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# General Muster of New South Wales 1814

Edited by Carol J. Baxter. Published by Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record in association with the Society of Australian Genealogists Sydney 2006

The following has been copied from the published volume, and whilst some of it is not relevant in terms of viewing the Database, it does give the reader a complete view of the data collected, the original records from which it came and other useful and interesting information. Some Appendix tables have not been reproduced here but can be viewed in a copy of the volume in major libraries.

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– Prepared by Carol Baxter including some details from the above volume.

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**General overview**

The 1814 Muster provides a picture of the New South Wales community after the first quarter-century of settlement.  By 1814 some 14000 convicts had arrived in New South Wales, many of whom had served out their sentences and were settled on the land with their families.  Others were working for the government or were assigned to officials, members of the military, or free settlers.  The Muster includes details of those resident in the colony in 1814 with the exception of the military and important officials, and provides details of their current employment situation or relevant relationship.  In many instances, these details have not survived in any other source.  The Muster also includes individual entries for those born in the first decade of settlement, and may provide the earliest surviving reference to their existence.

In addition to providing individual information, the pattern of population distribution reflected by the entries, of assignments and of occupations being pursued in the different regions reveals the extent of settlement and the activities undertaken in each district. Those "at the mountains", for example, were building the road through the Blue Mountains, while the "Lane Cove" residents were part of a large tree felling operation.

The Muster records the following information for each individual: name of resident, ship of arrival, settlement district within NSW, status (free or convict), victualling status, number of children, occupation, employer, spouse and other general information. It includes the names of over 7000 residents plus an additional 3000 cross-references to spouses and employers.

The 1814 Muster is an unequalled reference to the people and activities in New South Wales at the end of the first generation of European settlement.

## Historical Background to the NSW General Musters

Systematic enumeration of the population of New South Wales began shortly after the arrival of the First Fleet when the first "muster" of the population was taken. Musters were the means by which the government counted the population and controlled the convicts. The Musters also noted whether individuals were victualled from government stores or were self-supporting, and served as a means of determining the colony's ability to support itself without recourse to the public stores.

From 1795 onwards general musters appears to have been held annually. Those required to attend included all inhabitants in the settlement except members of the military and civil officers. They were usually supervised by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and an officer of the commissary who was responsible for the collection of land and stock returns was always present.

## General Muster for 1814

## Collection of Muster

On 1 October 1814 the Governor issued a General Order and Instruction for the inhabitants of New South Wales to attend a Muster between 17 October 1814 and 16 November 1814. The orders stated that it was to be a General Muster of all the inhabitants with the exception of the civil officers and the military, held under His

Excellency's inspection and assisted by Deputy Assistant Commissary William Broughton.

The Muster was to commence at 6am. The settlers and landholders were required to provide an account of the land in cultivation and the stock in possession. Expirees were ordered to produce their certificates of freedom; pardons and tickets of leave were also to be produced. Children were not required to attend as their mothers were to supply the necessary details. Surgeons were asked to provide details of those who were sick as well as the overseers at the hospital. Failure to attend was to be punished with the utmost severity.

The instructions for attendance were as follows:

### At Public Stores, Windsor:

— Monday 17 October:      All free men from the districts of Windsor, Richmond and Castlereagh;

— Tuesday 18 October:      All free men from the districts of Wilberforce, Pitt Town & Portland Head;

— Wednesday 19 October:   All male prisoners including Ticket of Leave men in the above districts;

— Thursday 20 October:     All free women from Windsor, Richmond and Castlereagh;

— Friday 21 October:        All free women from Wilberforce, Pitt Town and Portland Head;

— Saturday 22 October:     All female prisoners from the above districts;

— Monday 24 October:       All persons missing the previous muster from unavoidable causes 'as His Excellency the Governor will remain there the Whole of that Day for this purpose'.

### At the Public School Room, Parramatta:

— Thursday 27 October:     All free men from the districts of Parramatta, Prospect Hills, Seven Hills, Baulkham Hills and Toongabbee;

— Friday 28 October:        All free men from the districts of the Northern Boundaries, Field of Mars, Dundas and Pennant Hills;

— Saturday 29 October:     All male prisoners resident in the above districts;

— Monday 31 October:       All free women in the above districts;

— Tuesday 1 November:      All female prisoners in the above districts;

— Wednesday 2 November:   All persons missing the previous muster.

### At the School House, Liverpool:

— Friday 4 November:        All free men and prisoners including Ticket of Leave men in the districts of Liverpool, Bunbury Curran, Airds and Appin;

— Saturday 5 November:     All free women and female prisoners 'and such of the stock keepers as were unable to attend on Friday'.

## At the Charity School, Sydney:

— Wednesday 9 November:     All free men and prisoners including Ticket of Leave men resident at Sydney and off stores;

— Thursday 10 November:     All free men and prisoners including Ticket of Leave men resident in the districts of Kissing Point, Concord, Botany Bay and Cook's River;

— Friday 11 November:     All free women and female prisoners on stores resident at Sydney, Kissing Point, Concord, Botany Bay and Cook's River;

— Saturday 12 November;     All free men and prisoners resident at Sydney and on stores 'at which time the different superintendents and overseers are required to attend at the place of muster at the head of their respective gangs';

— Monday 14 November:     All free women off stores residing at Sydney, Kissing Point, Concord, Botany Bay and Cook's River;

— Tuesday 15 November:     All female prisoners off stores residing at Sydney, Kissing Point, Concord, Botany Bay and Cook's River.

— Wednesday 16 November:     Owners and persons employed in colonial craft to attend and persons with vessels at sea to give correct list of master's, officers' and seamen's names. Others who were unable to attend the previous muster.

Source: Government & General Orders & Notices 5 January 1810 - 12 November 1814 pp.540-544 and *Sydney Gazette* Saturday 1 October 1814 and 5 November 1814 as quoted in V.W.E. Goodin's '1814 General Muster-Roll'.

## Record Repository where original held

The returns for the General Muster of 1814 are held at State Records New South Wales [SRNSW ref: 4/1225]. The volume is labelled as follows:

*General Muster of the Inhabitants in His Majestys Territory of New South Wales taken under the inspection of His Excellency Governor Macquarie assisted by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Broughton, commencing on the 17th October and ending the 16th November 1814.*

The returns for the land and stock section of the Muster have not survived, however abstracted statistics were included in a report to Earl Bathurst. These are reproduced below.

Source: *Muster and Census Records Information Leaflet No.38* (State Records - NSW); General Muster 1814 [SRNSW ref: 4/1225].

**Statistics**

On 24 June 1815 Governor Macquarie enclosed in his despatch to Earl Bathurst a General Statement of the Inhabitants of New South Wales as per the General Muster of 1814. The Statement recorded 13116 inhabitants in the colony and included the civil and miltary departments, commissariat staff, free persons, prisoners and children. These statistics are reproduced in the *Historical Records of Australia*, Series 1, Volume 8, pp.597-601.

Table 1 has been abstracted from the General Statement to provide clearer statistics regarding sex and age groups. These statistics record a population of 13117, one more than shown in the General Statement (the variation occurs in the Civil Department where the tally was incorrect).

**Table 1: Abstract from General Statement**

| | Free Victualled | Prisoners Victualled | People not Victualled | Comm-issary | Sub-Total | Civil | Military | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 339 | 1359 | 4118 | 7 | 5823 | 37 | 705 | 6565 |
| Women | 156 | 267 | 2084 | | 2507 | 17 | 157 | 2681 |
| Adults Sub-Total | 495 | 1626 | 6202 | 7 | 8330 | 54 | 862 | 9246 |
| Children | 294 | 139 | 3116 | | 3549 | 33 | 289 | 3871 |
| Total | 789 | 1765 | 9318 | 7 | 11879 | 87 | 1151 | 13117 |

As members of the military and the majority of the civil department were not mustered with the general population, their totals have been recorded separately. After subtracting the statistics for these non-mustered groups, an adult population of some 8330 people remains. These people were purportedly named in the General Muster. However the extant version of the 1814 Muster lists only 7183 adults and includes at least 14 duplicates. Although these other 1160 plus adults, has not been identified, the following information is probably relevant:

— Some Sydney Hospital staff are included in the Muster however no individuals are listed as patients. The General Statement probably includes statistics relating to these people.

— The *Somersetshire* arrived on 16 October 1814 with 199 convicts however only one free passenger was listed in the Muster. Perhaps statistics for these transportees were added to the General Statement.

— Some persons named as employers are not themselves listed. In fact, many names recorded in the 1811 Muster and in post-1814 records are not listed in the 1814 Muster itself. Either they chose not to attend the Muster or were unable to attend for some reason (distance, ill-health &c). It is feasible that some assessment of this absenteeism was made and used to adjust the General Statement statistics.
— It is also possible that a section of the return is missing.
— Some of these omissions may result from clerical error.


**Inconsistencies and Difficulties**

The 1814 Muster includes many factual errors which, as explained in the section on Editing Parameters, have not been corrected by the Editor. Some would result from hazy recollection, some would be deliberate, and others mistakes on the part of the clerk.

Difficulties in transcription occur through the clerk's inconsistent use of the symbol ("). In some fields this symbol was used to signify a ditto; in others, a blank. For the columns "Status" and "Stores", the clerk noted "free" or "convict" and "on" or "off" respectively for the first entry on each page then used the symbol (") until the reference changed. The new word was written in full then the symbol (") was repeated until another change was made. Clearly in these instances the symbol (") signified a ditto. The use of the symbol (") in the "Ship of Arrival" and "Remarks" columns has been taken to signify a ditto. V.W.E. Goodin made the same judgement in his transcription. Yet for the columns covering "Children On/Off Stores", the symbol (") was used to signify a blank; all numbers of children appear to have been noted in full.

Further confusion arises when a field was left blank, as this evidently signified a ditto in some instances. For example, for entries 11148 to 11182 the first person was noted as being "At the Mountains" while the following entries to the end of the page were blank. The first entry on the next page noted "At the Mountains" while the following entries were again left blank until the employer changed. The men working "at the mountains" were building the road through the mountains to Bathurst. As a large group of men were required for this venture, it seems logical that the blanks in this instance signified dittos.

Vernon W.E. Goodin assumed most blanks to signify dittos including instances where the "Ship of Arrival" field was left blank. Comparing these entries with the Convict Indents, it appears that this was an incorrect assumption so the decision was made to leave these fields blank.

The first page of the Muster includes a group of people who were employed by "Mr J.T. Palmer" [entries 10008 to 10014]. The following entry [10015] was for "Mr G.T. Palmer" himself, recording the correct initials for his given names. These types of errors seem surprising however they are not infrequent.

Entries 10331 to 10348 cover a group of landholders, labourers and skilled tradesmen. All were listed as "on" stores, through the use of dittos from an earlier "on" stores entry, although those with such occupations were usually self-supporting and therefore off stores. As the "On" dittoes continue to the end of the page whereas the first entry on the following page records "Off" stores, it seems likely that the clerk omitted to change the "On" to "Off" and continued the dittoes as if such a change had been made.

**Research Value**

The 1814 Muster provides information about many important or colourful figures of the early colony. By 1814 the route over the Blue Mountains had been discovered, and the Muster provides details of two of the explorers, Gregory Blaxland [12082] and William Charles Wentworth [15192]. Both were listed as Landholders. To enable access to the newly discovered pastures beyond the mountains, a road was required. This was supervised by Magistrate William Cox [10323], and was built by the men listed as "At the Mountains" [11148-11182]. The road was completed in January 1815 with no loss of life.

Admiral Bligh, the former Governor of New South Wales and master of the ship *Bounty*, was no longer living in the colony in 1814 yet he still owned land. Three convicts [10740, 11260 and 11261] are named in the Muster as being assigned "to Admiral Bligh".

The first man to farm his own land in the colony, James Ruse, is listed as a Landholder [10351] as is Samuel Terry, the "Rothschild of Botany Bay" [14260].

Seven men who arrived on the flagship of the First Fleet, the *Sirius*, are included in the Muster. Five were landholders: John Drummond [13529], Peter Hibbs [10337], Owen Kavanagh [10548], Frederick Meredith [14770] and James Painter [10346]. Of the other two, Isaac Tarr was on charity [12256], and William Tonks was a Gimblet Maker [14461].

Architect Francis Greenway is included [15272]. Although he had arrived in the colony only a few months previously, his privileged position is revealed by the reference to his Ticket of Leave.

## Unusual and Interesting Entries

A number of occupations in the Muster are today either non-existent, interesting or amusing.  In Sydney lived the following: Thomas Hughes the executioner [16029]; and Joseph Davis, government cutler to the Hospital [14957] who made and repaired the knives and other cutting implements.  Thomas Blayde, Peter Hayes and Joseph Lycett [15262-15254] were listed as limners (portrait painters).  May Robinson was a mantua maker [16129]; James Plunkett, a sweep [15269]; and John Pendergrass, the town cryer [14962].  Thomas Wright [15417] was a usurer (money lender), a word now used to suggest money lent at exorbitant interest rates.  William Tonks was a gimblet maker [14461], making instruments used for boring holes in wood.

The scourger in Windsor was Richard Townsend [10914]; the man with the same occupation in Parramatta was James Walton [11941]. Also in Parramatta lived Benjamin Cowan the pound keeper [11924], Daniel Welling, a sievemaker [11883], and Elizabeth Evans, a turnpike woman [12952].  Izrael Rayner [10241] was the toll gate man in Windsor and Frances Jennings [11449] and Hannah Lisson [11486] the midwives.   Silvester Hall [13890] in Liverpool was the town clerk and Thomas Gordon, the botanist [13649].

In the 18th and early 19th centuries families tended to name children with little originality.  The common names for each sex were rarely deviated from and the majority of these names are still found today.  Occasionally children were given more unusual names and a number are found in the 1814 Muster, as follows: Anzela McGra [10135], Barrow Jackson [15041], Bassina Gilbert [17146], Caulfield Wood [11037], Dyson Post [10209], Enoch Hutchinson [12825], Grissill Johnson [16436], Havilla Riley [16338], Hercules Walls [15935], Lazarus Greaves [10091], Malecai Ryan [15130], Manina Tate [16314], Odery Appleyard [13802], Peirpont William [14863], Shepherdess Wright [13186], Sirus Doyle [10471], Theophilus Mitchell [15964] and Uriah Moses [10990].  When an unusual given name was combined with an unusual surname some curious names result: Cammell Dew [16110], Diderick Matts [15039], Farrell Cuff [14330], Mordecai Pass [15406], Stafford Lett [14332] and Teague Harrigan [14368].

References to different nationalities are found in the Muster.  The most obvious are the "lascars" (or Indians) who came out on at least two ships.  The *Dundee* brought Jack Junal [13665] and John Boxhall [12294] who were both labourers.   The *Frederick* brought Bhandavie Junt [14825], Boberjic Callacher [14823], Chlaphic Abdulla [14826], Doby Burty [14824] and Rosa [16194], all servants to Mr O'Conner [14645] who also arrived on the *Frederick*.

## Civil and Military Appointments

The following table from *Historical Records of Australia* (Series 1 Volume 8 pp.597-8) provides a list of those holding civil and military appointments on 1 June 1815. The majority were not named in the General Muster, although they were included in the statistics.

**A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in New South Wales and its Dependencies. Sydney 1 June 1815.**

(NB. The numbers in square brackets represent an entry for that person in the Muster)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lachlan Macquarie | — Governor |
| Geo. Molle | — Lieut Governor |
| Ellis Bent | — Judge Advocate |
| J.H. Bent | — Judge |
| William Moore | — Solicitor to the Crown |
| J.T. Campbell | — Secretary to Governor |
| William Gore | — Provost Marshal |
| John Piper | — Naval Officer |
| Alfred Thrupp | — Asst. Naval Officer |
| Robert Watson | — Harbour Master |
| Geo. Dowling | — Wharfinger [15016] |
| James Stewart | — Asst. Wharfinger [14956] |
| John Oxley | — Surveyor General |
| James Meehan | — Dpty Surveyor General |
| D'Arcy Wentworth | — Principal Surgeon |
| James Mileham | — Asst. Surgeon [10322] |
| William Redfern | — Asst. Surgeon |
| William Redfern | — Asst. Surgeon |
| Edward Luttrell | — Asst. Surgeon |
| William Evans | — Asst. Surgeon |
| H. St. Jno. Younge | — Asst. Surgeon |
| Revd. S. Marsden | — Principal Chaplain |
| Revd. Wm. Cowper | — Asst. Chaplain |
| Revd. H. Fulton | — Asst. Chaplain |
| Revd. R. Cartwright | — Asst. Chaplain [10249] |
| Revd. B. Vale | — Asst. Chaplain |
| William Cosar | — Boat Builder |
| J.W. Lewin | — Coroner [14876] |
| Thomas Hobby | — Asst. Coroner [10330] |
| Mich'l Robinson | — Clerk in the Secretary's Office |
| Charles Gray | — 2nd Clerk in Secretary's Office |
| Jos. Cowgill | — 3rd Clerk (ditto) [15914] |
| James Foster | — Clerk to Judge Advocate |
| William Roberts | — Clerk to Judge |
| D'Arcy Wentworth | — Supt. of Police |
| Robert Jones | — Asst. Supt. of Police [14866] |
| George Chartres | — Clerk to Supt. of Police [14848] |
| Rowland Hassall | — Supt. of Stock [12184] |
| Thos. Arkell | — Overseer of Stock [12271] |
| James Blackman | — Overseer of Stock |
| William Hutchinson | — Supt. of Convicts [10494] |
| Rich'd Rouse | — Supt. of Public Works [12277] |
| David Langley | — Supt. of Smiths |
| Samuel Bradley | — Supt. of Carpenters [14951] |

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Legg | — Supt. of Bricklayers |
| Rich'd Fitzgerald | — Supt. at Windsor |
| William Hill | — Supt. of Slaughter House |
| Geo. Salter | — Supt. at Castle Hill [12134] |
| Rich'd Lewis | — Supt. of New Road |
| A. Hutchinson | — Supt. of Mills |
| Francis Oakes | — Supt. at Parramatta [12100] |
| Francis Oakes | — Supt. of the Factory [12100] |
| N. Devine | — Late Superintendent [14839] |
| John Redman | — Chief Constable [14978] |
| William Thorn | — Asst. to Chief Constable [14920] |
| Daniel Cubitt | — Gaoler [14855 & 14979] |
| William Davidson | — Asst. Gaoler [14931] |
| Richard Wade | — Steeple Keeper |
| John Austin | — Clock Keeper |
| Geo. Howe | — Government Printer |
| Mrs Martin | — Govt House Keeper P'matta |
| Capt H.C. Antill | — Major of Brigade |
| Lieut. J. Watts | — Aid de Camp |
| Chas. McIntosh | — Barrack Master |
| Capt. M. Gill | — Engineer |
| John O'Hearne | — Asst. Engineer |
| Lieut. Thompson | — Commandant Newcastle |
| Chas. Whalan | — Sgt. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Thos. Tollis | — Cpl. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Jos. Craddock | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| George Lawson | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Thomas Evans | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Henry Newman | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Thomas Humphries | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |
| Thomas Field | — Prv. Governor's Guard, Light Horse |

**Explanatory Notes**
**Editing Parameters**

In producing this published volume the main aims were:

a) To reproduce an accurate copy of the General Musters of NSW 1814 as recorded in the State Records NSW Volume [Ref: 4/1225];
b) To facilitate searches by specific fields including surname, given name, gender, residence, status, ship of arrival, occupation, organisation/institution, employer/spouse, extra information (including military, born in the colony, came free &c) or any combination of the above.

The 1814 Muster divided the population by district: Windsor, Parramatta, Liverpool and Sydney; by sex; and by status: free and convict. Within each district the information was recorded under the following headings: name, ship, status, stores, children, on/off stores and remarks. The "remarks" column included a variety of information such as occupation, marital status, spouse or employer's name,

residence, nationality and colour. For searchability, this information has been divided into separate fields.

It is clear that many mistakes were made in the preparation of the original muster, and contemporary records refer to this problem. In publishing the Muster, it was deemed more important to maintain the integrity of the original record rather than produce a new and corrected version. A few mistakes have been noted in the Editor's Remarks field.

## Capturing the data

Volunteers data-entered the 1814 Muster and checked the resulting print-outs against the original volume. The late Jess Hill checked the entries for the women against her research records on convict women. The Editor then re-checked all of the entries. The original order of the Muster has been retained (see Reference Number below) so that researchers can determine the identities of the persons who were mustered immediately before or after their person of interest.

The Muster was then sorted by each field enabling systematic checking and crosschecking, with some information crosschecked against other sources such as V.W.E. Goodin's transcription of the 1814 Muster held at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, the *General Musters of New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land 1811*, the *Census of New South Wales November 1828*, and the Descendants of Convicts Group 'Convict Index'.

Inevitably, however, mistakes will have passed through the checking process as the handwriting was often difficult to interpret. The scribe failed to clearly differentiate between many letters, the main problems found with the smaller letters, namely 'a', 'c', 'e', 'i', 'n', 'o', 'r', 's', 'u', 'v' and 'w'. Most could be interchanged with at least one other letter and remain meaningful. The 'a' was left open, the "c" only slightly curved, the 'e' not looped, the 'I' not dotted, the 'n' appearing like a combination of two letters, the "o" left open, the "r" a stroke that could pass as most other small letters, the 's' often only a simple stroke, the 'u' and 'w' appearing like a combination of letters and the 'v' like a 'u'. The scribe also ended many words with a slight flourish which was hard to distinguish from a real letter.

## Notes on information appearing in the Full Alphabetical List

### Order of Information

The 1814 Muster has no alphabetical structure. The population is divided by district, sex and status, listing the entries within each district in an apparently random order. However there is a certain structure to the grouping. Within each district many entries are grouped together under the name of an employer or the place of employment, and family members are often listed consecutively.

## Reference Number

The entries have been input in the same order as recorded in the original volume. An exclusive reference number has been allocated to each entry to assist with location. This allows each entry to be brought up within the environment of its original location.

## Residence

The Muster is divided into four districts, namely:

- Windsor, Richmond and Castlereagh;
- Parramatta;
- Liverpool;
- Sydney.

In the Full Alphabetical List, these have been abbreviated to "WDSR", "PMTA", "LVPL" and "SDNY". In the Full Details Screen, the four place names are recorded in full.

## Status

The Muster includes references to current status, namely "Free", "Convict" and "Ticket of Leave". In the Full Alphabetical List, only "FREE" or "CNVT" are recorded. The additional information is found in the Full Details screen.

## Names

Titles have been standardized to the form generally used, for example: Mr, Mrs, Sir, Capt, Admrl, Col, Lieut, Esq, Snr and Jnr. Given names were generally abbreviated in the original Muster to a relatively standard form. For purposes of clarity and ease of use these have been extended to the common form of the name. Where the abbreviations were obscure, other records have been checked to determine the correct form of the name. The names James and Joseph were abbreviated in a similar manner creating interpretation difficulties; where possible these have been checked against other records to ensure accuracy. Surnames have been transcribed exactly as they appeared in the Muster.

Only given names, surnames and titles that precede a name are included in the Full Alphabetical List.

## Alias/Alternative

This field includes aliases recorded in the Muster as well as corrections noted in the Muster itself or variants/corrections       by the Editor.

## Gender

"M" for male and "F" for female has added by the Editor to assist with searchability.

## BC/CF

This field is included in the Full Alphabetical List and refers to "Born in Colony" or "Came Free".

## Ship of Arrival

Ship names have been standardised to facilitate computer sorting. The spelling standard is based on the forms used by Charles Bateson in *The Convict Ships* and John Cumpston's *Shipping Arrivals & Departures, Sydney, 1788—1825*.

The voyage number is transcribed as recorded in the Muster. Numerous mistakes occur with this information, probably as a result of inaccurate recollection on the part of the mustered. Additional information recorded in the Muster such as the type of ship (brig, schooner &c) is noted.

The year in which each ship arrived in the colony was not included in the Musters, however a guide is found below. Convict transports with their year(s) of arrival are recorded in bold. Non-transports are listed in italics; for those with no year of arrival, this could not be readily ascertained either because the ship arrived on multiple occasions or because the ship-name is uncertain. It must be noted that convict transports occasionally arrived as trading vessels in years other than those listed below. Additionally other ships with the same name as a transport sometimes arrived in years other than those listed below. Those who were not convicts could therefore have arrived on another unlisted voyage.

**Active 1791**
**Admiral Barrington 1791**
**Admiral Gambier 1808 & 1811**
**Aeolus 1809**
**Albemarle 1791**
*Albion*
**Alexander 1788 & 1806**
**Anne 1801 & 1810**
**Archduke Charles 1813**
*Argo*
**Atlantic 1791**
**Atlas 1802 & 1802**
*Aurora*
**Barwell 1798**
**Bellona 1793**
*Betsey*
**Boddingtons 1791**
**Boyd 1809**
*Bridgewater 1803*
**Britannia 1791, 1797 & 1798**
*Brothers*
**Broxbornebury 1814**
*Buffalo*
**Calcutta 1803**
*Campbell Macquarie*
**Canada 1801 & 1811**
**Catherine 1814**
**Charlotte 1788**

*City of Edinburgh 1808*
*Clarkson 1812*
*Commerce*
*Concord*
**Coromandel 1802 & 1804**
*Cyclops*
*Daphne*
*Derwent*
*Diana*
*Dromedary 1809*
**Duke of Portland 1807**
*Dundee 1808*
*Eagle*
**Earl Cornwallis 1801**
**Earl Spencer 1813**
*Eliza*
*Elizabeth*
*Endeavour*
**Experiment 1804 & 1809**
*Fair American 1804*
*Ferret*
**Fortune 1806 & 1813**
*Frederick*
*Frederick & Maria*
**Friends 1811**
**Friendship 1788 & 1800**
**Ganges 1797**
*General Brown 1814*
*General Graham 1812*
General Hewitt 1814

**Glatton 1803**
**Gorgon 1791**
*Guardian (1789)*
**Guildford 1812**
*Hawkesbury*
*Hebe 1808*
**Hercules 1802**
*Hero 1808*
*Hibernia*
**Hillsborough 1799**
*Hindostan 1809*
*Hope*
*Hunter*
**Indefatigable 1812**
**Indian 1810**
**Indispensable 1796 & 1809**
*Isabella 1812*
*James Hay 1813*
*John Jay 1800*
*Kangaroo 1814*
**Kitty 1792**
**Lady Juliana 1790**
**Lady Penrhyn 1788**
*Laura*
*Lucy 1806*
*Margaret*
**Marquis Cornwallis 1796**
*Mary*
**Mary Ann 1791**

**Matilda 1791**
**Minerva 1800**
**Minorca 1801**
**Minstrel 1812**
*Nautilus*
**Neptune 1790**
*New Zealander*
**Nile 1801**
*Ocean*
*Parramatta 1807*
*Pegasus*
**Perseus 1802**
*Perseverance*
**Pitt 1792**
*Pomona 1798*
*Porpoise*
**Prince of Wales 1788**
**Providence 1811**

**Queen 1791**
*Queen Charlotte*
*Recovery*
*Reliance*
*Richard & Mary*
**Rolla 1803**
**Royal Admiral 1792 & 1800**
*Ruby 1811*
**Salamander 1791**
**Scarborough 1788 & 1790**
*Shah Hormuzear 1793*
*Sinclair*
**Sirius 1788**
**Somersetshire 1814**
**Sovereign 1795**
**Speedy 1800**
**Speke 1808**

*Spring 1814*
*Spring Grove*
*Star*
**Sugar Cane 1793**
**Surprize 1790 & 1794**
**Surry 1814**
*Suwarrow*
**Sydney Cove 1807**
**Tellicherry 1806**
**Three Bees 1814**
*Union*
*Walker*
**Wanstead 1814**
*William*
**William & Ann 1791**
**William Pitt 1806**
*Wyndham 1814*
*Young William*

**Stores**

Each entry notes whether the subject of the entry was victualled by the government ("on" stores), or self-supporting ("off" stores).

**Children On/Off Stores**

The Muster includes two columns for this information.  The first covers the number of children in a family who were "on" stores, the second covers the number of children who were "off" stores.  These references to children were generally included in their mother's entry.  It appears that at the age of 15 children were eligible for an entry in the Muster in their own right.

**Occupation &c**

This field covers most other information such as occupation, employer and spouse.  In order to separate the information into specific fields for computing and searchability purposes, information has occasionally been re-arranged.  For example, "Soldier's Wife" became "Wife Soldier" so that "Wife" would fit in the Relationship field and "Soldier" in the Other Person Occupation field, to facilitate searching by the relevant information.  All possessives have been eliminated.

**Additional information**

References to marital status, nationality, disabilities and so on are included in this field.

**Editor's Remarks**

This includes references to information that has been crossed out or overwritten, or to other notes made by the Editor.

**Title of Original Record**

This provides an abbreviation of the Muster's title.  The full title is shown above (see Record Repositories).

**Source Reference**

This records the record repository and shelf location of the original document from which this entry has been extracted.

**Bibliography**

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The following Appendices did not appear in the published volume. They have been prepared by Carol J. Baxter, Editor of the Muster.

## Appendix 1 – Given Names

## Male Given Names

Table 1 provides a simple breakdown of the occurrence of given names in the 1814 Muster. Of the males listed without a given name, some had initials, some had a title (eg. Rev) and some had only the one name (that is, technically a given name but generally recorded with the surnames).

## Table 1: Male Given Names
<div align="center">General Musters</div>

| | |
|---|---:|
| With given name | 4691 |
| No given name | 51 |
| Total | 4742 |

Tables 2 and 3 below record the male given names listed in the 1814 Muster.  A total of 173 male given names were recorded providing an average of one name per 27 men.  However 79 names were unusual, occurring only once in the colony at that time.  Combined they covered 1.7% of the population.

As the statistics reveal, "John" was the most common male given name and was carried by 915 residents or nearly 20% (one in five) of the "named" adult male population.  One in every two males was named either "John", "William", "Thomas" or "James", these four names covering 53% of the male population.  A further 27% carried one of the following ten names:

Joseph, George, Richard, Patrick, Robert, Edward, Michael, Charles, Henry and Samuel. The frequency of Irish immigrants is seen in the popularity of "Patrick".

Forty-eight references to a middle name were recorded in the Muster however these were primarily represented by an initial. For those noted in full, one-third were derived from surnames and the other two-thirds from given names.

## Table 2: Male Given Names – Frequency Order

| Freq | | Pop. | % | Freq | | Pop. | % | Freq | | Pop. | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John | 913 | 19.5 | 38t | Simon | | | | /Murty | 3 | 0.1 |
| 2 | William | 614 | 13.1 | | /Simion | 11 | 0.2 | 62t | Randle | 3 | 0.1 |
| 3 | Thomas | 519 | 11.1 | 40t | Bernard | 10 | 0.2 | 62t | Terence | 3 | 0.1 |
| 4 | James | 449 | 9.6 | 40t | Jeremiah | 10 | 0.2 | 77t | Abel | 2 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Joseph | 185 | 3.9 | 40t | Martin | 10 | 0.2 | 77t | Adam | 2 | 0.1 |
| 6 | George | 171 | 3.6 | 43t | Arthur | 9 | 0.2 | 77t | Anzela | 2 | 0.1 |
| 7 | Richard | 150 | 3.2 | 43t | Mark | 9 | 0.2 | 77t | Barnard | 2 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Patrick | 146 | 3.1 | 45 | Walter | 8 | 0.2 | 77t | Cavan | 2 | 0.1 |
| 9 | Robert | 127 | 2.7 | 46t | Anthony | 7 | 0.2 | 77t | Domminick | | |
| 10 | Edward | 113 | 2.4 | 46t | Jonathan | 7 | 0.2 | | /Dominico | 2 | 0.1 |
| 11 | Michael | 105 | 2.2 | 46t | Moses | 7 | 0.2 | 77t | Gregory | 2 | 0.1 |
| 12 | Charles | 93 | 2.0 | 46t | Nathaniel | 7 | 0.2 | 77t | Jarvis | 2 | 0.1 |
| 13 | Henry | 92 | 2.0 | 50t | Darby | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Jeffrey | 2 | 0.1 |
| 14 | Samuel | 89 | 1.9 | 50t | Edmund | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Job | 2 | 0.1 |
| 15 | Daniel | 63 | 1.3 | 50t | Joshua | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Leonard | 2 | 0.1 |
| 16 | Peter | 38 | 0.8 | 50t | Morgan | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Miles | 2 | 0.1 |
| 17t | Benjamin | 37 | 0.8 | 50t | Ralph | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Noah | 2 | 0.1 |
| 17t | David | 37 | 0.8 | 50t | Solomon | 6 | 0.1 | 77t | Reuben | 2 | 0.1 |
| 19 | Francis | 34 | 0.7 | 56t | Archibald | 5 | 0.1 | 77t | Rice/Rece | 2 | 0.1 |
| 20 | Matthew | 31 | 0.7 | 56t | Luke | 5 | 0.1 | 77t | Rowland | 2 | 0.1 |
| 21t | Andrew | 30 | 0.6 | 56t | Paul | 5 | 0.1 | 77t | Silvester | 2 | 0.1 |
| 21t | Isaac | 30 | 0.6 | 59t | Antonio | 4 | 0.1 | 77t | Valentine | 2 | 0.1 |
| 23t | Denis | 29 | 0.6 | 59t | Aron | 4 | 0.1 | 95t | Abdulla | 1 | 0.0 |
| 23t | Stephen | 29 | 0.6 | 59t | Frederick | 4 | 0.1 | 95t | Abot | 1 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Timothy | 27 | 0.6 | 62t | Ambrose | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Albian | 1 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Hugh | 23 | 0.5 | 62t | Bartholomew | 3 | | 95t | Alfred | 1 | 0.0 |
| 27 | Owen | 22 | 0.5 | | | 0.1 | | 95t | Alico | 1 | 0.0 |
| 28 | Christopher | 21 | 0.4 | 62t | Conor | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Allan | 1 | 0.0 |
| 29t | Lawrence | 20 | 0.4 | 62t | Elias | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Amos | 1 | 0.0 |
| 29t | Philip | 20 | 0.4 | 62t | Emanuel | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Aram | 1 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Abraham | 19 | 0.4 | 62t | Felix | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Asher | 1 | 0.0 |
| 32t | Alexander | 18 | 0.4 | 62t | Ferdinand | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Augustine | 1 | 0.0 |
| 32t | Bryan | 18 | 0.4 | 62t | Humphrey | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Bar | 1 | 0.0 |
| 34t | Jacob | 13 | 0.3 | 62t | Jesse | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Barnabas | 1 | 0.0 |
| 34t | Nicholas | 13 | 0.3 | 62t | Joel | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Barrow | 1 | 0.0 |
| 36t | Cornelius | 12 | 0.3 | 62t | Jonas | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Bishop | 1 | 0.0 |
| 36t | Morris | 12 | 0.3 | 62t | Lachlan | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Boxho | 1 | 0.0 |
| 38t | Roger | 11 | 0.2 | 62t | Murtah | | | 95t | Burk | 1 | 0.0 |

| Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95t | Burty | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Hamilton | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Meredith | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Caleb | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Hannibal | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Mersillie | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Callacher | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Hector | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Mordecai | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Caman | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Hely | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Murdock | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Caulfield | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Herculess | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Niel | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Davis | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Huon | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Peirpoint | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Davy | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Hyam | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Pierce | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Demetrius | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Isiah | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Redmond | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Diderick | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Izrael | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Reed | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Donald | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Jack | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Riley | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Dyson | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Jasper | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Sabo | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Ebenezer | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Johanna | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Sampson | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Edwin | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Josia | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Silvanus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Eliza /[Elijah] | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Junent | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Sirus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Enock | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Kearns | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Stafford | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Ezekiel | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Kennedy | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Teague | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Farrell | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lazarus | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Theobald | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Fergus | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lewellin | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Theophilus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Francisco | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lindsay | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Tristram | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Gilbert | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lot | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Uriah | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Graham | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Major | 1 | 0.0 | | | | |
| | | | | 95t | Malecai | 1 | 0.0 | | | | |

## Table 3: Male Given Names – Alphabetical Order

| Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95t | Abdulla | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Bar | 1 | 0.0 | 50t | Darby | 6 | 0.1 |
| 77t | Abel | 2 | 0.1 | 95t | Barnabas | 1 | 0.0 | 17t | David | 37 | 0.8 |
| 95t | Abot | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Barnard | 2 | 0.1 | 95t | Davis | 1 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Abraham | 19 | 0.4 | 95t | Barrow | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Davy | 1 | 0.0 |
| 77t | Adam | 2 | 0.1 | 62t | Bartholomew | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Demetrius | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Albian | 1 | 0.0 | 17t | Benjamin | 37 | 0.8 | 23t | Denis | 29 | 0.6 |
| 32t | Alexander | 18 | 0.4 | 40t | Bernard | 10 | 0.2 | 95t | Diderick | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Alfred | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Bishop | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Domminick /Dominico | 2 | 0.1 |
| 95t | Alico | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Boxho | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Donald | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Allan | 1 | 0.0 | 32t | Bryan | 18 | 0.4 | 95t | Dyson | 1 | 0.0 |
| 62t | Ambrose | 3 | 0.2 | 95t | Burk | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Ebenezer | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Amos | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Burty | 1 | 0.0 | 50t | Edmund | 6 | 0.1 |
| 21t | Andrew | 30 | 0.6 | 95t | Caleb | 1 | 0.0 | 10 | Edward | 113 | 2.4 |
| 46t | Anthony | 7 | 0.2 | 95t | Callacher | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Edwin | 1 | 0.0 |
| 59t | Antonio | 4 | 0.1 | 95t | Caman | 1 | 0.0 | 62t | Elias | 3 | 0.1 |
| 77t | Anzela | 2 | 0.1 | 95t | Caulfield | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Eliza [Elijah] | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Aram | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Cavan | 2 | 0.1 | 62t | Emanuel | 3 | 0.1 |
| 56t | Archibald | 5 | 0.1 | 12 | Charles | 93 | 2.0 | 95t | Enock | 1 | 0.0 |
| 59t | Aron | 4 | 0.1 | 28 | Christopher | 21 | 0.4 | 95t | Ezekiel | 1 | 0.0 |
| 43t | Arthur | 9 | 0.2 | 62t | Conor | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Farrell | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Asher | 1 | 0.0 | 36t | Cornelius | 12 | 0.3 | | | | |
| 95t | Augustine | 1 | 0.0 | 15 | Daniel | 63 | 1.3 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62t | Felix | 3 | 0.1 | 5 | Joseph | 185 | 3.9 | 95t | Peirpoint | 1 | 0.0 |
| 62t | Ferdinand | 3 | 0.1 | 50t | Joshua | 6 | 0.1 | 16 | Peter | 38 | 0.8 |
| 95t | Fergus | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Josia | 1 | 0.0 | 29t | Philip | 20 | 0.4 |
| 19 | Francis | 34 | 0.7 | 95t | Junent | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Pierce | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Francisco | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Kearns | 1 | 0.0 | 50t | Ralph | 6 | 0.1 |
| 59t | Frederick | 4 | 0.1 | 95t | Kennedy | 1 | 0.0 | 62t | Randle | 3 | 0.1 |
| 6 | George | 171 | 3.6 | 62t | Lachlan | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Redmond | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Gilbert | 1 | 0.0 | 29t | Lawrence | 20 | 0.4 | 95t | Reed | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Graham | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lazarus | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Reuben | 2 | 0.1 |
| 77t | Gregory | 2 | 0.1 | 77t | Leonard | 2 | 0.1 | 77t | Rice/Rece | 2 | 0.1 |
| 95t | Hamilton | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lewellin | 1 | 0.0 | 7 | Richard | 150 | 3.2 |
| 95t | Hannibal | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lindsay | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Riley | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Hector | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Lot | 1 | 0.0 | 9 | Robert | 127 | 2.7 |
| 95t | Hely | 1 | 0.0 | 56t | Luke | 5 | 0.1 | 38t | Roger | 11 | 0.2 |
| 13 | Henry | 92 | 2.0 | 95t | Major | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Rowland | 2 | 0.1 |
| 95t | Herculess | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Malecai | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Sabo | 1 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Hugh | 23 | 0.5 | 43t | Mark | 9 | 0.2 | 95t | Sampson | 1 | 0.0 |
| 62t | Humphrey | 3 | 0.1 | 40t | Martin | 10 | 0.2 | 14 | Samuel | 89 | 1.9 |
| 95t | Huon | 1 | 0.0 | 20 | Matthew | 31 | 0.7 | 95t | Silvanus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Hyam | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Meredith | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Silvester | 2 | 0.1 |
| 21t | Isaac | 30 | 0.6 | 95t | Mersillie | 1 | 0.0 | 38t | Simon | | |
| 95t | Isiah | 1 | 0.0 | 11 | Michael | 105 | 2.2 | | /Simion | 11 | 0.2 |
| 95t | Izrael | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Miles | 2 | 0.1 | 95t | Sirus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Jack | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Mordecai | 1 | 0.0 | 50t | Solomon | 6 | 0.1 |
| 34t | Jacob | 13 | 0.3 | 50t | Morgan | 6 | 0.1 | 95t | Stafford | 1 | 0.0 |
| 4 | James | 449 | 9.6 | 36t | Morris | 12 | 0.3 | 23t | Stephen | 29 | 0.6 |
| 77t | Jarvis | 2 | 0.1 | 46t | Moses | 7 | 0.2 | 95t | Teague | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Jasper | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Murdock | 1 | 0.0 | 62t | Terence | 3 | 0.1 |
| 77t | Jeffrey | 2 | 0.1 | 62t | Murtah | | | 95t | Theobald | 1 | 0.0 |
| 40t | Jeremiah | 10 | 0.2 | | /Murty | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Theophilus | 1 | 0.0 |
| 62t | Jesse | 3 | 0.1 | 46t | Nathaniel | 7 | 0.2 | 3 | Thomas | 519 | 11.1 |
| 77t | Job | 2 | 0.1 | 34t | Nicholas | 13 | 0.3 | 25 | Timothy | 27 | 0.6 |
| 62t | Joel | 3 | 0.1 | 95t | Niel | 1 | 0.0 | 95t | Tristram | 1 | 0.0 |
| 95t | Johanna | 1 | 0.0 | 77t | Noah | 2 | 0.1 | 95t | Uriah | 1 | 0.0 |
| 1 | John | 913 | 19.5 | 27 | Owen | 22 | 0.5 | 77t | Valentine | 2 | 0.1 |
| 62t | Jonas | 3 | 0.1 | 8 | Patrick | 146 | 3.1 | 45 | Walter | 8 | 0.2 |
| 46t | Jonathan | 7 | 0.2 | 56t | Paul | 5 | 0.1 | 2 | William | 614 | 13.1 |

## Female Given Names

Table 4 provides a simple breakdown of the occurrence of female given names in the 1814 Musters.  Of the 22 females listed without a given name, seven were recorded with initials. The remainder were primarily listed with the title "Mrs".

## Table 4: Female Given Names

General Musters

| | |
|---|---|
| With given name | 2417 |

No given name                                    22
Total                                            2239


Tables 5 and 6 below record the female given names listed in the 1814 Muster.   A total of 87 female given names were recorded providing an average of one name per 28 women. However 27 names were unusual, occurring only once in the colony at that time.  Combined they covered 1% of the population.

"Mary" was the most common female given name and was carried by 534 residents or 22% (one in five) of the "named" adults.  One in every two females was named either "Mary", "Elizabeth" or "Ann", these three names covering 50% of the male population.  When combined with "Sarah", "Jane", "Catherine" and "Margaret", 72% or nearly three-quarters of the female population were covered.

Fifteen references to a middle name were recorded in the Muster.  Four were represented by initials, the remainder were themselves given names.


## Table 5: Female Given Names – Frequency Order

| Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mary | 534 | 22.1 | 23 | Eliza | 14 | 0.6 | 46t | Anna | 3 | 0.1 |
| 2 | Elizabeth | 369 | 15.2 | 24 | Rebecca | 13 | 0.5 | 46t | Celia | 3 | 0.1 |
| 3 | Ann | 307 | 12.7 | 25t | Harriet | 10 | 0.4 | 46t | Christiana | 3 | 0.1 |
| 4 | Sarah | 199 | 8.2 | 25t | Rose | 10 | 0.4 | 46t | Clara | 3 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Jane | 113 | 4.7 | 27 | Honora | 9 | 0.4 | 46t | Emma | 3 | 0.1 |
| 6 | Catherine | 106 | 4.4 | 28t | Lucy | 8 | 0.3 | 46t | Euphemia | 3 | 0.1 |
| 7 | Margaret | 105 | 4.3 | 28t | Lydia | 8 | 0.3 | 46t | Jemima | 3 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Hannah | 58 | 2.4 | 30t | Grace | 7 | 0.3 | 46t | Julia | 3 | 0.1 |
| 9 | Eleanor | 57 | 2.4 | 30t | Johanna | 7 | 0.3 | 54t | Abigal | 2 | 0.1 |
| 10 | Martha | 46 | 1.9 | 30t | Phoebe | 7 | 0.3 | 54t | Docebella | 2 | 0.1 |
| 11 | Maria | 37 | 1.5 | 30t | Rachel | 7 | 0.3 | 54t | Henrietta | 2 | 0.1 |
| 12 | Susannah | 35 | 1.4 | 34t | Amelia | 6 | 0.2 | 54t | Kessia | 2 | 0.1 |
| 13 | Charlotte | 33 | 1.4 | 34t | Ellen | 6 | 0.2 | 54t | Matilda | 2 | 0.1 |
| 14 | Bridget | 29 | 1.2 | 34t | Letitia | 6 | 0.2 | 54t | Olive | 2 | 0.1 |
| 15t | Frances | | | 34t | Rosetta | 6 | 0.2 | 54t | Winifred | 2 | 0.1 |
| | /Fanny | 28 | 1.2 | 38t | Caroline | 5 | 0.2 | 61t | Anastatia | 1 | 0.0 |
| 15t | Mary Ann | 28 | 1.2 | 38t | Louisa | 5 | 0.2 | 61t | Bassina | 1 | 0.0 |
| 17 | Esther | 22 | 0.9 | 38t | Ruth | 5 | 0.2 | 61t | Bella | 1 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Isabella | 21 | 0.9 | 41t | Agnes | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Bertha | 1 | 0.0 |
| 19 | Sophia | 19 | 0.8 | 41t | Barbara | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Cammell | 1 | 0.0 |
| 20 | Alice | 17 | 0.7 | 41t | Betty | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Christo | | |
| 21t | Judith | 15 | 0.6 | 41t | Diana | 4 | 0.2 | | -Bella | 1 | 0.0 |
| 21t | Susan | 15 | 0.6 | 41t | Priscilla | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Constance | 1 | 0.0 |

| Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61t | Debora | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Grissill | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Odery | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Dorcas | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Jesse | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Philis | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Dorothea | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Julian | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Rosamond | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Eve | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Laura | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Rosana | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Felicia | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Letty | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Shepherdess | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Flavilla | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Manina | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Tabitha | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Georgiana | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | May | 1 | 0.0 | | | | |

## Table 6: Female Given Names – Alphabetical Order

| Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % | Freq | | Pop | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54t | Abigal | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | Elizabeth | 369 | 15.2 | 28t | Lucy | 8 | 0.3 |
| 41t | Agnes | 4 | 0.2 | 34t | Ellen | 6 | 0.2 | 28t | Lydia | 8 | 0.3 |
| 20 | Alice | 17 | 0.7 | 46t | Emma | 3 | 0.1 | 61t | Manina | 1 | 0.0 |
| 34t | Amelia | 6 | 0.2 | 17 | Esther | 22 | 0.9 | 7 | Margaret | 105 | 4.3 |
| 61t | Anastatia | 1 | 0.0 | 46t | Euphemia | 3 | 0.1 | 11 | Maria | 37 | 1.5 |
| 3 | Ann | 307 | 12.7 | 61t | Eve | 1 | 0.0 | 10 | Martha | 46 | 1.9 |
| 46t | Anna | 3 | 0.1 | 61t | Felicia | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | Mary | 534 | 22.1 |
| 41t | Barbara | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Flavilla | 1 | 0.0 | 15t | Mary Ann | 28 | 1.2 |
| 61t | Bassina | 1 | 0.0 | 15t | Frances /Fanny | 28 | 1.2 | 54t | Matilda | 2 | 0.1 |
| 61t | Bella | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Georgiana | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | May | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Bertha | 1 | 0.0 | 30t | Grace | 7 | 0.3 | 61t | Odery | 1 | 0.0 |
| 41t | Betty | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Grissill | 1 | 0.0 | 54t | Olive | 2 | 0.1 |
| 14 | Bridget | 29 | 1.2 | 8 | Hannah | 58 | 2.4 | 61t | Philis | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Cammell | 1 | 0.0 | 25t | Harriet | 10 | 0.4 | 30t | Phoebe | 7 | 0.3 |
| 38t | Caroline | 5 | 0.2 | 54t | Henrietta | 2 | 0.1 | 41t | Priscilla | 4 | 0.2 |
| 6 | Catherine | 106 | 4.4 | 27 | Honora | 9 | 0.4 | 30t | Rachel | 7 | 0.3 |
| 46t | Celia | 3 | 0.1 | 18 | Isabella | 21 | 0.9 | 24 | Rebecca | 13 | 0.5 |
| 13 | Charlotte | 33 | 1.4 | 5 | Jane | 113 | 4.7 | 61t | Rosamond | 1 | 0.0 |
| 46t | Christiana | 3 | 0.1 | 46t | Jemima | 3 | 0.1 | 61t | Rosana | 1 | 0.0 |
| 61t | Christo -Bella | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Jesse | 1 | 0.0 | 25t | Rose | 10 | 0.4 |
| 46t | Clara | 3 | 0.1 | 30t | Johanna | 7 | 0.3 | 34t | Rosetta | 6 | 0.2 |
| 61t | Constance | 1 | 0.0 | 21t | Judith | 15 | 0.6 | 38t | Ruth | 5 | 0.2 |
| 61t | Debora | 1 | 0.0 | 46t | Julia | 3 | 0.1 | 4 | Sarah | 199 | 8.2 |
| 41t | Diana | 4 | 0.2 | 61t | Julian | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Shepherdess | 1 | 0.0 |
| 54t | Docebella | 2 | 0.1 | 54t | Kessia | 2 | 0.1 | 19 | Sophia | 19 | 0.8 |
| 61t | Dorcas | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Laura | 1 | 0.0 | 21t | Susan | 15 | 0.6 |
| 61t | Dorothea | 1 | 0.0 | 34t | Letitia | 6 | 0.2 | 12 | Susannah | 35 | 1.4 |
| 9 | Eleanor | 57 | 2.4 | 61t | Letty | 1 | 0.0 | 61t | Tabitha | 1 | 0.0 |
| 23 | Eliza | 14 | 0.6 | 38t | Louisa | 5 | 0.2 | 54t | Winifred | 2 | 0.1 |

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## Table 7: Comparison between Male and Female Statistics

|  | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Total population with recorded given name | 4691 | 2417 |
| Total number of record given names | 173 | 87 |
| Average number of persons per given name | 27 | 28 |
| Total number of given names occurring more than once | 94 | 60 |
| Proportion of total given names | 54% | 69% |
| Total number of given names occurring only once | 79 | 27 |
| Proportion of total given names | 46% | 31% |
| Proportion of population with common names – Top 1 | 20% | 22% |
| – Top 3 | 44% | 50% |
| – Top | 764% | 72% |
| – Top 10 | 72% | 78% |
| – Top 20 | 85% | 90% |

## Comparison between Male and Female Naming Patterns

Approximately twice as many male given names as female given names were recorded in the 1814 Muster however as the male population was nearly twice as large as the female population, the average number of persons carrying each name is similar for each gender. This indicates that the number of additional names is directly proportional to the number of additional people.

The majority of common female names covered a larger proportion of the population than the corresponding male names. The most common female name "Mary" was carried by 22% of the female population whereas the most common male name "John" was only carried by 20%. This pattern was more obvious when the top 3, 7, 10 or 20 names were examined.

A much larger number and proportion of male names were one-off occurrences. Seventy-nine male names (46%) occurred only once and covered 1.7% of the male population as compared with 27 female names (31%) which covered only 1.1% of the female population.  Clearly males were more likely to be given unusual names than were females.

## Appendix 2 - Occupations

The following tables contain statistical breakdowns of the occupations recorded for those mustered.  In calculating these statistics only those specific occupational terms were included.  Many of those mustered were assigned to a master and had no occupation or activity listed.  Others were working for an organisation or assigned to a Gang and had no occupation recorded.  These entries were ignored. Appendix 3 covers organisations and institutions.

These occupations have been grouped into similar occupational labels, as follows:

- •'Assistant" plus occupation was included in the occupation category;
- •'Overseers' were grouped together as were 'Superintendents';
- •All versions of an occupation were grouped together; eg. 'Chief Constable,' 'District Constable,' 'Road Constable,' and 'Bush Constable' were grouped as 'Constable;' and
- •Where the scope of the task was different, the occupations remained distinct; eg. 'Cabinet Maker' and 'Chair Maker' were grouped together, however 'Carpenter' remained in a category of its own. 'Ship Carpenter' was combined with 'Ship Builder' and 'Shipwright.'

**Table 1** details the breakdown of the major 35 occupations; that is, those with ten or more people listed as having the same occupation.  The main listed occupation is Landholder which covers 28% of the population and includes farmers and graziers. When Labourers are added, a term usually used for 'farm labourer', the figure tops 50%. Servants comprise the third largest category at over 4% of the listed occupations although this figure would be higher if occupations were noted against those assigned to a master.  Constables comprise the fourth largest occupation, the need for so many being understandable in a penal settlement.  These four occupations are the main general occupations, those requiring the least training. Most of the other occupations are skilled trades or specific commercial activities.

A surprisingly large number of Shoemakers are found in the colony, with 52 listed in the Muster making it the 8th largest occupational group.

When examining occupations within regions, a picture of regional activity is presented. Sydney was the commercial centre. Landholders and Labourers comprised less than 30% of Sydney's listed occupations, while skilled trades or other commercial activities comprised 65% of listed occupations.

Windsor and Liverpool were clearly farming areas. Landholders, labourers, servants, constables, carpenters and sawyers comprised 90% of the listed occupations in Windsor and 94% in Liverpool.  Parramatta had a combination of rural and commercial activities, with 32% of the listed occupations covering skilled trades or commercial activities.

## Table 1: Major Occupations

| Occupation | Liverpool | % | Parramatta | % | Sydney | % | Windsor | % | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Landholder/Settler | 124 | 52.5 | 175 | 26.9 | 123 | 8.6 | 460 | 57.0 | 882 | 28.2 |
| Labourer | 76 | 32.3 | 191 | 29.3 | 289 | 20.1 | 169 | 21.1 | 725 | 23.2 |
| Servant | 2 | 0.9 | 60 | 9.2 | 27 | 1.9 | 44 | 5.5 | 133 | 4.3 |
| Constable (incl. Chief) | 9 | 3.8 | 19 | 2.9 | 52 | 3.6 | 22 | 2.8 | 102 | 3.3 |
| Carpenter | 5 | 2.1 | 15 | 2.3 | 63 | 4.4 | 10 | 1.3 | 93 | 3.0 |
| Sawyer | 6 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.4 | 35 | 2.4 | 16 | 2.0 | 66 | 2.1 |
| Stockman/Stock keeper | | | 47 | 7.2 | 15 | 1.1 | 4 | 0.5 | 66 | 2.1 |

| Occupation | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shoemaker | | | 8 | 1.2 | 38 | 2.6 | 6 | 0.8 | 52 | 1.7 |
| Seaman/Mariner | | | | | 47 | 3.3 | | | 47 | 1.5 |
| Smith/Blacksmith | 2 | 0.9 | 8 | 1.2 | 32 | 2.2 | 4 | 0.5 | 46 | 1.5 |
| Brickmaker | | | 3 | 0.5 | 39 | 2.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 45 | 1.4 |
| Boatman | | | 3 | 0.5 | 40 | 2.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 44 | 1.4 |
| Clerk | 1 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.8 | 32 | 2.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 41 | 1.3 |
| Mason/Stonemason/ Stonecutter | | | 4 | 0.6 | 34 | 2.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 39 | 1.2 |
| Overseer | 2 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.6 | 31 | 2.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 39 | 1.2 |
| Baker | | | 6 | 0.9 | 31 | 2.2 | | | 37 | 1.2 |
| Apprentice | | | 1 | 0.2 | 32 | 2.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 34 | 1.1 |
| Driver/Carriage Driver/ Coachman | | | | | 34 | 2.4 | | | 34 | 1.1 |
| Publican | | | 3 | 0.5 | 26 | 1.8 | 4 | 0.5 | 33 | 1.1 |
| Bricklayer | 2 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.6 | 22 | 1.5 | 3 | 0.4 | 31 | 1.0 |
| Mason Labourer | | | | | 29 | 2.0 | | | 29 | 0.9 |
| Teacher | 2 | 0.9 | 8 | 1.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 9 | 1.1 | 29 | 0.9 |
| Nurse/Male Attendant | | | 9 | 1.4 | 19 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 29 | 0.9 |
| Dealer | 1 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.5 | 21 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.1 | 26 | 0.8 |
| Butcher | | | 4 | 0.6 | 16 | 1.1 | 2 | 0.3 | 22 | 0.7 |
| Fisherman | | | | | 22 | 1.5 | | | 22 | 0.7 |
| Plaisterer | | | 2 | 0.3 | 16 | 1.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.7 |
| Tailor | | | 2 | 0.3 | 13 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.5 | 19 | 0.6 |
| Gardener | | | 2 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.5 |
| Shipwright/Carpenter/ Builder | | | | | 12 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.4 |
| Cooper | | | 1 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.4 |
| Wheelwright | | | 4 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.4 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Merchant | | | | | 10 | 0.7 | | | 10 | 0.3 |
| Shopkeeper | | | 1 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.6 | | | 10 | 0.3 |
| Shingle Splitter | | | 2 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Total | 232 | 98.5 | 603 | 92.6 | 1252 | 87.1 | 777 | 97.1 | 2868 | 91.6 |
| Minor Occupations | 3 | 1.2 | 37 | 5.7 | 138 | 9.6 | 22 | 2.8 | 200 | 6.4 |
| Uncommon Occupations | 1 | 0.3 | 11 | 1.7 | 48 | 3.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 61 | 2.0 |
| Total Occupation | 236 | 100.0 | 651 | 100.0 | 1438 | 100.0 | 800 | 100.0 | 3129 | 100.0 |
| Other People | 390 | | 982 | | 1627 | | 1061 | | 4060 | |
| Grand Total | 626 | | 1633 | | 3065 | | 1861 | | 7189 | |

**Table 2** covers most other occupations, those with between two and nine people in each category. Of the 44 occupations listed, 16 existed only in Sydney and only two did not occur in Sydney. Again, the variety of occupations and the numbers involved stress the commercial nature of Sydney as against the rural nature of the other regions.

Liverpool appears to have been a totally rural area. Only three occupations in this list are found in Liverpool and include one Settler, one Magistrate and one Surgeon. Sydney's occupation population was five times as large as Liverpool but had 45 times more people involved in these smaller occupational categories.

Windsor was also strongly rural. Entries included in this table were mainly concerned with administration, law enforcement, religion and health. The only trades included in the list covered the entries for a Nailer and a Brewer. Sydney's occupation

population was only 80% larger than that of Windsor but had five times as many entries in this table.

Parramatta again is shown to have a strong commercial sector. A number of entries are found in the trades and other commercial activities listed in this table, such as Barber, Farrier, Nailer, Sadler, Turner, Sievemaker, Glazier and Weaver and Dyer. Sydney's occupation population was more than twice as large as that of Parramatta but had only three times as many people in the minor occupations.

## Table 2: Other Occupations

| Occupation | Liverpool | Parramatta | Sydney | Windsor | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Painter | — | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| Superintendent | — | 7 | 2 | — | 9 |
| Barber/Hairdresser | — | 1 | 7 | — | 8 |
| Cabinet-/Chairmaker | — | 2 | 6 | — | 8 |
| Gaoler/Gaolman | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Watchman | — | — | 8 | — | 8 |
| Farrier | — | 2 | 5 | — | 7 |
| Nailer | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Saddler | — | 1 | 6 | — | 7 |
| Householder | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Midwife | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Miller | — | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Tanner | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Tinman | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Watchmaker | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Waterman | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Missionary/Chaplain | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Housekeeper | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Limner | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Roadmaker | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Sailmaker | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Barrackman/Guardhouseman | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Magistrate | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Turner | — | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| Brewer | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Coachmaker | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Coxswain | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Fuller | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Glazier | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| Potter | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Attorney | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Sexton | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Shepherd | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| Sievemaker | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| Steward | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Surgeon | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Upholsterer | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Weaver/ + Dyer | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| Coroner | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Scourger | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Tinker | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |

| Toll Gate/Turnpike Person— | | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Well Sinker | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 37 | 137 | 18 | 194 |

**Table 3** covers the uncommon occupations with a small number of entries and which are peculiar to a particular region. Sydney has the largest number of entries which cover administration, law enforcement, trades and commercial activities.

## Table 3: Uncommon Occupations

Numbers in brackets indicate if more than one person was involved.

**Liverpool**
Botanist

**Parramatta**
Cardmaker
Dairy Man/Woman (2)
File Cutter
Hut keeper (2)
Market keeper
Pound keeper
Store keeper
Woodman (2)

**Windsor**
Harness Maker

**Sydney**
Basketmaker (2)
Bellringer
Bookbinder (2)
Brass founder
Broom maker
Cardmaker
Cook
Cutler
Deputy Engineer
Deputy Provost
Engraver
Executioner
Faller
Feller
Fidler
Fowler
Fruitman
Gimblet maker
Goldsmith
Grass cutter (2)
Jeweller
Limeburner (2)
Mantua maker
Medicine Vendor
Messenger (2)

Needlewoman (2)
Office Keeper (2)
Paymaster
Provost Marshal
Quarryman
Rope maker (2)
Salt boiler
Silver Smith (2)
Soap boiler
Stable man
Sweep
Town Cryer
Usurer
Woodcutter
Wharfinger (2)

## Appendix 3 - Organisations and Institutions

This Appendix covers employer organisations and institutions. In the Muster some entries record occupations only, some record occupations along with organisations or institutions, others record organisations or institutions only. As a result the statistics in Appendices 2 and 3 are not mutually exclusive and must not be combined.

The statistics in Table 1 are organised into different groupings: by organisation or institution, by region, and by staff/inmates where appropriate.

The Factory at Parramatta leads the table with the largest number of inmates/employees. The inmates were female and the Factory was not just a manufactory of goods but a maternity home and place of punishment as well. Convict women who were not married or cohabiting and were not assigned as domestic servants resided and worked in the Factory; others who had fallen pregnant or were guilty of wrongdoing were sent back to the Factory.

The statistics for Sydney Hospital reveal no details of patients. With a staff of 21, there must have been considerably more patients.

## Table 1: Organisations and Institutions

| Organisation | | Staff | Inmates | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Factory: | Parramatta | 5 | 162 | 167 |
| Lumber Yard: | Sydney | 78 | — | 78 |
| | Parramatta | 53 | — | 53 |
| | Total | 131 | — | 131 |
| Gaol: | Sydney | 3 | 33 | 36 |
| | Parramatta | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| | Windsor | 3 | 5 | 8 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Liverpool | — | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 9 | 51 | 60 |
| Hospital: | Sydney | 21 | — | 21 |
|  | Parramatta | 8 | 13 | 21 |
|  | Windsor | 1 | 5 | 6 |
|  | Castle Hill Asylum | 4 | 3 | 7 |
|  | Military | 1 | — | 1 |
|  | Total | 35 | 21 | 56 |
| Gaol Gang: | Sydney | 2 | 27 | 29 |
|  | Parramatta | 1 | 13 | 14 |
|  | Windsor | — | 8 | 8 |
|  | Total | 3 | 48 | 51 |
| Town Gang: | Sydney | 1 | 32 | 33 |
|  | Windsor | — | 14 | 14 |
|  | Parramatta | — | 2 | 2 |
|  | Total | 1 | 48 | 49 |
| Lane Cove (Timber Operation) |  | 49 | — | 49 |
| Government: | Occupation | 9 | — | 9 |
|  | Organisation/Property | 27 | — | 27 |
|  | Total | 36 | — | 36 |
| At Mountains (Building road to Bathurst) |  | 35 | — | 35 |
| Dockyard: | Sydney | 34 | — | 34 |
| Stores: | Sydney (Wet & Dry) | 13 | — | 13 |
|  | Parramatta | 6 | — | 6 |
|  | Windsor | 3 | — | 3 |
|  | Total | 22 | — | 22 |
| Commissary Generals Office, Sydney |  | 11 | — | 11 |
| Orphan House/School/Farm |  | 4 | — | 4 |
| Grand Total |  |  |  | 705 |

## Appendix 4 - Adults Born in the Colony

Entries noting "Born Here" were the source of the information in this appendix. Children were apparently classified as adults and mustered individually after they reached the age of 15. Those listed as "born here" would generally be between the ages of 15 and 26.

## Table 1: Gender Ratio

| Gender | No. | % |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 129 | 35 |
| Female | 237 | 65 |
| Total | 366 | 100 |

**Table 1** divides those "Born Here" by gender and shows a marked difference between the numbers of males and females. At birth approximately 51% of infants are males and 49% females, although by early adulthood these percentages usually reverse. As it is virtually impossible for twice as many girls to have been born as boys, where did the boys go? The difference must result from the death or disappearance of the males. As natural causes of death would not have specifically targeted the males, and as no wars were being fought on colonial soil to cause the unnatural death of large numbers of young adult males, the males were either not recorded or had gone elsewhere. Possibilities include:

- Employment in isolated areas as sawyers or farm labourers;
- Employment in sealing or whaling operations or on colonial vessels, with many reappearing in later records;
- Employment on or taking a passage on a ship sailing back to Britain or elsewhere, never to return;
- Enlistment in the armed forces in which case they would not be mustered. Some could have returned to Britain with their regiment.

## Table 2: Occupation/Residence breakdown for colonial-born males

| Occupation/Residence | | No. | % of Colonial-Born Males | % of Occupation Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labourer | | 32 | 25 | 30 |
| Landholder | | 28 | 22 | 26 |
| Apprentice: | | | | |
| | — In Dockyard | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| | — To L Butler (Cabinetmaker) | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | — In Lumberyard | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | — Carpenter | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | — Other (No specifics listed) | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| | Total Apprentices | 26 | 20 | 24 |
| Carpenter | | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Seaman | | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Shipwright | | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Servant | | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Baker | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Blacksmith | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nailer | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Occupation Population | | 106 | 83 | 100 |
| Other — No Specific Occupation | | 3 | 2 | |
| Lives With Family | | 11 | 8 | |
| Single/Child/Youth | | 9 | 7 | |
| Grand Total | | 129 | 100 | |

**Table 2** provides information on the occupations and residences of the 129 males who were "Born Here". Of these, 83% of the entries include an occupation, while the other 17% were either single, living with family members, or had no specific occupation.

Labourers and Landholders together comprised 56% of the listed occupations. Of the other 44%, the majority of colonial-born males were either learning or employed in a particular field in proportions higher than those found in the general population, as follows:

- Apprentices comprised 24% of the colonial-born male population as compared with 1.1% of the general population. The age group of the colonial-born covered the apprenticeship years and also reveals the importance colonial parents attributed to having their children learn a particular trade or skill.
- Carpenters and shipwrights comprised 9% of the "Born Here" male population as compared with 3.4% of the general population.
- Seaman comprised 5% as compared with 1.5%.

17% of the colonial-born males with listed occupations were employed working with wood.

### Table 3: Occupation/Residence breakdown for colonial-born females

| Occupation/Residence | No. | % |
|---|---|---|
| Wife To | 132 | 56 |
| Lives with Man | | |
| — Same Surname | 2 | 1 |
| — Different Surname | 4 | 1 |
| Total in Relationship | 138 | 58 |
| | | |
| Single | 74 | 31 |
| Lives with Family | 9 | 4 |
| Servant | 12 | 5 |
| Housekeeper | 2 | 1 |
| Landholder | 1 | 0.5 |
| Other | 1 | 0.5 |
| Grand Total | 237 | 100 |

**Table 3** details the occupations and residences of the females who were "Born Here". The majority (58%) were involved in a relationship. Although most were described as "Wife to", this is not evidence that a marriage ceremony had taken place.

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For other Musters and Census Lists included in the BDA see

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