENDIX 3

**Male and Female Convicts transported to Tasmania  
from other non-Australian Colonies**

<b><u>Date arrived</u></b>	<b><u>Ship</u></b>	<b><u>From</u></b>	<b><u>No.</u></b>
<b>1824</b>			
Jan	Asia	Cape of Good Hope	1
<b>1831</b>			
6 Aug	Nereus	Mauritius	2
1 Nov	William Glen Anderson	Cape	13
14 Dec	Research	Mauritius	1
<b>1833</b>			
27 May	Jupiter	Cape	6
<b>1836</b>			
22 Sep	Boadicea	India	7
12 Nov	Lady Nugent	Cape	1
n.d.	Francis Freeling	Mauritius	1
<b>1837</b>			
3 May	Strathisla	India	14
10 Jul	Eudora	Do.	6
n.d.	Guillardon	Do.	17
<b>1838</b>			
13 Dec	Emerald Isle	Do.	4
	Guillardon	Do.	20
<b>1839</b>			
23 Jun	Strathisla	Do.	7
20 Aug	Henry Mallarby	Mauritius	1
19 Dec	Water Witch	Do.	17
<b>1840</b>			
12 Feb	Buffalo	Canada	82
24 Aug	Caroline	Mauritius	1
9 Oct	Eudora	India	8
<b>1841</b>			
16 Apr	Abercrombie	Do.	6
23 Apr	Eleanor	Mauritius	14
19 Oct	Daphne	Do.	11
23 Nov	British Sovereign	India	7
<b>1842</b>			
Feb	Laura	Mauritius	3
22 Dec	Duchess of Kent	India	5
<b>1843</b>			
6 Jan	Agenoria	Mauritius	6
10 Apr	Hawk	Do.	7
12 Apr	Hooghly	India	7
20 Jun	Portenia	New Zealand	13

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>No.</u>
5 Jul	Sir John Byng	India	5
1 Oct	Joseph Albino	Mauritius	2
18 Dec	Victorine	Do.	6
<b>1844</b>			
Feb	Buffalo and Waterlily	Canada	1
14 Mar	Ocean Queen	Hong Kong	19
15 Apr	Tenasserim	India	17
4 Oct	Timbo	Mauritius	5
29 Dec	Tenasserim	India	21
<b>1845</b>			
17 Jan	Dawson	Mauritius	7
26 Jan	Osprey	Hong Kong	10
27 Feb	Cormja(?)	India	9
19 Apr	Victorine	New Zealand	4
12 Oct	Fly & Lady Franklin	India	8
7 Nov	Shamrock	Do.	9
10 Nov	Gilbert Henderson	Cape	26
<b>1846</b>			
6 Jan	Phantom	India	10
8 Jan	Cheerful	New Zealand	3
11 Nov	Phantom	India	7
16 Nov	Castor	New Zealand	12
22 Dec	Garland Grove	Mauritius	4
<b>1847</b>			
10 Feb	Pryde	Cape	2
4 Apr	Eudora	Aden	1
12 May	Wigrams	India	8
2 Jun	Julia	New Zealand	7
20 Nov	Timbo	Do.	3
28 Dec	Julia	Do.	1
<b>1848</b>			
1 Feb	Salween	India	29
7 Apr	Gazelle	Do.	31
23 Apr	Julia	New Zealand	6
18 May	Mt Stuart Elphinstone	Gibraltar	240
7 Jun	Hawk	India	5
14 Jul	Bangalore	Bermuda	202
5 Sep	Esperanza	New Zealand	1
20 Oct	Sisters	Do.	7
17 Nov	Grace Darling	India	8
30 Dec	Philip Laing	Do.	5
<b>1849</b>			
27 Jan	Sisters	New Zealand	5
16 Mar	Royal Saxon	India	7

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>No.</u>
n.d.	Perseverance	New Zealand	4
30 Jun	Adelaide	Do.	4
6 Aug	Fair Tasmania	New Zealand	4
21 Sep	Sisters	Do.	3
31 Oct	Esperanza	Do.	2
4 Nov	Johann Larkies	India	14
23 Nov	Perseverance	New Zealand	2
<b>1850</b>			
5 Apr	Neptune	Cape of Good Hope	282
23 Jul	Sisters	New Zealand	2
25 Jul	Perseverance	Do.	5(?)
5 Oct	Royal Saxon	India	10
8 Nov	America	New Zealand	5
<b>1851</b>			
20 Feb	Auriga	Singapore	1
25 May	Alibi	India	16
29 May	Antares	New Zealand	3
12 Aug	Royal Saxon	India	16
10 Oct	Munford	New Zealand	2
15 Dec	Isabella	Do.	1
n.d.	Rory O'More	Mauritius	5
n.d.	Templar	India	12
<b>1852</b>			
17 May	Royal Saxon	Do.	5
<b>1853</b>			
6 Mar	Anglia	Do.	20

## APPENDIX 4

### The Numbers of Convicts Transported to Tasmania

The problem of arriving at the total of men and women who came to Tasmania under sentence of transportation from 1803 to 1853 is complicated by several factors: that convicts came not only from Great Britain, on ships specially chartered for the purpose, but from all British colonies, including the Australian ones ( particularly New South Wales) in small numbers at a time; that sentence of transportation could be pronounced in the colony, on persons who had either arrived free or had become emancipated; that some men came via Norfolk Island, or had been sent there from Tasmania before returning; that systematic and contemporary posting of entries in the conduct registers (CON31) did not begin until 1827, that the numbers embarked do not correspond to the number arriving, because of death during the passage, relanding after embarkation, or escape; and that the numbering of convicts is done in different ways at different times ( see under CON31 and CON33).

In an attempt to reach a reasonable approximation, three separate calculations have been made; the third is entirely independent of the first two, which have in common only "C" and that part of "G" which is included in "F".

#### Table 1

A	Men totalled from the arrival figure for each principal ship (including <u>Buffalo</u> , 1840, <u>Mount Stuart Elphinstone</u> , May 1848, <u>Bangalore</u> , Jul 1848 and <u>Neptune</u> , 1850)	53153
B	Women totalled from the arrival figure for each principal ship	12414
C	Total to 1853, of convicts in "Miscellaneous" Registers (CON37)	2964
D	Men from NSW on "minor" ships	1666
E	Women from NSW on "minor" ships	519
F	Men from Norfolk Island, 1844-50 (from CON33)	<u>2607</u>
		<u>73323</u>

#### Table 2

G	Men totalled from their convict numbers	57909
H	Women totalled from their convict numbers	13392
C	"Miscellaneous" convicts (as above)	<u>2964</u>
		<u>74265</u>

**Table 3**

Total of individual entries in CON22/1-9 (ie all convicts embarked for Tasmania from all sources)	74377
Subtract total of convicts known not to have arrived	<u>811</u>
	<u>73566</u>

The discrepancies may be due to errors in departmental numeration, or it may be that there are deficiencies in any of the items of Table 1; it appears likely that Table 3 is the most reliable, though it is known that the second item is a minimum, and that the total includes an unknown small number of individuals who were sentenced to transportation in the colony, having either arrived free or become emancipated. In any case it is clear that previous calculations (e.g. C Bateson, The Convict Ships, Glasgow, 1959, p9; R M Hartwell, The Economic Development of Van Diemen's Land., Melbourne, 1945, p85) have been too conservative.

## APPENDIX 5

### Tables and Graph of the Number of Convicts Annually Arriving from Europe 1804 - 53, and the Convict Population, 1804 - 62

i Table of Annual Totals of Convicts Arriving in Tasmania in "Major" Ships 1804-53

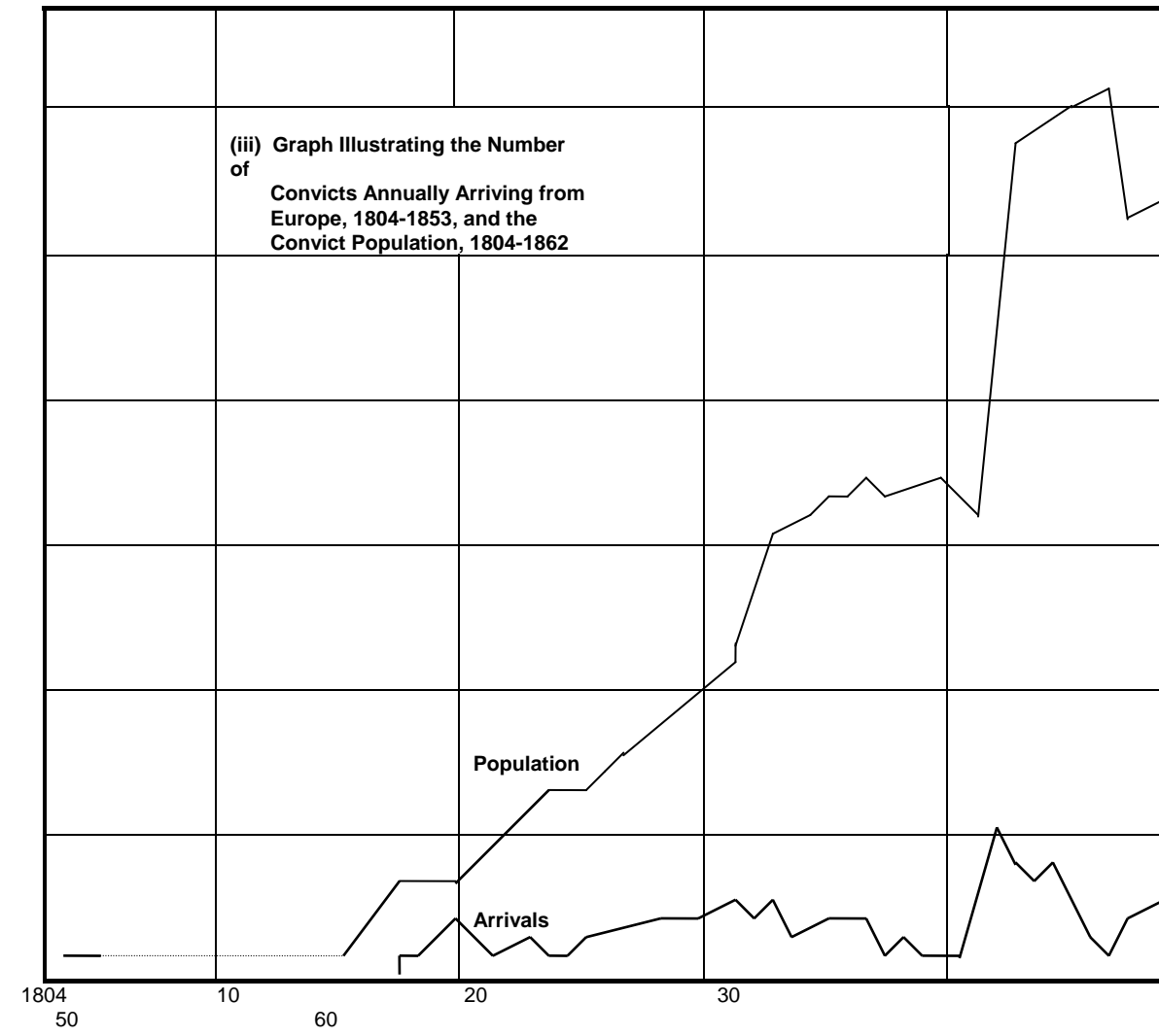
1804	294	1826	603	1836	2243	1846	1790
12	199	27	1067	37	1519	47	985
18	627	28	1179	38	2211	48	1528
19	307	29	1104	39	1427	49	1836
20	1212	30	2150	40	1349	50	2866
21	1027	31	2225	41	3462	51	2100
22	769	32	1381	42	5329	52	2550
23	1047	33	2671	43	3678	53	1455
24	721	34	1518	44	4583		
25	813	35	2198	45	3138		

ii Annual Population of Convicts on Strength, 1804 - 62

(Compiled from the Statistics of Tasmania, Historical Records of Australia, Series III and the Comptroller-General's Reports [GO 46]; but see also CSO 1/746/16110)

1804	279	1826	6762	1838	18133	1851	20069
05	309	27	7260	39	17077	52	19105
06	395	28	7449	40	17763	53	16745
16	409	29	8484	41	16391	54	11718
18	2018	30	10195	42	20332	56	5421
19	2929	31	12018	43	25499	57	3599
20	2955	32	12706	44	29211	58	2610
21	3730	33	14990	45	29949	59	1765
22	4782	34	15539	46	30279	60	1271
23	5286	35	16968	47	30476	61	1080
24	5938	36	17661	48	25459	62	1038
25	6845	37	17593	49	26469		

40



**APPENDIX 6**

**Assignment Lists not to be found in the State Archives  
on CON**

**i Mitchell Library, Sydney**

<b><u>Date arrived</u></b>	<b><u>Ship</u></b>	<b><u>ML Ms, No</u></b>
<b>1825</b> 19 Apr	Lady East	A1059 (1) pp 19,102
14 Dec	Medway	" (2) p 430
<b>1826</b> 13 Aug	Earl St Vincent	" (2) p 151
<b>1827</b> 20 Nov	Sovereign	" (2) p 139
30 Nov	Asia	" (1) p 369
7 Dec	Asia	" (3) p 25
<b>1828</b> 6 Mar	Marmion	" (4) p 121
27 Jun	Mermaid	" (3) p 257
29 Jul	William Miles	" (4) p 1
10 Aug	Bengal Merchant	" (4) p 189
25 Aug	Woodford	" (3) p 153
8 Oct	Borneo	" (3) p 271
9 Nov	Manlius	" (3) p 347
16 Dec	Roslyn Castle	" (3) p 245
<b>1829</b> 14 Jan	Harmony	" (2) p 205
28 Jul	Lady Harewood	" (4) p 285
28 Aug	York	" (5) p 347
1 Nov	Lady of the Lake	" (4) p 485
21 Nov	Thames	" (5) p 325
14 Dec	Surrey	" (5) p 257
<b>1830</b> 10 Jan	Prince Regent	" (4) p 509
18 Jan	Bussorah Merchant	" (5) p 21
24 Feb	Eliza	" (5) p 319
10 Apr	Mary	" (5) p 337
27 Jul	Sir Charles Forbes	" (6) p 1
12 Aug	Manlius	" (6) p 37
		A1061 p 475
18 Aug	David Lyon	A1059 (6) p 225
22 Sep	Mellish	" (6) p 207
18 Oct	Royal George	" (5) p 441
7 Nov	Persian	" (6) p 279
<b>1831</b> 26 Mar	Red Rover	" (6) p 239
29 May	Eliza	" (6) p 317
3 Aug	Argyle	" (6) p 337,341
19 Oct	Mary	" (6) p 391
19 Oct	Larkins	" (6) p 365
1 Nov	William Glen Anderson	" (6) p 381

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms, No</u>
<b>1831</b> 15 Nov	Strathfieldsay	A1059 (6) p 483
18 Nov	Lord Lyndoch	" (7) p 169
<b>1832</b> 14 Feb	Elizabeth	" (6) p 441
27 Mar	Gilmore	" (6) p 401
16 Jul	Katherine Stewart Forbes	" (7) p 195
18 Jul	England	" (7) p 65
10 Aug	Hydery	" (9) p 511
28 Aug	Lord William Bentinck	" (7) p 91
29 Dec	York	" (7) p 127
<b>1833</b> 10 Jan	Frances Charlotte	" (6) p 521
7 Apr	Surrey	" (7) p 139
16 May	Lotus	" (7) p 151
30 Jun	Jane	" (7) p 209
31 Jul	Enchantress	" (7) p 237
<b>1833</b> 24 Aug	Atlas	" (7) p 249
23 Oct	William Bryan	" (7) p 229
14 Nov	Isabella	" (7) p 269
1 Dec	John	" (7) p 287
<b>1834</b> 14 Jan	Southworth	F148
9 May	Moffat	A1059 (7) p 333
30 Jun	Arab	" (7) p 357
11 Aug	John Barry	" (7) p 389
4 Sep	William Metcalfe	" (7) p 319
<b>1835</b> 22 Jan	Augusta Jessie	" (7) p 303
13 Feb	Lady Kennaway	" (7) p 371
3 Mar	Waterloo	" (7) p 19
2 Aug	Mangles	" (7) p 421
28 Aug	Norfolk	" (9) p 107
7 Oct	Aurora	" (5) p 131
20 Oct	Hector	" (7) p 625
10 Dec	Layton	" (7) p 501
<b>1836</b> 13 Jan	Bardaster	" (7) p 409
21 Feb	Asia	" (8) p 165
25 Apr	Arab	" (8) p 343
24 May	Elphinstone	" (8) p 389
20 Aug	Lord Lyndoch	" (7) p 689
12 Nov	Lady Nugent	" (8) p 247
15 Nov	Henry Porcher	" (7) p 719
3 Dec	Westmoreland	" (8) p 119
22 Dec	Eden	" (7) p 675
<b>1837</b> 29 Mar	Sarah	" (7) p 705
		ML(1836-8) p 11
15 May	Frances Charlotte	A1059(8) p 641
		ML(1836-8) p 85
16 Jul	Blenheim	A1059(9) p 179
		A1063 p 213
		ML(1836-8) p 105

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms, No</u>		
<b>1837</b>	2 Oct	Elphinstone	A1059(9) p 165 ML(1836-8) p 129	
	8 Oct	Recovery	A1059(9) p 125 ML(1836-8) p 145	
	22 Oct	Platina	A1059(9) p 549 ML(1836-8) p 119	
	21 Nov	Susan	A1059(9) p 141 ML(1836-8) p 165	
	<b>1838</b>	5 Jan	Royal Sovereign	A1059(9) p 157 ML(1836-8) p 183
18 Jan		Neptune	A1059(9) p 491 ML(1836-8) p 209	
23 Jan		Atwick	A1059(9) p 391 ML(1836-8) p 195	
1 Apr		Moffatt	A1059(9) p 597 ML(1836-8) p 231	
26 Aug		Lord William Bentinck	A1059(9) p 273 ML(1836-8) p 255	
29 Aug		Nautilus	A1059(9) p 559 ML(1836-8) p 273	
28 Sep		Minerva	A1059(9) p 237 ML(1836-8) p 283	
26 Oct		Coromandel	ML(1836-8) p 303	
6 Dec		Augusta Jessie	A1059(9) p 651 ML(1836-8) p 327	
<b>1839</b>		22 Jan	Majestic	A1059(9) p 289
		24 Jan	Gilmore	A1059(9) p 295 A1068, A1065
		24 Mar	Pyramus	A1059(9) p 365
	23 Aug	Egyptian	A1059(9) p 663	
	12 Sep	Hindustan	A1059(10) p 225	
	10 Dec	Layton	A1059(9) p 375	
	<b>1840</b>	12 Jan	Canton	A1059(10) p 417
28 Mar		Runnymede	A1059(10) p 303	
24 Apr		Gilbert Henderson	A1059(10) p 235	

**Note:** These records are available in the Tasmanian State Archives on Miscellaneous Microfilm No. 33.

**ii Dixson Library, Sydney**

		<u>DL Ms No.</u>	
<b>1840</b>	27 Dec	Egyptian	Add 536/74, 537/87
<b>1841</b>	17 Mar	British Sovereign	" 537/85
	19 Mar	Mary Anne	" 537/92
	12 Sep	Waverley	" 537/99
	26 Dec	Mexborough	" 537/93

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>DL Ms, No</u>
<b>1842</b> 2 Jan	Prince Regent	Add 537/97
4 Mar	Richard Webb	" 537/98
3 Aug	Isabella Watson	" 537/90
17 Aug	Hope	" 537/89
23 Oct	Kinnear	" 537/91
15 Dec	Waverley	" 537/100
<b>1843</b> 10 Jan	Navarino	" 537/94
4 Apr	North Briton	" 537/95
26 Aug	Constant	" 537/86
21 Sep	East London	" 537/88
12 Oct	Forfarshire	A1066
21 Nov	Orator	Add 537/96
<b>1844</b> 12 Mar	Duke of Richmond	" 538/105
2 Jul	Greenlaw	" 538/103
24 Aug	Cadet	" 538/101
30 Oct	Emily	" 538/102
<b>1845</b> 2 Jan	Phoebe	" 538/104
7 Nov	Lloyds	" 538/119
<b>1846</b> 20 May	Joseph Somes	A1082
<b>1847</b> 25 Feb	Arabian	Add 536/70
18 Mar	Tory	" 536/83
25 Oct	Waverley	" 536/84
<b>1848</b> 2 Jan	Cadet	" 539/113
18 May	John Calvin	" 536/74
18 May	Mt Stuart Elphinstone	" 539/120
27 Jun	Anna Maria	" 539/108
30 Jun	Elizabeth & Henry	" 539/115
14 Jul	Bangalore	" 539/111
6 Aug	Tory	" 539/130
7 Oct	Kinnear	" 536/80
12 Nov	Ratcliffe	" 539/126
<b>1849</b> 2 Jan	Pestonjee Bomanjee	" 536/72
20 Jan	Lord Auckland	" 539/68
21 Jan	Eden	" 539/131
2 Feb	Blenheim	" 536/71, 539/109
12 Apr	Cadet	" 539/114
23 Jul	Maria	" 536/82
26 Aug	Hyderabad	" 536/78
2 Sep	Stately	" 539/129
29 Sep	Australasia	" 536/69
29 Nov	Adelaide	" 539/107
<b>1850</b> 3 Apr	Eliza	" 539/116
4 Apr	St Vincent	" 539/127
5 Apr	Neptune	" 539/122
9 May	Earl Grey	" 536/77
25 Jul	Baretto Junior	" 539/110

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>DL Ms, No</u>
<b>1850</b> 9 Aug	Maria Somes	Add 539/121
3 Oct	Nile	" 539/123
27 Oct	Duke of Cornwall	" 536/73
14 Nov	William Jardine	" 539/132
28 Nov	Rodney	" 539/124
13 Dec	Hyderabad	" 536/79
<b>1851</b> 7 Mar	Emma Eugenia	" 539/117
19 Mar	London	" 536/81
28 May	Lady Kennaway	" 539/118
29 May	Blackfriar	" 536/76
11 Jun	Cornwall	" 539/112
10 Aug	Aurora	" 539/106
20 Dec	Rodney	" 539/125

**Note:** These records are available in the Tasmanian State Archives on Miscellaneous Microfilm No. 71.

### iii Colonial Secretary's Office Record Group

### Classification No

<b>1819</b> 10 May	Hibernia	CSO 1/403/9107
<b>1820</b> 1 Dec	Maria	" 97/2284
29 Dec	Juliana	" 403/9102
<b>1821</b> 13 Mar	Medway	" 169/4039
<b>1822</b> 20 May	Phoenix	" 97/2283
<b>1824</b> 19 Jan	Asia	" 217/5237
<b>1839</b> 23 Jul	Marquis of Hastings	CSO 5/210/4989

### iv Governor's Office Record Group

<b>1835</b> 13 Feb	Lady Kennaway	GO 2/10
<b>1844</b> 2 May	Equestrian	" 1/53
15 Nov	Lord Auckland	" 1/55
<b>1846</b> 5 Jun	Emma Eugenia	" 1/60
23 Aug	Lady Palmyra	" 1/61
29 Aug	Sea Queen	" 1/62
<b>1847</b> 21 Jul	Asia	" 1/64
10 Sep	Joseph Somes	" 1/65
<b>1848</b> 12 Nov	Ratcliffe	" 1/70
<b>1849</b> 12 Apr	Cadet	" 1/71
2 Sep	Stately	" 1/73
29 Nov	Adelaide	" 1/74
<b>1850</b> 24 Jul	Blenheim	" 1/77
25 Jul	Baretto Junior	" 1/77
9 Aug	Maria Somes	" 1/77
3 Oct	Nile	" 1/77
14 Nov	William Jardine	" 1/79
<b>1851</b> 28 May	Lady Kennaway	" 1/80

<u>Date arrived</u>		<u>Ship</u>	<u>Classification No</u>	
<b>1851</b>	11 Jun	Cornwall	GO	1/80
	10 Aug	Aurora	"	1/81
	31 Oct	Blenheim	"	1/84
	20 Dec	Rodney	"	1/84
<b>1852</b>	26 Jan	Anna Maria	"	1/82
	20 Mar	Aboukir	"	1/82
	3 Jul	Fairlie	"	1/83
	8 Jul	Sir Robert Seppings	"	1/83
	31 Jul	Pestonjee Bomanjee	"	1/84
	9 Sep	Lady Montague	"	1/85
	16 Dec	Equestrian	"	1/85
	<b>1853</b>	19 Feb	Oriental Queen	"
21 Apr		Duchess of Northumberland	"	1/86
26 May		St Vincent	"	1/86

## APPENDIX 7

### Indents not to be found in the State Archives in CON

#### i Mitchell Library, Sydney

##### (a) Male Convicts

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms No.</u>
<b>1822</b> 3 Apr	Richmond	F141
<b>1825</b> 9 Apr	Lady East	A1059(1) p 152
18 Apr	Sir Charles Forbes	" p 73
		A1061 p 291
	Medina	A1059(2) p 347
<b>1826</b> 14 Sep	Woodman	" (2) p 188
29 Apr	Earl St Vincent	" (2) p 36
13 Aug	Chapman	" (2) p 98
7 Oct	Woodford	" (2) p 268
<b>1827</b> 22 Nov	Andromeda	" (3) p 96
23 Feb	Layton	" (1) p 474
9 Oct	Asia	" (1) p 336
30 Nov	Asia	" (3) p 55
<b>1828</b> 7 Dec	Marmion	" (4) p 128
6 Mar	William Miles	" (4) p 52
29 Jul	Bengal Merchant	" (4) p 226
10 Aug	Woodford	" (3) p 438
25 Aug	Manlius	" (3) p 310
9 Nov	Roslyn Castle	" (3) p 208
<b>1829</b> 16 Dec	Lady Harewood	" (4) p 356
28 Jul		A1061 p 351
	York	A1059(5) p 36
28 Aug	Thames	" (5) p 286
21 Nov	Surrey	" (5) p 196
<b>1830</b> 14 Dec	Prince Regent	" (5) p 486
10 Jan	Bussorah Merchant	" (5) p 400
18 Jan	Mary	" (6) p 114
10 Apr	Sir Charles Forbes	" (6) p 174
27 Jul	Manlius	" (6) p 50
12 Aug	Southworth	F142
19 Oct	Clyde	F138
<b>1831</b> 18 Dec	Red Rover	F146
26 Mar	William Glen Anderson	F139
1 Nov	Lotus	F147
<b>1833</b> 16 May	Jupiter	F147
28 May	Isabella	F143
14 Nov	John	F148
1 Dec	Southworth	F148
<b>1834</b> 14 Jan		

**(b) Female Convicts**

<b>1826</b>	16 May	Providence	A1059(2) p 124
<b>1827</b>	3 Jan	Sir Charles Forbes	" (1) p 376
	5 Aug	Persian	" (1) p 411
	20 Nov	Sovereign	" (1) p 282(2)p.147
<b>1828</b>	27 Jun	Mermaid	" (3) p 288
	8 Oct	Borneo	" (3) p 489
<b>1829</b>	14 Jan	Harmony	" (4) p 464
	1 Nov	Lady of the Lake	" (4) p 492
<b>1830</b>	24 Feb	Eliza	" (5) p 361
			A1061 p 489
	22 Sep	Mellish	F145
<b>1831</b>	9 May	America	F144
<b>1833</b>	10 Jan	Frances Charlotte	F137
	30 Jun	Jane	F137
<b>1841</b>	19 Jul	Rajah	A1059 (2)p 290
			" (10) p 254

**Note:** These records are available at the Tasmanian State Archives on Miscellaneous Microfilm No. 33.

**ii Colonial Secretary's Office Record Group**

**Classification No.**

<b>1835</b>	12 Apr	George III	CSO	1/796/17014
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**iii Governor's Office Record Group**

<b>1835</b>	13 Feb	Lady Kennaway	GO2/10
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## APPENDIX 8

### Appropriation Lists not to be found in the State Archives in CON

#### i Mitchell Library, Sydney

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms No.</u>
<b>1824</b> 9 Apr	Lady East	A1059(1) p 51
18 Apr	Sir Charles Forbes	" (1) p 27
<b>1825</b> 14 Sep	Medina	" (2) p 325
9 Dec	Medway	A1061 p 305
		A1059(2) p 157
<b>1826</b> 16 May	Providence	" (1) p 205
29 Apr	Woodman	" (2) p 169
		" (1) p 195
13 Aug	Earl St Vincent	" (2) p 18
7 Oct	Chapman	" (2) p 65
22 Nov	Woodford	" (2) p 249
<b>1827</b> 3 Jan	Sir Charles Forbes	" (1) p 233
5 Aug	Persian	" (1) p 525
9 Oct	Layton	" (1) p 391
20 Nov	Sovereign	" (1) pp 265,275
30 Nov	Asia	" (1) p 299
7 Dec	Asia	A1061 p 65
<b>1828</b> 6 Mar	Marmion	" p 367
27 Jun	Mermaid	A1059(3) p 263
10 Aug	Bengal Merchant	" (4) p 158
25 Aug	Woodford	" (3) p 396
8 Oct	Borneo	" (3) p 483
9 Nov	Manlius	" (3) p 367
16 Dec	Roslyn Castle	" (3) p 166
<b>1829</b> 14 Jan	Harmony	" (5) p 107
20 Apr	Georgiana	" (4) p 410
28 Jul	Lady Harewood	" (4) p 309
28 Aug	York	" (5) p 85
1 Nov	Lady of the Lake	" (8) p 197
21 Nov	Thames	" (5) p 2
14 Dec	Surrey	" (5) p 174
<b>1830</b> 10 Jan	Prince Regent	" (5) p 463
10 Apr	Mary	A1061 p 389
22 Sep	Mellish	A1059(6) p 26
19 Oct	Southworth	A1061 p 515
7 Nov	Persian	A1059(6) p 291
18 Dec	Clyde	" (6) p 250
<b>1831</b> 3 Aug	Argyle	" (6) p 350

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms No.</u>
<b>1831</b> 19 Oct	Mary	A1059(5) p 189
15 Nov	Strathfieldsay	" (6) p 493
<b>1832</b> 14 Feb	Elizabeth	" (6) p 456
18 Jul	England	" (7) p 78
<b>1833</b> 10 Jan	Frances Charlotte	" (6) p 529
16 May	Lotus	A1064
23 Oct	William Bryan	A1059(7) p 219
1 Dec	John	F148
<b>1834</b> 14 Jan	Southworth	A1064
11 Aug	John Barry	A1059(7) p 36
4 Sep	William Metcalfe	" (7) p 102
<b>1835</b> 22 Jan	Augusta Jessie	" (7) p 315
3 Mar	Waterloo	" (7) p 1
25 Aug	Norfolk	" (7) p 583
7 Oct	Aurora	" (7) p 454
20 Oct	Hector	A1063 p 6
10 Dec	Layton	A1059(7) p 522
<b>1836</b> 13 Jan	Bardaster	" (8) p 504
21 Feb	Asia	" (8) p 204
25 Apr	Arab	" (8) p 354
24 May	Elphinstone	" (8) p 404
20 Aug	Lord Lyndoch	" (8) p 52
12 Nov	Lady Nugent	" (8) p 444
15 Nov	Henry Porcher	" (8) p 296
3 Dec	Westmoreland	" (8) p 136
22 Dec	Eden	" (8) p 2
<b>1837</b> 29 Mar	Sarah	" (9) p 70
15 May	Frances Charlotte	" (8) p 650
16 Jul	Blenheim	" (9) p 204
2 Oct	Elphinstone	" (8) p 596
8 Oct	Recovery	" (9) p 16
22 Oct	Platina	" (8) p 556
21 Nov	Susan	" (8) p 686
<b>1838</b> 8 Jan	Royal Sovereign	" (9) p 678
18 Jan	Neptune	" (9) p 508
23 Jan	Atwick	" (9) p 400
1 Apr	Moffatt	" (9) p 434
26 Aug	Lord William Bentinck	" (9) p 317
29 Aug	Nautilus	" (9) p 574
28 Sep	Minerva	" (9) p 248
6 Dec	Augusta Jessie	" (9) p 618
<b>1839</b> 2 Jan	Majestic	" (10) p 139
24 Jan	Gilmore	" (10) p 2
24 Mar	Pyramus	" (10) p 198
23 Aug	Egyptian	" (10) p 166
12 Sep	Hindustan	" (10) p 106

<u>Date arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>ML Ms No.</u>
1839 10 Dec	Layton	A1059(10) p 44
1840 28 Mar	Runnymede	" (10) p 314
24 Apr	Gilbert Henderson	" (10) p 282
1841 17 Jan	Navarino	" (10) p 434
19 Mar	Mary Anne	" (10) p 388

**Note:** These records are available at the State Archives on Miscellaneous Microfilm No.33.

<u>ii Colonial Secretary's Office Record Group</u>	<u>Classification No.</u>
1823 11 Jan	Morley CSO 1/295/7161
1824 14 Sep	Medina " 1/137/3348
1827 23 Feb	Andromeda " 1/662/14776
1831 28 Jan	John " 1/499/10943
26 Mar	Red Rover " 1/512/11203
19 Oct	Larkins " 1/662/14776
18 Nov	Lord Lyndoch " 1/662/14776
1832 16 Jul	Katherine Stuart Forbes " 1/662/14776
1833 16 Feb	Circassian " 1/642/14425
7 Apr	Surrey " 1/649/14579
24 Aug	Atlas " 1/662/14776
1834 11 Aug	John Barry " 1/740/16012
4 Sep	William Metcalfe " 1/740/16103
1835 22 Jan	Augusta Jessie " 1/781/16664
13 Feb	Lady Kennaway " 1/785/16764
3 Mar	Waterloo " 1/788/16831
27 Mar	New Grove " 1/788/16926
12 Apr	George III " 1/796/17014
2 Aug	Mangles " 1/814/17401
28 Aug	Norfolk " 1/820/17486
7 Oct	Aurora " 1/830/17603
10 Dec	Layton " 1/839/17773
1836 13 Jan	Bardaster " 1/844/17861
21 Feb	Asia " 1/860/18185
24 May	Elphinstone " 1/863/18240
20 Aug	Lord Lyndoch " 1/875/18510
12 Nov	Lady Nugent " 1/889/18873
15 Nov	Henry Porcher " 1/889/18883
22 Dec	Eden " 1/895/19007
1837 29 Mar	Sarah CSO 5/19/398
2 Oct	Elphinstone " 5/73/1603
8 Oct	Recovery " 5/73/1622
21 Nov	Susan " 5/87/1899
1838 1 Apr	Moffatt " 5/113/2615
26 Aug	Lord William Bentinck " 5/140/13370

<b>1838</b>	29 Aug	Nautilus	CSO 5/140/3376
	28 Oct	Coromandel	" 5/148/3653
	6 Dec	Augusta Jessie	" 5/162/3834
<b>1839</b>	24 Jan	Gilmore	" 5/173/4085

## APPENDIX 9

### Guides to the Volumes in CON22, 31 and 40

#### i CON22

	<u>Vol.1</u>	<u>Vol.2</u>	<u>Vol.3</u>	<u>Vol.4</u>	<u>Vol.5</u>	<u>Vol.6</u>	<u>Vol.7</u>	<u>Vol.8</u>	<u>Vol.9</u>
A	1804-41		1841-5			1846-50		1850-3	
B	1804-33		1833-42	1842-3	1843-4	1844-50		1850-3	
C	1804-32		1832-41		1841-3	1844-50		1850-3	
D	1804-34		1834-41		1841-4	1844-50		1850-3	
E	1804-41		1841-7			1846-50		1850-3	
F	1804-38		1838-44			1844-50		1850-3	
G	1804-37		1837-47			1846-50		1850-3	
H	1804-34		1834-42		1840-4	1844-50		1850-3	
I	1804-39		1841-4			1844-50		1850-3	
J	1804-36		1837-43			1844-50		1850-3	
K	1804-37		1841-7			1846-50		1850-3	
L	1804-35		1835-42		1842-5 <sup>a</sup>	1844-50		1850-3	
M		1804-35		1835-42	1842-4		1844-50		1850-3
N		1804-43		1843	1843-5		1844-50		1850-3
O		1804-44					1844-50		1850-3
P		1804-38		1838-47			1846-50		1850-3
Q		1804-47					1847-50		1850-3
R		1804-39		1841-7			1846-50		1850-3
S		1804-34		1833-43	1843-5		1844-50 <sup>b</sup>		1850-3
T		1804-34		1835-42	1842-5		1844-50 <sup>c</sup>		1850-3
U		1812-47					1846-50		1851-2
V		1804-47					1847-50		1850-3
W		1804-35		1835-42	1842-5		1844-50 <sup>d</sup>		1850-3
Y		1816-47					1847-50		1850-3
Z		1831-45							1850

a Includes several entries back to 1824

b Includes several entries back to 1823

c Includes several entries back to 1824

d Includes several entries back to 1819

**ii CON 31**

		<b>Vol.</b>	<b>Vol.</b>	<b>Vol.</b>	<b>Vol.</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
A	03-1/1830	1 1/30-37	2 38-41	3 41-43	8	
B	03-1/30	1 1/30-7/32	4 7/32-10/35	5 10/35-41	3 41-43	8
C	03-1/30	6 4/30-4/38	7 8/38-43	8		
D	04-1/30	9 4/30-12/35	10 12/35-4/38	11 8/38-9/43	12	
E	c.08-1/30	9 4/30-4/38	11 8/38-10/42	12		
F	07-1/30	13 4/30-1/38	14 4/38-9/43	12		
G	07-2/19	13 12-1/30	15 4/30-1/38	16 1/38-7/43	17	
H	c.08-7/22	18 7/22-1/30	19 4/30-8/33	20 8/33-10/37	21 10/37-43	22
I	c.11-12/29	23 7/30-1/38	24 4/38-6/43	25		
J	c.09-1/30	23 4/30-5/34	24 5/34-10/35	26 12/35-9/43	25	
K	c.10-7/20	23 8/20-1/30	27 4/30-12/36	26 3/37-9/43	25	
L	c.08-1/30	27 4/30-12/36	28 3/37-2/43	25		
M	03-1/30	29 4/30-12/33	30 12/33-10/37	31 10/37-9/43	32	
N	c.09-1/30	29 4/30-10/37	33 10/37-2/43	32		
O	c.04-1/30	29 1/30-10/37	33 10/37-7/43	32		
P	c.04-1/30	34 4/30-3/37	35 5/37-5/43	36		
Q	c.10-1/30	34 4/30-1/38	37 10/37-4/43	36		
R	04-1/30	34 4/30-7/37	37 10/37-9/43	36		
S	c.04-1/30	38 1/30-5/33	39 5/33-10/37	40 11/37-9/43	41	
T	c.10-1/30	42 4/30-2/36	43 2/36-9/43	44		
U	18-1/30	42 4/30-2/41	44			
V	10-1/30	42 7/30-9/43	44			
W	03-1/30	45 4/30-9/33	46 9/33-5/37	47 5/37-9/43	48	
Y	c.14-1/30	45 4/30-7/37	47 10/37-2/43	48		
Z	11/31	47				

**iii CON 40**

		<b>Vol.</b>		<b>Vol.</b>
A	1803-35	1	1836-43	2
B	1803-35	1	1836-43	2
C	1803-35	1	1836-43	2
D	1803-35	3	1836-43	4
E	1816-36	3	1836-43	4
F	1815-35	3	1836-43	4
G	1803-35	3	1836-43	4
H	1803-35	5	1836-43	6
I	1818-35	5	1836-43	6
J	1816-35	5	1836-43	6
K	1816-36	5	1836-43	6
L	1814-35	5	1836-43	6
M	1803-35	7	1836-43	8
N	1803-35	7	1836-43	8
O	1816-35	7	1836-43	8

P	1803-35	<b>Vol.</b> 7	1836-43	<b>Vol.</b> 8
Q	1803-33	7	1841-43	8
R	1803-35	7	1836-43	8
S	1803-35	9	1836-43	10
T	1803-35	9	1836-43	10
U	1825-6	9	1836-42	10
V	1818-35	9	1838-42	10
W	1803-35	9	1836-43	10
Y	1803-32	9	1836-43	10

## APPENDIX 10

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- 3 Ditto, 30 Nov 1806 Loc. cit., p 550-1
- 4 Ditto, 23 Nov 1806 Loc. cit., p 550
- 5 Ditto, 16 Sep 1806 Loc. cit., p 547
- 6 Ditto, 16 Mar 1805 Loc. cit., p 531
- 7 Macquarie-Murray, 16 June 1810; Macquarie-Ritchie, 22 June 1812. Loc. cit., pp 446, 727.
- 8 Davey-Bathurst, 30 Sep 1815. H.R.A. III, ii, p 578.
- 9 Humphrey/Bigge, 11 Mar 1820. H.R.A. III, iii, pp 271 ff.
- 10 Id., 13 Mar 1820. Loc. cit., pp 277 ff.
- 11 Id., 11 and 13 Mar 1820. Loc. cit.
- 12 Bell/Bigge, 26 Feb 1820. Loc. cit., pp 231 ff.
- 13 Robinson/Bigge, 4 May 1820. Loc. cit., pp 469 ff.
- 14 Sorell-Cimitiere, 7 Aug 1819, 22 Jan 1820. H.R.A. III, ii, p 522; III, iii, pp 81-2.
- 15 Id., 22 Apr 1820. H.R.A. III, iii, p.92.
- 16 Massey/Bigge, 29 Apr 1820. Loc. cit., p 449.
- 17 Lenehan/Bigge, 21 Apr 1820. Loc. cit., p 409.
- 18 Sorell-Arthur, 22 May 1824. H.R.A. III, iv, p 141
- 19 Arthur's memo, 24 Feb 1828. CSO1/252/6040.
- 20 Arthur-Huskisson, 21 Apr 1828, no.29. GO 33/3.
- 21 Arthur-Bathurst, 3 Jul 1825, no.10. GO 33/1.
- 22 CSO 1/431/9687.
- 23 Memo by Sec. of State on Arthur-Bathurst, 29 Mar 1827. CO 280/11. Bathurst-Arthur, 26 Apr 1828, GO 1/7.
- 24 Arthur-Huskisson, 30 Aug 1828, no.63. GO 33/4.
- 25 CSO 4/2.
- 26 Murray-Arthur, 22 Aug 1829, no.69. GO 1/9.
- 27 GSO 1/252/6040.
- 28 Col.Sec. - Chief Police Magistrate and Immigration Agent, Jul-Aug 1841. CSO 8/23/205.
- 29 CSO 1/386/8728.
- 30 Bell/Bigge, 26 Feb 1820; Sorell-Cimitiere, 11 Mar 1820. H.R.A. III, iii, pp 231 ff, 92.
- 31 Bell/Bigge, 26 Feb 1820. Loc. cit.
- 32 Phillip-Nepean, 15 Apr 1790. H.R.A. I, i, p 171.
- 33 Arthur-Horton, 10 Feb 1825. H.R.A. III, iv, p 236.
- 34 5 Geo. IV, cap. 84.
- 35 Arthur-Hay, 30 Oct 1827. GO 2/3.
- 36 Murray-Arthur, 24 June 1828, no.7. GO 1/7.
- 37 Arthur-Goderich, 10 June 1831, no.33. GO 33/8.

- 38 Chief Police Magistrate - Col. Sec., 9 Aug 1838. CSO 5/134/3227.
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- 40 Govt and Gen. Orders, 1815 and 18 Oct 1818. CSO 1/27/480.
- 41 Ditto, 14 Jul 1821. Loc. cit.
- 42 Based on summary of regulations in CSO 1/27/480.
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- 45 Boothman/Bigge, 15 Apr 1820. Loc. cit., pp 399 ff.
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- 47 Govt and Gen. Order, 1 Jul 1824. Ibid.
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- 50 Ibid., 27 Jul 1832, p 4, col. 8.
- 51 CSO 16/1/8.
- 52 Arthur/Select Committee, 27 June 1837, Report ... pp 282-3.
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Forbes-Darling, 3 Oct 1827, encl. in Darling-Goderich, 8 Nov 1827.  
Loc. cit., encl. in Darling-Goderich, 8 Nov 1827. Loc. cit., pp 608 ff.
- 54 9 Geo.IV, cap. 83.
- 55 64 Questions and Forster's memo., May 1837. CSO 16/1/8.
- 56 6 Will. IV, no.2, 4 Aug 1835.
- 57 Forster's memo., May 1837. CSO 16/1/8.
- 58 Appendix to report for Indian Govt. Loc. cit.
- 59 Arthur/Select Committee, 27 June 1837. Report.... p 279.
- 60 Forster's memo., May 1837. CSO 16/1/8.
- 61 Col. Sec. - Lt Gov., 16 Aug 1841. CSO 16/2/55.
- 62 64 Questions. CSO 16/1/8; Arthur/Select Committee, 30 June 1837.  
Report...., p 311.
- 63 Stanley-Arthur, 26 Aug 1833, no.10. GO 1/15.
- 64 CSO 16/1/8.
- 65 Franklin-Glenelg, 7 Oct 1837. GO 1/27.
- 66 Glenelg-Franklin, 6 Jul 1838, no.318. GO 33/29.
- 67 Chief Police Magistrate & P.S.C. - Col. Sec., 14 Jan 1839. 22/60/290.
- 68 Franklin-Glenelg, 15 Feb 1839, no. 31. GO 33/31.
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280/132.
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- 76 Forster-Col. Sec., 21 June 1841. CSO 22/59/890.
- 77 Franklin-Stanley, 17 Nov 1842, no.123. GO 33/43.

- 78 Stanley-Franklin, 25 Nov 1842, nos.175-6. GO 1/48
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- 82 Id., 5 Feb 1847, no 54. GO 1/64
- 83 Id., 27 Apr1848, no.66. GO 1/69.
- 84 Denison-Gey, 28 Sep 1848, no 195. GO 33/45.
- 85 Grey-Denison, 11 Apr 1851. GO 1/81.
- 86 Denison-Grey, 27 Jul 1850, no 171. GO25/17 & GO 33/71.  
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- 94 Du Cane-Granville, 2 Nov 1869, no.86. GO 25/22.
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- 103 CSO 1/649/14572.
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