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Female Convicts at Bathurst, 1820-1840: A Preliminary Study of Demography, Management and Marriage in colonial New South Wales

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The Bathurst district provides an illuminating case study of early pastoral settlement in colonial NSW. Settlement west of the 'Blue Mountains' from 1815 created a 'restless frontier', a 'largely unchecked and uncontrollable annexation of territory' by largescale pastoralists who amassed prodigious convict workforces. While significant attention has been paid to the early history of Bathurst, little has been said about the female convicts sent across the mountains in the early colonial period,² although there is an emerging interest in those women, notably by the Family History Group of Bathurst.³ Addressing this interest, my research has identified and named 558 convict women who served some part of their sentence in the Bathurst district between 1820 and 1840, a cohort that comprises roughly five percent of the total number of women transported to NSW in the lateeighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. A variety of convict musters between 1822 and 1837 and a population census of 1828 provided a starting point for identifying them, but the names of many more convict women were extracted from the bundles of official documents relating to the administration of the Bathurst district.

D. A. Roberts, 'Beyond "the Crossing": The Restless Frontier at Bathurst in the 1820s', *Journal of Australian Colonial History*, Vol. 16, 2014, pp. 244-59. See also D. A. Roberts, 'A "change of place": illegal movement on the Bathurst frontier, 1822-1825', *Journal of Australian Colonial History*, Vol. 7, 2005, pp. 97-122; D. A. Roberts, 'The Bells Falls Massacre and Oral Tradition', in B. Attwood and S. Foster (eds), *Frontier Conflict: The Australian Experience*, Canberra, 2003, pp.150-158.

For example, B. Greaves, *The Story of Bathurst*, 3rd ed., Sydney, 1976; T. Barker, *A History of Bathurst: Volume 1 The Early Settlement to 1862*, Bathurst, 1992; K. Fry, *Beyond the Barrier, Class Formation in a Pastoral Society, Bathurst 1818-1848*, Bathurst, 1993

³ For example, Western Advocate, 22 February 2016.

To provide some context to the list of names presented in the Appendix below, this article offers a preliminary account of some components of the convict 'system' as it operated on one of the frontiers of the colony during the height of the transportation era, with particular emphasis on the manner in which it was experienced by convict women. Who were these women and why were they sent to the remote pastoral frontier? How were they employed, and how were they managed? How did they cope with assignment and marriage on the fringe of the colony? First, I offer a broad, demographic overview of the Bathurst female convict population, employing a methodology similar to Deborah Oxley's in order to set the Bathurst cohort in the context of the broader body of women sent to NSW.4 That is followed by a brief examination of the Bathurst Female Factory, established in part as a place of punishment for convict women but primarily required to accommodate the increasing number of females sent for distribution to private masters. While the larger factories at Parramatta and at the Cascades in Tasmania have received considerable historical attention, very little has been written about the smaller regional factories such as the one at Bathurst.⁵ The nature of the local assignment system is also considered, with attention given to some of the problems associated with the employment of convict women in this remote community. I also discuss marriage and the opportunities available for women to escape convictism and successfully engage in family life.

* * *

Various snapshots of the female convict population at Bathurst over the 1820s and 1830s are provided by three convict musters (taken in 1822, 1825 and 1837) and also by a general census taken in 1828.6 These

D. Oxley, Convict Maids: The Forced Migration of Women to Australia, Melbourne, 1996, p. 8.

L. Heath, 'A Safe and Salutary Discipline: The Dark Cells at the Parramatta Female Factory', *Push from the Bush*, No. 9, 1981, pp. 20-21; G. Hendriksen, C. Liston and T. Cowley, *Women Transported: Life in Australia's Convict Female Factories*, Parramatta, 2008; G. Hendriksen, *Conviction: The 1827 Fight for Rights at Parramatta Female Factory*, Blaxland (NSW), 2015; L. Frost, *Footsteps and Voices*, Hobart, 2004; K. Daniels, *Convict Women*, Sydney, 1998.

⁶ C. Baxter, (ed.), General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales, 1822, Sydney, 1988 (1822 Muster); C. Baxter, (ed.), General Muster List of New South Wales, 1823, 1824, 1825, Sydney, 1999 (1825 Muster); K. Johnson and M. Sainty (eds), Census of New South Wales 1828, Sydney, 1985 (1828 Census); General muster of male and

are crucial but problematic sources, yet they give some insight into the spatial distribution of convicts at given moments, as well as (in some cases) the movement and changing status of individuals over time. With respect to Bathurst, these sources list only a very small number of the convict women who are known to have served there in the years under study, but they do indicate the extent to which those women formed an extreme minority of the regional population. They also indicate that Bathurst's female convict population was a highly fluid one, and that most women resided there for only a short time before moving to resume their lives elsewhere.

The 1822 Muster shows that only a very small handful of Bathurst's first white residents were convict women. Indeed, it lists only two female convicts under sentence at Bathurst. Mary Morris, who arrived on the Providence that year, was possibly the first convict woman at Bathurst, being in the service of the newly appointed Commissariat Storekeeper, Thomas Fitzherbert Hawkins.⁷ Another, Rachel Herbert or Smith, also per the Providence, who was assigned from the Parramatta Female Factory to Lt Percy Simpson, the founding commandant of the remote Wellington Valley agricultural station on the Macquarie River northwest of Bathurst, although weeks after arriving there she absconded with the settlement's carpenter.8 Small numbers of convict women began to appear at Bathurst between 1822-1825, after Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane began loosening the restrictions on western settlement, leading to a threefold increase in the local population between 1822 and 1825. By 1825, there were 24 convict women at Bathurst, in a population of about 1,000. Ten were married, mostly to convict men, including two married women employed by the government, and Mary Ann Croft who was married to John Day, one of the few emancipists granted land at Bathurst during this period. Of the single women, two were employed by the government, six were in private service and six were with Thomas Hawkins who resigned as

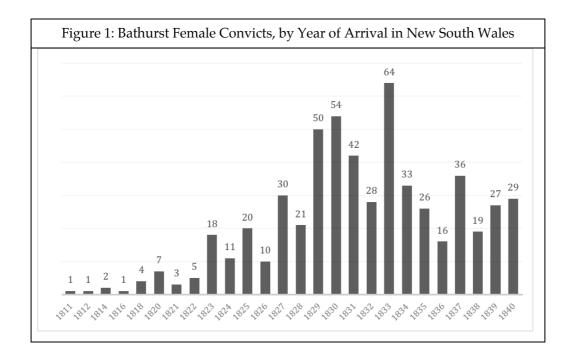
female convicts, NSW and Norfolk Island on 31 December 1837, HO 10/32-35, The National Archives, London (1837 Muster).

⁷ 1822 Muster, *op. cit.*, p. 345, She is listed here as being a 'servant' at Bathurst. In the 1825 Muster, *op. cit.*, p. 407, she is listed as Government Servant to Hawkins & in the 1828 Census *op. cit.*, p. 27, she is listed as Hawkins' housekeeper.

Simpson to Ovens, 10 October 1823, State Archives and Records New South Wales (SANSW) 4/1818, p. 197. She was later assigned to Darcy Howard at Bathurst. She received a ticket-of-leave in 1829 and a Certificate of Freedom in 1834, after which she disappears from the records.

⁹ 1825 Muster, op. cit., p. 147.

storekeeper in 1823 to focus on building his 'Blackdown' estate on the Macquarie River and was the largest local employer of female convicts at this early stage. A small number of women were allowed to reside at Wellington Valley with their convict husbands.¹⁰



By 1828 Bathurst's population had doubled again to reach roughly 2,000, of whom 45 were female convicts, only one holding a tickets-of-leave. 23 were single women in private assignment except for Penelope Burke, who was in Bathurst gaol at the time of the census, though her offence is unknown.¹¹ The other 21 women were married, 12 having come to Bathurst with their husbands, the other 8 were married in Bathurst. Some were married to men with smallholdings. For example,

Women at Wellington Valley included Ellen Hinhaugh per *Lord Sidmouth* wife of James Hinhaugh; Mary Sherrit per *Mariner*, wife of James Sheritt and Jane Milne or Mullen per *Midas*, wife of George Milne, Maxwell to Macleay, 1 July 1829, SANSW 29/5501, 4/2038. On the character of the Wellington Valley settlement see D. A. Roberts, "A sort of inland Norfolk Island"? Isolation, coercion and resistance on the Wellington Valley convict station, 1823-26', *Journal of Australian Colonial History*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2000, pp. 50-72.

¹¹ 1828 Census, op. cit., p. 71.

Sarah Bailey married a ticket-of-leave man, John Pollett, who in 1821 had been allowed to 'reside at Bathurst for the convenience of settlers and others as a carpenter' and was subsequently permitted to 'occupy a small portion of ground'. By 1828, with Sarah still in servitude, they had a small farm of 24 acres, with 111 cattle, 308 sheep and 5 convict servants. There were other women who were emancipated while at Bathurst, such as Elizabeth Simpson, who in 1826 married a brickmaker, Samuel Fowler, and became free in 1828. 13

The majority of Bathurst's female convicts arrived in NSW between 1829 and 1837, during the peak years of convict transportation (Figure 1). Their increasing numbers in the district from the mid-to-late 1830s reflected the heightened local demand for female servants, as the regional economy developed and expanded rapidly. By the time of the 1837 Muster, taken on the eve of the abolition of convict transportation to NSW, Bathurst's female convict population was at its peak.¹⁴ The regional population had now reached just beyond 4,000, and convicts continued to comprise the bulk of it. Convict women were still an extreme minority, a mere 131 individuals accounting for about three percent of the population. Only 5 of these held tickets-of-leave (3 of them married and residing with husbands). The majority of convict women, 68, were assigned to private service, 27 were in the factory (opened four years earlier, as discussed below), mostly single women. Another 21 were resident with their husbands, but only 6 were in government service.

These women formed a small fraction of a major influx of new arrivals in the 1830s. Only two of the 131 women at Bathurst in 1837 had been there in the late 1820s. Maria Blake, for example, shortly after arriving from Ireland on a life sentence in 1826, was assigned as a servant to John Street at Bathurst and was still there in 1837 as a servant to George Innes. Most of the 1825 and 1828 women, however, had left Bathurst by 1837, after becoming free and/or married. Ann Gates, for example, sentenced to life in 1824, went to Sydney and

Petition of John Pollett, 1822, SANSW 4/1831 No. 301; Marriage (Bathurst) 1826, New South Wales Register of Births Deaths and Marriages (BDM NSW), V1826 258 10; 1828 Census, op. cit., p. 304.

^{13 1825} Muster, *op. cit.*, p. 522; Marriage (Bathurst), 1826, BDM NSW, V1826 264 10; 1828 Census, *op. cit.*, p. 164.

¹⁴ The 1837 Muster was for convicts only and does not include most female convicts who were married.

¹⁵ 1828 Census, op. cit., p. 51; 1837 Muster, HO 10/32, p. 39.

married Richard Rutledge in 1830 and by 1837 was mustered as being assigned to him at Campbell Town, receiving a ticket-of-leave for the district of Airds later that year. The population snapshots provided by the various convict musters and the 1828 census outline the changing population of Bathurst at given times, but they capture only 72 convict women at Bathurst. That another 486 women are known to have served at Bathurst between and either side of those musters illustrates the fluidity of the Bathurst population and indicates that the residence there of many female convicts was temporary and short.

Turning to the broader cohort, a basic portrait can be drawn of the composition of the Bathurst female convict population over two decades. Basic details on each of these women have been obtained from the convict Indents which, for this period, detail each convicts' place of origin and conviction, education level, religion and conjugal status, as well as their crime, occupation and physical description. The majority (51.4 percent) were Irish. Most of the remainder (37.6 percent) were English (Figure 2). However, 52 percent of the Bathurst women had been convicted in England, including 55 Irishwomen who had migrated from their homeland (Figure 3). Although these percentages are very similar to Oxley's, the Irish arrivals are slightly lower than her results.¹⁷ As illustrated in Figure 4, most English females were between 17 and 26 years of age. The Irish were aged between 17 and 30 years. By far the most common age for both English and Irish women was twenty, which is consistent with Oxley's argument that young women were favoured for removal to the colonies because of their economic value. 18 The youngest female convict at Bathurst (indeed the youngest to be transported to NSW between 1826 and 1841) was nine-year-old Constance De La Couronne (or Sablomiere) from Port Louis in Mauritius, a Creole slave transported by a Court of Assizes for the attempted murder (by poisoning) of her mistress in 1834. 19 She married Robert Trudgett in Bathurst in 1841 when she was 16 years old and had

¹⁸²⁸ Census op. cit., p. 160, Ann is listed as house servant to Thos. Hawkins Bathurst; Marriage, (Sydney) 1830, BDM NSW, V1830 18 14; 1837 Muster, p. 114; Ticket of Leave No. 37/1715, SANSW 4/4114.

¹⁷ Oxley, op. cit., pp. 136, 255.

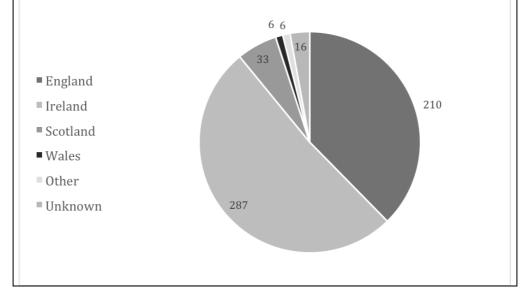
¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 110-111, 257.

J. Bradley and C. Pybus, 'From Slavery to Servitude: the Australian exile of Elizabeth and Constance', *Journal of Australian Colonial History*, Vol. 7, 2007, pp. 29-50; E. F. Hordvik, 'Mauritius: Caught in the Web of Empire: the legal system, crime, punishment and labour 1825–1845', PhD thesis, University of Tasmania, 2016, pp. 72, 80-84.

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at least two children.²⁰ Ten women were aged 50 years and over, three of whom, despite their age, were successful in marrying at Bathurst.²¹

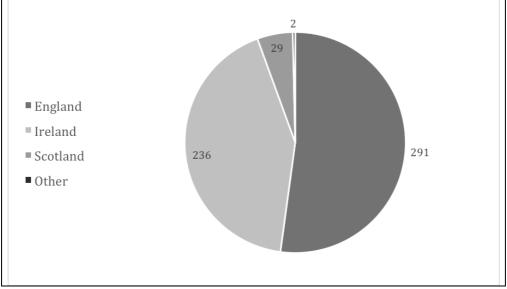
| Figure 2: Bathurst Female Convicts, Showing Country of Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Native country | No | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| England | 210 | 37.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 287 | 51.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 33 | 5.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Wales | 6 | 1.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 6 | 1.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 16 | 2.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 558 | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |



Indents for the *Dart*, 1834, SANSW 4/4019; Marriage, (Bathurst), 1841, BDM NSW, V1841701 25; Birth, (Wellington), 1857, William, BDM NSW, 1857/11717, and Birth, (Orange), 1863, Charles, BDM NSW, 1863/11369.

Ann Manby per *Louisa*, 1827, aged 56, married Thomas Froome, BDM NSW, V1829 902 13; Mary Field per *Elizabeth* 1828, aged 52, married William Sutherland, BDM NSW, V1834 1377 18; Mary Kernahan or Keenan, per *Asia* 1830, aged 50 on her arrival, stated her age as 38 on her appplication to marry Richard Williams, BDM NSW, V1833 281 17.

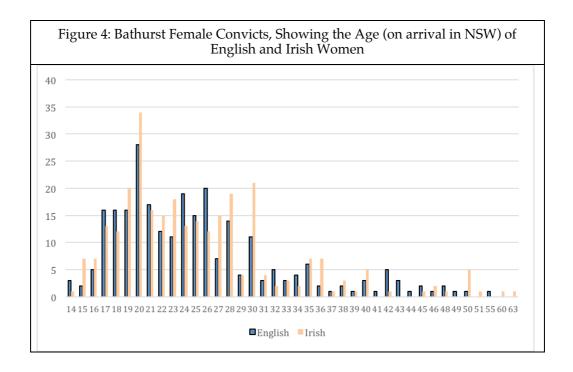
| Figure 3: Bathurst Female Convicts, Showing Place of Trial | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Country convicted | No | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| England | 291 | 52.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 236 | 42.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 29 | 5.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 2 | 0.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 558 | 100.0 | | | | | | | | |



The categories of crimes for which the Bathurst women were transported have been calculated using the same crime classifications employed by Oxley, and the results also largely substantiate her findings (see Figure 5). The majority were convicted of stealing. Only eight were charged with a violent crime. Elizabeth Rogers and Penelope Burke, both Irish, were convicted for assisting in a rape.²² Three were convicted with assault. The category 'other' includes crimes such as felony, forgery, bigamy and incendiarism. Only one, Priscilla Woodford from England, was convicted of incendiarism, while Hannah Goodman from London was convicted of bigamy. (Goodman

²² Indents for the *Forth*, 1830, SANSW 4/4015, and *Almorah*, 1824, SANSW 4/4009A.

married again in NSW by impersonating another prisoner, Hannah Anderson who arrived on the same ship).²³



Following Oxley's study, it is now well-established that convict women, once popularly regarded as disobedient and dissolute, in fact brought valuable skills to the colony. Applying the Armstrong/Oxley skill classifications to the female convict population at Bathurst, we see that 45.5 percent of the English born convicts could be classed as skilled (professing trades or occupations such as housemaid, needlewoman, mantua-maker and cook), compared to 29.2 percent of the Irish.²⁴ The Irish had more 'semi-skills' (country servant, nursemaid and laundress for example) at 50.3 percent compared with 36.8 percent of the English. There were similar numbers of skilled and semi-skilled workers among the women from Scotland and Wales (Figure 7). Oxley

²³ Hely to Macleay, 16 August 1834, SANSW 34/5769, 4/2249.2, 23 October 1834, SANSW 34/7796, 4/2249.2, and Hely to Macleay, 8 November 1834, SANSW 34/8211, 4/2249.2; Evernden to Macleay, 17 December 1834, SANSW 34/9226, 4/2249.2; Marriage, (Bathurst), 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1179 15.

²⁴ Oxley, op. cit., pp. 248-249.

also linked literacy and numeracy levels with economic usefulness, arguing that the ability to read and write 'suggests a higher level of worker productivity'. Overall the female convicts sent to NSW were remarkably literate (only about one third were illiterate at the time of conviction), and many furthered their reading and writing skills on the voyage out.²⁵ At Bathurst, the English were typically more literate than the Irish (17.9 percent to 41.2 percent). That the overall literacy level of the Bathurst women is higher than Oxley's results, might be explained by the slightly higher representation of English born women amongst the Bathurst population (Figure 8).

A comparison of the Bathurst data with Oxley's data suggests that the Bathurst women were broadly representative of the wider female convict population. In short, they were unexceptional. This was because they were selected through the normal methods of distributing women into private service. David Andrew Roberts speculates that some male convicts 'were sent west [to Bathurst] as punishment for dissension or irregularity',²⁶ and there is evidence that some female servants who had 'proved themselves to be very bad' were sent to Bathurst 'in order to keep them away from temptation'.²⁷ But generally, women were sent to Bathurst through the regular channels of the assignment system. Some married women were redeployed, with their husbands, from their master's Cumberland properties to new grants at Bathurst. Mary Williams, for example, worked with her husband Thomas for Thomas Hassall at Bringelly, and they were sent together to Hassall's Bathurst property at Macquarie Grove.²⁸ However, for single women this type of redistribution was uncommon. They were mostly sent to Bathurst direct from the ship or from the Parramatta Factory, in response to general requests for servants by the Bathurst settlers and magistrates.

²⁵ Ibid., pp. 115-116.

²⁶ Roberts, 'A "change of place", op. cit., p. 103.

²⁷ Bathurst Magistrates to Bourke, 2 January 1833, SANSW 33/456, 4/2201.2.

¹⁸²⁵ Muster, op. cit., pp. 297, 618; 1828 Census, op. cit., p. 394.

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| Figure 5: Bathurst Female Convicts, Showing Categories of Crime for which they were Transported | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Crime classification | No | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| breaking | 18 | 3.42 | | | | | | | | |
| other | 24 | 4.56 | | | | | | | | |
| picking pockets | 27 | 5.13 | | | | | | | | |
| receiving | 13 | 2.47 | | | | | | | | |
| robbery | 112 | 21.30 | | | | | | | | |
| shop lifting | 13 | 2.47 | | | | | | | | |
| stealing | 301 | 57.23 | | | | | | | | |
| vagrancy | 10 | 1.90 | | | | | | | | |
| violent crime | 8 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | |
| Valid cases | 526 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |

| Figure 6: B | athurst Female Convicts, | Showing Occupation in 18 | 328 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Married/Single | Civil status | Occupation | Total |
| Married | Convict | House servant | 1 |
| | | None stated | 16 |
| | | Servant | 1 |
| | | House keeper | 1 |
| | | Dairywoman | 1 |
| | Ticket-of-leave | None stated | 1 |
| | TOTAL | • | 21 |
| Single | Convict | House servant | 11 |
| | | Labourer | 1 |
| | | Laundress | 1 |
| | | Laundry maid | 1 |
| | | Nurse | 1 |
| | | Servant | 8 |
| | | Needle woman | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 24 | |
| Grand Total | | | 45 |

Between 1826 and 1831, at least thirty-one women were assigned to Bathurst directly from the transports. Most went to large landholders like George Innes, who received nine women, and George Rankin who received five. During 1832, settlers at Bathurst received a total of thirty-three female convict servants from the Parramatta Factory. Of these, twenty-seven had been in private service in Sydney, and six were recent arrivals in the colony. Their recorded occupations were associated with domestic service — housemaids, laundresses,

cooks, dairywomen and child-nurses — skills much required in the homesteads of the Bathurst gentry.²⁹ Indeed, the specific requirements of Bathurst employers were largely limited to domestic service. A primary exception to this was the employment of at least thirty-five women whose skills were dairy-related. The production of butter and cheese was regarded as customary women's work in eighteenth-century England,³⁰ and at Bathurst some of the larger landholders such as Ranken, Piper, Innes and Hawkins were moderately successful in making cheeses for the Sydney market.³¹ So a reasonable number of women with dairy-related skills were matched to the particular needs of the Bathurst employers.

| Figure 7 | : Bathurst Female Convi | cts, Showing Level of S | kills |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Native Country | Skill | Total | Percent |
| England | semi-skilled | 81 | 36.8% |
| | skilled | 100 | 45.5% |
| | unskilled | 39 | 17.7% |
| England Total | | 220 | 100.0% |
| Ireland | semi-skilled | 145 | 50.3% |
| | skilled | 84 | 29.2% |
| | unskilled | unskilled 59 | |
| Ireland Total | | 288 | 100.0% |
| Other | semi-skilled | 2 | 33.3% |
| | skilled | 4 | 66.7% |
| Other Total | | 6 | 100.0% |
| Scotland | semi-skilled | 11 | 34.4% |
| | skilled | 10 | 31.2% |
| | unskilled | 11 | 34.4% |
| Scotland Total | | 32 | 100.0% |
| Wales | semi-skilled | 2 | 33.3% |
| | skilled | 4 | 66.7% |
| Wales Total | <u>.</u> | 6 | 100.0% |
| Valid cases | | 552 | |

²⁹ A. Boswell, Annabella Boswell's Journal, Sydney, 1987, pp. 10-12, 18-22.

D. Valenze, 'The Art of Women and the Business of Men: Women's Work and the Dairy Industry c. 1740-1840', *Past and Present*, No. 130, 1991, pp. 142-169.

Their cheeses were regularly advertised in the *Sydney Gazette* and had an excellent reputation. See for example, *Sydney Gazette*, 3 June 1827, p. 4.

| Figure 8 | : Bathurst Female Conv | victs, Showing Lit | eracy Levels |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Native country | Education | No | Percent |
| England | none | 35 | 18.6 |
| | read & write | 65 | 34.6 |
| | read | 88 | 46.8 |
| England Total | | 188 | 100.0 |
| Ireland | none | 93 | 38.9 |
| | read & write | 33 | 13.8 |
| | read | 113 | 47.3 |
| Ireland Total | | 239 | 100.0 |
| Other | none | 1 | 25.0 |
| | read & write | 2 | 50.0 |
| | read | 1 | 25.0 |
| Other Total | | 4 | 100.0 |
| Scotland | none | 4 | 13.8 |
| | read & write | 8 | 27.6 |
| | read | 17 | 58.6 |
| Scotland Total | | 29 | 100.0 |
| Wales | none | 1 | 20.0 |
| | read & write | 3 | 60.0 |
| | Read | 1 | 20.0 |
| Wales Total | | 5 | 100.0 |
| Grand Total | | 465 | |

Most of the fifty-one convict women listed at Bathurst in the 1828 Census were employed in some form of domestic service. There is evidence that some women were specifically matched to employers' requests on the basis of their occupation and skills. John Liscombe applied for a child's maid and received Amelia Anderson, a nurse girl and needlewoman. Richard Mills, an innkeeper, requested a house servant and was assigned Sarah Cross whose occupation was 'all work, public house and steel grinder'.³² George Innes applied for a 'washerwoman and a sewer' and was sent 'Jane Williamson a needlewoman and washerwoman'. In some requests, women were mentioned by name, indicating that employers actively sought

³² Government Gazette, 1-31 August 1832.

individuals whose skills were known to suit particular requirements.³³ However, the majority of females assigned at Bathurst were necessarily distributed without such considerations. John Street applied for a 'needlewoman' and was assigned Matilda Britton, 'a nurse and house maid'.³⁴ William Kable applied for a 'laundress' and was assigned Ellen Smith, a 'hat binder and all work'.³⁵ As the main lists of applications for female convicts have not survived we cannot know how well the requests were matched with the skills provided. However, local magistrates were undoubtedly sympathetic and attempted to satisfy employer requirements when they could. The greater problem facing the local authorities was how to manage the increasing numbers of female convicts being sent west for assignment, especially from the early 1830s, and how to deal with those requiring punishment or who were returned to government by local settlers.

* * *

The increasing demand at Bathurst for female convicts as domestic servants during the 1820s and 1830s produced some logistical problems. As the Bathurst Police Magistrate, Thomas Evernden, reported in 1833, women were being transferred across the mountains by dray. They were 'usually from ten to twelve days on the road, and every night the men and Women mix indiscriminately under the Drays'. Evernden alluded to, but felt it unnecessary to describe, the unsatisfactory 'moral tendency' of this arrangement.³⁶ Further, masters at Bathurst were frequently obliged to return to government those female servants who proved unsuitable, who became pregnant or were punished for disciplinary offences by local magistrates. In the absence of local facilities for holding women in these predicaments, female servants had to be sent back to the Parramatta Factory, and masters were liable for the expenses involved.³⁷ In 1829 the Bathurst magistrates complained of the 'very great irregularities, indecencies' ensuing from the lack of a local facility for confining unassigned convict women, recommending that 'some place be appropriated for their reception, and some work pointed out, at which

Innes to Macleay, 27 September 1826, SANSW 26/6279, 4/1905, and 13 February 1827, SANSW 27/1544, 4/1922.

³⁴ *Government Gazette*, 1-31 October 1832, p. 476.

Index to Convict Assignments, 15 November 1832, SANSW5-6/1830A, Fiche 674.

³⁶ Evernden to Macleay, 17 January 1833, SANSW 33/571, 4/2201.2.

Government Notice, 17 February 1830, SANSW 31/6287, 4/2114; Morisset to Thomson, 2 July 1838, SANSW 38/7026, 4/2416.2.

they might be employed'.³⁸ As work was then beginning on a new soldiers barracks at Bathurst, it was suggested that the old barracks be converted into a facility for maintaining unassigned women.³⁹ This had not been actioned by 1831, when magistrates and settlers at Bathurst again complained of 'the inconvenience of the present system'. A government notice only reconfirmed that masters were responsible for the expense of returning servants to government, ordering that females be delivered into the charge of the matron at the Parramatta Factory, after approval from the local Bench.⁴⁰

In 1832 work finally commenced on converting the barracks for use as a Female Factory, expected to accommodate up to fifteen women. The Colonial Secretary ordered it be completed 'without loss of time as it may be necessary to send some of the Female Emigrants there', though there is no evidence that the facility was ever used for that purpose.⁴¹ Evernden observed that although the building was suitable for female prisoners awaiting assignment, to make it secure for the confinement of those under sentence the building required a surrounding wall and an additional six cells for solitary confinement.⁴² The Bathurst Factory was finally established in 1833. The building, in the government precinct, consisted of one large room for the inmates and a separate ground-floor room for the matron. The building formerly used by the Deputy Assistant Commissary General's copying clerk was surrendered as a kitchen for the factory. Evernden also requested the immediate addition of 'a Privy', which 'decency ... cleanliness and health imperiously demand'. A washhouse or laundry was added to the complex in 1835.43 With the local hospital perpetually overcrowded, it was also recommended that sick women be

Evernden, Rankin, Hawkins, Brown to Macleay, 3 January 1829, SANSW 29/295, 4/2060.1.

³⁹ Thid

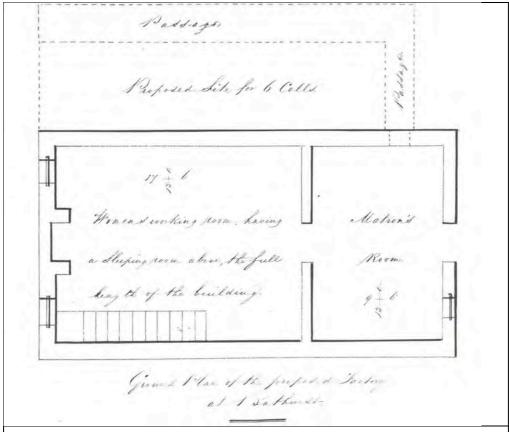
Government Notice, 17 February 1830, in Mackenzie to Macleay, 10 August 1831, SANSW 31/628, 4/2114.

⁴¹ Macleay to Evernden 4 September 1832, SANSW 4/2156, 32/6534.

Evernden to Macleay, 30 August 1832, SANSW 32/6534, 4/2156, and 12 September 1832, SANSW 32/6949, 4/2156.

Evernden to Macleay, 30 August 1832, SANSW 32/6534, 4/2156, 12 September 1833, SANSW 33/6162, 4/2201.2, and 25 May 1835, SANSW 35/3962, 4/2289.3.

accommodated at the factory and that another room be added as an infirmary, which was completed in 1835.44



Ground Plan of the proposed Factory at Bathurst. From Evernden to McLeay, 12 September 1832, SAÑSŴ 32/6949, 4/2156.

The Bathurst Factory was intended to serve precisely the same function as that accorded to the primary institution at Parramatta, the Governor decreeing that 'even without the means of classifying the prisoners the women may be punished by Solitary Confinement, cutting of Hair, and

Mackenzie to Macleay, 4 July 1833, SANSW 33/4428, 4/2201.3; Bowman to Macleay, 14 August 1833, SANSW 33/5272, 4/2201.2; Evernden to Macleay, 25 May 1835, SANSW 35/2754, 4/2289.3.

short allowance of Provisions'.⁴⁵ Immediately, the institution provided the local magistrates with a punishment option for women who committed disciplinary offences such as drunkenness and absconding. Between January and July 1833, 16 of the 22 women brought before the local magistrates were ordered to spend time in the cells with their 'head shaved'.⁴⁶ The factory also provided an alternative option for the punishment of women who received the harsher sentence of removal to a penal settlement. In 1834, for example, when a military escort was refused to convey three women to a penal settlement because there were no funds available to defray the expense of a coach, the women were pardoned on condition of serving their sentence in the 3rd class of the Bathurst Factory.⁴⁷

The primary purpose of the factory, however, was to facilitate the assignment of convict women to local settlers, and its establishment immediately encouraged the removal of larger numbers of female servants across the mountains. Only months after it opened, fifteen women recently arrived in the colony on the Fanny were conveyed to the Bathurst Factory, along with Mrs Black, the new matron, one constable and a mounted policeman. After an uneventful journey that took fourteen days at a cost of £4-1-8 per convict, the women were 'immediately assigned to the most respectable applicants'.⁴⁸ At least six groups of women were conveyed to Bathurst between 1833 and 1836, including four groups of fifteen sent direct from the transports, and two groups, of fifteen and eighteen, selected from the women in the assignable classes at the Parramatta Factory.⁴⁹ The security afforded by the Bathurst Factory did not, of course, alleviate the substantial problems involved in the conveyance of women along the long road to Bathurst. During one journey from Parramatta in August 1833, the women, who were long-serving convicts, some of them previously at Bathurst but returned for bad behavior, were approached by soldiers

⁴⁵ Evernden to Macleay, 28 September 1833, SANSW 33/6483, 4/2201.2.

Monthly returns of summary trials of convicts before Benches of Magistrates, January and July 1835, SANSW X706, p. 1 (Bathurst Bench Books).

⁴⁷ Black to Thomson, 15 March 1839, SANSW 39/3184, 4/2649.2.

⁴⁸ Laidley to Macleay, 18 April 1833, SANSW 33/2845, 4/2201.2; Evernden to Macleay, 27 March 1833, SANSW 33/2396, 4/2201.2.

Evernden to Macleay, 20 July 1833, SANSW 33/4756, 4/2192.3. A consignment of 20 women from the *Buffalo* were to be sent if accommodation was available, but there is no evidence of their arrival at Bathurst as a group. However, 12 women from the *Buffalo* did go to Bathurst individually later. Macleay to Evernden, 12 September 1833, SANSW 33/6162, 4/2201.2.

bearing spirits and some briefly absconded.⁵⁰ When they finally arrived at Bathurst, Evernden stated 'that their conduct on the road and at their arrival, [had] created so much prejudice against them that respectable families were fearful of admitting them into their houses'.51 In his experience, women sent direct from the ships were better behaved than the old-hands from Parramatta.⁵² Frequent examples of 'violent and irregular conduct on the road' led to an 1837 decision to send a consignment of women by the Bathurst Mail Coach which took only three days at an expense of £2-10-0 for each passenger.⁵³ Two of those women, Elizabeth Brooks and Anna Stott, were subsequently deemed to be 'an encumbrance' on the local authorities because, having infant children, they could neither be employed nor housed in the factory which was 'scarcely large enough for the use of the Serviceable portion of its inmates'.54

As at Parramatta and the Cascades, it was intended that women in the Bathurst Factory 'might be beneficially employed ... by working at their needle or by knitting, or by carding and spinning Wool for Cloth, all of which (particularly needle work) is in great request in this District'.55 However, there is no evidence that they were compelled or encouraged to do any work at all. With an average of 35 women plus children confined in one large room, there was probably little scope for any meaningful industry.⁵⁶ By the late 1830s, the Bathurst Factory was receiving and turning over large numbers of women. In 1837, for example, 495 women were received into the factory. By the end of the year, 431 had been discharged and only 64 remained. In 1838, only 205 women were received, with 167 discharged.⁵⁷ The demand for female servants in the Bathurst district meant that female servants did not linger in the factory for long. Their employment while in the factory

⁵⁰ Factory Committee to Macleay, 27 July 1833, SANSW 33/4904, 4/2201.2; Evernden to Macleay, 31 August 1833, SANSW 33/5765, 4/2201.2.

⁵¹ Evernden to Macleay, 16 September 1833, SANSW 33/6162, 4/2201.2.

⁵² Evernden to Macleay, 13 July 1835, SANSW 35/5312, 4/2289.3.

⁵³ Day to Macleay, 18 February 1836, SANSW 36/1584, 4/2348.1; Millar to Macleay, 9 May 1837, SANSW 4/2348.1 37/4366.

⁵⁴ Kinchella to Macleay, 15 June 1837, SANSW 37/5523, 4/2348.1.

⁵⁵ Bathurst magistrates to Bourke, 2 January 1833, SANSW 33/456, 4/2201.2.

⁵⁶ Kinchela to Thomson, 20 October 1837, SANSW 4/2416.2 37/8711.

⁵⁷ Morisset to Thomson, 12 March 1839, SANSW 39/3119, 4/2464.1.

was less concerning to the authorities than was the matter of their behavior and security. 58

There were numerous complaints about the inadequacy of the facility as a place of confinement and order. Requests for the appointment of a watchman were refused on the grounds that the matron ought to be responsible for surveillance, although one matron had to be rescued when she was violently assaulted by Elizabeth Johnson, who then escaped.⁶⁰ The erection of a wall around the factory did not prevent determined women from escaping.61 Morisset suggested that it was 'impossible to guard against escape of offenders', which rendered 'their detention rather voluntary on their part, than compulsory'.⁶² The greater problem, articulated by Morisset, was that the small and basic one-room structure did not allow for 'proper discipline and classification' among the inmates.⁶³ The local authorities were repeatedly frustrated in their requests for improvements to the security of the building and the comfort of the matron, inmates and their children.⁶⁴ Throughout the period under study, the factory was regarded as wholly inadequate as a 'place of female correction and discipline'.65 This state of ill-discipline and insecurity was seen as having desultory effects on the local assignment system, for masters had the choice of either 'submitting themselves to the offensive conduct of the most depraved characters' or doing without essential servants.66

* * *

⁵⁸ See for instance, Evernden to Macleay, 16 April 1835, SANSW 35/2953 4/2289.3; Morisset to Thomson, 20 September 1839, SANSW 39/10648, 4/2464.1.

⁵⁹ Evernden to Macleay, 9 August 1834, SANSW 34/5712, 4/2249.2.

⁶⁰ Bathurst Quarter Sessions, 1835, Elizabeth Johnson per *Kains*, SANSW 4/8378, p. 151.

For example, Sarah Grier escaped in 1835, Charlotte Dowling in 1839, and Martha Brothers in 1838. Evernden to Macleay, 16 April 1835, SANSW 35/2953, 4/2289.3; Morisset to Thomson, 13 June 1839, SANSW 39/6999, 4/2464.1, and 2 October 1838, SANSW 38/10432, 4/2649.2.

Morisset to Thomson, 13 June 1839, SANSW 39/6999, 4/2464.1, and 20 September 1839, SANSW 39/10648, 4/2464.1.

⁶³ Morisset to Thomson, 13 June 1839, SANSW 39/6999, 4/2464.1, and 20 September 1839, SANSW 39/10648, 4/2464.1.

⁶⁴ Evernden to Macleay, 20 February 1833, SANSW 33/1507, 4/2201.2.

⁶⁵ Kinchela to Thomson, 2 January 1838, SANSW 38/113, 4/2416.2.

⁶⁶ Bench of Magistrates to Thomson, 29 July 1837, SANSW 4-2484.1, pp. 327-328.

The expansion and development of the Bathurst district relied heavily on the labour performed by large numbers of convict men, but female convict labourers, although fewer in number, were also critical in a number of areas. Indeed, the demand for female labour was so strong that it was never satiated by the numbers and quality of women sent to Bathurst. Throughout the 1830s, the Police Magistrates requested more women be sent to Bathurst as 'Laundresses, Needlewomen, Nursery Women, [and] General Servants'.⁶⁷ Unlike convict men at Bathurst, females were almost exclusively employed in the private rather than the public sector. They were mostly assigned as house servants to large landowners, or sometimes assigned to their husbands. Whereas many men worked outside as stockmen, moving with little surveillance and relative freedom, women's work was mainly domestic and involved washing, needlework or minding children under the close observation of their master or mistress. The experience of assignment differed, having both negative and positive implications for the women. Assignment to a landholder meant isolation from the social hubs of the colony. On the other hand, assignment gave women a chance to meet men and to canvass options for marriage, as explored below. As discussed below, numerous Bathurst women married men assigned to the same master.

A survey of the Bathurst Gaol Entrance Books gives some clues as to the behaviour of women in terms of the minor offences they committed. In 1831, 58 female convicts were confined in gaol for offences such as insolence, neglect of duty, drunkenness and absconding. Most spent several days in the cells before being returned to their master or mistress or being re-assigned in the Bathurst district, unless, like Eliza Ogden, they needed to be sent to Sydney for trial.⁶⁸ Usually, convict women at Bathurst committed no major crimes, just (in Babette Smith's words) 'a continual pattern of petty offences, some of them no doubt generated by the intolerance of her employers'.⁶⁹ Sarah Lovett, for example, was assigned to several Bathurst masters and was three times convicted of petty crimes and returned to

Evernden to Macleay, 20 July 1833, SANSW 33/4756, 4/2191.3, and 12 September 1833, SANSW 33/6162, 4/2201.2. See also Evernden to Macleay, 13 July 1835, SANSW 35/5312, 4/2289.3, and 12 January 1837, SANSW 37/525, 4/2348.1.

Bathurst Gaol Entrance Books, 28 December 1831, 1831-1834, SANSW, CGS 1993, 5/1093.

B. Smith, A Cargo of Women: Susannah Watson & the Convicts of the Princess Royal, Kensington (NSW), 1988, pp. 49-50.

government.⁷⁰ Sarah Cross, assigned to Richard and Ann Mills in 1832, was accused of 'neglect of duty and assaulting a lodger in her Masters house', for which she was sent to the Female Factory for three months.⁷¹ Convict women also absconded, 'illegal movement' being rife in the Bathurst district.⁷² However, unlike convict men, who had more freedom and greater opportunities to abscond and often did so collectively, female convicts absconded less frequently and usually did so alone. Bridget Riley absconded from her master, William Johnson, after her application to marry William Dun was rejected on the grounds that she was already married (to 'Robt Rice' who had arrived as a convict on the Earl St Vincent).⁷³ Margaret Jones absconded twice in 1834 and again in July 1835 and received eight days in the cells, had her head shaved and was returned to government.⁷⁴ Sarah Grier repeatedly absconded - once in 1834 and twice in 1835. She was eventually sent from Bathurst to Parramatta Factory in 1839 as a 'bad character'.⁷⁵ One female convict, Jane McClaren, was found in the company of a bushranger.⁷⁶

Numerous strategies were designed for improving the conduct and productivity of convict women. In the 1830s, rewards were offered to female convicts who continued in the same service for three years. At least four women assigned to the Bathurst gentry received rewards of £1.15. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a young housemaid from Killarney, had been three years in the service of Mrs Suttor when she received her award in 1830.77 Mary Birmingham, assigned to George Rankin, was

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 50.

Government Gazette, 12 September 1832, p. 184; Bathurst Bench Books, 11 January 1833, SANSW X706, p. 43.

Roberts, 'A "change of place", pp. 97, 113.

Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), SANSW 4/1799, p. 257; Evernden to Macleay, 30 September 1826, SANSW 26/7219, 4/1907; Macleod to Macleay, 20 November 1826, SANSW 26/7854, 4/1909.

Margaret Jones per *Fanny*, absconded for the second time from Mr. R. Mills, *Government Gazette*, 22 April 1834 p. 238; Margaret was apprehended 30 April 1834, *Government Gazette*, p. 255. See also Bathurst Bench Books, 3 July 1835, SANSW X706, p. 1.

⁷⁵ Evernden to Macleay, 16 April 1835, SANSW 35/2953, 4/2289.3; Morisset to Thomson, 4 November 1839, SANSW 39/12025, 4/2464.1.

⁷⁶ Morisset to Thomson, 23 May 1838, 38/5259, 4/2416.2, and 17 June 1838, 38/6105, 4/2416.2.

⁷⁷ *Sydney Gazette*, 8 July 1830, p. 3.

rewarded in March 1831 for three years of service.⁷⁸ The greatest inducement to good behaviour was the promise of a ticket-of-leave, which gave women the chance to live and work independently. Historian Ken Fry casually suggested that at Bathurst there was little incentive for employers to grant tickets to women, as only two women in the 1828 Census held one.⁷⁹ However, during the broader period under study, 183 women received a ticket while resident at Bathurst and Wellington Valley, the majority of them (61.2 percent) having been transported with short, seven-year sentences. Some of these women struggled to maintain themselves. Ann Newman lost her ticket after six months for 'drunkenness and strong suspicion of dishonest Conduct and being a repeated offender'. Her ticket was later restored, but she lost it again, twice, for 'not being able to support herself in consequence of sickness'.80 But in sum, only 20 women who received tickets for Bathurst later lost them, and they were mostly unmarried women, suggesting that marriage did contribute to keeping convict women out of trouble. There were exceptions of course. Mary Hurrish or Hughes, for example, was married for six months when she received her ticket. It was later cancelled for being 'drunk and keeping a disorderly house'.81 Margaret Barlow or Varlow received her ticket in 1832, eleven months after her marriage in Bathurst, but it was later cancelled for larceny.82

* * *

Marriage in NSW was encouraged to establish a 'clear pattern of sexual relationships' and social order in the colony, although cohabitation was common, usually involving a long lasting and stable commitment, was generally accepted by most of the population.⁸³ Contrary to the easy assumption that men and women in colonial NSW shunned marriage, Michael Belcher's demographic analysis of the 1828 Census revealed that just over ninety percent of the parents identified as the heads of

Indents for the Lady Rowena, 1826, SANSW 4/4011; Sydney Gazette, 22 March 1831, p.1.

⁷⁹ Fry, op. cit., p. 162.

Ticket-of-leave No. 37/1385, SANSW 4/4115; Ticket-of-leave No. 41/1323 SANSW 4/4152; Ticket-of-leave No. 43/1969 SANSW 4/4179; Ticket-of-leave No. 43/1969 SANSW 4/4179.

⁸¹ Ticket-of-leave No. 32/897, SANSW 4/4085.

⁸² Ticket-of-leave No. 32/635, SANSW 4/4084.

A. Atkinson, 'The Moral Basis of Marriage', *Push from the Bush*, No. 2, 1978, pp. 105-106.

family groups were in fact married.⁸⁴ At Bathurst, as elsewhere, there were some state-sanctioned inducements for convict women to marry. In 1827, for example, Reverend J. E. Keane, the Anglican minister at Bathurst, was informed that 'there is no objection to a woman prisoner marrying a free man, and in that case she will become immediately assigned to her Husband'.⁸⁵ Keane himself was so opposed to cohabitation that he urged the government to allow women to marry, even if they had declared themselves already married, for 'I do not think that refusal in such cases tends to the morality of people'.⁸⁶

However, there were many obstacles to those convicts wishing to formalise their relationship. A convict man and woman were permitted to marry while both were still under sentence and assigned to the same master, under certain conditions, namely, '3 Years' service, Honesty, sobriety, industry, [and the] capability to support a family', although these conditions were not prescriptive.87 Eliza Neale and Thomas Reid, for example, were denied permission to marry even though they were both assigned to the same master and had been in the colony more than three years — and despite the fact that she was pregnant.88 Of course, the biggest obstacle lay in the fact that many convicts were already married.⁸⁹ Sarah Ludlow applied to marry four times, twice to the same man, but permission was denied as she had reported herself as married on arriving in NSW.90 Some women produced letters from family members in Britain as proof that their spouse had died, though this was not always successful. A letter purportedly from Mary Brown's sister, stating that her husband had died, was considered to be a 'gross forgery written within NSW in 1835'.91 Also, some applications to marry were denied because the master refused to give the required consent. Elizabeth Wright applied

M. J. Belcher, 'The child in New South Wales society: 1820–1837', PhD thesis, University of New England, Armidale, 1982, pp. 27.

⁸⁵ Keane to Macleay, 21 May 1827, SANSW 27/4988, 4/1933.

⁸⁶ Application to Publish Banns, 29 April 1837, SANSW 37/3812, 4/2343.3.

⁸⁷ Hawkins to Macleay, 21 August 1827, SANSW 27/8238, 4/1944.

⁸⁸ Keane to Macleay, 28 May 1827, SANSW 27/4988, 4/1933.

P. McIntyre, 'The Desire for a Wife: Convict Family Reunion and Remarriage in Colonial New South Wales', *Journal of Australian Colonial History*, Vol. 15, 2013, pp. 202-222.

Application to Publish Banns, Charles Baldock, Sydney, 1829, SANSW 4/2017; John Woodhouse, Sydney, 1832, 4/2151.3; William Fuller, Liverpool, 1834, 4/2225.3; William Fuller, Bathurst, 1838, 4/2436.1.

⁹¹ Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 23 April 1835, SANSW 35/2208, 4/2269.2.

to marry John Coffee who was free, but Mrs Dulhunty refused to consent, offering no reason.⁹² William Boyles gave permission for his servant, Martha Clare, to marry Thomas Brothers, only on condition that 'another servant be put in her place free of expense to her master'.⁹³

There were considerable advantages to marrying, though in fact some of these were illusory and based on misinformation. A popular assumption in the colony was that a woman, on marrying a free man, became free herself, although that myth was officially and forcefully dispelled in 1837.94 Generally speaking, convict women desired marriage and found it advantageous. Most eligible convict women were in fact married within three years of their arrival in the colony.⁹⁵ Eight of the fifteen women sent to Bathurst straight from the Fanny in March 1833 were married within six months and several settled in Bathurst to raise their children. Ann Slaney married Thomas Judd, a ticket-of-leave man, in 1833 and they were still at Bathurst in 1841 when their fourth child was born. 6 Caroline Clements married Joseph Moulder in 1833 and they had seven children at Bathurst. 97 Elizabeth Blackshaw married Samuel Fenton a ticket-of-leave man and nailer in Bathurst. They were still there in 1845 when their fourth child was born.98 In the remote districts such as Bathurst, marriage and the raising of families was also instrumental to the building community bonds among convicts and emancipists. Of the 35 marriages in Bathurst in 1830-1831, almost all had at least one witness who was a convict. The marriage of Richard Lovell and Mary Davis in 1830, was

⁹² Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 29 January 1831, SANSW 4/2126.6.

Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 29 March 1832, SANSW 4/2151.2.

⁹⁴ Circular No. 37/25, 1 June 1837, SANSW 4/2444.8.

⁹⁵ Smith, op. cit., pp. 60, 67.

Marriage, (Bathurst), 23 September 1833, BDM NSW, V1833 276 17; Births, Elizabeth, 1834, BDM NSW, V1834 817 18; John T, 1835, BDM NSW, V1835 780 19; Francis S, 1839, BDM NSW, V1839 1153 23A; and Sarah, 1841, BDM NSW, V1841 2224 25A, all born at Bathurst.

Marriage, (Bathurst), 6 July 1833, BDM NSW, V1833 266 17; Births, Eliza, 1834, BDM NSW, V1834 793 18; Joseph, 1835, BDM NSW, V1835 765 19; Jan, 1837, BDM NSW, V1837 1059 21; Ann, 1838, BDM NSW, V1838 1161 23A; Eliza, 1840, BDM NSW, V1840 2081 24A; Howard H, 1844, BDM NSW, V1844 1909 28; and Caroline M, 1845, BDM NSW, V1845 2151 30A, all born at Bathurst.

Marriage, (Bathurst), 30 August 1833, BDM NSW, V1833 272 17; Births Samuel, BDM NSW, V1834 811 18; James, 1836, BDM NSW, V1836 1074 20; Christopher, 1841, BDM NSW, V1841 173 54; William, 1843, BDM NSW, V1843 601 54, all born at Bathurst.

witnessed by fellow convicts John Connor and Charlotte Foley. The three witnesses at the marriage of John Marsh and Christiana Wilcox — George Luck, Lydia Barns and Isaac Watson — were all convicts. George Luck also witnessed the marriage of Isaac Watson and Catherine Williams.⁹⁹ James Fitzpatrick married Ann Walker in 1829 and was witness to five marriages in 1831, suggesting that a small group of reliable friends were forming around the local church.¹⁰⁰

It has been possible to establish that of the 558 female convicts in this study, approximately 77 percent submitted at least one marriage application, while approximately 68 percent were successful in marrying (slightly higher than the 61 percent marriage rate for the women of the *Princess Royal*, studied by Babette Smith).¹⁰¹ Over half the Bathurst women applied to marry while serving at Bathurst. The Bathurst Factory does not appear to have acted as a 'marriage bureau', as was supposedly the case at Parramatta. Only a handful of women were married from the Bathurst Factory. 102 Of the 214 single women who applied to marry in Bathurst, 83 percent were successful. Of the total cohort, 22.4 percent had stated in the Indent that they were married, and yet approximately half these women applied to marry, and about half again were successful. Women could and did make their own choices with regard to marriage. Charlotte Tomlinson, for example, applied three times to marry and each time the application was approved, but there is no record of her taking up any of those options.¹⁰³

Marriage, (Bathurst), BDM NSW, V1830 311 14; Marriage, (Bathurst), BDM NSW, V1830 348 14; Marriage, (Bathurst), BDM NSW, V1831 1184 15.

Marriage, Ann Walker married James Fitzpatrick 15 November 1831, Bathurst, BDM NSW, V1829 909 13. For example, James Fitzpatrick was witness to the following marriages at Bathurst: Eliza Fanning married William Wilson, 25 September 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1181 15; Maria Allen married Joseph Woodcock, 22 March 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1167 15; Ann Ryan married David Regan, 22 March 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1168 15; Margaret Murphy married Peter Murphy, 2 August 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1178 15; Eliza Roberts married Samuel Stone, 12 September 1831, BDM NSW, V1831 1180 15.

¹⁰¹ Smith, op. cit., p. 60.

Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 1835, SANSW 4/2269.2, and 1840, SANSW 4/2482.3.

Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 1835, SANSW 4/2269.2; 1836, SANSW 4/2303.5, and 1837, SANSW 4/2346.2.

The high marriage rate meant a constant turnaround of women in assignment, requiring the local magistrates to continually request more women.¹⁰⁴ Replacing them was difficult if there were none available for assignment at the Bathurst Factory. Often, women applied to marry within a few months of arriving, causing great inconvenience and expense to their employers. Several of the female convicts found their husbands on the same property. Mary Hurish, an assigned servant, and Edward Edgar, a constable, for example, were both on Captain Raine's farm when they applied to marry. 105 Mary Kernahan and Richard Williams were both assigned to Richard Dulhunty. In their case, the master gave an undertaking to keep them both until they became free or received their tickets.¹⁰⁶ In many other cases, however, where a female servant was particularly valued by her employer, gaining permission to marry could be complicated. For example, Sarah Cross, assigned to Mr. Kable, and Joseph Lewin who was free, applied to marry in 1834. Although Mrs Kable had given Cross a good character reference, she delayed giving her written consent, even though Lewin had agreed to pay the expense of another servant., apparently because she did not want to lose a good worker.¹⁰⁷ Reverend Keane thought it 'but poor encouragement for a woman to behave well ... keeping them hanging on with promises' until 'the servant becomes exasperated & desperate & is returned then a course of punishment to the Government'. 108 Cross was formally denied permission to marry because she had declared herself already married on arrival in NSW, but Keane married them in 1836 after Sarah became free and the consent of the government was no longer required. 109

Women who went to Bathurst with their husbands were vulnerable if the husband could no longer offer protection. Catherine Connors was married to John Connor, a soldier in the 57th Regiment. When John was sent back to England in 1831, Catherine, being still under sentence, had to remain in the colony. Her application to transfer her ticket back to Sydney was refused and she was later

¹⁰⁴ Evernden to Macleay, 13 July 1835, SANSW 4/2289.2 35/5312.

Application to Publication Banns, (Bathurst), 28 January 1832, SANSW 4/2151.2.

Application to Publication Banns, (Bathurst), 1833, SANSW 4/2173.

¹⁰⁷ K. McCabe, 'Assignment of Female Convicts on the Hunter River, 1831-1840', *Australian Historical Studies*, Vol. 30, 1999, p. 286.

Application to Publication Banns, (Bathurst), 1834, SANSW 4/2224.2.

She insisted that there was another woman named Cross on board the *Lucy Davidson*, though this cannot be verified. Marriage, (Bathurst), 26 December 1836, BDM NSW, V1836 339 20.

admonished for indecent and improper conduct.¹¹⁰ If a woman's husband died while she was still under sentence, she could be returned to government. Ann Williams, a widow from Scotland, was married to Thomas Froome for four years before he died.¹¹¹ Three months later she applied to marry Daniel Caulton but the marriage did not eventuate.¹¹² Facing the risk of being returned to government for the duration of her seven-year sentence, George Rankin, her previous master, appealed on her behalf that she be given a ticket-of-leave in order that she could live on her own account and keep her possessions. She apparently had led an 'exemplary and industrious life', acquiring a small farm at White Rock that would allow her to live in comfort for the rest of her life.¹¹³

Marriage was encouraged by government and church as a means of improving and reforming female convicts. The low ratio of women to men at Bathurst gave women some advantage in choosing a partner, and assignment allowed them the opportunity to meet and select a prospective spouse. Although some historians have suggested that women's work was not valued, the Applications to Publish Banns provide a different view. The records show that cohabitation was reasonably stable and that women could recreate the family life they left behind. The expenses associated with transporting female convicts to and from Sydney and the difficulty of replacing those who married continued to cause problems throughout the 1820s and 1830s. Although some women or their husbands re-offended, the majority appear to have moved away from convictism through marriage, and many of them merged successfully into the colony's rising free society.

* * *

During the period 1820-1840, convicts comprised the bulk of the population of the Bathurst district, but female convicts were an extreme minority. The women sent to Bathurst were fairly typical of the female convicts sent to NSW in this period and appear to have been randomly selected from the reserves of women available for

Hely to Macleay, 1 October 1830, SANSW 30/7434, 4/2083, and 12 March 1831, SANSW 31/1725, 4/2100; Bathurst Bench Books, 25 January 1833, SANSW X706, p. 159.

Marriage, (Bathurst), 2 March 1829, BDM NSW, V1829 902 13; Thomas Froome, Death, (Bathurst), 27 August 1833, BDM NSW V1833 654 17.

Application to Publish Banns, (Bathurst), 2 Dec 1833, SANSW 4/2175.1.

Rankin and Liscombe to Macleay, 12 September 1833, SANSW 34/527, 4/2249.2.

assignment, although sometimes their particular skills were matched to the specific needs of employers. The distance from Sydney probably caused more problems for the magistrates and employers than it did for the women. The shortage of female servants and the expense involved in getting them to Bathurst continued to cause problems throughout the period, and those problems were only partially alleviated by the establishment of a local Female Factory, although that institution certainly gave the local authorities some control over the management of women through the local assignment system. The women appear to have had the same advantages as female convicts in other parts of the colony, in an environment where the demand for their labour exceeded supply. Through good behaviour they could obtain a ticket-of-leave, and large numbers of women succeeded in finding a partner in marriage, although they did not always cope well on their own. While many women moved away from Bathurst as soon as they could, others remained to find their place in a developing community. On balance, the evidence shows that they cannot be stereotyped as 'brutalised victims' with little power or agency to better themselves. Female convicts at Bathurst could and did make choices about who they married, and the opportunities offered in a developing small community allowed many to better themselves.

APPENDIX: CONVICT WOMEN KNOWN TO HAVE SERVED AT BATHURST, 1820-1840

| ID | Surname, First name | Ship | native of | convicted at, date convicted | offence | se nt | ag e | ed'n | ma rit al | trade |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Adam/Adams, Eliza/Jean | Numa 1834 | Dundee (Scot) | Perth Coff (Scot), 18/9/1833 | picking pockets | 7 | 35 | | S | laundry maid all work |
| 2 | Ahern/Shortt, Catherine | City of Edinburgh 1828 | Cork City (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 7/4/1828 | shop robbery | 7 | 22 | none | М | house maid |
| 3 | Alcock, Sarah Ann | Mary 1835 | Lincolnshire (Eng) | Norfolk QS (Eng), 13/1/1833 | receiving stolen goods | 7 | 22 | none | М | plain cook washerwoman |
| 4 | Allen, Maria | Princess Royal 1829 | Reading (Eng) | Reading (Eng), 20/7/1828 | house breaking | 7 | 20 | r&w | S | all work |
| 5 | Anderson, Amelia | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 27/5/1830 | stealing spoons | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse girl needle woman |
| 6 | Anderson, Janet | Mary Anne 1839 | Glasgow (Scot) | Glasgow Coff (Scot), 6/5/1839 | house breaking | 7 | 20 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 7 | Anderson, Mary | Mary 1823 | St Andrews (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 11/9/1822 | | 7 | 25 | | W | house servant |
| 8 | Anthony, Elizabeth | Planter 1839 | Swansea (Eng) | Glamorgan Assiz (Eng), 1/3/1838 | stealing a shawl | 7 | 18 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 9 | Appleyard, Jane | Mary 1835 | York (Eng) | York City QS (Eng), 17/10/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 19 | r&w | S | mantua maker, housemaid |

| ID | Surname, First name | Ship | native of | convicted at, date convicted | offence | se nt | ag e | ed'n | ma rit | trade |
|----|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 10 | Armstrong, Louisa | Roslin Castle 1830 | Deveonshire (Eng) | London (Eng), 3/7/1828 | stealing money | 7 | 27 | r&w | M | nurse girl |
| 11 | Asher/Askew/Ashe n, Sarah | Buffalo 1833 | Kent (Eng) | Kent Ass (Eng), 11/3/1833 | robbing mistress | life | 20 | read | S | all work |
| 12 | Ashford, Jane | Fanny 1833 | Shropshire (Eng) | Warwick Ass (Eng), 24/3/1832 | pledging | 7 | 28 | r&w | М | laundress house maid |
| 13 | Ashlon/Aston, Lucy/Ann | Morley 1820 | | Worcester Ass (Eng), 6/3/1819 | | life | 28 | | | nailor |
| 14 | Astell/Hastell, Lydia | Janus ,1820 | | Sussex Ass (Eng), 24/3/1819 | | 14 | 25 | | - | mantua and shoe binder |
| 15 | Atherton, Matilda | Fanny 1833 | Suffolk (Eng) | Suffolk Ipswich S of P & GD (Eng), 16/2/1832 | stealing watch | 7 | 21 | r&w | М | straw hat & dress maker |
| 16 | Baker, Mary | Surrey 1840 | Northamptonsh ire (Eng) | Middlesex Westminster QS (Eng), 14/11/1839 | stealing pewter | 7 | 16 | read | S | house servant |
| 17 | Barber, Ellen | John Renwick 1838 | Edinburgh (Scot) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 26/2/1838 | uttering base coin | 7 | 25 | read | S | house & laundry maid |
| 18 | Barrett - Barratt, Sarah | Grenada 1825 | Birmingham (Eng) | Warwick (Eng), 27/3/1824 | | life | 20 | | | cook plain & housemaid |
| 19 | Barry, Catherine | Asia 1830 | Tipperary (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/4/1829 | robbing lodgings | 7 | 30 | read | S | cook & all work |
| 20 | Barry, Margaret | Surry 1833 | Cork Co (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 8/10/1832 | stealing watch | 7 | 20 | none | S | needle woman nurse girl |
| 21 | Baxter, Harriett | Fanny 1833 | Hertfordshire (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 5/4/1832 | man robbery | 7 | 21 | read | S | house maid silk winder |
| 22 | Bayley/Bailey, Sarah | Brothers 1824 | Wigan (Eng) | Newgate (Eng), 25/6/1823 | | 7 | 38 | | М | dressmaker |
| 23 | Beatly, Eliza | Margaret 1837 | Kings Co (Ire) | Kings Co (Ire), 19/7/1835 | street robbery | life | 19 | read | S | country servant housemaid |
| 24 | Bedford, Margaret | Hooghley 1831 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/3/1831 | stealing money from person | 7 | 20 | none | S | kitchen maid all work |
| 25 | Beetle, Judith | City of Edinburgh 1828 | Tipperary (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 1/3/1827 | stealing clothes | 7 | 26 | none | S | servant all work |
| 26 | Bell/Farrell, Ann | Louisa 1827 | Belfast (Ire) | Glasgow (Scot), 27/4/1825 | receiving stolen goods | 14 | 50 | r&w | W | needle woman |
| 27 | Benton/Beuton, Mary Ann | Mary 1835 | Yorkshire (Eng) | Yorkshire QS (Eng), 22/10/1834 | stealing files | 7 | 26 | r&w | М | all work |
| 28 | Bernard/Burnett, Margaret | Morley 1820 | | Aberdeen CofJ (Scot), 22/4/1819 | | 7 | 37 | | - | servant |
| 29 | Berrell/Burrell, Ann | Mary 1835 | Yorkshire (Eng) | Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull QS (Eng), 8/1/1835 | receiving stolen notes | 7 | 23 | none | М | all work |
| 30 | Berry, Mary | Diamond 1838 | Galway (Ire) | Galway Town (Ire), 1/7/1837 | stealing clothes | 7 | 20 | read | S | country servant |
| 31 | Betts, Elizabeth | Sovereign 1829 | Cork Co (Ire) | London (Eng), 23/10/1828 | robbing her aunt | 7 | 26 | r&w | М | all work |
| 32 | Bevan, Elizabeth | Grenada 1825 | South Wales Wales | Manchester (Eng), 1/10/1832 | | 7 | 18 | | | House maid |
| 33 | Birmingham, Mary | Lady Rowena 1826 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 13/5/1825 | stealing money | 7 | 63 | none | М | house servant |
| 34 | Blackshaw, Elizabeth | Fanny 1833 | Leicestershire (Eng) | Derby Ass (Eng), 14/3/1832 | stealing money | 7 | 26 | read | S | dairy maid complete |
| 35 | Blackshaw, Mary | Fanny 1833 | Leicestshire (Eng) | Derby Assizes (Eng), 14/3/1832 | stealing money | 7 | 24 | none | S | dairy maid complete |
| 36 | Blake, Maria | Lady Rowena 1826 | Cork (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 7/7/1825 | stealing watch | life | 27 | read | М | dressmaker |
| 37 | Blake/Black, Catherine | Diamond 1838 | Kerry (Ire) | Kerry (Ire), 10/10/1837 | stealing linen | 7 | 19 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 38 | Bowring, Sarah | Kains 1831 | Bradford (Eng) | Dorsetshire (Eng), 12/3/1830 | stealing flannel | 7 | 43 | read | М | house maid in public house |
| 39 | Boyens, Ann Maria | Kains 1831 | Carmarthen (Eng) | Sussex QS (Eng), 22/4/1830 | stealing sheet | 7 | 35 | r&w | S | cook & all work |
| 40 | Bradley, Catherine | Margaret 1837 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 3/12/1836 | stealing clothes | 7 | 30 | read | S | house servant |
| 41 | Brady/Parker, Ellen/Eliza | Asia 1830 | Cavan (Ire) | Meath (Ire), 1/7/1828 | stealing gown | 7 | 18 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 42 | Brannon, Susan | Diamond 1838 | Londonderry (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 24/7/1837 | vagrancy | 7 | 17 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 43 | Brazil, Bridget | Brothers 1827 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 22/7/1826 | stealing hankerchiefs | 7 | 20 | none | М | house servant |
| 44 | Breeze, Mary Ann | Mary 1835 | Plymouth (Eng) | London CCC (Eng), 2/3/1835 | robbing master of watch | life | 21 | read | М | all work |

| ID | Surname, First name | Ship | native of | convicted at, date convicted | offence | se nt | ag e | ed'n | ma rit al | trade |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 45 | Brennan, Biddy | Margaret 1840 | Londonderry City (Ire) | Fermanagh (Ire), 19/10/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 35 | r&w | М | kitchen maid |
| 46 | Brennan, Mary | Margaret 1837 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/7/1836 | stealing cloak | 7 | 19 | none | S | house maid |
| 47 | Brennan or Brennett, Isabella | Harmony 1827 | Lancashire (Eng) | Lancaster (Eng), 23/10/1826 | stealing muslin | 7 | 30 | read | W | laundry house maid |
| 48 | Brett/Shelbourne, Mary/Isabella | Forth 1830 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 30/6/1829 | stealing seals | 7 | 25 | r&w | S | mantua maker nurse girl |
| 49 | Brien, Ann | Diamond 1838 | Cork Co (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 20/10/1837 | robbing mast of money & plate | 7 | 23 | read | S | laundry maid |
| 50 | Britton, Matilda | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Sunderland (Eng) | Middlesex QS (Eng), 16/9/1830 | stealing shawl | 14 | 20 | r&w | M | nurse maid housemaid |
| 51 | Broderick/Brodrip, Bridget | Buffalo 1833 | Cork (Ire) | Westminster Middlesex GD (Eng), 29/11/1832 | stealing in dewling house | life | 46 | read | М | plain cook all work needlewoman |
| 52 | Bronohan/Bronahan /Marshall, Mary | Hooghley 1831 | Killarney (Ire) | Kerry (Ire), 16/4/1830 | house robbery | 7 | 17 | read | S | all work |
| 53 | Brooks aka Barnes, Elizabeth | Mary 1835 | Devonshire (Eng) | Devonshire Plymouth QS (Eng), 20/10/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 30 | read | M | dairy maid allwork country |
| 54 | Brown, Mary | Mary 1823 | Chester (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 23/10/1822 | | 7 | 26 | | - | house maid |
| 55 | Brown, Mary Ann | Pyramus 1832 | Lancashire (Eng) | Manchester/Lancaster QS (Eng), 11/4/1831 | man robbing | 14 | 24 | read | М | house maid all work |
| 56 | Brown/Smith, Mary/Magaret | Numa 1834 | London (Eng) | Sevoy Surry Southwark QS (Eng), 14/10/1833 | shop lifting | 7 | 25 | read | W | all work |
| 57 | Brown, Mary Ann | Mary 1835 | Woolwich (Eng) | Northumberland (Eng), 4/3/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 29 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 58 | Browne, Ann | Palambam 1831 | Limerick (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 26/11/1830 | shop robbery | 7 | 21 | r&w | М | dressmaker |
| 59 | Browne, Juliana | Asia 1830 | Cork (Ire) | Kilkenny (Ire), 18/3/1829 | stealing watch | 7 | 28 | read | М | all work cook |
| 60 | Bryant, Sarah/Mary | Princess Royal 1829 | Bath (Eng) | Somerset (Eng), 18/7/1828 | stealing clothes | life | 18 | r&w | S | nurse girl |
| 61 | Burke/Bourke, Penelope | Almorah 1824 | | Galoway (Ire), 1/8/1823 | aiding in rapes | life | 20 | | - | sews spins etc |
| 62 | Burke/Cashore, Mary | Surry 1833 | Inneskillen (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 7/4/1830 | vagrant | 7 | 28 | read | М | laundress house maid |
| 63 | Burnsham/Burnha m, Elizabeth | Providence 1822 | Henley Cafordshire (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 25/10/1820 | | 14 | 49 | | | house servant |
| 64 | Byrne, Mary | John Bull 1821 | Co Wexford (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 1/8/1820 | | 7 | 36 | | - | country service |
| 65 | Caines/Kanns, Mary | Woodman 1823 | Sligo (Ire) | Sligo Co (Ire), 17/9/1821 | | 7 | 22 | | - | milks & makes butter |
| 66 | Callan, Mary | John Renwick 1838 | Cork City (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 29/1/1821 | house breaking | 7 | 19 | read | S | maid of all work |
| 67 | Cameron/Brown, Jane | Louisa 1827 | Argylshire (Scot) | Glasgow (Scot), 30/9/1826 | receiving stolen goods | 7 | 30 | read | W | servant all work |
| 68 | Campbell, Helen | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Banff (Scot) | Aberdeen (Scot), 25/4/1826 | | 7 | 43 | read | S | washerwoman |
| 69 | Campbell, Mary | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | shop lifting | 7 | 23 | r&w | М | house maid |
| 70 | Cane/Kean, Julia | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Galway (Ire) | London (Eng), 24/10/1826 | stealing money? | life | 30 | none | M | washerwoman laundress |
| 71 | Carrol, Margaret | Palambam 1831 | Limerick (Ire) | Clare (Ire), 23/3/1830 | house robbery | 7 | 37 | read | М | laudrymaid housemaid cook |
| 72 | Carthy, Honora | Brothers 1827 | Cashel (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 22/3/1826 | stealing staffs | 7 | 30 | none | М | plain cook dairy woman |
| 73 | Carthy/Carty, Catherine | Grenada 1823 | London (Eng) | Newgate (Eng), 15/4/1823 | | life | 17 | | - | house maid |
| 74 | Casey, Elizabeth | Mary 1835 | Essex (Eng) | London CCC (Eng), 15/12/1834 | man robbing | 7 | 21 | none | S | silk winder house maid |
| 75 | Caulfield, Mary | Thomas Harrison 1836 | Galway (Ire) | Galway Town (Ire), 10/4/1835 | stealing cloak | 7 | 30 | none | W | house maid laundry maid plain cook |
| 76 | Chapman, Jemina | Pyramus 1832 | Wiltshire (Eng) | Wiltshire Assiz (Eng), 14/7/1831 | highway robbery | life | 22 | read | M | dressmaker nursemaid |
| 77 | Clare/Clear, Martha | Princess Royal 1829 | Essex (Eng) | London (Eng), 11/4/1827 | privately stealing | 7 | 36 | r&w | W | all work & needlewoman |
| 78 | Clarke, Anne | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Cavan Co (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 30/3/1837 | stealing money | 7 | 16 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 79 | Clarke, Catherine | Alexander 1816 | (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/3/1815 | | 14 | 20 | | | servant |

| 80 CI 81 CI 82 CI Cc 83 CI 84 CI 85 Cc M 86 Cc 87 Cc 88 Cc 88 Cc 88 Cc 88 Cc M 88 Cc M | Clarke, Mary Clarke, Susannah Clarke or Pitt, Catherine Clements, Caroline Cleworth, Ellen Coffey/Shannon, Margaret Coleman, Elizabeth Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Clemeback/Mahony, Mary | Competitor 1828 Fanny 1833 Grenada 1827 Fanny 1833 Surrey 1840 Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 Roslin Castle 1836 | Bristol (Eng) Ireland (Ire) Kilkenny (Ire) Mayo Co (Ire) Cheshire (Eng) Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) Bath (Eng) | Cambridge (Eng.), 11/3/1828 Chester QS (Eng.), 2/1/1832 London (Eng.), 6/4/1826 Middlesex GD (Eng.), 17/5/1832 Chester QS (Eng.), 1/1/1840 Galway (Ire.), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng.), 20/10/1812 | receiving stolen goods highway robbery robbing master pledging stolen property stealing watch stealing stuffs | life 14 life 7 7 | 28 17 45 26 | read none read read read none | M M S | dairy woman & washes all work house servant needle woman, housemaid, all work cook |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 81 Cl 82 Cl 62 83 Cl 84 Cl 85 Cc MM 86 Cc 87 Cc 88 Cc | Clarke, Susannah Clarke or Pitt, Catherine Clements, Caroline Cleworth, Ellen Coffey/Shannon, Margaret Coleman, Elizabeth Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Fanny 1833 Grenada 1827 Fanny 1833 Surrey 1840 Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Ireland (Ire) Kilkenny (Ire) Mayo Co (Ire) Cheshire (Eng) Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) | Chester QS (Eng), 2/1/1832 London (Eng), 6/4/1826 Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/5/1832 Chester QS (Eng), 1/1/1840 Galway (Ire), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | receiving stolen goods highway robbery robbing master pledging stolen property stealing watch | 14 life 7 | 46 28 17 45 | none read read rew | M M S | all work house servant needle woman, housemaid, all work |
| 82 Cl Cc 83 Cl 84 Cl 85 Cc 87 Cc 88 Cc El 88 Cc M M | Clarke or Pitt, Catherine Clements, Caroline Cleworth, Ellen Coffey/Shannon, Margaret Coleman, Elizabeth Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Clements, Caroline Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Grenada 1827 Fanny 1833 Surrey 1840 Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Kilkenny (Ire) Mayo Co (Ire) Cheshire (Eng) Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) | London (Eng), 6/4/1826 Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/5/1832 Chester QS (Eng), 1/1/1840 Galway (Ire), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | goods highway robbery robbing master pledging stolen property stealing watch | life 7 | 28 17 45 | read read r&w | M S W | house servant needle woman, housemaid, all work |
| Ca 88 | Collen Corrigan, Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Fanny 1833 Surrey 1840 Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Mayo Co (Ire) Cheshire (Eng) Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/5/1832 Chester QS (Eng), 1/1/1840 Galway (Ire), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | robbing master pledging stolen property stealing watch | 7 | 17 | read r&w | S | needle woman, housemaid, all work |
| 84 C1 85 Cc M 86 Cc 87 Cc 88 Cc El | Cleworth, Ellen Coffey/Shannon, Margaret Coleman, Elizabeth Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Surrey 1840 Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Cheshire (Eng) Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) | Chester QS (Eng), 1/1/1840 Galway (Ire), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | pledging stolen property stealing watch | 7 | 45 | r&w | w | all work |
| 88 Cc El 88 Cc M | Coffey/Shannon, Margaret Coleman, Elizabeth Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Asia 1830 Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Galway (Ire) Devonport (Eng) | Galway (Ire), 1/3/1829 Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | property stealing watch | | | | | cook |
| 86 Cc 87 Cc 88 Cc El 89 Cc M | Margaret Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Roslin Castle 1830 Pyramus 1832 | Devonport (Eng) | Exeter (Eng), 20/10/1812 | | 7 | 26 | none | | |
| 87 Cc 88 Cc El 89 Cc M | Collier, Mary Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Pyramus 1832 | (Eng) | | stealing stuffs | | | | M | all work |
| 88 Co EI 89 Co M | Colvin/Corrigan, Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | | Bath (Eng) | M: 111 CD (E.) 20 // (1021 | | 7 | 15 | read | S | straw plaiter nurse girl |
| 89 Co M | Ellen Comeback/Mahony, Mary | Roslin Castle 1836 | | Middlesex GD (Eng), 30/6/1831 | man robbing | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse girl |
| M | Mary | | Kildare Co (Ire) | Meath (Ire), 28/7/1834 | street robbery | 7 | 26 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 90 Co | | Edward 1829 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 10/6/1828 | picking pockets | 7 | 20 | read | s | nurse girl |
| | Connaghten, Sarah | Roslin Castle 1836 | Galway Co (Ire) | Mayo (Ire), 22/7/1834 | stealing money | 7 | 27 | none | W | laundry maid |
| 91 Co | Connell, Mary | Pyramus 1836 | Kerry (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 5/3/1836 | highway robbery | life | 22 | r&w | S | dressmaker |
| | Conner/Connor, | Woodman 1823 | Clonmell (Ire) | Tipperary Co (Ire), 1/3/1820 | | 7 | 35 | | - | milks and makes butter |
| 93 Co | Connors, Catherine | Elizabeth 1828 | Kings Co (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 15/4/1827 | robbing person | 7 | 25 | read | М | house maid needlewoman |
| | Connors, Mary/Margaret | Surry 1833 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 6/8/1832 | stealing clothes | 7 | 15 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 95 Co | Connors/Cannon, | Numa 1834 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Middlesex SofP (Eng), 2/9/1833 | man robbery | 7 | 21 | read | S | all work |
| | Conolly/Connolly, | Hooghley 1831 | Fermoy (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/3/1831 | stealing Calico | 7 | 25 | none | S | house maid & nurse maid |
| 97 Co | Cook, Elizabeth | Mary 1835 | Durham Co (Eng) | Northumberland (Eng), 14/3/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 25 | r&w | S | all work |
| 98 Co | Cooke, Ann | Palambam 1831 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 4/6/1830 | house robbery | 7 | 23 | none | S | shoebinder |
| 99 Co | Cooper, Mary | Mary 1835 | Liverpool (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 12/1/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 24 | none | S | all work |
| 100 Co | Cooper, Mary Ann | Buffalo 1833 | Somersetshire (Eng) | Chester QS (Eng), 31/12/1832 | stealing money | 7 | 24 | none | М | laundress all work |
| 101 Co | Courtney, Sarah | Elizabeth 1828 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 1/2/1827 | | 7 | 18 | none | s | nurse girl & house maid |
| | Courtney/Ryan, | George Hibbert 1834 | Cork (Ire) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 20/2/1834 | house robbery | life | 23 | | - | cook |
| | Coxhead, Rosanne Mary? | Grenada 1823 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 22/1/1824 | | 7 | 18 | | S | house maid cook |
| _ | Creamour, Mary | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), Hillary Session 1837 | stealing money | 7 | 23 | | S | kitchen maid & general housemaid |
| 105 Cr | Crier, Eliza | Roslin Castle 1836 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 15/7/1835 | stealing shawl | 7 | 16 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 106 Cı | Croft, Mary Ann | Morley 1820 | | Middlesex GD (Eng), 27/10/1819 | | 14 | 20 | | - | house keeper |
| | Croker/Corker, Mary Ann | Pyramus 1832 | Bath (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 30/6/1831 | stealing spoons from mistress | 7 | 23 | read | S | house maid laundress needle woman |
| _ | Cross, Sarah | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Staffordshire (Eng) | Warwick QS (Eng), 13/10/1828 | stealing caps | 7 | 21 | read | М | all work, public house, steel grinder |
| | Crowley, udith/Julia | Almorah 1824 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 25/3/1823 | felony | 7 | 17 | | | sews knits & washes |
| _ | Cuddy, Ann | Whitby 1839 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 16/1/1839 | shop lifting | 7 | 29 | r&w | M | thorough servant |
| 111 Cu Br | Cunningham, Bridget | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Longford Co (Ire) | Meath (Ire), 1/2/1837 | house breaking | 7 | 25 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| | Cunningham, Mary | Margaret 1837 | Kings Co (Ire) | Kings Co (Ire), 19/7/1836 | street robbery | life | 22 | read | s | kitchen house maid |
| 113 Cu | Curley, Margaret | Forth 1830 | Athlone (Ire) | Westmeath (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing watch | 7 | 20 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 114 Da | Darby, Margaret | Minerva 1838 | Westmeath Co (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 5/6/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 38 | none | S | servant all work |

| ID | Surname, First name | Ship | native of | convicted at, date convicted | offence | se nt | ag e | ed'n | ma rit al | trade |
|-----|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 115 | Darton, Elizabeth | Grenada 1827 | Plymouth (Eng) | Exeter (Eng), 3/4/1826 | robbing lodger | 7 | 48 | r&w | М | house servant |
| 116 | Davis, Margaret | Margaret 1839 | Kilkenny (Ire) | Kilkenny City (Ire), 12/1/1838 | stealing money | 7 | 20 | read | S | laundress house servant |
| 117 | Davis, Mary Ann | Louisa 1827 | Bristol (Eng) | Bristol (Eng), 24/3/1827 | stealing boots | 7 | 19 | read | s | nursery maid & servant |
| 118 | Davis/Dennis, Ellen | Pyramus 1832 | Limerick (Ire) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 30/6/1831 | stealing cotton | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid laundry maid |
| 119 | Davis, Mary | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Clare (Ire) | London (Eng), 28/10/1826 | stealing blankets | 7 | 35 | none | M | laundress |
| 120 | De La Sablomiere, Constance | Dart 1834 | Mauritius | Port Louis (Maur), 24/9/1833 | attempt to poison | life | 9 | none | S | embroiderer & needlwoman |
| 121 | Derring/Deering, Mary/Ann Morgan | Forth 1830 | Monaghan (Ire) | Omagh (Ire), 1/8/1829 | stealing calico | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 122 | Dixon/Morrissey, Mary | Margaret 1839 | Kildare Co (Ire) | Queens Co (Ire), 16/3/1838 | passing forged notes | 14 | 28 | | М | kitchen maid |
| 123 | Dobbin/Spillane/Sp illart, Catherine | Mariner 1825 | Co Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/4/1824 | stealing sheets | 7 | 27 | | M | house maid |
| 124 | Dogherty, Bridget | Surry 1833 | Londonderry (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 7/4/1830 | vagrant | 7 | 28 | none | S | house maid washerwoman |
| 125 | Donachie/Donnachi e, Margaret | Numa 1834 | Ayrshire (Scot) | Ayr CofJ (Scot), 18/9/1833 | stealing pot | 7 | 20 | read | S | house girl |
| 126 | Doran, Mary | Forth 1830 | Wicklow Co (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 24/3/1830 | robbing master | 7 | 28 | r&w | S | cook & all work |
| 127 | Dowling, Charlotte | Kains 1831 | Radnorshire (Eng) | Surry QS (Eng), 7/6/1830 | stealing sheet | 7 | 34 | r&w | М | laundress |
| 128 | Driscoll, Mary | Diana 1833 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 6/9/1832 | stealing gown | 7 | 22 | r&w | S | all work |
| 129 | Driscoll/Ann Collins, Helen/Eleanor | Elizabeth 1828 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 1/3/1826 | house breaking | life | 27 | none | S | needle woman & housemaid |
| 130 | Duffy, Catherine | Edward 1829 | Monaughan (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 17/3/1828 | stealing liquor | 7 | 16 | r&w | S | nurse girl |
| 131 | Duggan, Sarah | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Falkirk (Scot) | Edinbough C of J (Scot), 19/12/1825 | stealing watch | life | 22 | read | S | housemaid & needlewoman |
| 132 | Duncan/O'Brien x3, Mary | Forth 1830 | Kings Co (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 29/9/1829 | stealing glassware | 7 | 21 | r&w | S | bonnet maker needlewoman |
| 133 | Dunn, Eliza | Buffalo 1833 | At sea Other | Surry QS (Eng), 18/02/1933 | man robbery | 14 | 19 | read | S | bar maid all work |
| 134 | Dunn/Dunne, Mary | Surry 1833 | Queens Co (Ire) | Longford (Ire), 2/3/1832 | stealing bank notes | 7 | 20 | none | S | all work |
| 135 | Dunsdale/Dinsdale, Ann | Numa 1834 | Yorkshire (Eng) | York Ass (Eng), 18/10/1833 | pledging | 7 | 30 | r&w | W | house maid in Inn |
| 136 | Dwyer, Catherine | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Kilkenny Co (Ire), Lent Ass | arson | 7 | 22 | | S | country servant |
| 137 | Dyke, Jane | Henry Wellesley 1836 | Staffordshire (Eng) | Stafford QS (Eng), 27/7/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 28 | none | S | all work, farm & public house |
| 138 | Ebbs, Mary | Pyramus 1832 | London (Eng) | London GD (Eng), 30/6/1831 | stealing print | 7 | 24 | none | S | all work |
| 139 | Edwards, Rebecca | Pyramus 1832 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 12/5/1831 | stealing watch | 7 | 20 | r&w | S | needle woman house maid |
| 140 | Ellyard/Hillier, Ann | Minstrel 1812 | | Gloucester Assiz (Eng), 31/7/1811 | | life | - | | - | - |
| 141 | Elston the Younger, Elizabeth | Mary 1835 | Exeter (Eng) | Devonshire (Eng), 5/1/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 26 | none | S | all work |
| 142 | English, Ann | Forth 1830 | Tipperary (Ire) | Waterford (Ire), 18/12/1829 | stealing cloak | 7 | 30 | r&w | W | all work, laundress, needle |
| 143 | Evans, Ann | Pyramus 1832 | Chester (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 4/7/1831 | stealing handkerchief | 7 | 14 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 144 | Evans, Sarah | Mary 1835 | Denbighshire (Eng) | Shropshire Shrewsbury QS & GD (Eng), 2/1/1835 | house breaking | 7 | 25 | read | S | kitchen maid, public house |
| 145 | Falconer, Mary | Buffalo 1833 | Dunbar (Scot) | Perth CofJ (Scot), 3/10/1832 | stealing shift | 7 | 27 | none | S | all work |
| 146 | Fanning, Eleanor/Eliza | Elizabeth 1828 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 2/8/1826 | stealing chair covers | 7 | 26 | read | S | washes house maid |
| 147 | Farrell, Elizabeth | Surry 1833 | Clare Co (Ire) | Clare Co (Ire), 3/3/1832 | stealing blanket | 7 | 60 | read | W | dairy maid washerwoman |
| 148 | Fay, Margaret | Edward 1829 | Antrim (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 13/10/1827 | stealing linen | 7 | 19 | read | M | nurse girl |
| 149 | Field, Caroline | Fanny 1833 | Birmingham (Eng) | Warwick QS (Eng), 18/10/1831 | house robbery | 7 | 19 | read | S | house maid all work |

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|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 150 | Field, Mary | Elizabeth 1828 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 10/4/1827 | robbing person | 7 | 50 | read | M | washerwoman & nurse |
| 151 | Fields, Elizabeth | Margaret 1837 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 28/10/1836 | housebreaking | life | 26 | | М | housemaid & laundress |
| 152 | Finnegan, Bridget | Surry 1833 | Louth Co (Ire) | Louth (Ire), 10/3/1831 | stealing watch | 7 | 25 | r&w | S | dairy maid |
| 153 | Fitzgerald, Elizabeth | Grenada 1825 | Killarney (Ire) | London (Eng), 1/4/1824 | | 7 | 20 | | S | house maid |
| 154 | Fitzgerald, Elizabeth | Lucy Davidson 1829 | London (Eng) | Surry (Eng), 20/10/1828 | stealing from person | life | 31 | read | S | cook & all work |
| 155 | Fitzgerald, Mary | Sovereign 1829 | London (Eng) | London Boro (Eng), 27/1/1829 | picking pockets | 7 | 20 | none | S | all work |
| 156 | Fitzsimmons, Margaret | Isabella 1840 | Louth Co (Ire) | Louth (Ire), 10/7/1839 | stealing a child | 7 | 18 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 157 | Fitzsimmons, Margaret | Isabella 1840 | Louth Co (Ire) | Louth (Ire), 10/7/1839 | stealing a child | 7 | 18 | | S | kitchen maid |
| 158 | Flemming, Elizabeth | Asia 1830 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 23/9/1827 | stealing watch | 7 | 31 | none | М | cook all work |
| 159 | Flood, Catherine | Forth 1830 | Co Carvan (Ire) | Carvan (Ire), 10/8/1829 | picking pockets | 7 | 20 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 160 | Flood/Floyd, Ann | Pyramus 1836 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 31/8/1835 | stealing silk handkerchief | 7 | 23 | none | M | house maid laundry maid |
| 161 | Florence/Robinson, Ann | Midas 1825 | Isle of Wight (Eng) | Manchester (Eng), 19/7/1824 | | 14 | 23 | | - | bar maid |
| 162 | Fogarty, Catherine | Asia 1830 | Clonmell (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing coat | 7 | 14 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 163 | Ford, Hannah | Mary 1823 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 15/1/1823 | | life | 17 | | | house maid |
| 164 | Foster, Margaret | Isabella 1840 | Queen's Co (Ire) | Kings Co (Ire), 27/6/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 20 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 165 | Foster / Forster, Mary Ann | Mariner 1825 | Wexford (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 4/4/1824 | felony spoons and table cloth | 7 | 27 | | S | house maid |
| 166 | Furgusson/Ferguso n, Anne | Asia 1830 | Dorchester (Eng) | Kildare (Ire), 30/3/1829 | stealing watch from master | 7 | 20 | r&w | S | all work |
| 167 | Gallagher/Gollaghe r, Sarah/Sally | Surry 1833 | Londonderry (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 7/4/1830 | vagrant | 7 | 20 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 168 | Gardner, Christina | Planter 1839 | Renfrewshire (Scot) | Glasgow CofJ (Scot), 26/4/1838 | | 7 | 24 | r&w | w | kitchen maid |
| 169 | Gardner, Sarah | Lord Sidmouth 1823 | Tipperary (Ire) | Northumberland (Eng), 2/3/1822 | | 7 | 30 | | М | servant |
| 170 | Garland/Gartland/ Gernon, Isabella | Elizabeth 1828 | Meath (Ire) | Meath (Ire), 17/3/1826 | | 7 | 28 | read | S | house maid & kitchen |
| 171 | Gates, Anne | Grenada 1825 | Hampstead (Eng) | Newgate (Eng), 3/6/1824 | | life | 21 | | S | nursery maid |
| 172 | Gavin/Gowan, Catherine | Lady Rowena 1826 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 9/3/1825 | house robbery | 7 | 21 | read | S | house servant |
| 173 | George, Rebecca | Roslin Castle 1830 | ?mouth (Eng) | Bridgewater (Eng), 22/8/1829 | house breaking | life | 25 | r&w | М | barmaid lint maker |
| 174 | Gibbison, Mary | Fanny 1833 | Exeter (Eng) | Devon Plymouth QS (Eng), 9/4/1832 | stealing linen | 7 | 35 | r&w | М | lady's maid house maid |
| 175 | Gibney, Margaret/Mary | Hooghley 1831 | Meath (Ire) | Meath (Ire), 1/7/1830 | assault & robbery | 7 | 40 | none | S | all work |
| 176 | Gibson, Elizabeth | Asia 1830 | Belfast (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 1/8/1828 | stealing hokss | 7 | 16 | read | S | house maid |
| 177 | Gilberthorpe, Elizabeth | Henry Wellesley 1837 | Yorkshire (Eng) | Lincoln Kesteven QS (Eng), 6/4/1837 | highway robbery | 7 | 30 | read | М | dressmaker |
| 178 | Gill, Sarah | Isabella 1840 | Cork City (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 11/10/1839 | robbery from a person | 7 | 19 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 179 | Gilliam, Celia | Henry Wellesley 1837 | Surry (Eng) | Surry QS (Eng), 6/2/1837 | receiving stolen property | 7 | 21 | read | М | house & laundry maid |
| 180 | Gillmore, Mary | Margaret 1840 | Down Co (Ire) | Down Co (Ire), 15/7/1839 | vagrancy | 7 | 18 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 181 | Glancy/Clancy, Rosanna/Rose | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Fermanagh (Ire) | Fermanagh (Ire), 7/4/1837 | stealing clothes | 7 | 19 | read | S | child's maid |
| 182 | Godfrey aka Daly, Mary | Mariner 1825 | Limerick City (Ire) | Clonnell (Ire), 10/8/1824 | stealing Rait? | 7 | 40 | | М | sews washers milks |
| 183 | Goggetty, Catherine | Elizabeth 1828 | Louth (Ire) | Drogheda (Ire), 6/3/1826 | bad notes | 14 | 32 | none | М | complete servant |
| 184 | Goodman, Hannah | Sovereign 1829 | Newport (Eng) | London (Eng), 15/1/1829 | bigamy | 7 | 28 | r&w | М | all work cook |

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|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------|---------|------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 185 | Gough, Catharine | Asia 1830 | Tyrone (Ire) | Tyrone (Ire), 28/7/1828 | stealing cotton | 7 | 28 | read | M | all work |
| 186 | Grady, Jane | Sovereign 1829 | Dublin (Ire) | London (Eng), 15/1/1829 | stealing clothes | 7 | 17 | r&w | S | needle girl kitchen maid |
| 187 | Grady, Mary | Minerva 1837 | Galway Co (Ire) | Galway (Ire), 1/2/1837 | stealing from person | 7 | 21 | none | s | kitchen maid |
| 188 | Graham, Eliza | Hooghley 1831 | Clonnel (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 1/3/1831 | stealing cloathes (sic) | 7 | 20 | none | S | all work |
| 189 | Grainger, Mary | John Renwick 1838 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 1/1/1838 | stealing handkerchief on the h'way | 10 | 19 | read | S | basket maker & maid of all work |
| 190 | Graves, Elizabeth | Numa 1834 | London (Eng) | Middlesex SofP (Eng), 5/8/1833 | stealing clothes | 7 | 36 | read | S | house maid all work |
| 191 | Green, Jane | Numa 1834 | Dublin (Ire) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/10/1833 | man robbery | 7 | 18 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 192 | Green, Margaret | Asia 1830 | Galway (Ire) | Kildare (Ire), 1/7/1828 | stealing money | 7 | 27 | read | М | all work |
| 193 | Green/Greer/Grier, Sarah | Asia 1830 | Armagh (Ire) | Armagh (Ire), 20/3/1829 | house robbery | life | 30 | none | S | all work & public house |
| 194 | Greenlees/Greenlies /Wilson, Janet | Midas 1825 | Paisley (Scot) | Glasgow CJ (Scot), 30/4/1824 | | 14 | 23 | | - | house maid |
| 195 | Greenwood, Eliza | Burrell 1832 | | Middlesex GD (Eng), 1/12/1831 | | 7 | - | | - | - |
| 196 | Gregg, Mary Ann | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Leeds (Eng) | Newark (Eng), 2/5/1829 | shop lifting | 14 | 23 | none | М | all work & public house |
| 197 | Griffiths, Ann | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Shropshire (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 24/10/1836 | stealing money | 7 | 22 | r&w | S | general house servant |
| 198 | Griffiths, Jane/Ann | Elizabeth 1836 | Limerick (Ire) | Middlesex GD" (Eng), 14/12/1835 | fraud | 7 | 18 | read | S | nursery kitchen house maid |
| 199 | Griffiths, Mary | Sovereign 1829 | Bristol (Eng) | Exeter (Eng), 18/10/1828 | privately stealing & pilfering | 14 | 20 | read | М | lady's maid embroiderer |
| 200 | Grimes, Anne | Hooghley 1831 | Tipperary (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 1/1/1831 | stealing wheat | 7 | 23 | read | S | house mixed |
| 201 | Hague, Sarah | Lord Wellington 1820 | | York Leeds Boro QS (Eng), 3/8/1818 | | 14 | 34 | | М | charwoman |
| 202 | Haines, Ann | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 15/8/1836 | stealing clothes | 7 | 39 | read | W | house maid |
| 203 | Haley/Healey, Margaret | Mary 1823 | Athlone (Ire) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 22/4/1822 | | 7 | 48 | | W | washes |
| 204 | Hall, Eleanor | Fanny 1833 | Newcastle (Eng) | Northumberland (Eng), 4/4/1832 | pledging | 7 | 24 | r&w | М | milliner dressmaker |
| 205 | Hall, Margaret | George Hibbert 1834 | Dundee (Scot) | Perth Court of Juticiary (Scot), 24/4/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 29 | read | S | flax spinner |
| 206 | Hall, Sarah | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 15/8/1836 | stealing money | 7 | 23 | read | S | house maid |
| 207 | Hallam/Allen, Charlotte | Providence 1822 | Lancaster (Eng) | Stafford QS (Eng), 18/10/1820 | | 7 | 20 | | - | potter |
| 208 | Halliday, Margaret | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Edinborough (Scot) | Edinburgh CofJ (Scot), 7/6/1830 | stealing milk | 14 | 18 | r&w | S | house maid |
| 209 | Hamer, Ellen | Roslin Castle 1830 | Bury Lancashire (Eng) | Salford (Eng), 20/7/1829 | stealing money | 14 | 19 | read | S | washerwoman |
| 210 | Hamilton, Ann | Kains 1831 | Dublin (Ire) | Lancaster Liverpool Boro QS (Eng), 26/4/1830 | picking pockets | 7 | 19 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 211 | Hamilton, Jean | Mary Anne 1839 | Isle of Wight (sic) (Eng) | Edinburgh CofJ (Scot), 6/11/1838 | house breaking | 7 | 19 | r&w | S | nurse maid |
| 212 | Handley, Jane | Fanny 1833 | Manchester (Eng) | Leicester QS (Eng), 2/1/1832 | man robbery | 14 | 26 | read | S | dressmaker hawker |
| 213 | Hannan, Bridget | Hooghley 1831 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/4/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 16 | none | S | house maid |
| 214 | Haroll, Mary | Edward 1829 | Queens Co (Ire) | Clonmell (Ire), 1/8/1828 | stealing cloak | 7 | 29 | none | W | house servant washes |
| 215 | Harris, Caroline | John Renwick 1838 | Worcester (Eng) | Wilts Ass (Eng), 7/3/1838 | receiving stolen property | 14 | 24 | read | М | country servant |
| 216 | Harris, Eliza | Kains 1831 | Chelsea (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 15/4/1830 | stealing a child | 7 | 24 | r&w | S | nurse maid & all work |
| 217 | Harris, Sarah | Fanny 1833 | Staffordshire (Eng) | Warwick Ass (Eng), 24/3/1832 | house breaking | 7 | 18 | none | S | house maid all work |
| 218 | Harrison, Charlotte | Harmony 1827 | Wandsworth (Eng) | London (Eng), 13/1/1827 | robbing lodgings | 7 | 20 | r&w | М | laundress |
| 219 | Hart, Mary Ann | Surrey 1840 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 2/3/1840 | picking pockets | 10 | 20 | r&w | S | child's maid |

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|-----|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| 220 | Hartwell, Mary | John Renwick 1838 | Germany Other | Central Criminal Court (Eng), | shop lifting | 7 | 21 | r&w | al M | nursery maid & governess |
| 221 | Harvey, Mary Ann | Sarah & Elizabeth | Cornwall (Eng) | 23/10/1837 Central Criminal Court (Eng), | stealing from | 7 | 26 | read | S | house maid cook |
| 222 | Hastie, Elizabeth | 1837 Buffalo 1833 | Lanark (Scot) | 19/11/1836 Glasgow CofJ (Scot), 16/10/1832 | master stealing clothes | 7 | 22 | r&w | S | laundry maid all work |
| 223 | Hazell, Sarah | Princess Royal | Hertford (Eng) | Bristol (Eng), 14/6/1828 | pledging | 14 | 40 | read | W | plain cook |
| 224 | Healey, Catherine | 1829 Southworth 1832 | Cork Co (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/9/1831 | stealing poultry | 7 | 36 | none | M | washerwoman country all |
| | | | | | steaming pountry | | | none | IVI | work |
| 225 | Heather, Mary | Lord Sidmouth 1822 | C. of G. Hope Other | Middlesex GD (Eng), 3/7/1822 | | 7 | 16 | | Ŀ | brushmaker |
| 226 | Henessey/Donovan, Catherine | Brothers 1827 | Sligo (Ire) | Wexford (Ire), 12/3/1826 | fire arms | life | 19 | read | S | housemaid & laundress |
| 227 | Hennessey / Grey, Honora / Norah | Surry 1833 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 6/8/1832 | | 7 | 18 | | S | nurse maid |
| 228 | Herbert/Smith, Rachael | Providence 1822 | Southworth (Eng) | London GD (Eng), 25/10/1820 | | 14 | 22 | | - | nurse maid |
| 229 | Hickey, Bridget | Isabella 1840 | Clonmell (Ire) | Kings Co (Ire), 27/6/1839 | stealing a diamond ring | 7 | 28 | r&w | W | needle woman |
| 230 | Hill, Louisa | Midas 1825 | Steping (Eng) | London GD (Eng), 7/4/1825 | | 7 | 25 | | S | house maid |
| 231 | Hilsley/Ilsly/Helsle y, Mary | Princess Royal 1829 | London (Eng) | Surrey Boro (Eng), 4/9/1828 | picking pockets | 14 | 21 | r&w | S | all work |
| 232 | Hobbart/Hobart/H olburt, Charlotte, alias Eliza Smith | Mary 1835 | Somersetshire (Eng) | London CCC (Eng), 15/12/1834 | stealing watch from master | 7 | 19 | r&w | s | kitchen hand |
| 233 | Hogan, Bridget | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 12/12/1836 | robbing mistress | 7 | 25 | none | S | dairy maid |
| 234 | Hogan, Mary | Hooghley 1831 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 1/1/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 24 | none | S | all work |
| 235 | Hogan/Haggan, Ann | Mary 1835 | London (Eng) | Middlesex SofP (Eng), 26/11/1834 | shop lifting | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid all work |
| 236 | Hogett, Sarah | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Wales Wales | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 24/10/1836 | stealing money | 7 | 46 | none | S | country servant dairy maid |
| 237 | Hopkins, Mary | Edward 1829 | Westmeath (Ire) | Longford (Ire), 5/3/1828 | base coin | 14 | 15 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 238 | Horsley, Sarah | Surry 1840 | Newark Nottingham (Eng) | Leicester QS (Eng), 30/12/1839 | picking pockets | 15 | 30 | read | S | house servant |
| 239 | Hoskin/Heskins/H askins, Louisa | Roslin Castle 1830 | Hertfordshire (Eng) | London (Eng), 3/12/1829 | robbing lodging | 7 | 19 | r&w | s | house maid dairy maid bakes and brews |
| 240 | Howe, Mary | Thomas Harrison 1836 | Kings Co (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 29/12/1834 | stealing clothes | 7 | 23 | read | S | needle woman |
| 241 | Hudson, Charlotte | Kains 1831 | Dublin (Ire) | Lancaster Liverpool Boro QS (Eng), 18/1/1830 | stealing money | 14 | 27 | r&w | М | all work & needlewoman |
| 242 | Hudson, Ellen | Surry 1840 | Derby (Eng) | Derby Borough QS (Eng), 11/7/1839 | robbing from person | 7 | 17 | read & write | S | childs maid |
| 243 | Hughes, Elizabeth | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Staffordshire (Eng) | Warwick (Eng), 4/4/1829 | stealing money | life | 26 | read | S | laundress all work |
| 244 | Hughes, Mary | Forth 1830 | Down Co (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 22/12/1829 | stealing lace caps | 7 | 30 | read | М | house maid |
| 245 | Hurley, Honora | Hooghley 1831 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/4/1830 | stealing clothes | 7 | 21 | read | S | all work |
| 246 | Hurrish aka Hughes/Edges, Mary | Roslin Castle 1830 | Monaghan Co (Ire) | Nottingham (Eng), 26/10/1829 | receiving | 7 | 33 | none | w | cotton spinner all work |
| 247 | Hutchinson, Hannah | Numa 1834 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/10/1833 | stealing plate | 7 | 14 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 248 | Irons, Eliza | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | robbing mistress | 14 | 28 | r&w | М | house maid |
| 249 | Jackman, Mary | Diana 1833 | Buckinghamshi re (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 30/6/1831 | highway robbery | life | 32 | r&w | М | nurse & midwife, house maid |
| 250 | James, Elizabeth/Eliza | Roslin Castle 1830 | Glamoranshire (Eng) | Glamorgan (Eng), 20/10/1828 | stealing money | 7 | 26 | read | S | laundress all work |
| 251 | James, Sarah | George Hibbert 1834 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 5/9/1833 | house breaking | 14 | 19 | r&w | S | nurse maid housemaid |
| 252 | Jeffrey/Jefferies, Hannah | Midas 1825 | Wexford Co (Ire) | Dorchester (Eng), 19/10/1824 | | 7 | 28 | | М | chambermaid |
| 253 | Jenkins, Eliza | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 12/12/1836 | stolen property | 7 | 28 | r&w | S | house maid |

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|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 254 | Johnson, Emma | Mary 1835 | London (Eng) | London CCC (Eng), 21/11/1834 | pledging man robbery | 7 | 20 | read | S | all work |
| 255 | Johnson, Mary | Fanny 1833 | Sussex (Eng) | Southampton Portsmouth Borough QS (Eng), 2/1/1832 | robbing lodgings | 7 | 26 | none | M | house maid |
| 256 | Johnson/Taylor, Elizabeth | Kains 1831 | Mancester (Eng) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 26/4/1830 | picking pockets | 7 | 20 | read | S | cook all work |
| 257 | Johnston, Jane | Margaret 1840 | Chatham (Eng) | Dublin City (Ire), 27/12/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 28 | read | S | housemaid |
| 258 | Johnston, Mary | Southworth 1832 | Monaghan (Ire) | Louth (Ire), 10/3/1830 | house robbery | 7 | 19 | r&w | S | house keeper |
| 259 | Johnston, Mary | Maria 1818 | | Middlesex GD (Eng), 3/12/1817 | | 7 | 35 | | - | country work |
| 260 | Jones, Ann | Roslin Castle 1830 | South Wales Cardigan Wales | London (Eng), 29/10/1829 | stealing money | life | 32 | read | S | all work |
| 261 | Jones, Jane | Mary 1835 | Shropshire (Eng) | Lancashire QS (Eng), 12/1/1835 | man robbery | 14 | 20 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 262 | Jones, Margaret | Pyramus 1832 | Deptford (Eng) | Surry Assiz (Eng), 4/8/1831 | man robbery | life | 24 | r&w | S | needle woman bar maid |
| 263 | Jones, Margaret | Fanny 1833 | Bristol (Eng) | Bristol QS (Eng), 2/4/1832 | robbing person | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse maid |
| 264 | Jones, Margaret/Mary/An n | Numa 1834 | Edinburgh (Scot) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 10/5/1833 | stealing wearing apparel | life | 19 | read | S | nurse maid |
| 265 | Jones, Martha | Mary 1835 | Breconshire (Eng) | Shropshire QS (Eng), 13/10/1834 | stealing ducks | 7 | 20 | read | S | kitchen maid, all work country |
| 266 | Jones, Mary | Roslin Castle 1830 | near Berwick upon Tweed (Eng) | London (Eng), 29/10/1829 | stealing watch | 7 | 32 | r&w | М | cook, all work |
| 267 | Jones/James, Mary Ann | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Surry (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 15/8/1836 | stealing linen | 7 | 22 | r&w | S | all work nursemaid |
| 268 | Jones/Jews, Eliza | Fanny 1833 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 5/4/1832 | man robbery | 7 | 20 | none | S | house maid nurse maid |
| 269 | Jukes/Dukes, Jane | Fanny 1833 | Yorkshire (Eng) | Norfolk Kings Lynn QS (Eng), 9/4/1832 | man robbery | 14 | 29 | read | S | house maid all work |
| 270 | Kearney/Carney, Bridget | Lady Rowena 1826 | Roscommon (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 17/8/1825 | stealing watch | 7 | 36 | none | S | country servant |
| 271 | Keefe, Mary | Margaret 1840 | Kilkenny (Ire) | Kilkenny City (Ire), 16/3/1840 | burglary | 7 | 24 | | М | country servant |
| 272 | Keen/Kain, Catherine | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Limerick (Ire) | Surry (Eng), 1/12/1828 | stealing from person | life | 22 | r&w | S | all work |
| 273 | Keenan, Grace | Woodman 1823 | Sick | Co Carvan (Ire), 1/4/1821 | | 7 | - | | | - |
| 274 | Kelly, Anne | Elizabeth 1828 | Waterford (Ire) | Waterford (Ire), 5/8/1827 | robbing person | 7 | 19 | r&w | S | nurse house maid |
| 275 | Kelly, Catherine | Surry 1833 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/12/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 24 | r&w | s | laundress housemaid |
| 276 | Kelly, Catherine | Caroline 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 3/10/1832 | stealing gingham | 7 | 17 | read | S | house maid |
| 277 | Kelly, Margaret | Diamond 1838 | Galway Co (Ire) | Clare Hillary Sessions (Ire), 5/4/1827 | house robbery | 7 | 23 | r&w | S | nursemaid |
| 278 | Kelly, Margaret | Planter 1839 | Londonderry (Ire) | Glasgow Cof J (Scot), 26/9/1838 | assault & robbery | 7 | 20 | read | S | needle woman & laundress |
| 279 | Kelly, Margaret | Surry 1840 | Wicklow Co (Ire) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 6/1/1840 | stealing plate | 7 | 22 | read | M | laundress |
| 280 | Kelly, Mary | Diana 1833 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Salford (Eng), 27/8/1832 | picking pockets | 14 | 20 | read | S | factory girl all work |
| 281 | Kelly, Mary | Hooghley 1831 | Waterford (Ire) | Waterford City (Ire), 1/12/1830 | stealing money | 7 | 16 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 282 | Kemp, Mary | George Hibbert 1834 | Staffordshire (Eng) | York Beverley QS (Eng), 7/4/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 28 | none | S | pottery packer plain cook |
| 283 | Kennedy, Catherine | Caroline 1833 | Longford Co (Ire) | Longford (Ire), 23/9/1832 | highway robbery | life | 19 | read | s | house maid nurse maid |
| 284 | Kenny, Margaret | Asia 1830 | Tipperary (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing cloth | 7 | 24 | none | S | all work laundress |
| 285 | Kernahan/Keenan, Mary | Asia 1830 | Monaghan (Ire) | Innes Killing (Ire), 10/3/1829 | shop lifting | 7 | 50 | read | М | all work |
| 286 | King, Elizabeth | Fanny 1833 | Norfolk (Eng) | Norfolk Norwich QS (Eng), 3/1/1832 | robbing mistress | 14 | 18 | none | S | house maid nurse maid |
| 287 | King/Keen, Mary | Kains 1831 | Kildare (Ire) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 26/4/1830 | stealing money | 7 | 35 | read | S | cook & all work |
| 288 | Kirwan/Kirvan, Mary Ann | Woodman 1823 | Roscommon (Ire) | Leitrim Co (Ire), 1/3/1822 | | 7 | 26 | | - | mantua maker |

| ID | Surname, First name | Ship | native of | convicted at, date convicted | offence | se nt | ag e | ed'n | ma rit al | trade |
|-----|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|--|
| 289 | Knott, Hannah | Numa 1834 | London (Eng) | Middlesex SofP (Eng), 30/9/1833 | pledging | 7 | 23 | r&w | W | plain cook laundrymaid |
| 290 | Laffen, Catherine | Forth 1830 | Kilkenny Co (Ire) | Kilkenny (Ire), 1/3/1829 | house robbery | 7 | 22 | none | S | dairy girl |
| 291 | Lahy/Leahy, Catherine | Surry 1833 | Waterford (Ire) | Waterford City (Ire), 1/7/1832 | receiving | 7 | 20 | none | S | house servant |
| 292 | Lamb, Eliza | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Hertfordshire (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 19/9/1836 | stealing money | 14 | 28 | read | М | house maid all work |
| 293 | Lampard/Lamphar d, Sarah | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Sussex (Eng) | Surry (Eng), 30/3/1829 | stealing watch | life | 26 | read | М | cook all work |
| 294 | Lane, Sarah | Competitor 1828 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 21/2/1828 | stealing shawl | 7 | 30 | read | S | servant of all work |
| 295 | Lannan, Elizabeth | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | CCC (Eng), 28/3/1836 | robbery | life | 38 | | М | house servant indifferent |
| 296 | Lannan/Lamon, Elizabeth | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | stealing clothes | life | 38 | none | М | house servant (indifferent) |
| 297 | Larbourd or Ferguson, Mary | Thomas Harrison 1836 | Mayo (Ire) | Fermanagh (Ire), 12/3/1835 | stealing clothes | 7 | 19 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 298 | Lawler, Rose | Whitby 1839 | Westmead (Ire) | Westmead (Ire), 10/10/1838 | man robbery | 7 | 26 | | S | laundress |
| 299 | Ledwick or Ledwich, Eliza/Alice | Lady Rowena 1826 | Meath (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 3/11/1825 | stealing clothes | 7 | 28 | none | S | dairy maid |
| 300 | Lee, Ann | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Wales Wales | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 21/10/1836 | stealing clothes | 14 | 23 | r&w | S | laundress |
| 301 | Lee, Elizabeth | Surry 1833 | Wexford (Ire) | Wexford (Ire), 3/7/1831 | stealing shoes | 7 | 21 | none | S | all work country |
| 302 | Lehane, Bridget | Southworth 1832 | Cork Co (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/8/1831 | receiving stolen goods | 7 | 40 | none | М | all work country |
| 303 | Leonard, Ellen | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Gosport (Eng) | London (Eng), 11/6/1829 | stealing silk | 7 | 17 | r&w | S | all work and barmaid |
| 304 | Lepard/Lippard, Mary | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Hoxton (Eng) | London (Eng), 14/9/1826 | picking pockets | 14 | 26 | read | S | house servant |
| 305 | Leslie, Elizabeth | Sovereign 1829 | Edinbourgh (Scot) | London (Eng), 23/10/1828 | stealing stuff | 7 | 42 | r&w | М | ladies maid house keeper cook & laundress |
| 306 | Lewis, Alice | Henry Wellesley 1837 | Yorkshire (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 12/6/1837 | pledging stolen goods | 7 | 26 | read | S | laundry maid cook (good) |
| 307 | Linehan/Haycock, Mary | Brothers 1827 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 29/7/1826 | stealing money | 7 | 20 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 308 | Longworth/Longwo od, Mary | Asia 1830 | Kings Co (Ire) | Kings Co (Ire), 1/7/1828 | stealing clothes | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid |
| 309 | Lovett, Sarah | Princess Royal 1829 | Leicester (Eng) | Leicester (Eng), 18/7/1828 | stealing kettle | 7 | 43 | read | М | needle woman |
| 310 | Lowe, Elizabeth | Fanny 1833 | Middlesex (Eng) | Leicester QS (Eng), 2/1/1832 | man robbery | 14 | 26 | r&w | М | needle woman all work |
| 311 | Lowe, Esther | Roslin Castle 1830 | Wigan (Eng) | Machester (Eng), 26/10/1829 | stealing money | 14 | 44 | read | М | allwork |
| 312 | Ludlow/Laidlow, Sarah | Grenada 1827 | Mid? (Eng) | Maidstone (Eng), 27/3/1826 | stealing watch | life | 22 | none | М | house maid |
| 313 | Mackeroy/Mackery, Caroline | Sovereign 1829 | Kerry Co (Ire) | London (Eng), 4/12/1828 | picking pockets | 14 | 31 | none | W | all work |
| 314 | Mael/Male, Eliza | Broxbornebury 1814 | | Stafford Assis (Eng), 11/3/1813 | | life | 21 | | - | servant |
| 315 | Magner, Margaret | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | robbing from person | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid |
| 316 | Magrath, Elizabeth | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Roscommon Co (Ire) | Galway (Ire), Dec 1836 | stealing fowls | 7 | 21 | | s | house servant & laundress |
| 317 | Mahon, Mary | Margaret 1839 | Westmeath Co (Ire) | Westmeath (Ire), 14/10/1837 | stealing clothes | 7 | 21 | none | S | kitchen maid & laundress |
| 318 | Mahoney/Meliar/M eeley/Mealey, Margaret | Princess Royal 1829 | Sligo or Dublin (Ire) | London (Eng), 11/9/1827 | stealing bacon | 7 | 40 | | М | washerwoman |
| 319 | Malone, Ann | Asia 1830 | Armagh (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing plate | 7 | 21 | read | S | dressmaker |
| 320 | Malone, Ellen or Margaret | Asia 1830 | Armagh (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing plate | 7 | 24 | read | S | dressmaker & laundress |
| 321 | Manby/Wales/Willi ams, Ann | Louisa 1827 | Perth (Scot) | Glasgow (Scot), 7/5/1827 | receiving shawls | 7 | 55 | r&w | W | plain cook and laundress |
| 322 | Marjoram, Mary Ann | Wanstead 1814 | | Suffolk Assiz (Eng), 18/3/1812 | | life | 18 | | - | servant |
| 323 | Markey/Mackey, Ann | Kains 1831 | Louth (Scot) | Bolton (Scot), 20/4/1830 | stealing money | 14 | 33 | none | W | washerwoman laundress |

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|-----|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 324 | Martin, Ann Maria | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Suffolk (Eng) | London (Eng), 9/4/1829 | stealing caps | 7 | 25 | r&w | М | all work and washes |
| 325 | Martin/Nowland, Sarah | Elizabeth 1828 | Down Co (Ire) | Armagh (Ire), 13/7/1826 | stealing a shawl | 7 | 34 | none | W | washerwoman & farm servant |
| 326 | Mason, Sarah | Lucy Davidson 1829 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 9/4/1829 | stealing blankets | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 327 | Matthews, Lydia | Sovereign 1829 | Penzance (Eng) | Exeter (Eng), 21/3/1828 | stealing sheet | 7 | 18 | read | S | dairy woman all work |
| 328 | Mcbray/McBride, Ellen/Eleanor | Caroline 1833 | Fermanagh Co (Ire) | Fermanagh (Ire), 1/1/1832 | stealing money | 7 | 28 | read | М | laundry maid all work |
| 329 | McCann, Elizabeth | Margaret 1839 | Down Co (Ire) | Down (Ire), 2/1/1838 | stealing a clock and money | 7 | 25 | none | S | country servant |
| 330 | McCann/McKenna? , Mary | George Hibbert 1834 | Manchester (Eng) | Lancaster session peace (Eng), 26/5/1834 | pledging | 7 | 18 | read | S | nurse maid |
| 331 | McCarthy, Catherine/Ellen | Southworth 1832 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/10/1831 | stealing ribbons | 7 | 31 | none | W | all work |
| 332 | McCarthy/Carty/C arthy, Catherine | Forth 1830 | Fermanagh (Ire) | Omagh (Ire), 14/8/1829 | stealing cotton | 7 | 17 | read | S | house maid |
| 333 | McClelland, Jane | Andromeda 1834 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 3/11/1832 | vagrant | 7 | 24 | r&w | s | all work |
| 334 | McClenchy/McClus key, Jane | Asia 1830 | Armagh (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 1/8/1828 | stealing money | 7 | 27 | none | S | dairy woman |
| 335 | McDonald, Euphemia | Mary Ann 1839 | Greenock (Scot) | Glasgow CofJ (Scot), 10/1/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 17 | read | s | kitchenmaid |
| 336 | McDonald/Hanne, Johanna/Margaret | Surry 1840 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 25/11/1839 | stealing a cloak | 7 | 25 | r & w | S | cook |
| 337 | McDonald, Johanna, alias Margaret Hanmen | Surrey 1840 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 25/11/1839 | stealing a cloak | 7 | 25 | r&w | s | cook |
| 338 | McDonough, Catherine | Hooghley 1831 | Sligo (Ire) | Leitrim (Ire), 12/1/1830 | shop lifting | 7 | 20 | r&w | S | needle woman nurse house maid |
| 339 | McDowall, Ellen | Margaret 1840 | Donegal Co (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 4/4/1840 | picking pockets | 7 | 23 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 340 | McFarlane, Catherine | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Greenock (Scot) | Glasgow Cof J (Scot), 7/9/1830 | man robbery | 14 | 28 | r&w | S | house maid |
| 341 | McGaan/McGowan, Rosinna | Numa 1834 | Inverness (Scot) | Ayr CofJ (Scot), 18/8/1833 | stealing house utensils | 7 | 24 | read | S | all work |
| 342 | McGarry/McGany, Bridget | Almorah 1824 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 15/7/1823 | | 7 | 30 | | М | washes |
| 343 | McGee, Elizabeth | Kains 1831 | Mancester (Eng) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 26/4/1830 | stealing money | 14 | 17 | none | S | all work |
| 344 | McGetrick, Bridget | Isabella 1840 | Sligo Co (Ire) | Sligo (Ire), Oct 1839 | stealing handkershief | 7 | 28 | | S | housemaid |
| 345 | McGregor, Margaret | Mary 1835 | Argyleshire (Scot) | Lancashire QS (Eng), 20/10/1834 | man robbery | 14 | 24 | read | S | all work |
| 346 | McKay, Rose | Margaret 1839 | Londonderry Co (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 5/7/1838 | stealing a quilt | 7 | 36 | r&w | W | house maid |
| 347 | McKenna, Margaret | Lady Rowena 1826 | Monaghan (Ire) | Carven Co (Ire), 1/8/1824 | house robbery | 7 | 30 | read | М | dairy woman |
| 348 | McLoughlin, Mary | Whitby 1839 | Down Co (Ire) | Down Co (Ire), 3/1/1839 | man robbery | 7 | 23 | | М | thorough servant |
| 349 | McMachen/McMah on, Helen/Elen | Planter 1839 | Paisley (Scot) | Glasgow CofJ (Scot), 26/4/1838 | stealing clothes | 7 | 19 | read | S | house servant |
| 350 | McMullen, Alice | Caroline 1833 | Donegal Co (Ire) | Tyrone (Ire), 13/3/1832 | vagrant | 7 | 19 | none | S | bar maid |
| 351 | McNamara, Bridget | Lady Rowena 1826 | Clare (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 1/7/1825 | stealing money | 7 | 36 | read | М | country servant |
| 352 | McNamara, Mary | George Hibbert 1834 | Dumfries (Scot) | Dumfries CofJ (Scot), 29/4/1834 | house robbery | 7 | 45 | none | S | plain cook, all work |
| 353 | McNichol, Isabella/Bell | Surry 1840 | Glasgow (Scot) | Glasgow CofJ (Scot), 28/12/1839 | stealing books | 10 | 17 | read | S | kitchenmaid |
| 354 | Mealey aka Melia, Mary | Elizabeth 1828 | Kildare (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 6/10/1826 | robbing person | 7 | 30 | read | S | servant all work |
| 355 | Meehan, Mary | Hooghley 1831 | Galway (Ire) | Westmeath (Ire), 1/7/1830 | stealing hardware | 7 | 36 | none | W | all work |
| 356 | Melsam or Wilson, Susan | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Kent (Eng) | London (Eng), 14/9/1826 | robbing house | 14 | 42 | read | W | plain cook |
| 357 | Metcalf, Martha | Roslin Castle 1830 | Leeds (Eng) | Leeds (Eng), 13/7/1829 | stealing money | 7 | 27 | r&w | M | cook & housemaid |
| 358 | Mills, Eliza | Numa 1834 | Colchester (Eng) | Essex Colchester QS (Eng), 22/10/1833 | man robbery | 7 | 20 | read | S | all work |

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|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 359 | Millward/Millware, Martha | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Birmingham (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | stealing violin | 7 | 42 | r&w | M | house servant |
| 360 | Milne/Mullen, Jane | Midas 1825 | Aberdeen (Scot) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 2/12/1824 | | 7 | 20 | | M | nurse |
| 361 | Minnaugh, Alley | Edward 1829 | Longford (Ire) | Longford (Ire), 6/3/1828 | pig stealing | 7 | 33 | none | М | country servant |
| 362 | Mongavan, Catherine | Whitby 1839 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), Jan 1839 | Picking pockets | 7 | 21 | | S | kitchenmaid |
| 363 | Montgomery, Susan/Susannah | Andromeda 1834 | Cork (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 10/7/1833 | stealing coat | 7 | 30 | read | S | needle woman all work |
| 364 | Moore, Margaret | Lord Wellington 1820 | | Cork City (Ire), 1/3/1819 | | 7 | 33 | | - | servant book? |
| 365 | Moran, Elizabeth | Southworth 1832 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 31/8/1831 | stealing handkerchief | 7 | 15 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 366 | Morgan, Jane | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Shrewsbury (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 28/11/1836 | stealing from dwelling house | life | 28 | r&w | М | house maid & general house servant |
| 367 | Morris, Mary | Princess Royal 1829 | Liverpool (Eng) | Manchester (Eng), 21/7/1828 | robbing master | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid needlewoman |
| 368 | Morris, Mary | Providence 1822 | Blackfriars (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 28/6/1820 | | life | 38 | | - | town servant |
| 369 | Morris, Mary | Pyramus 1832 | Middlesex (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 7/4/1831 | man robbing | life | 23 | read | S | all work |
| 370 | Morrison, Jane | Burrell 1832 | Bristol (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 20/10/1831 | stealing money | life | 23 | read | S | plain cook all work |
| 371 | Morrow, Catherine | Pyramus 1836 | Donegal (Ire) | Donegal (Ire), 1/1/1836 | stealing table cloths | 7 | 21 | none | S | laundry maid all work |
| 372 | Mullan/Mullane, Margaret | Thomas Harrison 1836 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/3/1835 | assault with intent to kill | life | 34 | none | W | dairy maid |
| 373 | Mullen, Ann | Brothers 1824 | Liverpool (Eng) | Manchester (Eng), 20/1/1823 | | 7 | 20 | | S | needle housemaid |
| 374 | Mullholland, Anne/Mary | Asia 1830 | Antrim (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing muslin | 7 | 20 | read | S | all work |
| 375 | Mulligan, Catherine | Elizabeth 1828 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 26/2/1827 | forgery | life | 30 | none | W | house work & silk winder |
| 376 | Mulligan, Mary | Almorah 1824 | Longford Co (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/3/1823 | cow stealing | 7 | 27 | | - | washes knits & makes butter |
| 377 | Mumford/Horrigan, Mary Ann | Diana 1833 | Cork (Ire) | Middlesex GS (Eng), 6/9/1832 | stealing sheet | 14 | 27 | read | М | house maid all work |
| 378 | Murphy, Bridget | Margaret 1839 | Kerry Co (Ire) | Kerry (Ire), 1/1/1838 | stealing shoes | 7 | 20 | none | S | house maid |
| 379 | Murphy, Catherine | Diamond 1838 | Sligo Co (Ire) | Cork (Ire), May 1837 | larceny | 7 | 22 | read | М | housemaid |
| 380 | Murphy, Elizabeth | Woodman 1823 | Dublin (Ire) | City of Dublin (Ire), 16/4/1822 | | 7 | 27 | | | all work |
| 381 | Murphy, Elizabeth | Pyramus 1836 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 4/4/1836 | stealing cloak | 7 | 20 | read | S | servant |
| 382 | Murphy, Ellen | Diamond 1838 | Cork Co (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 1/7/1837 | stealing silver spoons | 7 | 22 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 383 | Murphy, Ivanna/Joanna | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | Cork Co (Ire) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 24/10/1836 | stolen property in possession | 14 | 32 | none | М | country servant |
| 384 | Murphy, Judith | Asia 1830 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/4/1829 | stealing clock | 7 | 23 | none | S | dairy maid all work |
| 385 | Murphy, Margaret | Elizabeth 1828 | Cavan (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 1/3/1826 | stealing linen | 7 | 25 | read | S | country servant |
| 386 | Murphy, Margaret | Edward 1829 | Carlow (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 21/8/1828 | having moulds for coining | life | 50 | | М | farm servant |
| 387 | Murphy, Mary | Minerva 1839 | Meath Co (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 21/6/1839 | stealing cloth | 7 | 20 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 388 | Murphy/Murray, Mary | Buffalo 1833 | Belfast (Ire) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 7/1/1833 | stealing handkerchief | 14 | 18 | none | S | all work |
| 389 | Murray, Sarah Ann | Buffalo 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Notts Town Session (Eng), 2/1/1833 | stealing calico | 7 | 23 | r&w | W | house maid bar maid dressmaker |
| 390 | Neal/Neil/Neale, Eliza/Elizabeth | Woodman 1823 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 1/2/1821 | | 7 | 30 | | - | servant |
| 391 | Neill/O'Neil, Judith | Hooghley 1831 | Waterford (Ire) | Waterford (Ire), 1/8/1830 | pledging | 7 | 19 | r & w | S | all work |
| 392 | Newby, Sarah | Numa 1834 | Kent (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/10/1833 | man robbery | 14 | 25 | read | S | house maid |
| 393 | Newman, Ann | Mary 1823 | Kent (Eng) | Kent GD (Eng), 16/12/1822 | | life | 31 | | М | milks & makes butter & cheese |

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|-----|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 394 | Norton, Anne | Diamond 1838 | Wicklow Co (Ire) | Wicklow (Ire), 19/6/1837 | stealing potatoes | 7 | 22 | read | S | country servant |
| 395 | Nowlan, Anne | Elizabeth 1828 | Armagh (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 29/3/1827 | stealing money | 7 | 17 | none | S | farm house servant |
| 396 | O'Brien, Margaret | Roslin Castle 1830 | Waterford (Ire) | London (Eng), 10/4/1829 | stealing money | 14 | 30 | read | М | washerwoman, cooks |
| 397 | O'Brien, Mary | Forth 1830 | Wexford (Ire) | Waterford (Ire), 12/6/1829 | stealing money | 7 | 28 | none | S | house maid |
| 398 | O'Donell/O'Donnel, Bridget | Hooghley 1831 | Donnegal (Ire) | Roscommon (Ire), 1/3/1830 | stealing clothes | 7 | 21 | none | S | all work |
| 399 | O'Donnell, Margaret | City of Edinburgh 1828 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 13/3/1828 | house breaking | 7 | 15 | read | S | nurse girl & house maid |
| 400 | Ogden, Eliza | Roslin Castle 1830 | Manchester (Eng) | Sufford (Eng), 20/7/1829 | stealing money | 14 | 18 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 401 | Oldham, Margaret | Morley 1820 | | Lancaster Liverpool Boro QS (Eng), 17/1/1820 | | 7 | 24 | | - | cotton spinner |
| 402 | O'Neil, Catherine | Margaret 1839 | Londonderry Co (Ire) | Londonderry (Ire), 19/3/1838 | vagrancy | 7 | 17 | none | S | child's maid |
| 403 | Oram, Margaret | Edward 1829 | Mayo (Ire) | Limerick (Ire), 1/8/1828 | stealing clothes | 7 | 17 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 404 | Ormond, Alley | Caroline 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 19/6/1832 | stealing watch | 7 | 27 | read | М | calico printer |
| 405 | Osborne, Margaret | Isabella 1840 | Kildare Co (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 14/1/1840 | robbery from person | 7 | 26 | r&w | W | kitchen house maid |
| 406 | Over, Susan | Planter 1839 | Middlesex (Eng) | Central Ciminal Court (Eng), 18/6/1838 | stealing money | 7 | 17 | read | S | washerwoman |
| 407 | Parks/Parkes, Rose | Margaret 1840 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 19/7/1839 | stealing wearing apparel | 7 | 24 | read | S | needle woman & nursemaid |
| 408 | Peacock or Patermos, Elizabeth | Numa 1834 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 17/5/1832 | forgery | life | 50 | read | М | plain cook all work |
| 409 | Percival, Julia | Lady Rowena 1826 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 7/7/1825 | stealing watch | life | 25 | none | S | servant |
| 410 | Perkins, Mary | Pyramus 1832 | Calcutta Other | Manchester/Lancaster QS (Eng), 11/4/1831 | stealing money | 7 | 22 | r&w | М | house maid all work |
| 411 | Perry/Terry, Sarah | Mary 1823 | Ludlow (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 23/10/1822 | | 14 | 21 | | S | house maid cooks a little |
| 412 | Pike, Mary | Competitor 1828 | Horsham (Eng) | Sussex (Eng), 13/8/1827 | robbing person | 7 | 21 | r&w | М | servant all work |
| 413 | Plomer/Draper?, Grace | Mary 1835 | London (Eng) | London CCC (Eng), 2/3/1835 | stealing clothes | 14 | 26 | r&w | M | house woman |
| 414 | Power, Ellen | Elizabeth 1828 | Waterford (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 29/3/1827 | stealing a gown | 7 | 20 | none | S | farm servant |
| 415 | Power, Ellen/Eleanor | Hooghley 1831 | Waterford (Ire) | Waterford City (Ire), 1/4/1831 | stealing shoes | 7 | 21 | none | S | kitchen maid |
| 416 | Power, Margaret | Edward 1829 | Co Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 8/8/1828 | stealing coats | 7 | 40 | read | W | washerwoman housemaid |
| 417 | Pritchard, Elizabeth | Buffalo 1833 | Warwickshire (Eng) | Westminster Middlesex GD (Eng), 14/2/1833 | stealing watch | 14 | 27 | read | S | cook and chamber maid |
| 418 | Quinn, Mary | Isabella 1840 | Waterford (Ire) | Kilkenny (Ire), 19/10/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 20 | read | S | child's maid |
| 419 | Quinn, Mary | Caroline 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 3/10/1832 | stealing gingham | 7 | 15 | none | S | nurse girl |
| 420 | Quittenton/Quident on/Whittington, Sarah | Princess Royal 1829 | Hamstead (Eng) | London (Eng), 19/8/1828 | stealing ribbon | 7 | 39 | r&w | W | all work |
| 421 | Ragan/Regan, Honora/Nora | Louisa 1827 | Cork (Ire) | London (Eng), 1/6/1827 | stealing notes | life | 27 | read | S | laundress |
| 422 | Read, Mary Ann | Roslin Castle 1830 | Kent (Eng) | London (Eng), 29/10/1829 | | life | 19 | none | S | shoebinder needlewoman house maid |
| 423 | Read/Reed, Margaret | Caroline 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 12/5/1832 | stealing handkerchief | 7 | 19 | read | S | house maid |
| 424 | Redish/Clark, Judith | Edward 1829 | Naas (Ire) | Kildare (Ire), 24/3/1828 | stealing coat | 7 | 25 | read | S | milliner |
| 425 | Reece, Ellen | John Renwick 1838 | Denhigh (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 3/7/1837 | robbing from person | 14 | 25 | r&w | S | nursemaid |
| 426 | Regan, Ellen/Helen | City of Edinburgh 1828 | Cork City (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 23/3/1838 | stealing clothes | 7 | 23 | none | S | laundry maid all work |
| 427 | Reid or Taylor, Margaret | Planter 1839 | Aberdeen (Scot) | Aberdeen CofJ (Scot), 21/4/1838 | receiving stolen property | 7 | 34 | r&w | M | general servant |
| 428 | Reilly, Catherine | Asia 1830 | Westmeath (Ire) | Carvan (Ire), 10/7/1828 | shop lifting | 7 | 24 | read | S | all work & country |

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|-----|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|--|
| 429 | Reilly/Riley, Bridget | Almorah 1824 | Newry (Ire) | Downpatrick (Ire), 1/3/1823 | | 7 | 22 | | - | sews etc |
| 430 | Reynolds, Elizabeth | Lady Rowena 1826 | Cavan (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 4/8/1825 | stealing money | life | 18 | none | S | servant girl |
| 431 | Richardson, Alice | Henry Wellesley 1836 | London (Eng) | Central Ciminal Court London (Eng), 15/6/1835 | robbing lodgings | 7 | 42 | read | M | plain cook laundry maid all work |
| 432 | Richardson, Caroline | George Hibbert 1834 | Sussex (Eng) | Surrey QS (Eng), 26/5/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 23 | read | S | house maid, all work |
| 433 | Richardson, Mary/Margaret | Numa 1834 | Glasgow (Scot) | Edinburgh CofJ (Scot), 10/6/1833 | stealing parasol | 7 | 28 | read | M | all work |
| 434 | Ridley, Jane | Buffalo 1833 | Northumberlan d (Eng) | Northumberland Assizes (Eng), 1/8/1832 | perjury | 7 | 33 | r&w | М | dressmaker |
| 435 | Roberts, Elizabeth | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Liverpool (Eng) | Kirkdale (Eng), 2/8/1830 | Stealing money | 14 | 24 | r&w | S | house maid needle woman all work |
| 436 | Roberts, Mary | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Carnarvon (Ire) | Lancaster Liverpool Boro QS (Eng), 26/10/1829 | stealing from person 5 sovereigns | 7 | 30 | read | M | all work |
| 437 | Roberts/Cadman/H indhaugh, Ellen/Helen/Ann | Lord Sidmouth 1823 | | Lancaster Wigam Boro QS (Eng), 22/10/1821 | | 7 | - | | - | - |
| 438 | Robinson, Mary Ann | Andromeda 1834 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 3/8/1833 | | 7 | 20 | read | S | house maid |
| 439 | Robinson aka Crew, Catherine | Harmony 1827 | Devon (Eng) | London (Eng), 13/1/1827 | robbery lodging | 7 | 27 | r&w | М | laundress housemaid |
| 440 | Roche, Hanna/Hannah/Joh anna | Mariner 1825 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 22/5/1824 | felony money | 7 | 28 | | M | nurery maid |
| 441 | Rogers/Bogers, Elizabeth | Forth 1830 | Drogheda (Ire) | Drogheda (Ire), 8/5/1830 | robbery & assisting in rape | life | 22 | none | S | all work |
| 442 | Ross, Ann | Friendship 1818 | | Lancaster QS (Eng), 22/1/1817 | | 7 | - | | | |
| 443 | Ross, Elizabeth | Pyramus 1832 | Birmingham (Eng) | Warwick Assizes (Eng), 26/3/1831 | pledging | life | 17 | none | S | all work |
| 444 | Ross, Mary/Rose | Henry Wellesley 1836 | Cornwall (Eng) | Central Ciminal Court London (Eng), 17/8/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 30 | none | М | plain cook, housemaid, laundry maid |
| 445 | Roverty/Raverty/R averly/Ravy, Catherine/Mary | Forth 1830 | Down Co (Ire) | Down (Ire), 1/8/1829 | stealing money and snuff box | 7 | 24 | read | S | dairy maid all work |
| 446 | Ryan, Anne | Edward 1829 | Trim (Ire) | Trim (Ire), 6/3/1828 | stealing child | 7 | 21 | read | S | needle work |
| 447 | Ryan, Bridget | Hooghley 1831 | Clare (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/3/1829 | stealing money | 7 | 30 | read | М | all work |
| 448 | Ryan, Mary | Thomas Harrison 1836 | Limerick Co (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 28/10/1835 | | 7 | 23 | none | S | laundress house maid |
| 449 | Ryan, Mary | Andromeda 1834 | Waterford (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/3/1833 | stealing money | 7 | 20 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 450 | Saunders, Ellen/Mary | Palambam 1831 | Cork (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 2/9/1830 | house robbery | 7 | 29 | read | S | all work |
| 451 | Saunders, Mary | Diana 1833 | Lambeth (Eng) | Surry Ass (Eng), 9/8/1830 | highway robbery | life | 24 | r&w | S | house maid, laundress |
| 452 | Scanlon, Bridget | Surry 1833 | Clare Co (Ire) | Kerry (Ire), 1/10/1832 | stealing clothes | 7 | 25 | read | W | country servant |
| 453 | Scully, Catherine | Forth 1830 | Kildare Co (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 23/9/1829 | stealing money | 7 | 22 | read | S | laundress kitchenwoman |
| 454 | Sheridan, Bridget | Kains 1831 | Liverpool (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool Boro QS (Eng), 18/1/1830 | stealing ribbon | life | 25 | read | S | house maid & all work |
| 455 | Sherrit/McCabe, Mary | Mariner 1825 | Cavan (Ire) | Co Armagh (Ire), 12/3/1824 | stealing tea | 7 | 30 | | | Spins cards milks & churns |
| 456 | Shirley, Mary A | Fanny 1833 | Northamptonsh ire (Eng) | Warwick QS (Eng), 3/1/1832 | house breaking | 7 | 19 | none | S | all work |
| 457 | Simpson, Anne Maria | Surrey 1840 | Berkshire (Eng) | Devon, Tiverton QS (Eng), 17/2/1840 | robbing from person | 7 | 26 | r&w | S | house maid |
| 458 | Simpson, Elizabeth | Lord Sidmouth 1823 | Leicester (Eng) | Nottingham Newark GD (Eng), 11/10/1821 | | 7 | 35 | | - | frame worker |
| 459 | Slaney, Ann | Fanny 1833 | London (Eng) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 5/4/1832 | pawning | 7 | 18 | none | S | milk girl |
| 460 | Smith, Ann | Roslin Castle 1830 | Devon (Eng) | Daunton (Eng), 19/10/1829 | picking pockets | 14 | 26 | read | S | all work dairy maid |
| 461 | Smith, Ann | Whitby 1839 | Clare Co (Ire) | Clare (Ire), 1/10/1838 | stealing wearing apparel | 7 | 19 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 462 | Smith, Charlotte | Princess Royal 1829 | Dublin (Ire) | Lewis (Eng), 4/9/1828 | shop lifting | 14 | 29 | r&w | W | laundress |

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|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|----------|---------|------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 463 | Smith, Elizabeth | Princess Royal 1829 | Exeter (Eng) | London (Eng), 19/9/1828 | pledging illegally (a sheet off the bed at her lodgings) | 7 | 40 | r&w | М | cook |
| 464 | Smith, Ellen | Roslin Castle 1830 | Lambach (Eng) | London (Eng), 29/10/1829 | stealing watch | life | 18 | none | S | hat binder & all work |
| 465 | Smith, Margaret | Brothers 1827 | Carvan Co (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 17/3/1826 | street robbery | 7 | 31 | read | s | dairy woman & country servant |
| 466 | Smith, Maria | Midas 1825 | Dublin (Ire) | Middlesex GD (Eng), 7/4/1825 | | life | 24 | | S | laundry maid |
| 467 | Smith, Martha | Louisa 1827 | Wilts (Eng) | Salisbury (Eng), 13/3/1827 | house breaking | 7 | 25 | read | М | dairy woman |
| 468 | Smith/Maggs, Eliza/Martha | Mary 1835 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 2/3/1835 | man robbery | life | 22 | read | S | silk-weaver kitchenmaid |
| 469 | Smith, Eliza | Mary 1835 | Buckingham Shire (Eng) | Stafford QS (Eng), 15/10/1834 | stealing shoes | 7 | 26 | read | S | bar maid all work |
| 470 | Smith, Mary/Margaret | Palambam 1831 | Antrim (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 31/3/1830 | stealing linen | 7 | 24 | read | W | all work washes |
| 471 | Souter, Bell/Isabell | Earl of Liverpool 1831 | Brecon Wales | Perth C of J (Scot), 10/9/1830 | stealing clothes | 7 | 20 | r&w | S | needle woman |
| 472 | Stapleton, Elizabeth | Edward 1829 | Naas (Ire) | Kildare (Ire), 24/3/1828 | stealing coat | 7 | 20 | read | s | milliner |
| 473 | Stephens, Ann/Honora | Southworth 1832 | Limerick (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 27/9/1831 | stealing vinegar | 7 | 28 | read | w | laundry maid all work |
| 474 | Stephens, Honer/Honora/Ha nnah | Southworth 1832 | Limerick (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 27/9/1831 | stealing vinegar | 7 | 28 | read | w | laundry maid all work |
| 475 | Stephens/Stevens, Elizabeth | Burrell 1832 | Buckingham shire (Eng) | London (Eng), 20/10/1831 | man robbing | 7 | 26 | read | s | all work house maid |
| 476 | Stevens, Mary Susanna | Roslin Castle 1830 | Berkshire (Eng) | London (Eng), 16/7/1829 | stealing stores? | 7 | 16 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 477 | Stewart/Stuart, Mary | Pyramus 1832 | Edinburgh (Scot) | Westmoreland Assiz (Eng), 5/8/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 29 | read | S | hawker barmaid |
| 478 | Stoker, Elizabeth | Princess Royal 1829 | Bristol (Eng) | Bristol (Eng), 14/7/1828 | stealing cotton | 7 | 18 | r&w | S | nurse girl |
| 479 | Stott, Anna | Mary 1835 | Cambridge (Eng) | Yorkshire QS (Eng), 8/1/1835 | man robbery | 7 | 21 | none | М | all work |
| 480 | Styles, Sarah | Margaret 1840 | Dublin City (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 28/12/1839 | stealing a shirt | 7 | 36 | read | М | housemaid |
| 481 | Sullivan, Catherine | Minerva 1839 | Cork Co (Ire) | Cork City (Ire), 17/5/1839 | assault | 7 | 17 | read | S | childs maid |
| 482 | Sullivan, Mary | Grenada 1827 | London (Eng) | London (Eng), 13/1/1826 | stealing bread | 7 | 16 | r&w | s | plain cook all work |
| 483 | Sullivan, Mary | Edward 1829 | Cork (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 8/8/1828 | stealing hats | 7 | 26 | read | S | house servant |
| 484 | Sullivan, Mary | Roslin Castle 1830 | Cork Co (Ire) | Southwark (Eng), 7/11/1829 | stealing handkerchief | 7 | 18 | none | М | wool spinner all work |
| 485 | Sullivan, Mary | George Hibbert 1834 | Cork Co (Ire) | Gloucester assizes (Eng), 29/3/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 26 | read | W | house maid |
| 486 | Sullivan/Durreen/S hea, Honoria | Brothers 1827 | Kerry (Ire) | Kerry (Ire), 3/8/1825 | stealing money | 7 | 30 | none | М | country servant |
| 487 | Sutton, Clara/Sara | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Shropshire (Eng) | London (Eng), 11/1/1827 | stealing pilise | life | 17 | r&w | S | laundry maid needlewoman |
| 488 | Swan, Maria | Caroline 1833 | Monaghan (Ire) | Tyrone (Ire), 13/3/1832 | vagrant | 7 | 25 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 489 | Swift, Celia | Surrey 1840 | Worcestershire (Eng) | Worcester QS (Eng), 26/2/1840 | stealing wearing apparel | 7 | 24 | read | М | house maid needle woman |
| 490 | Swift, Maria | Roslin Castle 1830 | Nottingham (Eng) | Nottingham (Eng), 19/10/1829 | stealing lace | 14 | 20 | none | М | tambor worker |
| 491 | Taylor, Elizabeth | Maria 1818 | | York West riding QS (Eng), 17/7/1817 | | 7 | 30 | | | shopkeeper |
| 492 | Taylor, Jean | George Hibbert 1834 | Perth (Scot) | Perth CofJ (Scot), 25/4/1834 | man robbery | 14 | 20 | read | S | all work, country |
| 493 | Taylor, Margaret | Diana 1833 | Hull (Eng) | Wakfield (Eng), 5/7/1832 | picking pockets | 7 | 22 | read | М | servant in public house |
| 494 | Taylor, Mary Ann | Princess Royal 1829 | Wiltshire (Eng) | Berkshire Ass (Eng), 14/7/1828 | highway robbery | 14 | 21 | read | S | dairy maid |
| 495 | Terry, Sarah | Burrell 1832 | Gloucestershire (Eng) | Eversham (Eng), 21/10/1831 | robbing mistress | 7 | 27 | r&w | S | plain cook, house maid, allwork |
| 496 | Terry, Sarah | Mary 1835 | London (Eng) | Middlesex QS (Eng), 5/1/1835 | robbing lodgings | 7 | 32 | read | М | house maid all work |
| 497 | Thomas, Margaret | Buffalo 1833 | Dublin (Ire) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 21/1/1833 | stolen clothes | 14 | 20 | read | М | laundress all work, public house |

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|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 498 | Thompson, Martha | Fanny 1833 | Lancashire (Eng) | Carlisle, Cumberland QS (Eng), 3/4/1832 | stealing clothes | 7 | 22 | none | S | dairy maid |
| 499 | Thompson, Rosanna | Henry Wellesley 1837 | Glasgow City (Scot) | Cumberland QS (Eng), 3/1/1837 | man robbery | 7 | 21 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 500 | Thwaits/Twaightes, Sarah | Mary 1835 | Suffolk (Eng) | Essex QS (Eng), 14/10/1834 | man robbery | 7 | 31 | r&w | s | all work |
| 501 | Tipping, Alice | John Renwick 1838 | Lancashire (Eng) | Lancaster Assizes (Eng), 17/3/1838 | stealing money | 10 | 26 | | S | house servant & laundress |
| 502 | Tobin, Mary | Sir Charles Forbes 1837 | Kilkenny (Ire) | Kilkenny Co (Ire), 1/2/1837 | sheep stealing | life | 19 | read | S | country servant |
| 503 | Tomlinson, Charlotte | Numa 1834 | Manchester (Eng) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 12/8/1833 | stolen goods | 7 | 18 | none | S | house maid |
| 504 | Trewick, Jane | George Hibbert 1834 | Durham (Eng) | Northumberland QS (Eng), 1/1/1834 | stolen goods | 14 | 42 | r&w | М | dressmaker cook all work |
| 505 | Turner/Dunn, Catherine | Princess Royal 1829 | Kerry Co (Ire) | London (Eng), 26/10/1828 | shop lifting (possibly on purpose) | 7 | 28 | r&w | S | laundress |
| 506 | Undrill - Underhill,, Mary Day | Brothers 1824 | Birmingham (Eng) | Worchester Ass (Eng), 5/4/1823 | | 14 | 24 | | | sempstress |
| 507 | Unett, Caroline/Catherine | John Renwick 1838 | Birmingham (Eng) | Warwick QS (Eng), 2/1/1838 | stealing linen | 7 | 18 | none | S | maid of all work |
| 508 | Varlow, Margaret | Midas 1825 | Co Wicklow (Ire) | Lonond GD (Eng), 28/10/1824 | stealing from person | life | 35 | | m | milks makes butter & cheese |
| 509 | Varlow/Barlow/Bur ns, Margaret | Midas 1825 | Antrim Co (Ire) | London GD (Eng), 28/10/1824 | | life | 35 | | W | milks makes butter and cheese |
| 510 | Verdon, Mary | Andromeda 1834 | Galway Town (Ire) | Galway (Ire), 17/9/1833 | house robbery | 7 | 27 | read | S | laundress |
| 511 | Vernoe/Vernor, Bridget/Biddy | Friends 1811 | | Kent Assizes (Eng), 19/3/1810 | | life | - | | - | - |
| 512 | Wade, Maria | John Bull | Monaghan (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 1/3/1821 | | life | 23 | | - | country servant |
| 513 | Wade, Mary | Woodman 1823 | Droghan (Ire) | City of Dublin (Ire), 27/7/1822 | | 7 | 27 | | - | house servant |
| 514 | Wainwright, Susannah | Diana 1833 | Manchester (Eng) | Chester Assizes (Eng), 4/8/1832 | receiving stolen money | 14 | 20 | read & write | S | servant |
| 515 | Wakely - (Wheatley?), Jane | Brothers 1824 | Boston (Eng) | Newgate (Eng), 24/9/1823 | | 7 | 32 | | М | weaver, all work |
| 516 | Walker, Anne | Isabella 1840 | Dublin Co (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 21/10/1839 | house robbery | 7 | 24 | none | S | governess |
| 517 | Walker, Martha | Whitby 1839 | Kerry Co (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/10/1838 | sheep stealing | 7 | 24 | none | s | kitchen maid |
| 518 | Walker, Mary/Margaret | Midas 1825 | Newcastle Ireland (Eng) | London GD (Eng), 14/1/1825 | | 7 | 42 | | W | kitchen maid |
| 519 | Walker, Anne | Edward 1829 | Tyrone (Ire) | Monaghan (Ire), 30/7/1827 | stealing hats | 7 | 28 | r&w | М | sempstress |
| 520 | Walsh, Eliza | Southworth 1832 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 1/3/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 23 | none | S | country servant |
| 521 | Walsh, Margaret | Surry 1833 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Tipperary (Ire), 16/3/1832 | robbing mistress | 7 | 21 | | S | house maid kitchenmaid |
| 522 | Walsh, Mary | Southworth 1832 | Cork Co (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/11/1831 | stealing poultry | 7 | 45 | none | W | housemaid & laundress |
| 523 | Walsh or Loughan, Catherine | Almorah 1824 | Tipperary (Ire) | Cork (Ire), 1/8/1823 | larceny from shop | 7 | 35 | | W | dairy maid all work plain cook |
| 524 | Walsh/Welsh, Ann | Almorah 1824 | Westmeath (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 14/3/1823 | | 7 | 17 | | S | spins washes & makes butter |
| 525 | Ward, Ann | John Bull 1821 | Castle Blany (Ire) | Down (Ire), 1/3/1821 | | 7 | 19 | | | confectioner |
| 526 | Ward/McQuillan, Rose | Mariner 1825 | Co Monaghan (Ire) | Co Monaghan (Ire), 3/8/1824 | picking pockets | 7 | 50 | | М | country servant |
| 527 | Warhurst, Elizabeth | Harmony 1827 | Manchester (Eng) | Manchester (Eng), 15/1/1827 | stealing clothes | 7 | 16 | read | S | spinner |
| 528 | Warren, Margaret | Mary 1835 | Cornwall | Cornwall QS Cornwall, 6/1/1835 | stealing clothes | 7 | 24 | read | М | house maid |
| 529 | Waters/Wafer/Turl ey, Alice | Maria 1818 | | Lancaster Ass (Eng), 22/3/1817 | | life | 19 | | - | housemaid & needlewoman |
| 530 | Watt, Ann | Margaret 1840 | Belfast (Ire) | Antrim (Ire), 21/10/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 16 | read | S | child's maid |
| 531 | Westwater, Ann | Princess Charlotte 1827 | Edinboro (Scot) | Edinboro (Scot), 11/8/1826 | house breaking | 14 | 16 | read | S | nurse & house maid |
| 532 | Westwood, Mary | Grenada 1827 | Staffordshire (Eng) | Warwick (Eng), 10/7/1826 | shop lifting | 7 | 17 | none | S | laundry maid |

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|-----|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 533 | Whalan/Whelan or Davis, Ann | Hooghley 1831 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 25/11/1830 | stealing watch | 7 | 51 | r&w | М | laundress needle woman |
| 534 | White, Ann | Midas 1825 | Hastings (Eng) | Sussex Town & Pary of Hastings QS (Eng), 13/1/1825 | | 7 | - | | - | kitchen maid |
| 535 | White, Eleanor | Margaret 1840 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 2/9/1839 | stealing clothes | 7 | 15 | read | S | child's maid |
| 536 | White, Julia | Asia 1830 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin (Ire), 14/4/1829 | stealing coat | 7 | 18 | none | S | house maid |
| 537 | White, Rebecca | Kains 1831 | Nottingham (Eng) | Nottingham Town QS (Eng), 13/1/18300 | stealing money | 7 | 21 | read | S | house maid & needlewoman |
| 538 | White, Susan/Mary | Buffalo 1833 | London (Eng) | Westminster Middlesex GD (Eng), 3/1/1833 | stealing pelises | 14 | 19 | read | S | all work laundress |
| 539 | White, Mary Ann | Diana 1833 | Tipperary Co (Ire) | Salford (Eng), 9/7/1832 | picking pockets | 14 | 23 | read | S | servant in public house |
| 540 | Whyley/Willey/Wil ey, Sarah | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Shropshire (Eng) | Warwick (Eng), 4/4/1829 | forged notes | 14 | 25 | read | M | cook |
| 541 | Wigham, Mary | John Renwick 1838 | Newcastle (Eng) | Northumberland (Eng), 24/2/1838 | stealing money | 10 | 40 | read | W | kitchen maid |
| 542 | Wilcox/Wilcock, Christiana | Lucy Davidson 1829 | Wells (Eng) | Bath Wells (Eng), 14/4/1828 | stealing fowls | 7 | 21 | read | S | dairy maid & all work |
| 543 | Williams, Ann | Planter 1839 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 20/8/1838 | robbing mistress | 10 | 26 | read | S | housemaid & laundress |
| 544 | Williams, Catherine | Sovereign 1829 | Cork (Ire) | London (Eng), 15/1/1829 | stealing clothes | 7 | 19 | none | S | all work |
| 545 | Williams, Mary | Sovereign 1829 | Flintshire (Eng) | Manchester (Eng), 23/1/1829 | picking pockets | 14 | 34 | r&w | S | house maid cook & laundress |
| 546 | Williams, Mary Ann | Southworth 1832 | Dublin (Ire) | Dublin City (Ire), 28/5/1831 | stealing clothes | 7 | 22 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 547 | Williams, Mary Ann | Kains 1831 | Liverpool (Eng) | Lancaster QS (Eng), 9/11/1829 | stealing watch | 14 | 21 | read | S | nusery maid & housemaid |
| 548 | Williams, Mary Ann, alias Ann Jones | John Renwick 1838 | Lancastershire (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 8/1/1838 | stealing watch from person | 10 | 24 | none | S | house maid |
| 549 | Williamson, Jane | Lady Rowena 1826 | London (Eng) | Dublin (Ire), 4/4/1825 | robbery | 7 | 25 | read | S | house maid |
| 550 | Wilson, Emma | Numa 1834 | Edinburgh (Scot) | Surry QS (Eng), 8/7/1833 | stealing ? | 7 | 30 | r&w | W | teacher of Irish music |
| 551 | Wilson, Hannah | Pyramus 1832 | Armagh (Ire) | Devonshire QS (Eng), 28/6/1831 | house robbery | 7 | 15 | read | S | nurse girl |
| 552 | Wilson, Sarah | Mary 1835 | Liverpool (Eng) | Lancaster Liverpool QS (Eng), 12/1/1835 | man robbery | 14 | 20 | read | S | kitchen maid |
| 553 | Wood, Mary | Sarah & Elizabeth 1837 | London (Eng) | Central Criminal Court (Eng), 15/8/1836 | violent assault | life | 48 | none | S | hawker laundress |
| 554 | Woodford, Priscilla | Fanny 1833 | Lincolnshire (Eng) | Lincoln Ass (Eng), 3/3/1832 | incendiarism | life | 17 | read | S | all work |
| 555 | Wright, Elizabeth | Sovereign 1829 | Dorking (Eng) | London (Eng), 28/10/1828 | robbing master | 14 | 33 | r&w | S | cook |
| 556 | Wright, Naomi | Harmony 1827 | Hertfordshire (Eng) | Essex (Eng), 10/7/1826 | burglary | life | 19 | r&w | S | farm servant |
| 557 | Young, Marianne | Whitby 1839 | Northampton (Eng) | Dublin City (Ire), 31/8/1838 | man robbery | 10 | 28 | r&w | М | needle woman |
| 558 | Young, Mary | Minerva 1839 | Limerick (Ire) | Limerick City (Ire), 1/7/1839 | stealing fowls | 7 | 18 | none | S | house maid |