

The Voyage of the *Morley* 1820 Transcriptions and Editing by Rhonda Arthur

[One hundred and twenty-four female convicts embarked: three were re-landed*, fifty landed in Hobart Town and the remaining seventy-one together with seven female convicts from the *Janus* proceeded to Sydney]
THIS STORY IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE VOYAGE BASED ON AN ACCOUNT BY THOMAS REID MD RN SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT
BY RHONDA ARTHUR



The ship *Morley* and other vessels (1828), William Adolphus Knell, National Maritime Museum

Thomas Reid MD RN Surgeon Superintendent of the *Morley* 1820 stood below the fore-hatchway of the ship's prison, armed with a brace of pistols, ready to fire on anyone who had the temerity to enter, keeping watch and protecting the prisoners under his charge. It was 7th August and twenty-two days before landing in Hobart Town.

The prisoners were female convicts who embarked at Gallions Reach after the ship moved down from Woolwich on 18th April 1820, sent from various prisons in England and Scotland: the first to board were from Devon, forty arrived on a lighter from Newgate, one was from the *Justitia* Hulk, and later an old woman sent from Newcastle was so infirm that she needed help getting up the side of the ship. Others from Shrewsbury and Carlisle arrived cold and wet. Five women from Ilchester were of a 'more decent and modest appearance', those from Lancaster of a 'mischievous disposition' and a few from different country prisons displayed 'wild, extravagant and disgusting behaviour'. These women were reprimanded and told their behaviour would be met with serious punishment. Five women were seen getting too familiar with some of the sailors and had to be 'reminded in forcible terms of their rash conduct'. They seemed embarrassed to have been caught and assured the surgeon that they understood the severity of the situation.¹

Several of the prisoners had been sentenced to death and respited, twenty-three were transported for life, fifty for 14 years and forty-eight for 7 years. Their crimes were mostly uttering forged notes, grand and petty larceny, shoplifting, receiving stolen goods, and committing highway robbery.

One evening, four children of Elizabeth Browning Owen, were brought to Woolwich by a person who was not sure if they would be allowed on board. The surgeon found this convict to be 'exceedingly good' and put her case before the Secretary of State. Some nine months before, her husband had incited her to commit a crime which had filled her with guilt and 'without a friend in the world' to care for her children. One of them was three years above

the age allowed on board. Mr. Capper acquiesced and in his 'benevolence granted permission for all of the children to be embarked ...'.²

For the first three or four nights, as the numbers of women increased, so too did a source of their amusement and the surgeon was 'mortified' when he heard them singing songs of 'a licentious and wicked nature'. He spoke to them separately and sensitively explained the 'impropriety of such practices' and the singing ceased.³

By 29th April nearly all the women had arrived. They were allocated messes and sleeping berths and everything was generally in good order. However, the next evening shortly after retiring for the night, the surgeon was called to the prison when 'alarming cries and violent screams' were heard and most of the women were so frightened it was hard to ascertain what had happened. It became apparent that one of the convicts had 'out of a frolic' walked around the prison touching the other prisoners' faces with her cold hand. The surgeon warned that any further disturbance of this kind would be met with his severe displeasure, although he took little notice of it as it was only a figment of their imagination.⁴

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and representatives from the British Ladies' Committee, came on board at various times delivering Bibles, prayer books and other items including aprons, a black cap, a pair of scissors, and they also gave moral advice to the women. An area for a school was set aside at the suggestion of Mrs. Fry and 'a supply of books and other things fit for the children carefully sent on board ...'. Accompanying them on one occasion was the Solicitor to the Bank of England. *'The Solicitor was commissioned by the Bank to make a present of five pounds to every woman who had been convicted of uttering forged notes, or of having them in possession.'* He doled out £205 to forty-one women, to 'alleviate in some degree the distresses and wants brought upon them by their prosecution'.⁵

The Keeper of Newgate Prison arrived with half a crown for the women who were sent from that prison. There were no details nor any reason why he was making this small donation, but its effect caused spontaneous misunderstanding and irritation. Two sisters came to blows and had to be separated. After the rumpus subsided, the surgeon shamed them into contrition and said he hoped never to witness such a scene again.⁶

The ship weighed anchor on 20th May at 3 a.m. and under pilot moved down the Thames to Gravesend: all was quiet and orderly when they arrived about 7 a.m. A *bum-boat* came alongside conveying an old man, who was selling beer, milk and other items. Some women were now cashed-up and raring to go—they 'clubbed' together thirty or forty shillings and purchased alcohol which they then surreptitiously poured into the ship's 'bottles and bladders' without being detected.⁷

Later that evening the effects of their ill-gotten gains got the better of them and they began quarrelling and 'exhibiting the most deplorable and hideous features of drunkenness and depravity'. The surgeon was called to break up a boxing match between a Newgate girl, Mary Kelly and another woman. Eventually order was restored, but it was only short-lived when loud screams aroused the surgeon and he called Captain Brown to accompany him to the prison. There they found Sarah Downes and Elizabeth Cheatham, battle worn, highly intoxicated and determined to murder one and other. The women were disentangled and 'we bound them back to back and fastened them to a post in the hospital'. All attempts to stop the noise was futile and it continued unabated for several hours.⁸

On 22nd May the pilot left the ship, and about 4 p.m. in a light breeze the ship set sail. Two women and seven children were admitted into the hospital suffering from measles and on the surgeon's morning inspection he was immediately surrounded by the women placed there after their wild night, all imploring his forgiveness. As soon as he had calmed them

down, they were untied and tearfully expressed deep sorrow. The surgeon almost relented but thought it prudent to punish three of them who were the 'most distinguished in their display of pugilistic prowess' and banned them from going up on deck again.⁹

Two days later, about 2 a.m., the breeze died away and the wind sprung up from the WNW. The weather changed to wet and cloudy with a rough sea. The pitching and rolling motion of the ship made the women sea sick and confined to bed. Over the next few days the weather was unfavourable and many women were distressed—constantly retching and unable to get out of bed. The measles cases rapidly spread and 13 children were now in the hospital. The surgeon ordered 'one quarter of a pound of mustard' to be issued to each mess. At 11 a.m. he summoned all of those who were able to leave their beds and read a sermon. Afterwards he said that in view of their general good behaviour they would be indulged with a gill of wine twice a week—on Sunday and Thursday. He warned that if any misbehaved, the whole mess would be denied the privilege, and to his surprise, they all agreed.¹⁰

The voyage proceeded without any incident of note and on 4th June the surgeon gave an Address, 'written in a manner adapted to the immediate condition of the convicts ... and touching on many points of notice, particularly moral improvement ...'. It was done in the presence of the Reverend Mr. Reddall a free passenger who was emigrating with his family to New South Wales.¹¹

A few days later, the Reverend read a sermon in the prison while the surgeon was attending to a child lingering from water on the brain. At the conclusion of the sermon the surgeon broke the sorrowful news of the child's demise and 'the burst of feeling it produced ... will not be speedily obliterated', and the women were filled with trepidation that life and death hung in the balance every moment. A funeral service was read by the Reverend and the child's body 'committed to the deep'. There was barely time to dry their eyes, when two days later, an infant of one of the convicts, died from the effects of a ruptured blood vessel in the lung. The Reverend again read the funeral service, and the body was committed to the deep.¹²

On 16th June, about 11 a.m. a heavy squall approached from the south east and the wind raged for nearly an hour. It was the first storm they had encountered at sea and many women out of curiosity remained on deck. The Captain and officers suddenly barked commands at the crew hurrying them into action, striking fear in the women who were now drenched by the rain and scurrying below. The surgeon was attending sick patients 'when the confusion on deck was in its height', and entered the prison to find most of the women on their knees praying.¹³

The usual good order on board was disrupted on 20th June when the surgeon was called to investigate a complaint that Mary James abused a fellow prisoner without provocation and using the most 'foul and disgusting' language. His threats of punishment were met with indifference and Mary declared doing so as often as anyone gave her cause and continued her offensive tirade. The surgeon ordered her hands be tied and had her gagged. In about an hour, she saw the error of her ways and was pardoned on a promise of being better behaved in future.¹⁴

The next day was spent cleaning and fumigating the prison and afterwards the women needed a bath. A 'tub' was sent for but it was large and had to be forced through the doors, which caused some minor damage. There was evidence of poor carpentry work in the prison and the locks were 'of the commonest kind and insecure'. After their bath nearly all of the women were attacked with an inflammatory fever which subsided over the next few days.¹⁵

The alarm created by the strong squall and the following acts of piety had a calming effect on the women, and their conduct was generally well behaved and cheerful. Many were occupied making straw plaits for hats, and other light duties of sewing and knitting with materials supplied by the Ladies Committee. They had made some 'decent bonnets' which they hoped to sell on landing, and sought the surgeon's help in that regard. But this pleasant interlude was tested one evening when Ann Williams, while in close conversation with Sarah Farrell, tried to 'pick her pocket'. Sarah Farrell unleashed her fury with a merciless rebuke and Williams retaliated rudely and had to be tied up. She spent the night in the hospital and was released at daylight the next morning.¹⁶

A remarkable change in demeanour was noticed with a number of women engaged in learning hymns, and the younger convicts no longer using 'sacred words as oaths'. The surgeon believed that if the women had 'constant employment in some useful and light way befitting their sex' they would resist being led astray. He encouraged them to commit to memory his Address, with the incentive of receiving a 'mark of approval' if it was accurately recited. The first woman to do so was Sydney Williams, whose conduct at Newgate was so 'extravagantly wicked' that she was at risk of being sent to the Bedlam asylum. The other prisoners were stunned when the surgeon presented her with a copy of the Bible inscribed, 'with expressions of warm approbation and of encouragement to further virtuous endeavours', though they didn't show any resentment for her success.¹⁷

Mary Hough was another woman whose prayers helped her repent. She claimed her husband induced her to commit the crime and that he had taken up with another woman who bore his child. This woman was also a convict on board with the young infant. Mary Hough was at first full of bitterness but learned to forgive and with sincere contrition assisted the mother and infant in giving them part of her ration of wine and she no longer harboured revenge towards her dissolute husband.¹⁸

During July the weather was cold and wet with violent gales making it exceedingly uncomfortable. At its height, the sea was breaking over the netting and coursing its way into the prison. A strong gust of wind carried away the cover of the boiler making it impossible to cook anything. The women remained below and for their inconvenience, the surgeon issued an extra allowance of wine.¹⁹

The days were much the same with the women happily engaged in their daily routines. However, after the surgeon opened the prison one morning, he was informed of shenanigans that occurred shortly after midnight. Three of the sailors and Ann Farrell, Ann Newton and Ann Harwood, had a 'secret arrangement' where the men would break through the fore-hatchway prison and fetch the women to accompany them below. But their attempt backfired and the sailors fearing detection 'retired in savage disappointment'. Captain Brown immediately placed a grating over the hatchway and attached more secure locks. The three girls insisted they were unwilling partners in the affair but the surgeon was not convinced. He placed them in confinement and did not allow any of them on deck for the remainder of the voyage.²⁰

Two days later a woman was set upon by two of the sailors involved in the fiasco who accused her of dobbing them in. They threatened to throw her overboard or else would 'kill her in the Colony'. The surgeon reported the affair to Captain Brown insisting that any harm done to the prisoners should be punished to the full extent of the law. The Captain assured he would do everything in his power but the law 'provided no remedy against the most unbridled licentiousness and sailors may, in fact, commit any crime short of mutiny'. The rest of the prisoners, bitterly disappointed with the three girls, considered them unworthy and

disgraceful. Insults were hurled at the girls and they in turn, piteously complained that life wasn't worth living. To preserve the peace and keep them out of harm's way, the surgeon sent the girls to the hospital.²¹

The following night two sailors tried to communicate with the three delinquents, by throwing a letter down the hatchway, but it was torn up without being read. Captain Brown severely reprimanded the sailors but they continued their shameful antics. Waiting for any opportunity, they harassed the women at night, by stomping above the prison fore-hatchway 'making hideous noises' and yelling out 'the ship is sinking'. Sometimes they gave the impression of a ghost haunting the deck above the prison which frightened some of the women but the majority had the good sense to know they were only cruel torments. The surgeon despaired as the men continued their threats and bad language and made light of it as nothing more than amusement. It was decided to avoid openly censuring the sailors as much as possible and allow the affair to pass, as any interference only made matters worse.²²

The materials from the Ladies Committee had long been used up and the exercise of learning the surgeon's Address not only kept the women occupied, but also focused their minds on going forward and 'renouncing their former unfortunate habits and inclinations'. The second prize was won by Mary Broom, aged about 10, the daughter of a convict, and Mary St John a 'respectable looking elderly prisoner' came third. The surgeon was pleased with the success of the trial and the enthusiasm shown by the participants, and thought it all the more remarkable given the prior history of the competitors: 'Sydney Williams having been notorious for her profligacy, the second worthy of notice from her youth and unfortunate situation, and the third, a grave matronly woman whose example has some influence'.²³

A few women were not swayed by religious instruction and did not reform which was evident shortly after opening the prison one morning when Mary Lynch, 'a woman of ferocious character' was found mauling and abusing another prisoner, usually of a timid and peaceful nature, who was so enraged she was almost equal in her fury. The surgeon was forced to tie them together and in a little while they came to their senses. Mary Lynch was locked in the hospital and forbidden to go on deck again.²⁴

Ann Newton and her companions continued their good behaviour, but remained secluded in the hospital and away from temptation. The sailors persevered with their mischief but the next event caused the surgeon grave concern and he feared that it went beyond all childish attempts to frighten the women. He received a tip off that the sailors had made a 'secret passage' to evade being detected entering the prison. A thorough search of the interior of the ship by Captain Brown found an opening from the sailors' berths into the storeroom below, which took the sailors unseen into the ship's hold, and from there through to the fore-hatchway of the prison—and either by using a duplicate key or picking the lock they met the four females who had consented to accompany them. When the women first arrived on board there were no locks on the prison doors and the surgeon had to use two from his medicine chests. The state of these locks as with most of the other locks, were poorly fitted and had badly weathered.²⁵

The secret passage was shut up, the door of the prison secured with an iron bolt and closed for the duration of the voyage. The offending females were locked in the hospital. The sailors, now angry as well as disappointed, made extremely offensive noises through the grating the whole night, and their 'bestly language was too gross to be put in writing'.²⁶

The surgeon feared the sailors were no longer willing to conduct themselves within the bounds of propriety, and felt 'completely at the mercy of these vile men who were now incited by their worst passions and this success may further extend their daring to acts of

mutiny, and gratify themselves by open violence'. Captain Brown's hands were tied as he had no power either to restrain or punish the sailors and offered 'to share the fatigue' of being on watch and allow the surgeon to get some rest. But the surgeon could not accept this kind offer as the Captain was needed to command and navigate the ship. Nevertheless, the surgeon resolute on keeping watch in the prison, and armed with his brace of pistols was ready to defend the women from any violence, 'even at the peril of my life'.²⁷

The sailors' nocturnal annoyance continued but this time with added malice: a cat attached to a cord, was forced down through the fore-hatchway and it piteously meowed, which upset the women. Their daring became more desperate, when they broke down two of the bars over the prison fore-hatchway with a boat-hook staff, but abruptly stopped—no doubt sensing the surgeon was 'determined to fire on any one who should have the temerity to venture in'.²⁸

On 12th August the second mate's watch was mustered on deck and Captain Brown scolded them for 'their cowardly and shameful attacks on poor female prisoners' who cannot defend themselves, but it had no effect as the sailors insolently denied the charge. The surgeon warned them that if they harmed the prisoners, or broke into the prison, and 'if any of them met with misfortune in such circumstances [*presumably by his pistols*] he would have himself alone to blame'. Captain Brown strongly urged them to desist but the surgeon was even more determined 'to persevere keeping watch and protecting the prisoners at any risk, according to my sense of duty'.²⁹

The night passed without any disturbance but the next morning the surgeon was too tired to read to the prisoners and the Reverend officiated. At the conclusion, the surgeon pointed out to the women the effects on their state of mind by following the paths of vice and virtue and its consequences: 'with this impression on their minds, nothing could induce them to transgress again.' The women appreciated the sacrifices the surgeon had made in protecting them and he took advantage of that moment to ask them to constantly keep in mind the necessity 'now more than ever, to avoid, under every pretence whatsoever, the company and conversation of the sailors'. To emphasize the point, he warned that any who did not comply with this injunction, would remain in the prison until landing, and that no effort would be made to lighten their sentences as their reputations would be tarnished 'more black and odious than what their former crimes had brought upon them'. Afterwards, it was necessary to enforce harsh punishment on Mary Lynch who 'had the temerity to break through her confinement and go upon deck'. However, the surgeon thought that his keeping watch had steered the women back from the brink to the paths of virtue they had gained during the voyage and despite his personal inconvenience 'nothing at present exists to disturb the harmony' that had previously existed.³⁰

On 15th August the weather was severe, with gale force winds and constant rain which prevented any cooking and the women were given an extra ration of wine. The sailors stayed away from the prison and the surgeon thought his watch might no longer be necessary, 'but accident has put in my way a paper which has considerably altered my mind on that point'. The paper, written by a sailor who had tried to break into the prison, was addressed to one of the women. The handwriting was disguised and its contents disturbing—as soon as it was ascertained that the surgeon was weary of watching, they would break down the bars to the prison: "*There are plenty of us to do it*" it said. There were threats of violence towards the surgeon and they 'have an eye towards my pistols', and other expressions which 'are too indecent for publicity'. The designs of the sailors were hampered by the surgeon's constant

watch and they gave up on their annoyances at night. However, the surgeon feared their simmering disappointment might ignite further attempts 'should any opportunity offer'.³¹

On 17th August the surgeon as usual read the women a sermon which touched on recent occurrences and many of them 'shed tears of painful remembrance of those crimes which brought them to their present wretched state'. Ann Newton and her partners in crime sobbed when pressed to ask themselves: if idleness had led them into temptation to transgress. To others, he gave advice on being useful, how to cultivate goodwill and friendliness amongst themselves, and be 'better fitted for those employments which they will have to resort to during the term of their sentence'.³²

As the ship neared its destination, the prison was tranquil and undisturbed at night. The surgeon's sermons had the desired effect and the offenders exhibited 'unequivocal marks of sincere return to virtuous reflection'. The Newgate companions asked the Reverend to help them write a letter to the surgeon begging his forgiveness, which they all signed, including the seven offenders. After he read the letter, the surgeon (accompanied by the Reverend) went to the hospital, and gave his 'hearty forgiveness'. The women overcome with gratitude burst into tears. They were now at liberty to mix with each other, but the offenders were still forbidden to go on deck. The surgeon assured them it was for their own good to which they all agreed.³³

An unfortunate incident occurred on 21st August which could have had serious consequences. The bars over the prison fore-hatchway were accidentally crushed by a small cask as it was being hoisted from the hold, and the surgeon became aware the sailors were 'ready to take advantage of incomplete repairs.'. That night, about 2 a.m. he heard the locks on the grating over the hatchway open and shut, 'no doubt by means of a duplicate key'. There was also a rustling sound as if the men were descending, but it suddenly ceased. Nothing further happened that night and the women slept soundly.³⁴

There were only a few days before landing and the prisoners' thoughts now turned to being separated from those who are disembarking in Hobart Town and the others who were proceeding to Sydney. For many, the end of the voyage was the end of comfort and peace of mind that they had never experienced, and may never again. 'A thoughtfulness marks every turn and action', mingled with sadness, resignation and regret. The surgeon repeated his sermon on the benefits of observing 'the rules of moral and religious instruction', and was full of praise for those who showed the benefit of his wisdom by their behaviour. In this state of reflection, Ann Farrell's old habits unfortunately resurfaced and she lost her temper over a trifling issue, beating up one of her companions. The surgeon's appearance promptly put an end to their disagreement 'which was instantly succeeded by tears of sorrow'.³⁵

The women were read a sermon by the Reverend 'on the immortality of the soul' and while they reflected on infinity, the surgeon reminded them that Mrs. Fry gave some of the prisoners from Newgate a similar sermon. The prisoners were deeply affected and just the mention of Mrs. Fry's name reduced them to tears and even those who hadn't experienced her 'goodness and humane exertions' shed tears in sympathy.³⁶

The following day, 28th August, a heartfelt letter signed by one hundred and twenty-one female convicts, was presented to the surgeon by the Reverend, who helped write the letter. It expressed their deep feelings of gratitude for the great deprivations he had endured on their account and through his good advice, moral and religious instruction 'shall benefit by your counsel...'.³⁷

Land ahoy! Van Diemen's Land came in sight. Captain Brown ordered the ship laid to until the following morning. Making sail in a favourable wind, the *Morley* entered the Derwent

and anchored about 3.30 p.m. on 29th August 1820 in Hobart Town. Formalities were attended to with the Naval Officer arriving on board and dispatches from the Secretary of State delivered to the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Sorrell.³⁸

Snow several inches deep fell with sleet and squalls for most of the following day. Captain Brown went ashore on ship's business and the surgeon waited for him to return before he visited the Lieutenant Governor and learned that at least fifty women will be required for the colony. The prison was 'singularly tranquil' and the sailors 'remarkably quiet' but this harmony was about to implode.³⁹

Most of that day, the surgeon watched over the prisoners until about 8.30 p.m. when he retired to his cabin to prepare notes for those who were to be landed. This took about an hour and on returning to the prison he found that four females had been lured away. A search soon discovered three of them in the hammocks of three of the sailors, and the fourth, came out from her hiding place. The women were immediately restrained and early the following morning, the surgeon 'laid the whole affair' before the Lieutenant Governor. He ordered a police constable to arrest the four sailors, also a fifth who was principal in arranging the dalliances. As they were being led away, three other sailors forced the constable to arrest them too. The remaining crew united 'in the most violent and mutinous manner,' stopped work 'and to a man went below'.⁴⁰

The Police Magistrate followed by the Serjeant with a file of soldiers arrived. Captain Brown urged the sailors to return to work but they obstinately refused. The Magistrate tried to reason with them pointing out the seriousness of the situation. They accused the surgeon of threatening to shoot them and took little heed of the Magistrate's remonstrances even though 'the soldiers were drawn up under arms beside them'. The surgeon challenged them to advance any charge they wished, that he was acting perfectly within the law and warned them not to interfere with him performing his duties or they would 'repent of their folly'. There was loud and vulgar bragging by the crew, but they suddenly changed their tone, and one by one, returned to work.⁴¹

On 1st September about 9 a.m. the surgeon, accompanied by the Reverend and Captain Brown, read a farewell Address prepared for the occasion to the prisoners. He felt 'full reward for all the pains I had taken in their improvement' and though some might still prove frail to change, hoped that a far greater number had been permanently reformed. The soldiers on guard had left and the surgeon kept watch as before. That night, like the former, passed without any incident.⁴²

The next day the women being landed were sent ashore in small groups under guard. The Lieutenant Governor personally arranged assignments for forty-four of them. The six remaining women were placed in safe comfortable lodgings until 'proper places could be procured in which to employ them'. The three sailors who had demanded to be arrested were reprimanded and returned to the ship. The other five sailors were brought before the Magistrate. They asserted the women were common prostitutes who had gone with them of their own free will, and as a result were without remorse and there was no recourse to judge them. About 4 p.m. seven female convicts were sent on board, formerly from the *Janus*, whom the Lieutenant-Governor had ordered to be conveyed to the factory at Parramatta. These women had bad character references and were placed separately in the hospital.⁴³

The following day, 3rd September, a young child of a convict died and was interred ashore. The four female offenders confined on board were 'overwhelmed with shame and sorrow'. Two crew men arrived to replace the five sailors being held in Hobart Town until a

ship was able to take them to Sydney, and without further to do, Captain Brown ordered the *Morley* to weigh anchor and set sail for Port Jackson.⁴⁴

Sources:

Two voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with a description of the present condition of that interesting colony by Reid, Thomas, 1791-1825. Publication date 1822. Publisher London. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. Collection medicalheritagelibrary; francisacountwaylibrary; americana

<https://archive.org/details/twovoyagestonews00reid>

* p131, on 15 May, three convicts: Frances Alcock, Frances Pattison and Isabella Dennison were sent to the Convict Hospital Ship.

1. pp199-102, 117, 120, 128
2. pp117-118
3. pp118-119
4. p121
5. pp9, 116 124, 127, 134
6. p126
7. p132
8. pp132-133
9. pp133-134
10. pp134-136
11. pp103, 116, 137-156
12. pp156-157
13. pp158-159
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15. p164
16. pp165-166
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37. p203-205
38. p205
39. p206
40. pp206-207
41. pp208-209
42. pp210-238
43. pp239-241
44. pp241-242

**LIST OF PRISONERS BY THE MORLEY (3) BROWN, MASTER IN 1820, WHO DO NOT APPEAR
TO HAVE BEEN LANDED AT SYDNEY**

Names	Where convicted	When	Town
Mary Boyd) Charlotte Salisbury)	Bristol (City) Q.S	19 April 1819	Seven years
Priscilla Bailey	“ (“) “	12 July 1819	Seven years
Ann Williams	“ (“) “	18 Oct 1819	Seven years
Sarah Smith alias Ward	Chester S. & P.	12 Apr 1819	Fourteen years
Margaret Graham	Cumberland Carlisle (City) Q.S.	10 Jan 1820	Seven years
Kezia Burton	Devon Assizes	2 Aug 1819	Seven years
Mary Russell alias Dennison	“ “	2 Aug 1819	Life
Mary Broom	Devon (Exeter City) G.D. and Q.S.	18 Oct 1819	Fourteen years
Sarah Cole	“ (“) “	10 Apr 1820	Seven years
Kezia wife of James Paul	Essex Assizes	24 July 1819	Fourteen years
Eleanor Alvarez) Sarah Webb)	Kent Assizes	13 Mar 1820	Life
Mary Ann wife) of James Ashton Mary Ann Smith)	Lancaster Q.S.	19 July 1819	Seven years
Margaret wife of George Wood	“ “	2 Aug 1819	Seven years
Catherine Maginnis	“ (Liverpool Boro) “	25 Oct 1819	Seven years
Elizabeth Evans	“ Assizes	20 Mar 1820	Fourteen years
Jane Brown	London G.D.	26 May 1819	Life
Ann Elizabeth Harwood alias Elizabeth Adams	“ “	17 Feb 1820	Life
Mary wife of Patrick Lynch	“ “	17 Feb 1820	Seven years
Mary James	Middlesex “	15 Sept 1819	Life
Ann Cox) Sydney Williams)	“ “	15 Sept 1819	Seven years
Ann Newton	“ “	15 Sept 1819	Seven years
Ann Wilson	“ “	27 Oct 1819	Life
Hannah Green	“ “	27 Oct 1819	Fourteen years
Mary Campbell) Elizabeth Smith) Hannah Barker)	“ “	1 Dec 1819	Life
Sarah Kirtland) Sarah Dummett)	“ “	1 Dec 1819	Seven years
Sarah Wicks	Middlesex G.D.	12 Jan 1820	Life
Sarah Farrell) Ann Farrell) Susannah Marr) Mary Gould) Mary Jones)	“ “	17 Feb 1820	Fourteen years
Elizabeth Smith) Elizabeth wife of William Welton)	Norfolk Assizes “	18 Mar 1820	Fourteen years
Elizabeth Birkett	Nottingham (Town) Q.S.	14 Jan 1819	Seven years
Sarah Brown	Somerset Assizes	14 Aug 1819	Fourteen years
Catherine Burns	Southampton “	28 Feb 1820	Fourteen years
Elizabeth Gilbert	Stafford Q.S.	12 Jan 1820	Seven years
*Judith Myers	Surrey Assizes	23 Mar 1819	Seven years
Martha Harrison	Warwick “	27 Mar 1819	Fourteen years
Elizabeth Meredith	“	7 Aug 1819	Fourteen years
Mary Ward	“ (Coventry City) “	7 Aug 1819	Seven years
Sarah Horton	“ “	27 Mar 1820	Fourteen years
Elizabeth Cheatham	“ “	27 Mar 1820	Fourteen years
Jane Peck	York Assizes	4 Mar 1820	Fourteen years

True Extracts, F Goulburn, Col. Secret^y

TAHO, CON13-1-2 Images 56 and 57

[*Judith Myers landed in Sydney and was sent to George Town on the Campbell Macquarie on 27 September 1820 – FCRC database]