
 Jane Rogers

Date of Trial:	24 March 1817
Where Tried:	Sussex Assizes
Crime:	Larceny
Sentence:	7 years
Est YOB:	c1779
Stated Age on Arrival:	38
Native Place:	Sussex
Occupation:	Shopkeeper (Servant for Certificate of Freedom)
Alias/AKA:	
Marital Status (UK):	Married/Widowed
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	<i>Inoffensive, very sickly</i>
Assigned NSW or VDL	NSW

No details have been found of the larceny committed by Jane Rogers for which she 'earned' seven years' transportation, as recorded in the Sussex prison register.¹ Such 'minor' offences were not regarded as particularly newsworthy, particularly if there more 'interesting' cases to report on. She was the sole Sussex prisoner to be taken on board the *Friendship* in readiness for its departure in early June 1817. Adjudged 'Inoffensive, very sickly' presumably she was ministered to by Surgeon Cosgreave, but otherwise did not trouble him unduly.

On arrival Jane was assigned in Sydney, and by the end of 1819 had married. By letter dated 26 October 1819, the Assistant Chaplain, Henry Fulton, forwarded for approval the *pro forma* request for John Bennett and Jane Rogers to have their names published in Church in order to them being married.²

Governor Macquarie approved the request and on 19 November the marriage between John Bennett, aged 40, Free, and Jane Rogers, aged 38, Prisoner, was registered at Christ Church, Church of England, Castlereagh. The Rev. Fulton conducted the ceremony which was witnessed by Thomas Willims [sic] and Katharine Clark. John and Thomas were able to sign the register. Jane and Katharine made their mark X.³

John Bennett had been born in Lincolnshire about 1778. He had been tried and convicted for petit larceny at the October-November 1811 Middlesex Peace Sessions and ordered to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.⁴

Following his trial John Bennett, aged 35, had been accommodated on the hulk *Retribution* at Woolwich where he had been received on 14 February 1812 and which was to be his 'home' for fourteen months before he was removed for transportation on 5 April 1813.⁵ Once more his age was given as 35 when he arrived in the colony of New South Wales on the *Earl Spencer*, which dropped anchor at Jackson Bay on 9 October 1813, having sailed from Portsmouth on 2 June. The prisoners were landed and mustered a few days later in the presence of Governor Macquarie, and it was noted that the prisoners looked to be 'a healthy set of men', reflective of the good management of the ship's Master and Officers.⁶ John Bennett was mustered as standing at 5ft 5½ tall, with dark/pale complexion, black hair and brown eyes. He was a stable helper by occupation.⁷ The formalities over, he was on the list of forty-five convicts from the *Earl Spencer* who, on 14 October 1813, were sent to Windsor to William Cox, Esq, Magistrate, for distribution amongst the settlers, on the condition that only those settlers who

 had no Government men already, and who 'from their industry are deserving of this indulgence' could go into the ballot for an assignee.⁸

Free by servitude by 1822, for the muster of that year John Bennett is listed as a labourer resident in Sydney. His wife, listed separately, is recorded as 'wife of J Bennett'.⁹ By this time John Bennett of Clarence Street has been assigned convict mechanics in his own right.¹⁰ In November 1823 Jane Rogers petitioned the Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, for permission to leave the colony before the completion of her sentence and, in doing so, fills in a few gaps.¹¹

The Humble Petition of Jane Rogers otherwise Bennett, a Prisoner of the Crown, with the consent of John Bennett, her Husband.

Sheweth

That Your Petitioner arrived in this Colony in January 1818, on board the Friendship, Capt. Arman [sic], under a Sentence of Transportation for Seven Years, expiring on the 24th of March next.

That shortly after your Petitioner's arrival she was assigned to the Revd. Mr. Fulton, in whose house she remained two years till she married her present husband John Bennett; that she afterwards removed with him to the service of Capt. Irvine, and there continued till Christmas 1822, when she came to Sydney, and with her husband now carries on a retail shop here – And that during this period it has been Your Petitioner's uniform endeavour to merit by her conduct the favourable testimonials hereto annexed.

That Your Petitioner has in England a family of Seven Children who, by the death of your Petitioner's first husband, some years ago, are left destitute.

That Your Petitioner has now the offer of a passage to England as servant to a Family proceeding there in the beginning of the coming year; but without Your Excellency's permission, is unable to avail herself of it.

That if Your Petitioner is allowed to quit the Colony by this opportunity the term of her Sentence will expire before she can reach England, and so its term, of Transportation beyond Seas for seven years, will be fully complied with; but if now lost it is not probable a like chance will again occur, and Your Petitioner may therefore be separated for ever from her friends and Children.

That your Petitioner therefore humbly hopes that Your Excellency, taking these circumstances into consideration, will be pleased to grant her prayer, by remitting the remaining five months of her Sentence, for the purpose of enabling her to return home with the Family above mentioned.

And Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, Will ever pray

John Bennett

Jane Bennett

Two testimonials were appended, both from those to whom Jane had been assigned.

Petitioner lived at my house two years, and she is a remarkable industrious, sober, honest woman.

Castlereagh House
10th Nov 1823

Henry Fulton

Capt. Irvine has instructed me to certify that the Petitioner's conduct during the time she was in his service fully entitles her to the above character, and my own knowledge confirming it she is respectfully recommended as a fit object of his Excellency's favour.

Sydney, 13 Nov 1823

T.C. Harrington

It was Captain Francis Irvine's family that Jane was hoping to accompany on a return voyage to England. Having sold their farm at Minto to Elizabeth Macarthur, the Irvines boarded the ship *Ocean* on 26 February 1824 and set sail with their young family for 'Home'.¹² Jane Bennett was not a member of the departing party. The following notation was made on Jane Rogers' petition.

An absolute pardon not required the Husband having withdrawn his consent of his wife's embarking.

Thus we find Jane Rogers still in Sydney when the 1825 muster was conducted, listed as being free by servitude and residing in Sydney. John Bennett, also free by servitude, was recorded as a shopkeeper of Sydney.¹³ This

 was to be the last time Jane and her husband were recorded together. John Bennett, described as a publican of York Street, died in 1826 at the age of 65. He was buried on 12 June 1826 at St James' Church of England by the Rev. Richard Hill.¹⁴

At least Jane Rogers did obtain her certificate of freedom (38/2046), by the due date, as proclaimed in April 1824.¹⁵ The Register of Certificates provide us with a description of this now free woman. She was a servant, aged forty-five, standing at 5ft 3¾, with a ruddy complexion, dark brown and hazel eyes.¹⁶

Six months after the death of John Bennett, and having been granted permission for the banns to be called, his widow Jane became Mrs. Nixon. She and John Nixon were married on 22 December 1826 at the Scots Church, Sydney, by the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, who was also one of the witnesses. The other witness was Thomas Sidderson. On the application for permission to marry the prospective bride (named as Jane Rogers) was recorded as being 43 years old. Her groom was some years her junior, his age being recorded as 34.¹⁷

John Nixon was arraigned for having, on 2 April 1818, stolen five sheep from William Fenwick of Stannington Bridge. The prisoner was a butcher by trade, and had lately kept a shop in Percy Street, Newcastle. He was held at Morpeth Gaol before being tried at the Northumberland Assizes (Gaol Delivery) on 27 March 1819 when he was found Guilty. His sentence of death was respited to transportation for life.¹⁸ His first port of call was the hulk *Justitia*, where he was received on 16 June 1819, but he was only incarcerated for a short time, being transferred on 9 September to the convict vessel *Eliza*, encumbered with a reputation, according to his gaolers, for being both orderly and of a bad character.¹⁹ This was the first of the *Eliza's* voyages as a convict transport. She made very fast time, having sailed from Spithead on 10 October, and with no stops *en route*, she arrived at Sydney Cove on 20 January 1820, a passage of ninety-eight days.²⁰ It was not long before John Nixon's name appeared in the Gaol Entrance Book on a count of robbery. He had been tried on 20 February 1821 and was sentenced to 100 lashes and transportation to Newcastle for three years. He was removed from Sydney per the brig *Elizabeth Henrietta*, one of nine male and one female prisoners, all serving secondary sentences. John Nixon was listed as a butcher by trade.²¹ During his time there he was, as we see from the following petition, sent back to Sydney as a Crown witness for a trial for a crime committed at Newcastle. Dated 26 June 1824, John Nixon addressed his petition to Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary.

The humble Petition of Jn^o Nixon

Respectively showeth

That Petitioner came to this Colony per ship *Eliza* in 1820 and his sentence is for Life. That Petitioner was for a trivial offence sent to Newcastle for the term of 3 years. That Petitioner's term of sentence has expired nearly 12 months since.

That Petitioner is now at Sydney having been sent for on behalf of the Crown as a witness in a Case of Felony.

That Petitioner being possessed of considerable property in this part of the Colony Most humbly implores the Indulgence of being permitted to remain at Head Quarters.²²

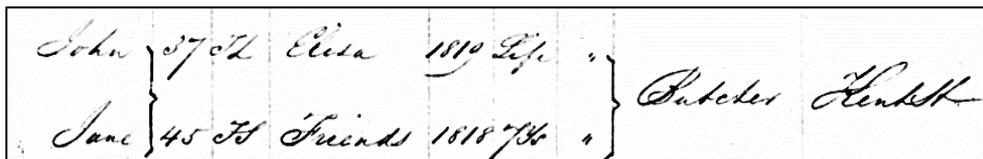
In response, John Nixon received the following reply, dated 6 July.

Your Memorial of the 16th ult having been submitted to the Governor, I have been honored with this instruction, that your desire to remain at Head Quarters cannot be allowed.²³

However, having served his colonial sentence, John Nixon was not returned to Newcastle. Instead he was sent to Lower Mulgoa where he was a stockman in the Government Stock Department at Cowpastures until at least December 1825.²⁴ According to the ticket of leave butt, John Nixon had been given an Exemption Ticket from Government Labour in 1827. This was superseded by the issuing of his ticket of leave (28/375) on 18 August 1828. Further, on the recommendation of the Sydney Bench, he had been allowed to remain in the District of Sydney. From the description on the butt, John Nixon would have stood out in a crowd, with his above average height of 5ft 11½. His complexion was fair, and pockmarked, he had brown hair and grey eyes. Given that he was a butcher by trade, and indeed in his first couple of years in the colony had supplied the Government, and been

paid for consignments of fresh meat and salted pork, it is strange that his Trade or Calling was listed as Coalminer.²⁵

It was at Sydney that John and Jane Nixon were living for the 1828 census, where they had established a butcher's shop in Kent Street.²⁶



Whether or not it was the same building as described in the following October 1829 newspaper item, the Nixons were doing rather well.²⁷

The paid-official of Saturday last informed his readers that Mr Klensendorffie formerly of Myrtle Creek, had finished a most commodious Slaughter-house fronting Kent and Clarence-street, which is a *fb*. The said slaughter-house, was erected by a person named John Nixon, who rents it to Mr. Klensendorffie for 150*l*. per annum which expires in January next

Another article, published in the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* of 7 June 1832, confirms John and Jane Nixons' interest in the building, and suggests that they were involved in a running feud with Mr. William Klensendorff.²⁸

NOTICE.
WHEREAS WILLIAM KLENSENDORFFIE has advertised for SALE PREMISES, situate in Clarence and Kent-streets;— This is to give notice, that the said Premises are not the property of the said WILLIAM KLENSENDORFFIE, he is not authorised to sell the same by the undersigned, the Owners of the said Premises, who are in possession of the Title Deeds, and will shew them to any Person who as any idea of purchasing the said Premises.
JOHN NIXON,
 and
JANE NIXON.
 York-street, June 4th, 1832.

In response to this notice, confirming the ongoing feud, William Klensendorffie placed a notice of his own in the following week's issue of the *Sydney Monitor*, by which he sought to enlighten the public as to his side of the story.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Sale of Premises in Kent and Clarence Streets
 Having seen in the Sydney Gazette of Tuesday the 5th day of June, a notice signed by JOHN and JANE NIXON, cautioning the public not to buy a HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Kent and Clarence-streets, offered by me for sale; I hereby state, that I purchased on the 21st day of February, 1829, these Premises, from Mr. Bodenham, Land-Agent, who was authorised to sell said Premises by the said John and Jane Nixon, by public Auction, and that I have duly performed all contracts relative to said purchase, for which I can produce the most satisfactory and unquestionable documents, such as receipts, signed by John and Jane Nixon, duly witnessed; also I beg to inform the public, that two decisions of the Honourable the Supreme Court, in two separate Actions, one tried before his Honour Judge Forbes, and two Assessors, and the other before His Honour Judge Dowling and

two Assessors, instituted against me by the said John and Jane Nixon, relative to the validity of my claim, and verdicts were given in my favour. I further beg to state, that the sole reason assigned, and acted upon by John and Jane Nixon, for refusing to sign the usual transfer, was, my objecting to submit to a pecuniary imposition, in the shape of interest, amounting to £20, demanded by them, which was accruing upon a Mortgage of £200, and which imposition was not attempted by John and Jane Nixon, until I had made myself liable for the payment of an execution for 114/ previously levied on the said premises by Sydney Stephen Esq. on the part of Mr. Francis Ewin Forbes.

The foregoing facts can be attested by James Norton Esq.

W. KLENSENDORLFFE
Kent and Clarence-streets, Sydney}
*June 7, 1832*²⁹

An action of replevin – Klensendorff v Nixon – was heard before the Supreme Court in September 1832, and resolved by consent for forty shillings.³⁰ The issue was finally resolved in May 1833 as evidenced by the following notice to the public, dated 3 May 1833.³¹

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stone-house and premises in Kent-street, which have been so long in dispute between the parties whose names are hereunto affixed, have been this day absolutely conveyed by Mrs. JANE NIXON to Mr. WILLIAM KLENSENDORLFFE. The said JANE NIXON having no title or interest therein whatever.

**JANE NIXON,
 WM. KLENSENDORLFFE.**

(Witness.)
**JOSEPH WATERHOUSE,
 GEORGE BROWN,**
Sydney, May 3, 1833.

Interestingly, while John and Jane Nixon were partners in business, it is only Jane's name that appears in the notice. Why was John Nixon not a signatory?

The reason is that when the notice was drafted John Nixon was in gaol, having been admitted on 27 May 1833. Not only was he awaiting trial on a charge of pig stealing, he was also, apparently, a debtor. He did not have an opportunity to plead his case in court. On 20 July he was admitted to the General Hospital where, four days later, he died at the age of forty-two.³² His unfortunate passing was recorded in two of the local papers.³³

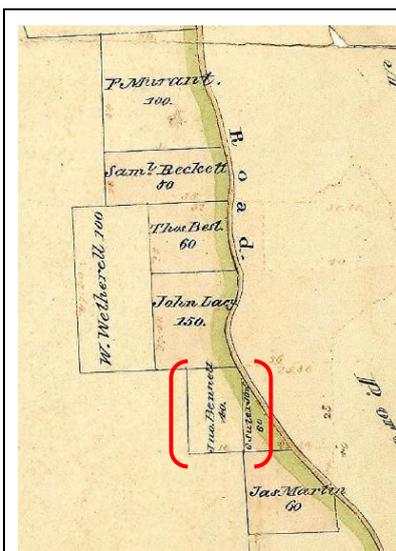
John Nixon, a butcher, and who was, a short time back, possessed of considerable property in Sydney, and who was confined in the Jail on a charge of pig stealing, was removed from the Jail on Wednesday last in a state of mental derangement, and died in the hospital. The gradual loss of a large property, and a series of misfortunes, unsettled Nixon's mind, and drove him to the commission of the act for which he had been confined. He was a sober plodding man, but fond of queer bargains and of law, and was ruined by his litigious disposition.

A person of the name of Nixon, who formerly carried on business in an extensive line as a butcher in York-street, but who has lately been confined in gaol as a debtor, was suddenly taken ill on Wednesday, and was carried to the General Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening.

So, in her mid-fifties, Jane was again a widow. And, as is often the case, the trail for of the woman comes to an abrupt halt with the death or departure of her husband. Did Jane remain in Sydney? Did she, as was her hope before it was dashed by her first husband, return to England and the children she claimed to have left behind in 1817? Perhaps she remarried?

Notices published in the Sydney press in July, August and October 1841 are the last references found for Jane Nixon. *The Sydney Gazette* of 13 July carried a notice from the Court of Claims that the listed claims for Deeds of Grant of Lands and Town Allotments would be ready in two months' time for examination by the Commissioners, before which date any Caveat or Counter Claim was to be submitted. One of the listed items was 'Case No. 1003 – Jane Nixon, of _____', described as follows. Note the error in referring to Bennett's widow as Jane Nelson.³⁴

Forty acres, county of Cumberland, parish of Nelson ; bounded on the south by a line east 16 chains, commencing at Martin's north west corner ; on the west by a line north 25 chains ; on the north by a line east 16 chains ; and on the east by Suter farm.
This land was loc'ed on an order of Governor Macquorie's, dated 31st March, 1821, in favor of John Bennett, deceased. On the 6th September, 1830, Governor Darling confirmed it to his widow, Jane Nelson, and possession was authorised to her. The description was inserted in the Gazette notice of 19th September. 1831, No. 11, in the name of Bennett. By the notice of 54th December, 1833, the papers were referred to the first commission, but as no memorial was filed nothing was done.



Grant – John Bennett ³⁵



On 28 July 1841 the Court of Claims Office published a Notice of Hearings. The public was informed that Monday 16 August, and the following days, had been appointed for the investigations of claims and that all interested parties 'are desired to be in attendance with their documents and witnesses ... and those cases in which there may be not attendance, will be postponed at the discretion of the court'.³⁶ 'Case 1303' was listed for the August hearings but, in consequence of the non-attendance of the interested parties, was postponed to a later date.³⁷ Eventually, and despite all the Commissioners' efforts to locate Jane Nixon of ???, the property in question was put up for auction in April 1842.³⁸

<p style="text-align: center;">A FARM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORTY ACRES OF LAND, CASTLE HILL ROAD, FIELD OF MARS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Grant—Reported case, No, 1003, November 20th, 1841.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Stubbs</p> <p>Will Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNES- DAY, the 27th day of April, 1842, at the Mart, King-street, Sale at Twelve,</p> <p>THE above PROPERTY, which is des- cribed—situated in the County of Cum- berland, parish of Nelson, bounded south by a lide west 16 chains, commencing at Martin's north-west corner, west by a line north 25 chains, north by a line east 16 chains, and on the east by Sutor's farm, being the Land pro- mised to John Bennett, &c.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A SLAB HOUSE AND BARN, and other conveniences for Hay, Corn, &c., are on the premises.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A TWENTY-ACRE Paddock, fenced and paled, with a three or four railed fence, against any stock trespassing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALL CLEARED from timber, and allowed to be one of the best farms in the neighbourhood. It is on the <i>Castle Hill Road</i>, about nine miles from <i>Mr. P'ye's</i>, and about half a mile from <i>Mr. Best's</i> house.</p> <p>The Great Northern Road from Kissing Point to Wiseman's runs close to this Farm, besides the high road from Parramatta, which receives the branch road of the populous Field of Mars district, and South Colah, and Castle Hill. All the Property on this line of road from Parramatta is pretty well occupied by principal Proprietors; and no wonder at it, considering the numerous advantages which belong to all selections in a public road. There can be no exception to these districts or neigh- bourhood for any small Farmer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Terms at Sale.</p>
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NOTES

¹ Findmypast (FMP), England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892, HO27/14, p.228. Coincidentally there is another Sussex register entry for a Jane Rogers, aged 36, who was convicted in March 1815 of 'Larceny privately in a Shop', for which the sentence was Death, subsequently reprieved – but to what lesser sentence is not stated – Criminal Registers, HO27/11, p.379; *Hampshire Telegraph*, 27 Mar 1815, p.4.

² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Series: NRS 937, Reel No 6004-6016, p.8.

³ Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical report for Jane Rogers.

⁴ FMP, England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935, Newgate Prison Calendar, HO77/19, p.19.

⁵ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Home Office: Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books; HO9/4.

⁶ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 16 Oct 1813, p.1.

⁷ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842, State Archives NSW; Series: NRS12188; Item: [4/4004]; Microfiche: 634.

⁸ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Copies of Letters Sent: Local and Overseas, 1809-1813, Series: NRS 935; Reel No: 6002, pp. 558-560.

⁹ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, 1822, HO10/36.

¹⁰ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Series: NRS 898; Fiche 3260-3312, p.56.

¹¹ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Series: NRS 900; Fiche 3163-3253, p.7-7c.

¹² WikiTree, Francis Irvine (1786-1855), <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Irvine-899>.

¹³ Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, 1825, HO10/20 and HO10/19.

¹⁴ BDA, Biographical report for John Bennett. New South Wales Registry of Births Deaths & Marriages (NSW BDM), Death registration, 6873/1826 V18266973 2C.

¹⁵ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 8 Apr 1824, p.1.



¹⁶ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Certificates of Freedom, Registers of Certificates of Freedom, 4 Feb 1810-26 Aug 1814, Series: NRS 12208.

¹⁷ BDA, Biographical report for Jane Rodgers [sic]. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Registers of Convicts' Applications to Marry, 1826-1851, State Archives NSW; Series: 12212: Item 4/4508. Thomas Sidderson was a cook at Government House – *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 7 Feb 1827, p.3.

¹⁸ *Westmorland Gazette*, 10 Apr 1819, p.2; *Durham County Advertiser*, 3 Apr 1819, p.2.

¹⁹ Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Home Office Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books; Class: HO9: Piece: 4.

²⁰ Free Settler or Felon? Convict Ship Eliza 1820, http://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_eliza_1820.htm.

²¹ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 937; Reels 6004-6016, p.140.

²² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 897; Reels 6041-6064, 6071-6072, p.125.

²³ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 937; Reels 6004-6016, p.638.

²⁴ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 898; Reels 6020-6040, 6070, pp.638 241-435.

²⁵ Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 12202; Item: [4/4068]. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australian, Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1856, Series: NRS; 897, Reels 6041-6064, 6071-6072, pp.140 and 171.

²⁶ Ancestry, 1828 New South Wales, Australia Census (TNA Copy), HO10/25, Census M-R.

²⁷ *The Australian*, 30 Oct 1829, p.2.

²⁸ *The Sydney Gazette and the New South Wales Advertiser*, 7 Jun 1832, p.3. William Klensendorffe, a German who had served as a clerk to the Royal Navy, arrived in the colony in 1818 as a free immigrant and widower on board the *Ocean*. He married into the prosperous Guise family and acquired considerable property in his own right. By 1828 he was the master of at least 8 assigned convicts – whom, it is claimed, he treated very badly. He was a highly litigious man, as evidenced by the newspapers of his day. He was declared bankrupt in 1846, and discharged in 1847. He died in 1861. BDA, Biographical report for William Klensendorff. Ancestry, online family tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/112071455/person/190101695131/facts>.

²⁹ *The Sydney Monitor*, 9 Jun 1832, p.3.

³⁰ *The Sydney Herald*, 24 Sep 1832, p.1. 'Replevin' is a legal procedure for claiming the right to have personal property returned from the possession of one who has less right to hold it than the plaintiff.

³¹ *The Australian*, 24 May 1833, p.1.

³² Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930, State Archives NSW: Roll: 855. Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Death Register, 1826-1879. NSW BDM, Death registration, 231/1833 V1833231 17.

³³ *The Sydney Monitor*, 27 Jul 1833, p.3. *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 27 Jul 1833, p.2.

³⁴ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 13 Jul 1841, p.4.

³⁵ Land & Property Information, Parish and Historical Maps, Parish of Nelson, A.O. Map No. 337, NSW Land Registry Services http://www.nswlrs.com.au/land_titles/historical_records_online.

³⁶ *The Sydney Herald*, 3 Aug 1841, p.4.

³⁷ *The Australasian Chronicle*, 30 Oct 1841, p.2.

³⁸ *Sydney Free Press*, 16 Apr 1842, p.3.



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Online Family Trees
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TROVE

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The Sydney Monitor

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