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 Mary Lenny

Date of Trial:	3 March 1817
Where Tried:	Winchester Assizes
Crime:	Having in possession forged bank notes
Sentence:	14 years
Est YOB:	1781
Stated Age on Arrival:	37
Native Place:	London
Occupation:	Mantua Maker (school teacher at trial)
Alias/AKA:	Mary Linney, Leary
Marital Status (UK):	Widow
Children on Board:	
Surgeon's Remarks:	<i>A weak intellected woman and quiet</i>
Assigned NSW or VDL	NSW

Mary Linney [sic] was committed to the Hampshire County Gaol in October 1816 but it was not until the Hampshire Lent Assizes of March the following year that her case was heard.<sup>1</sup>

*Mary Linney* was arraigned on a charge of having, on the 10th of October last, forged and uttered a ten pound Bank of England note, with an intent to defraud Thomas Storey, linen-draper, at Winchester. (Our readers will recollect that the particulars of this case were given in our paper at the time of the prisoner's committal for the offence.) The Bank of England were the prosecutors; and the prisoner having pleaded guilty of the minor charge of uttering the note, the capital part was relinquished. She was sentenced to *fourteen years imprisonment.*

According to the above account she was sentenced to fourteen years 'imprisonment'. This should have read 'fourteen years transportation' and it was against this sentence that Mary railed via a petition she drew up on 15 May while she was in Winchester gaol, awaiting her transfer to a convict ship.

**269.** [F25/4/44] Mary Lenny, Winchester gaol, 15 May 1817

Sir Embolden by the Lenity you was pleas to Shew Me at my trial & hope you will Be so Kind As to Grant Me My Humble Request that Is that I May not Be Sent out this Country From my poor Children I have Six and four Of them intirly unprovided for having no Relation and very Young the Two Last is only one and four and the Other Two Years Old I was Left a Widow with five and young with Child of the Six. Mr Bear to whom my husband was Servent for near a Elven years Was so Kind as to raise a subscription for me wich enabled me to take A Lodging House and Day School By wich means I thought to Be able to Serport my self and family But I was unfourtunate Not Being able to let any Part of the House it Was very high Rent and By that Means I Became very Much in Debt wich I As Sure you Sir was the reason of My Altering of the Notes wich I am Now in the County Gaol Winchester Under the Sentance of Tranceporttation for fourteen Years and therfore humbly Beg that you will be Pleased to Let My Sentence Be Altered to inprisonment I asure you Sir that i have Never Ceased to lament My Misconduct wich as made my Health very Bad therfore the thought of Death cannot be more painfull than that of being sent abroad from my Poor Children Who have No refuge But the Workhouse I hope you will Be pleased to take pitty on me and Grant my request that I may Be inprisoned and Not Sent abroad and me and my poor family Will Be in Duty Bound to pray for you as Long as We all Live your Gratefull Humble Servent Mary Lenny

*Annotated:* Mary Lenny convicted at the assizes at Winchester for altering Several Bank Notes of £2 each to £10 and uttering them – is a Widow with 6 Children was allowed to plead Guilty to Minor Offence to be Transported.<sup>2</sup>

Here we have a real tale of woe. Mary had been widowed when expecting the last of her six children. From funds raised through a public subscription she had attempted to support herself and her children by running a lodging

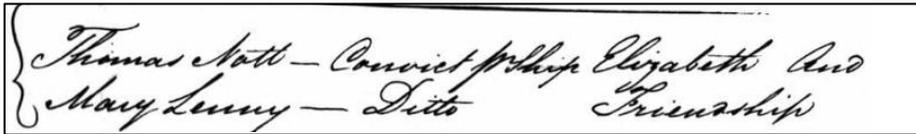
house *cum* day school, but this had not worked out and so, destitute, she had resorted to 'Altering of the Notes'. Any public sympathy for her cause fell upon deaf judicial ears. By 4 June Mary was embarked on the *Friendship*, and was one of the signatories to the following petition seeking some financial assistance. In her case she received £10.

268. [F25/4/42-3] Mary Davis, **Mary Lenny**, Margaret Sellars, and Barbara Oliver, *Friendship* transport ship, Deptford, 4 June 1817

Honored Sir the Humble Pertition of Mary Davice who was tride at the County Gaol Notingham and Cast for Death But now Going to Leave my Country Leaveing 9 Children and quite Destetute therfor hopes you will Be So Kind as to take into Concerderation my pitifull Case Likewise **Mary Lenny** who was tride at the Winchester Last March and was Sentence to 14 years and as Left 6 Children fatherless and Destetute likewise Margrate Selars who was tride at Carlile Last August widow Sentense for Life Likewise Barbery Oliver who was tride in the City of Drurumn Sentence for 14 years Tranceporttation the Smallides Danation will Be Gratefully Received By your Humbly Pertitioners Being all quite Destetute.

*Annotated:* Petitions from Mary Davis £10 **Mary Lenny** £10 Margt Selars £5 Barbara Oliver £5 Convicts <sup>3</sup>

Mary did not make much of an impression on Peter Cosgreave, which must have been to her advantage, even if she was deemed to be a bit dim-witted. She spent her first year or so in Sydney and then, for the 1820 and 1821 lists, was recorded as being assigned to 'Country Service'.<sup>4</sup> It was during this time, on 4 June 1821, that William Cowper, Assistant Chaplain, sought permission on behalf of Thomas Nott and Mary Lenny for banns to be read prior to them being married.<sup>5</sup>



Thomas Nott - Convict Phillip Elizabeth And  
Mary Lenny - Ditto *Friendship*

Thomas Edward Nott, the prospective groom, was born into a well-respected Lincolnshire family. Son of Edward Nott, bookseller, and his wife Mary, he was baptised on 18 August 1772 at Stamford.<sup>6</sup> Judging by an advertisement placed in the *Stamford Mercury* in March 1771, Edward was doing very well. Apart from 'BOOKS and STATIONARY of all Sorts, the Particulars of which would be too tedious to mention', he also sold china and stocked an extensive range of medicines to treat just about any ailment. Privately he had acquired an impressive library of 'Books in Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Architecture, and other Branches of the Mathematics and Philosophy', reference material which was to be used to 'instruct a few young Gentlemen at his own Home, to begin at Lady-day'.<sup>7</sup> Edward Nott died in February 1781 when his son Thomas was about eight years old. On 1 March his mother advised the Stamford public that she intended to carry on the family High-Street business of 'Bookselling, Binding and Stationary'.<sup>8</sup> Two years later his mother remarried and Thomas acquired a step-father – Richard Newcomb, printer and proprietor of the *Stamford Mercury*.<sup>9</sup> It is understood that, as a result of his mother's re-marriage, Thomas, on attaining the age of 21, was denied his rightful inheritance.<sup>10</sup> If so, it was possibly the jolt of this financial set-back, combined with a certain entrepreneurial flair, which set Thomas off on his career as master fraudster.

In December 1814 he made a number of appearances at the Queen-Square Police Office to answer charges of having obtained some expensive ornamental items under false pretenses, of robbing a Mrs Bishop and, at one session in the presence of a decidedly interested audience, of a further series of charges involving swindling and forgery.

On this occasion the Office was crowded with gentlemen and tradesmen, all of whom complained of fraud having been practised on them by the prisoner within the last year; who within that time was charged to have lived in almost every part of the town, to have carried on his schemes under the various names of Smith, Cotteril, Nott, &c.; and to have assumed the characters of Colonel, Captain, Esquire, Land Agent and Surveyor, Money-Lender, Fortune-teller, &c. but always sinking to his original business of "Barber".<sup>11</sup>



Furthermore, Thomas was joined in the dock by 'Mrs Nott' - in fact one Mary Clark who 'had been the partner of Nott's fortunes for some time past'.<sup>12</sup> At the conclusion of the hearings Nott declared that this was all delusion. He persisted in claiming that he was a gentleman born ... [and] ... he had but one name that was Nott. But despite the litany of offences supposedly committed, it was just one - the robbery - that earned him a berth on a convict transport. The case was heard at the Old Bailey on 11 January 1815.

THOMAS NOTT, alias CHARLES SMITH was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 10th of December, a counterpane, value 10s. a tea spoon, value 2s. two blankets, value 30s. three dishes value 18d. seven cups and saucers, value 18d. a decanter, value 3s. six knives and forks, value 3s. and four pounds weight of feathers, value 3s. the property of John Bishop.

MARY BISHOP. My husband's name is John Bishop, I lost these things on the 10th of December from my house in Han's-place; I let the prisoner a house in Han's-place, No. 41. Sloane street, Chelsea; on the 26th of October I let him the house for twelve months certain, it was furnished, the rent was two hundred guineas a year; he went into it on the 27th of October, he said he was a land surveyor, at Stamford in Lincolnshire, that alderman Newcomb was his father in law, and that his mother in law was in ill health, he took the house for the benefit of his mother in law, that she would be there in a few days that he wished to take possession of the house as soon as it was clean; and fit for his reception, if I approved of the reference.<sup>13</sup>

The *Windsor and Eton Express* takes up the story.

In a short time after, it was suspected that the prisoner was disposing of different articles which had been left in the house; and, on enquiry, this suspicion was well founded. Various articles were discovered to have been pawned in the neighbourhood. These articles were identified as the property of J. Bishop.

The prisoner addressed the Court in a long speech from a written paper, in which he complained loudly against the scurrilities of newspapers, represented himself as a descendant of an ancient and honourable family, and insisted that all his transactions amounted only to simple contract debts. When he had finished his harangue, many parts of which were plausible and ingenious, the Jury, without hesitation, pronounced him *Guilty*.

The Recorder then said - 'Prisoner, the long speech which you just made only serves to convince the Court, that you are much too clever a man to be suffered to remain in this country.'<sup>14</sup>

Sentenced to seven years transportation, Thomas Nott (alias Charles Smith) was one of twenty-seven prisoners transferred from Newgate to the hulk *Portland* on 22 April 1815.<sup>15</sup> During his time there he was occupied as a tutor.<sup>16</sup> He was one of 153 convicts who had embarked on the convict transport *Elizabeth* in May 1816 and arrived at Sydney five months later on 5 October.<sup>17</sup> Now in his mid-40s, he was 5' 3½" tall, very bald, with a fair complexion and grey eyes. He was a teacher by profession and from January 1817 to 1820 he was assistant teacher at the Sydney Public School.<sup>18</sup> It was in this capacity that, on 1 January 1820, he petitioned General Macquarie in an appropriately copper-plated hand. Having established his credentials as 'the son of the late Revd. Samuel Nott, Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, Rector of St. Swithins in that City, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford', he most respectfully set out his case.<sup>19</sup>

That your Petition have had the Misfortune to Forfeit the Advantages of his Birth was sent into Exile to this Colony on the first Voyage of Capt. Ostler, in the Ship "Elizabeth" - under a Sentence of Seven Years from the Eleventh of January 1815. And having now Served 5 years out of the 7, in a Correct and Exemplary Manner, and fully Verified the Recommendation given of him to your Excellency by the Captain and Dr. Vickery, the Superintendent of the Ship (under whom he held the Highest Situation that a Prisoner was allowed to hold on is Passage) Your Petitioner now humbly Hopes and Trust that his present Entreaty for a Ticket of Leave (or such other indulgence as may please your Excellency,) will not be deemed Rude or made in Vain.

Your humble Petitioner has supported himself for these last Three Years by Teaching Penmanship and Languages, in different Schools in Sydney, with Unblemished Reputation, and is now Desirous of Marrying and Settling in the Colony; and has taken No. 44 in Castlereagh Street, as preparatory thereto; but the Want of his Freedom seems to be a Barrier to his Views. Trusting therefore in your Excellency's Goodness and well known Philanthropy; and Judging of your Excellency's Feelings by what passes in his own Breast on the Subject; conceives that he has the Honor to hear your Excellency exclaim "Fiat justitia eructavit cor meum" - Let Justice



be done my Heart is Inditing.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, will every Pray.

William Cowper noted that the Petitioner had been employed in the second public school, and had generally been attentive to his duty both weekdays and Sundays for near three years.<sup>20</sup>

Thomas Nott, an educated and ambitious man, unquestionably confident in his own abilities and standing in the world, would seem to be quite a 'catch' for Mary Lenny. But, for whatever reason, the marriage did not take place, Mary Lenny remaining a spinster, and Thomas Nott marrying Charity Evans, a teacher at the Female Orphan School, on 31 August 1823, at St. John's, Parramatta.<sup>21</sup> And, just as Charity was not Thomas' first choice of wife, he was not her first choice of prospective husband. Charity, illegitimate daughter of William Evans and Judith Bidwell (convict per *Surprize*) had been born in the colony on 19 May 1801 and baptised as Charity Bidwell at St. Philip, Sydney, on 17 December 1809.<sup>22</sup> On 6 July 1821 she and Henry Price, (convict per *Morley 2*), sought permission to be married at Parramatta. For some reason the marriage did not proceed, and another application was submitted by the couple on 11 April 1823 to be married at Windsor.<sup>23</sup>

The 1825 muster finds Thomas Nott, now free by servitude, employed as a schoolmaster at Sydney together with his wife Charity.<sup>24</sup> While they are not found for the 1828 census they continued to live in the Sydney area.<sup>25</sup> They had seven sons, three of whom died at birth. Thomas died at Parramatta in February 1841 at the age of 68 and was buried at St. John's Cemetery. His widow married a second time in 1847 to emigrant Samuel Chapman. They lived for a time at Anvil Creek and then East Maitland. Samuel died in 1859 and Charity in 1862. They were both buried at the Lochinvar Anglican Cemetery.<sup>26</sup>

Having been diverted by Thomas Nott we now return to Mary Lenny, and can only speculate as to why she did not become Mrs. Nott. Did she decide he was not for her? Did he cast her aside? What, apart perhaps from her youth, may have played in Charity's favour. She did, of course, have the advantage of having been native born – no convict stain there. Indeed, under her husband's guidance, she signed a petition: 'Ch. Nott, A Native of this Colony and Daughter of a Man who spent his Life in the Service of his King and Country'.<sup>27</sup>

As it turned out, it was fortunate for Mary that she did not become Mrs Nott. She herself was the subject of two petitions written on her behalf by Philip Parker King, son of Philip Gidley King, erstwhile Governor of New South Wales.<sup>28</sup> Dated December 1821, and written at Vineyard Cottage, Parramatta, the home of Hannibal Macarthur, his brother-in-law, Philip King responded to a question raised by Sir Thomas Brisbane, then Governor.

Dear Sir

According to your Excellency's wish I beg leave to acquaint you with the name of the women to whom you was good enough to promise a Pardon at my request. It is Mary Lenny who came by the Friendship in 1818.<sup>29</sup>

Having completed four major hydrographic surveys between 1817 and 1821 Philip Parker King prepared to return to England on his surveying vessel, *HMS Bathurst*. One matter that concerned him was finding suitable servants to accompany the family on the journey 'home'. He shared this dilemma with the Governor Brisbane in a letter written on 14 July 1822.

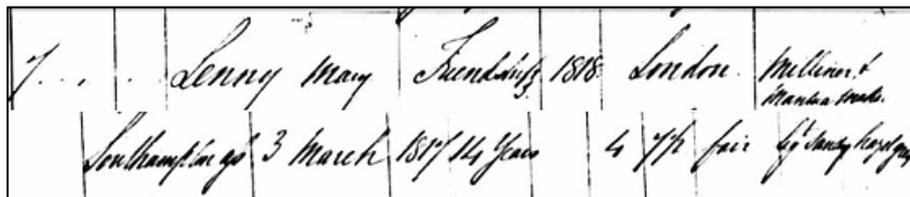
Since my return I have been much, though unsuccessfully, occupied in searching for proper servants to attend my family to England ... I have now ventured to address you in the hope that if not contrary to the regulations you have adopted I may be successful in obtaining your Excellency's consent to shorten the period of the Petitioner's sentence - she has 17[?] months to serve – but from her age (abt 45) & character she is well suited to be useful to us – Her conduct since she has been in the Country has been good, and during the whole time has enjoyed the privilege of a Ticket of Leave – She was for some time in my sister's family in whose service Mrs. King knew her. Upon her conduct on it when her application came some time since, Mrs. K wrote to engage her thinking she was a free woman but upon further enquiry she informed us she had 12 months to serve. Mrs King, after some time, informed her that if she could herself procure the necessary signatures to her memorial that I would present it to your Excellency in the hope of your granting her prayer. This she has done & I have

now taken the liberty of enclosing it for your consideration.

Philip King concluded by stressing the necessity of having the services of an experienced woman, not only to look after the needs of himself and particularly Mrs King, but also someone capable of taking care of his young family. At the top of the first page of the letter was the notation.<sup>30</sup>

No. 5 Absolute Pardon granted to Mary Lenny by the Friendship (3) in 1818 – Dated 7 Sept 1822.

Her pardon was also recorded in the appropriate colonial record which also gives us a description of her. Even by the standards of the day, Mary was very short, standing at only 4' 7½", she had a fair complexion, light sandy hair and grey eyes. Furthermore, her native place was recorded as London.<sup>31</sup>



Within four years of arriving at Port Jackson Mary Lenny was a free woman. No doubt her very early release was well-earned, but it did her case absolutely no harm that she enjoyed the 'patronage' of colonial 'royalty'. On 25 September 1822 the King family left Sydney. Although not listed, Mary Lenny was almost certainly one of the passengers on the surveying brig *Bathurst*.<sup>32</sup>

**On Wednesday last His Majesty's surveying-brig Bathurst, Captain KING, R. N. sailed for England.— Passengers, Mrs. KING and Family; and Drs. MONTGOMERY and HALL, R. N.**

Having called at the Cape of Good Hope on 7 January the vessel finally arrived at Deptford on 29 May 1823.<sup>33</sup> Assuming Mary was on board, and survived the voyage, this is the end of her trail.

However, the following notes may be worth following up. Based on the foregoing account, Mary Lenny was born about 1781, probably somewhere in London, and when she embarked on the *Friendship* she was a 37 year old widow and mother of 6 children, the youngest of whom had been born after her husband died. Could she have been the Mary Field who, following the posting of banns, married Thomas Lenny on 29 June 1800 at St Giles in the Fields, Holborn, Camden?<sup>34</sup>

*Thomas Lenny & Mary Field B*

Further, a Thomas Lenny died aged 45 and was buried on 19 September 1814 at Hursley, Hampshire and in 1815 administration of his estate was granted to Mary Lenny of Hursley, Southton.<sup>35</sup>

The baptisms respectively at St. Luke, Chelsea and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, of two children born to a couple by the name of Thomas and Mary Lenny, have been located <sup>-36</sup>

Elizabeth Lenny, 6 Dec 1801

James Thomas Lenny, 12 Aug 1804

The baptisms, at Hursley, Hampshire, of four children born to a couple by the name of Thomas and Mary Lenny, have been located <sup>-37</sup>

William Lenny, 17 May 1807

Mary-Ann Lenny, 12 Nov 1809

Maria Lenny, 27 Sep 1812



Sarah Lenny, 31 Jan 1815

Hursley is a village situated roughly halfway between Romsey and Winchester.

The 1861 England census finds 2 Lenny daughters - Sarah Lenny, age 45, born at Hursley living at Portsea, Hampshire, with her sister, Elizabeth Chapman [née Lenny], age 59 and born at Chelsea. Elizabeth was an annuitant and lodging-house keeper. No occupation was recorded for Sarah. Lodging with them was John Campbell, retired Royal Navy surgeon.<sup>38</sup>

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#### NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *Hampshire Chronicle*, 28 Oct 1816, p.4. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 10 Mar 1817, p.3.
- <sup>2</sup> 'Letters, nos 201-300', in *Prisoners' Letters to the Bank of England, 1781-1827*, ed. Deirdre Palk (London, 2007), pp. 65-92. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol42/pp65-92> [accessed 27 October 2017].
- <sup>3</sup> 'Letters, nos 201-300', in *Prisoners' Letters to the Bank of England, 1781-1827*, ed. Deirdre Palk (London, 2007), pp. 65-92. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol42/pp65-92> [accessed 27 October 2017].
- <sup>4</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convicts Lists, 1784-1834, HO10; Piece: 2; HO10; Piece: 14, HO10; Piece: 17.
- <sup>5</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, NRS 937.
- <sup>6</sup> Findmypast (FMP), Lincolnshire Baptisms. His parents, Edward and Mary Johnson were married at St John, Stamford, on 9 Nov 1768 – Ancestry, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973.
- <sup>7</sup> *Stamford Mercury*, 7 Mar 1771, p.4.
- <sup>8</sup> *Stamford Mercury*, 1 Mar 1781, p.4.
- <sup>9</sup> Widow Mary Nott married Richard Newcomb on 30 August 1783 at St Michael, Stamford - Ancestry, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973. *Stamford Mercury*, 4 Sep 1783, p.4.
- <sup>10</sup> Convict Records, Community Contributions, Carol Nock, 27 August 2016, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/nott/thomas/85976>. Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/147959190/thomas-edward-nott>.
- <sup>11</sup> *Morning Post*, 17 Dec 1814, p.2, 20 Dec 1814, p.2.
- <sup>12</sup> *Sun*, 27 Dec 1814, p.4.
- <sup>13</sup> *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* ([www.oldbaileyonline.org](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org), version 8.0, 30 March 2019), January 1815, trial of THOMAS NOTT alias CHARLES SMITH (t18150111-106).
- <sup>14</sup> *Windsor and Eton Express*, 15 Jan 1815, p.4. The trial hearings of Thomas Nott extended over December 1814 and January 1815 and were fully reported in a number of the contemporary newspapers, the accounts making for very entertaining reading.
- <sup>15</sup> Ancestry, UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849, Portland, Register, 1801-1836.
- <sup>16</sup> Convict Records, Community Contributions, Carol Nock, 27 August 2016, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/nott/thomas/85976>.
- <sup>17</sup> Convict Records, <https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/elizabeth/1816>.
- <sup>18</sup> Biographical Database of Australia (BDA), Biographical report for Thomas Nott.
- <sup>19</sup> The Samuel Nott (1740-1793) referred to in the preamble to the petition did indeed hold the positions cited – Ancestry, England & Wales, Calendar of the Principal Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, 314-1853. However, as noted previously, Thomas Nott was the son of Edward and Mary (née Johnson) and the claim that Samuel Nott was his father is yet another example of Thomas Nott's duplicity.
- <sup>20</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Petitions to the Governor From Convicts for Mitigations of Sentences, NRS 900. The Misfortune referred to was his having being denied his rightful inheritance from his father.
- <sup>21</sup> Convict Records, Community Contributions, Carol Nock, 27 August 2016, <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/nott/thomas/85976>.
- <sup>22</sup> Ancestry, Australia, Births and Baptisms, 1792-1981.
- <sup>23</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, NRS 937.
- <sup>24</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849, Sydney, 1825.
- <sup>25</sup> Thomas had continued to petition the Governor on various issues. For instance, in August 1822 he put himself forward as the ideal candidate to replace the resigning schoolmaster Mr Smith, a promotion which he considered his 'Talents seem to entitle him to Expect'; and in November 1824, he petitioned [unsuccessfully and on behalf of his wife who signed the document] for Charity to be promoted to the vacant position of Matron at the Female Orphan School, on the recommendation of the Director General of Public Schools, who had declared that 'he knew of no Person in the Colony so well Qualified for the Situation'; and yet again, in November 1825, when unsolicited, he put himself forward for a position in the Muster Office, stating intriguingly that he was now free, having resigned from his situation at Hannibal Macarthur's through objecting to transcribe any more of his Secret Despatch Papers – Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, NRS 897.
- <sup>26</sup> Ancestry, Fanning (1\_psfanning) Online family tree, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/33729618/person/20108184419/facts>. Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 March 2019), memorial page for Charity Chapman (19 May 1801–25 Mar 1862), Find A Grave Memorial no. 147957710, citing Lochinvar Anglican Cemetery, Lochinvar, Maitland City, New South Wales, Australia ; Maintained by Caroline (contributor 47584240); Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 March 2019), memorial page for Thomas Edward Nott (18 Aug 1772–18 Feb 1841), Find A Grave Memorial no. 147959190, citing St John's Cemetery, Parramatta, City of Parramatta Council, New South Wales, Australia ; Maintained by Caroline (contributor 47584240).



<sup>27</sup> Refer to Note 24.

<sup>28</sup> 'King, Phillip Parker (1791–1856)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/king-phillip-parker-2310/text2993>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 28 October 2017.

<sup>29</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Series: NRS 897.

<sup>30</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856, Series: NRS 897. Although not named by Philip in his covering letter, the Petitioner was Mary Lenny. The sister referred to was Mary Lethbridge.

<sup>31</sup> Ancestry, New South Wales, Australia, Convict Registers of Conditional and Absolute Pardons, 1788-1870, Absolute, 1822.

<sup>32</sup> *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 27 Sep 1822, p.2

<sup>33</sup> *Lloyd's List*, 4 Apr 1823, p.4, 23 May 1823, p.2.

<sup>34</sup> Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932.

<sup>35</sup> FMP, Hampshire Burials. FMP, Index to Death Duty Registers 1796-1903, NA Reference IR27/24.

<sup>36</sup> Ancestry, London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812.

<sup>37</sup> Ancestry, England Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975. Ancestry, England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980.

<sup>38</sup> Ancestry, 1861 England Census. Ancestry, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973.



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New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia Convict Musters, 1806-1849  
New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1856  
New South Wales, Australia, Convict Registers of Conditional and Absolute Pardons, 1788-1870  
New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convicts Lists, 1784-1834  
Online family trees  
UK, Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books, 1802-1849

#### Findmypast

Hampshire Burials  
Index to Death Duty Registers 1796-1903  
Lincolnshire Baptisms

### Other Websites

Australian Dictionary of Biography, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/>  
Biographical Database of Australia, <http://www.bda-online.org.au>  
British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol42/>  
Convict Records, <https://convictrecords.com.au/>  
Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/>  
Old Bailey Proceedings Online, <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

### Online Newspapers

#### British Newspapers (Findmypast)

Hampshire Chronicle  
Lloyd's List  
Morning Post  
Stamford Mercury  
Sun  
Windsor and Eton Express

#### TROVE

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser