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Edited by Carol J Baxter, Pub. by Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record, Sydney 1988.

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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Preface

The year 1822 saw the end of an era in early New South Wales, with the departure of Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, the longest serving Governor of the colony. Macquarie served as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and its dependencies from 1810 to 1821, during a period of population explosion, with

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numbers rising from over 11500 in 1810 to almost 38,800 in 1821. His governorship was noted for its humane social views towards whites and aborigines, enlightened emancipist policies, huge reductions in average annual expenditure per convict, expensive and extensive building programmes, establishment of schools, orphanages and other charitable institutions, and encouragement of agricultural pursuits.

Macquarie's policies are reflected in the General and Land and Stock Musters for 1822, the first to be recorded after his departure from the colony. Although three General Musters (1811, 1814 and 1819) have survived from Macquarie's time, the 1811 Muster records trial information rather than contemporary information, while only a part of the 1819 Muster has survived. The 1814 Muster, although complete, was recorded only a few years into Macquarie's governorship, and therefore does not reflect many of the activities in which he was involved. In addition, the associated Land and Stock Muster has not survived.

The Musters for 1822, therefore, are very important records, reflecting the nature of the colony at the end of Macquarie's governorship, through the circumstances of the individuals residing in the colony. Occupations held by emancipated convicts, names of individuals residing at orphanages, charitable institutions and native institutions, details of artisans working for the government, as well as land, crop and stock information, document the effect of Macquarie's policies on the ordinary individual. Although Macquarie's successor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, had been in office for nine months at the time of the Muster, in that short period few of his policies would have been reflected in the lives of individuals.

The Musters record other valuable information as well. As the first General Muster to include individual entries for children, the details of the first colonial-born generation are of unequalled importance. Many of these children were not baptised or the baptism unregistered, so the Muster will often record the first, and sometimes only, reference to their existence. In many instances, the Muster will also be the only record linking children with parents.

The Muster provides confirmation of, or sometimes the only reference to, other relationships as well. Details of husbands, wives, sons and daughters are frequently recorded, however, the Muster also includes references to grandchildren, nephews and nieces, brothers and sisters and even adopted children.

To those interested in history and genealogy, the 1822 Musters provide an unequalled reference to the residents of New South Wales, at the end of Macquarie's period of governorship.

Introduction

Historical Background

General Musters

The first official general musters began in the earliest years of the settlement, as a means of counting the population, controlling the convicts, and determining the

colony's ability to support itself without recourse to the public stores. From 1795 onwards annual general musters appear to have been held. These were supervised by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and included all the inhabitants of the colony.

Between 1814 and 1819, the Governor personally supervised the recording of musters and returns, which were then written up in his office. However, the resulting documents were generally considered to be very inaccurate so the procedure changed in 1820. In the hope of greater accuracy, the Magistrates were charged with the supervision and receipt of the returns for their respective districts.

The 1820 General Muster was again found to be inaccurate and, in his despatch of 21 July 1821, Governor Macquarie stated that the returns were too inaccurate to send to England. The Muster books were returned to the Magistrates with instructions for their revision and the taking of a fresh muster. Probably as a result of these inaccuracies, the 1821 Muster was taken by the Governor.

In 1822 the Governor ordered that Magistrates again supervise the collection of the General Muster. The Government and General Order of 15 August 1822 referring to the Muster included the following:

His Excellency the Governor ... with the hope that [the annual General Muster] may be more accurately made under the Superintendence of the Magistrates residing in or near to their respective Districts than can be expected from the previous Arrangements which were framed for, and adapted to a very circumscribed Population when compared with that which the Colony now possesses; has deemed it expedient to devolve on the Magistrates that important Duty, hitherto performed by the Governor, personally assisted by the Deputy Commissary General. - It is therefore ordered and directed that the Annual Musters of the Inhabitants shall henceforth be taken by the Magistrates residing in the several Districts

In addition, the Order instructed the district constables to take note of all the inhabitants in their district to provide a check for the actual Muster.

It is further ordered and directed, that the Clerks of the General Muster do furnish Books and Forms to the Constables of the several Districts; who are hereby directed to go to each Farm, and every House thereon, in their respective Districts, and there take down the Names, and a correct Account of every Person thereto belonging ... which Book is to be produced by them at the different places of the General Muster ... which General Muster will be checked by the said District Books.

The only surviving copy of the "General Muster of New South Wales 1822" is found in the Public Record Office, London (Ref. HO 10/36). A microfilm copy of the Muster can be viewed at the Archives Office of New South Wales (Ref. PRO Reel 72). This document has been reproduced in the main text.

District Constables' Notebooks have survived for only a few of the areas recorded in 1822. These have not been reproduced in this volume due to size limitations. A few

have also survived for the years 1823 and 1824 and, in conjunction with other documents, will probably be reproduced in a future volume.

Land and Stock Musters

Details of land and stock were also taken at the general musters held in the early years of the colony. An officer of the commissariat attended each muster and was responsible for their collection. However, few of the land and stock musters prior to 1822 have survived, particularly with a complete general muster for the same years.

The earliest to survive were the documents known as the 'Settlers' Muster Book 1800" and 'Governor King's Lists 1801", which record details of land and stock taken at the General Musters for the years 1800, 1801 and 1802. The General Musters for these years have not survived. Both the General Muster and the Land and Stock Muster for 1806 have survived, the only year in which both documents exist in a complete form prior to 1822. Contemporary records indicate that land and stock details were taken at the time of the 1811 and 1814 General Musters, however these Land and Stock Musters are no longer in existence.

From 1818 onwards, a number of land and stock musters can be found. The 1818, 1819 and 1821 Land and Stock Musters have survived and include the districts of Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool and Windsor. They were recorded at the time of the General Muster, under the supervision of the governor. Interestingly enough, the only extant general muster for this period is the 1819 General Muster, which is incomplete. The 1820 Land and Stock Muster, recorded under the supervision of the Magistrates, has not survived.

In 1822, the Government and General Order stated that the Magistrates were to be responsible for the collection of land and stock details:

As no Officer of the Commissariat will in future be required to attend the Musters, the respective Magistrates are directed to take the Accounts of Land and Stock in Possession of the several Settlers.

The "Land and Stock Muster 1822" has survived amongst colonial documents and is located in the Archives Office of New South Wales. It records considerably more districts than the 1818, 1819 and 1821 Land and Stock Musters, including, in addition to those found in the above, Molles Main, Argyleshire, Bathurst and Newcastle. Two versions of the Muster are held by the Archives Office; one version is complete (Ref. 4/1231; AO Reel 1252), the other incomplete (Ref. 4/1232.3). Information from the Government and General Order makes it possible to distinguish the original from the copy, as the Order stated the following:

Magistrates are directed to take the Accounts of Land and Stock in Possession of the several Settlers, paying particular Attention to the accurate Registry of the Brand used by every Stock Owner; a correct Delineation of which is to be inserted in the right hand Column of the Books, according to the prescribed Form with which they will be furnished previously to the approaching MUSTER.

The complete version of the Land and Stock Muster does not include any brands; the incomplete version of the Muster includes brands in the right-hand column. This indicates that the incomplete version (Ref. 4/1232.3) is the original Land and Stock Muster for 1822. The extant volume of the original, however, either partially or totally omits various letters of the alphabet, making it unreliable for reproduction purposes. For this reason, the complete copy of the Land and Stock Muster 1822 (Ref. 4/1231) has been reproduced in the main text. A facsimile of a page from the original has been included as a frontispiece and shows the brand markings in the right-hand column.

For ease of comprehension, the original or incomplete version of the Muster (Ref. 4/1232.3) will be referred to as the “original” Land and Stock Muster 1822, while the version reproduced in the main text (Ref. 4/1231) will be referred to as the “copy” of the Land and Stock Muster 1822.

Method of Collection

Both the 1822 General Muster and Land and Stock Muster were taken at the same time, between 2 September and 13 September 1822. The various classes of inhabitants were ordered to attend on specific days and at specific places, as directed by the Government and General Order dated 15 August 1822. The Order, as recorded in the *Sydney Gazette* on 16 August 1822, has been reproduced in facsimile on pp. xii, xiii.

It appears likely that the recording of the General Muster and the recording of the Land and Stock Muster were undertaken by different clerks at each muster station. This is suggested by differences in the spelling of surnames. A landholder at Windsor recorded as “James Dore” in the General Muster, was recorded as “James Daur” in the Land and Stock Muster. A landholder at Liverpool recorded as William Horroll in the General Muster, was recorded as “William Orroll” in the Land and Stock Muster.

Statistics

A “Statement of the Population of New South Wales taken at the General Muster commencing in September 1822” was included in the “Returns of the Colony” (Blue Books) for 1822. Facsimiles of these statistics along with statistics for the military have been reproduced p. xv.

These population statistics for New South Wales record a total population of 24188 in 1822, as compared with 23513 entries (including duplicates) recorded in the General Muster for 1822. The difference between these numbers possibly indicates that a number of entries were left out of the extant volume when the alphabetical listing was generated. It could also indicate that people who were known to have missed attending the General Muster, were counted and included in the statistics.

When the statistics for the general population and the military were combined, they record a total New South Wales population of 26577 in 1822. This indicates that the

New South Wales population had doubled in the eight years since the 1814 General Muster.

The Land and Stock Muster was recorded in loose alphabetical order, based on the first letter of the surname. In each alphabetical division, entries were organised into districts, and subtalled. The subtotals for each particular district were combined to produce a General Statement of land and stock by district, which was included in the copy of the Land and Stock Muster. The Statement has been reproduced in facsimile on p. xviii.

In order to verify the accuracy of the General Statement, the subtotals recorded in the copy have been combined to produce similar district statistics to those found in the General Statement. Interestingly enough, the results differ. The newly calculated totals have been recorded and discussed in Appendix 5, while the significance of the differences is discussed in the section below.

Inconsistencies and Difficulties

General Muster

It is clear from the Government and General Order referring to the 1822 Muster that the date and place of attendance was determined by class and residence. Yet the extant volume of the 1822 General Muster records the inhabitants in strict alphabetical order, with family groupings and the occasional mistake the only exceptions. This indicates that the extant volume is not the original Muster and raises the question as to how the extant volume was compiled.

It is possible that the original Muster Books were divided into alphabetical sections, and that the entries were recorded in the appropriate section based on the first letter of the surname. This would have made the generation of a strict alphabetical listing a much easier task. However, no reference has been found to such an occurrence, nor did this occur at the time of collection of any of the earlier musters, as evidenced by the extant volumes. This suggests that the sequence of entries in the original Muster Books was the order in which the inhabitants fronted at the muster station.

The 1822 General Muster includes over 23500 entries, a very large number of entries to attempt to reproduce in strict alphabetical order without the aid of computers or photocopying machines. It is probable that the clerks used one of the following methods to generate the alphabetised transcription:

1. The clerks could have looked for the next alphabetical entry, by scanning all the entries in the Muster Books, and transcribed the appropriate entry into the alphabetical volume.

This is highly unlikely, as it is a very time-consuming and inefficient system when dealing with such a large number of entries, and would undoubtedly have generated a lot more mistakes than were actually made.

2. The clerks could have cut the original Muster Books into slips of paper, by entry or by family grouping as appropriate, sorted the slips into alphabetical order, and transcribed

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the entries into a new alphabetical volume. This would have been the quickest way of producing an alphabetical listing. However, it would not have been possible if entries were recorded on both sides of a page, as frequently occurred.

3. The clerks could have transcribed each entry or family grouping onto individual slips of paper, then sorted the slips into alphabetical order and transcribed the information into the alphabetical volumes. This constitutes a more time-consuming operation than the second method, but would have been safer in the long run as the original volume would still have existed. In addition, it would have meant that a copy of the Muster could remain in the colony.

For these reasons it seems likely that this was the method chosen to reproduce the Muster in alphabetical order. As such, it would also indicate that the extant volume was a third generation copy.

Every time a document is transcribed, mistakes are inevitably made. The only general muster for which both the original and a contemporary transcription have survived is the 1811 General Muster, and a comparison between the two shows numerous transcription errors. Obviously the clerks made no attempt to check their work. The transcription of the 1811 Muster is a second generation copy. The extant volume of the 1822 General Muster appears by logic and necessity to have been a third generation copy. The potential number of errors is therefore much greater.

In the compilation of the extant volume, certain trends are apparent. Handwriting styles indicate that two clerks were involved in copying the entries into the extant volume. One clerk copied letters A to K; the other letters L to Y. The first clerk adopted some distinctive spellings, omitting the word-medial -e- in a number of given names, eg. Margret, Cathrine, Fredrick, and spelling the name Cornelius as "Corneilus". The second clerk adopted the normal spellings.

In the use of the symbol "Do" for "ditto" in the "Employer, etc" column, each of the clerks had their own distinctive meaning. The first clerk generally used the symbol to refer to information located in the same column in the entry immediately preceding. For example, with a family listed together, the first clerk would tend to record the family as follows:

Smith, Thomas	Landholder
Smith, Mary	Wife of Thomas Smith
Smith, Jane	Child of Do.

In the first entry following that of the household head, namely Mary's entry, her husband's name was recorded in full. The ditto was generally only used for any entries following, when the information being repeated (that is, the name of the OTHER person) was already recorded in the same column in the entry immediately preceding, as in Jane's entry.

However, the second clerk generally used the ditto symbol to initially repeat the name of the SUBJECT of the preceding entry, rather than the information contained

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in the same column in the entry immediately preceding. For the same family grouping, the second clerk would generally have recorded the family as follows:

Smith, Thomas	Landholder
Smith, Mary	Wife of Do.
Smith, Jane	Child of Do.

For the examples shown above, the meaning of the ditto symbol is obvious, so it would be unnecessary to know the manner in which the symbol was used by each clerk in order to interpret the symbol correctly. However, this is not the case with a number of other entries. It is therefore important to understand the way in which the clerk used the symbol in obvious instances in order to interpret the significance of the symbol in less obvious instances.

Problems are created by the tendency of women to change their name upon marriage or long cohabitation. For the authorities in 1822 most records used the convict indents as a point of reference, and these, of course, recorded women under the surname they used at their time of arrival in the colony. For this reason, the musters generally recorded convict women under their 'surname of arrival' as well. Occasionally convict women were recorded under married or cohabiting surnames; in a number of these cases an alias was recorded, the alias actually recording the women's "surname of arrival". Women who had arrived free or had been born in the colony, tended to be recorded under their surname at the time of the muster, married name or maiden name as appropriate.

As a result, the majority of convict women, and many other women as well, were not recorded in the Muster consecutively under the entry for their "husband". They were recorded in their appropriate alphabetical position, often with their children listed immediately below. When recording their status as "Wife of ..." and so on, both clerks had to record the name of the husband in full, as no such details were recorded in the preceding entry. However, when entries for children immediately followed and used a ditto symbol, the meaning of the symbol is ambiguous, unless its significance has been determined through the examination of unambiguous instances. An example is shown below:

Smith, Mary	Wife of John Jones
Smith, Ann	Child of Do.

If these entries were recorded by the first clerk (Letters A-K), the ditto symbol should generally be interpreted as meaning that Ann Smith was the child of John Jones. When the first clerk was referring to the subject of the preceding entry, rather than the other person, the name was generally recorded in full. If this had been the case, the entry for Ann Smith would have read 'Child of Mary Smith'.

The parents of this child may or may not have been married; the child may or may not have been legitimate. In muster records, children were not always recorded with their father's surname when the parents were married, and they were not always recorded with their mother's surname when the parents were not married. In fact, in the early years of the colony, this distinction in surname adoption was not generally

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used. Records show that most children in the colony were not born in wedlock, nevertheless most used their father's or stepfather's surname. As such, surname allocations in records such as these tended to be artificial, not necessarily reflecting general usage. They were useful for the authorities to link a child with its mother, and the mother with arrival records, however they did not necessarily record the name by which the mother or child was known.

If these entries were recorded by the second clerk (Letters L-Y), the ditto symbol should generally be treated as referring to the subject of the previous entry, that is, Mary Smith. In using the ditto symbol to refer to the subject of the preceding entry rather than the person recorded in the column directly above, this clerk has made it difficult to determine when the information really should refer to that other person.

Because of the ambiguity of the ditto symbol, it has not been translated into a name in the main text, except for a few instances where reference was being made to an employer or occupation. However, the word 'Do.' was not left in the main text either because of potential confusion; instead an asterisk was used to signify "ditto".

Where a group of children were listed together, their entries were generally grouped together, using a brace and the phrase "Children of ...". Sometimes adult siblings were also recorded consecutively, although the linking brace and phrase "Children of" was not appropriate and so not recorded. Nevertheless, it is generally clear that they were siblings, as the given names break the alphabetical order, the ages are in descending order, and the district of residence is the same. For example, entries A14636-40 appear to be for siblings, as shown below:

Merrick, James	29 BC Landholder Windsor
Merrick, William	25 BC Landholder and Constable Windsor
Merrick, Joseph	22 BC Landholder Windsor
Merrick, Richard	19 BC Lives with parents Windsor
Merrick, Thomas	19 BC Lives with parents Windsor.

These entries break the strict alphabetical order, record ages in descending order and have the same district of residence, suggesting that they record siblings. Although as adults they would each have had to attend the Muster and record their own details, it is likely that they attended the Muster together, hence the consecutive listing of entries. It seems probable that the entries were somehow linked together in the original Muster Book in order to produce this apparent family group.

It is clear that the extant volume contains less information, or less detailed information, than was recorded at the time of collection of the Muster. Parents were directed to provide details of their children, however the extant volume often contains little information on children. While for some children the given names, ages, birth in the colony or details of ship of arrival were given, for other children few, if any, of the above details were included. That this information was collected, is suggested by the fact that some entries for children, accidentally duplicated at the time of transcription, contain more information in the duplicate.

In addition, residents of Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce and Castlereagh were mustered at those places on different days, indicating that their specific place of residence would have been recorded in the original Muster Books. However, the extant volume describes all these people as residents of Windsor. A similar grouping has occurred for other areas as well.

It is clear that the extant volume was sent to England at some stage, as the original is now held in the Public Record Office, London. However, it is not clear when this occurred, as additional information was obviously added to the Muster Book at a later date. Seven entries record that the subject was dead, four giving dates of death, as follows: John Collins (A04252) died in November 1829, Mary Deary (A05607) died in September 1831, and William Brown (A02413) and George Cook (A04519) both died in June 1832. Although this information may have been added to the Muster in England, it seems more likely that the additions were recorded in the colony.

Inconsistencies & Difficulties

Land and Stock Muster

The land and stock statistics recorded in the General Statement reproduced above, differ quite considerably to the recalculated statistics recorded in Appendix 5. In producing the contemporary copy of the Muster, mistakes would inevitably have been made. Land and stock details for a particular person could have been copied inaccurately. For example, the recalculated results show that there were no acres of pease and beans in Argyleshire, while the General Statement records 1 1/2 acres. Probably these acres were accidentally left out when copying the land and stock details for one resident. In addition, numbers could have been added or recorded incorrectly, as suggested by the differences between some of the statistics for Sydney. Most of the recalculated and General Statement statistics for Sydney match, however five, although not matching, bear a close resemblance, as follows: maize - 1042 (recalculated) versus 1062 (General Statement), land held - 178756 vs 177756, horned cattle - 17740 vs 17640, and so on.

Although some mistakes and variations are understandable, the extent of the differences suggests that the General Statement statistics were extracted from the original Land and Stock Muster rather than the copy, and that changes or additional entries may have been recorded when the contemporary copy of the Muster was produced.

The suggestion that changes were made is supported by the statistics for the neighbouring areas, Liverpool and Molles Main. The recalculated Liverpool statistics were consistently lower than those recorded in the General Statement, while the recalculated Molles Main statistics were consistently higher. However, when the General Statement statistics for Liverpool and Molles Main were added together and compared with the same for the recalculated statistics, some of the totals exactly matched, while others became very similar. For example, the General Statement records 7908 bushels of wheat in Liverpool and 370 in Molles Main, while the recalculated statistics record 7583 in Liverpool and 695 in Molles Main. When Liverpool and Molles Main are combined, both the General Statement and recalculated total for each is 8278. This indicates that some residents recorded in

Liverpool in the original may have been recorded as Molles Main residents in the copy.

In addition, it appears that additional entries may have been included in the copy. Some areas have recalculated results that are considerably and consistently higher than the results included in the General Statement. This could only be explained if additional entries had been included in the copy of the Muster. For this reason, the statistical analysis of the Land and Stock Muster 1822 has been recorded in Appendix 5, using the recalculated statistics extracted from the version of the Muster reproduced in the main text.

Research Value

General Muster

The 1822 General Muster is a valuable early Australian record providing social, biographical and genealogical details of New South Wales residents in 1822. The Muster records the usual important details found in general musters, such as ship of arrival, status, occupation, employer, relationship and residence, documenting new people to the colony, and providing further information about residents recorded in earlier musters. It also includes information and entries not recorded in previous musters, thereby both supplementing and complementing the earlier musters.

The 1822 Muster is the first extant general muster to record individual entries for children as well as adults. In the earlier surviving general musters only those children over the age of fourteen years were recorded. Children under the age of fourteen, when referred to at all, were merely numbered within a parent's entry.

The inclusion of these entries probably constitutes the most valuable contribution made by this Muster, as the entries provide documentation of the first colonial-born generation of Australians. That these entries would be the earliest surviving reference to many of the children, is obvious from the fact that many children born in the early years of the colony were not baptised or the baptism was unregistered. In addition, by recording the children with details of parentage, family groups can also be determined.

The Muster also provides important information dealing with the status of residents. Most of the earlier general musters merely recorded the status of residents as-either convict or free, some referring to the status at the time of arrival (eg. 1811 Muster), some referring to status at the time of the muster (eg. 1814 Muster). Apart from the 1806 General Muster, more specific details were not usually provided.

This 1822 Muster, however, provides more complete details of the status of residents through the use of three separate status columns. The first status column records details of those who had arrived free, indicating if they came free (CF) or were born in the colony (BC). The second column describes the status of convicts, indicating if the person was currently a convict (C), had a ticket of leave (TL), was free by servitude (FBS) or had an absolute or conditional pardon (AP or CP). A third status column records colonial sentences (CS). Some of the entries record

information in all three columns, with a number of people who had arrived free or were born here receiving a colonial conviction.

As well as providing interesting statistics regarding population categories, this information provides a direct link with other records such as Convict Indents, Ticket of Leave or Pardon Registers, records of colonial sentences and so on.

Land and Stock Muster

In the early years of the colony, details of land transactions were poorly documented. Many grantees relinquished their grants within a few years of receiving them; others purchased grants, adding to the number of acres they already held. After the recording of the original grant, few of these transactions were documented, making it difficult to determine if and when land was purchased or sold. The land and stock musters are therefore a very important source of information, indicating the manner in which land was acquired, the area, the number of acres and, of course, details of crops and livestock.

The importance of the 1822 Land and Stock Muster, however, lies not only in the fact that it provides information about land and stock, but that these details can be examined in conjunction with the entries in the General Muster, recorded on the same day. As the land and stock musters include few personal details such as ship-of-arrival, this cross-link serves as a source of accurate identification, particularly when common names are involved. For example, the 1822 Land and Stock Muster includes details for a man by the name of John Smith holding land at Liverpool. The General Muster includes only one John Smith - Landholder" at Liverpool, making it very likely that the two records were for the same person. The General Muster records that the man had arrived on the "Indian" and obtained a conditional pardon. If this is the man being traced, Land records, along with the 1818, 1819 and 1821 Land and Stock Musters, can be examined with a greater potential for accurate identification.

Unusual and Interesting Entries

The General Muster includes a number of unusual and interesting occupations reflecting the nature of the colony in 1822. The importance of capital and corporal punishment, is seen in two occupations, Executioner and Scourger. Thomas Hughes (A10757) was the colony's executioner. He had arrived on the "Perseus" with a life sentence and had obtained a conditional pardon, perhaps on the condition that he would become the executioner. His assistant was Joseph Worrall (A23296), a serving convict with a 14 year sentence. The scourgers, those who wielded the whips, were John Roach at the Prisoners Barracks in Sydney (A17945), William Reynolds at Windsor (A17686), William Yates at Liverpool (A23466), James Walton at Parramatta (A21 770) and William Edwards at Argyleshire (A06576).

Although the colony was still a prison colony, by 1822 many of the residents were free. The desire for social activities and a greater variety in foodstuffs and beverages was reflected in a number of occupations. Francis Girard (A08142) was a Dancing Master, having a ticket of leave in Sydney; Edward Pugh (A17209), who was free by servitude, was a Fidler. William Jones (A1 1672), with a ticket of leave, was a Confectioner, and both Benjamin Hill (A1005) and John Campbell (A0321 1) were Ginger Beer Brewers.

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The importance of ensuring the health and well-being of livestock is reflected in the occupations Veterinary Surgeon, held by George Cutter (A05238) who had arrived free, and Cattle Doctor, held by Jeremiah Hill (A10015), a serving convict.

The colony's need for a financial institution was answered in 1817 by the opening of the Bank of New South Wales, and a few people are recorded as employed in banking. Bank clerks included Charles Lucas (A13154) who had arrived as a convict with a life sentence, but had received a conditional pardon, and Thomas Lloyd (A13002) who was a serving convict on a 14 year sentence. However, as would be expected, the cashier was a free man, Nicholas Bayley (A01053).

A few Aborigines, New Zealanders and Otaheitians were recorded in the Muster. The Aborigines were mainly children residing at the Native Institution at Parramatta and included: Jenny, aged 7 (A11273), Fanny, aged 8 (A06926), Richard, aged 14 (A17720) and Judith, aged 16 (A11725). An aboriginal boy, James Dockerty, aged 7, was employed by a man in Windsor (A05865). Three New Zealanders, Atwooto (A00547), Hippoah (A10120) and Ranghee (A17419), and an Otaheitian, George (A08015) were residing at Parramatta.

Interesting statistics are recorded in the Land and Stock Muster. The holder of the largest number of acres in a district was Darcey Wentworth (B02197) with 30812 acres at Sydney, acquired through grant and purchase. Of these, 2850 acres were cleared, making him the second largest holder of cleared land, William Cox (B00309) having cleared 3500 of his 6955 acres at Windsor. Samuel Terry (B02023) was the second largest landholder with 24500 acres of land in Sydney, of which 1500 were cleared; John McArthur (B01378) held 13600 acres at Parramatta with 1500 cleared; and Sir John Jamison (B01055) held 12396 acres at Windsor with 2277 cleared.

His Majesty's Government had the largest number of horses and horned cattle with 278 horses and 5473 horned cattle at Parramatta. Mr John Connell (B00492) at Sydney had the largest private stock of horses (150) and second largest private stock of horned cattle (1600). Darcey Wentworth (B02197) had 130 horses and 2200 horned cattle at Sydney.

John McArthur (B01378) had the largest number of sheep in a district, with 7896 at Parramatta. However, the Cox family held sheep in different areas with Messrs Cox (B00480) running 5912 at Bathurst, and William Cox (B00309) running 5525 at Windsor. James Meehan (B01367) had the largest number of hogs, holding 225 at Molles Main, while William Redfern (801710) had 210 at Liverpool.

Explanatory Notes

Editing Parameters

The ABGR Project's aim in entering the 1822 Musters onto computer was to use the information in each entry to generate biographies, and to retain the original structure of the Musters in order to reproduce them for publication purposes.

The extant volume of the General Muster organised information into eight different fields, as follows: Names; Children's Ages; Came Free or Born in the Colony; Whether Convict, Free by Servitude, Absolute Pardon, Conditional Pardon or

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partially by Ticket of Leave; Ship Came In; Colonial Sentence; Sentence; and Where and by Whom Employed. All of the fields have been reproduced as in the extant volume, except for the last field "Where and by Whom Employed", which has been reproduced as three fields, "Occupation", "Employer, etc" and "Where", to facilitate ease of searching. The field labelled "Where" was not labelled "Where employed" as it refers to residence rather than place of employment for people who are not employed, and would therefore have been misleading.

The Land and Stock Muster has been reproduced using the exact fields found in the original. In publishing the 1822 Musters, the main aims were:

- a) To reproduce an accurate copy of the 1822 General Muster, as recorded in the Public Record Office, London volume (Ref. HO 10/36);
- b) To reproduce an accurate copy of the 1822 Land and Stock Muster, as recorded in the Archives Office of New South Wales volume (Ref. 4/1231);
- c) To print the information in a single line entry format in a single volume;
- d) To produce a cross-reference index including every person named in the Muster; and
- e) To reproduce the same information on magnetic tape for phototypesetting, academic research and other purposes.

It is clear that the Musters contain a number of errors, however these have not been corrected in order to retain the integrity of the original document. Each entry has been allocated an exclusive reference number to aid in identification. Reference numbers starting with the letter "A" refer to entries located in the General Muster; reference numbers starting with the letter "B" refer to entries recorded in the Land and Stock Muster.

Method of Checking

Using photocopied pages of the Musters, Project volunteers each checked approximately 600 entries against the computer print-out. These were corrected onto computer, then the Editor checked all the entries in both Musters and made the final corrections onto computer.

Editing changes have been recorded in the introduction to each Muster in the main text.

Notes on the General Muster

Notes on each field in the Muster have been described at the start of the Muster on page 2.

Notes on the Land and Stock Muster

Notes on each field in the Muster have been included at the start of the Muster on page 535.

Notes on the Index

The Index includes a reference to every person recorded in both Musters. Notes on its contents can be found at the start of the Index on page 587.

Notes on the Appendix 1: Additional Information

Appendix 1 records the information that could not be included in the main text due to space limitation.

Notes on Appendix 2: Occupation and Employer Index

This appendix includes a list of all the occupations and employer organisations recorded in the General Muster, along with reference numbers to enable location of entries. The four occupations, Labourer, Landholder, Govt Servant and Govt Employ were omitted due to the large number of entries involved.

Notes on Appendix 3: Occupation Statistics

Appendix 3 records an alphabetical list of the specific occupational terms recorded in the General Muster, along with the numbers recorded as employed at that occupation.

Notes on Appendix 4: Colonial-born Children

This Appendix records details and statistics concerning colonial-born children.

Notes on Appendix 5: Land and Stock Statistics

The statistics included in this Appendix were recalculated from the subtotals recorded in the copy of the Land and Stock Muster. The Appendix also includes a discussion of the results.

Abbreviations

General Muster

Age

- F - Start of Family Group
- G - End of Family Group
- d - days
- m - months
- w - weeks

Arrival Status

- BC - Born in Colony
- CF - Came Free

Present Status

- AP - Absolute Pardon
- C - Convict
- CP - Conditional Pardon
- FBS - Free by Servitude
- TL - Ticket of Leave

Colonial Sentence

- CS - Colonial Sentence

Employer etc

- Ditto" Remarks
- See Appendix 1

Land and Stock Muster

How Held

C Lease - Clearing Lease

G - Grant

L - Lease

P - Purchase

Perm - Permission

Prom - Promised

T - Tenant

T Lease - Town Lease

TofOcc- Ticket of Occupation

Crops

Rds - Rods

General

- See Appendix 1

Index

A - Alias (Located in Appendix 1)

C - Correction (Located in Appendix 1)

S - Subject

X - Other person mentioned

Bibliography

Manuscripts

General Muster of New South Wales 1822 (PRO HO 10/36; PRO Reel 72)

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General Muster of New South Wales 1822

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The 1822 General Muster contains over 23500 entries recording men, women and children in the colony. Some important changes were made when reproducing the Muster. In some entries, information about children was noted in the entry for the mother; in other entries, two or more children were recorded together in the one entry. In order to maintain the one entry per line pattern of the Muster, these entries have each been recorded as individual entries, with the appropriate "ditto" or "family group" notation included in the entry.

The Muster notes that a number of entries were duplicated at the time of transcription; some have been included in the main text, while others have been omitted. Where identical consecutive entries were recorded and one noted "Double Entry", the latter has been omitted from the main text. Entries recording only the name of the subject and "Double Entry" have also been omitted. Entries recording the name and "Double Entry" followed by a reference to another spelling have been retained. Consecutive duplicated entries containing differing information have also both been retained. This happened in a number of instances with entries for Liverpool and Appin, and with entries for Windsor and Bathurst.

The letters "I" and "J" were identical in the original muster, so it is inevitable that some transcription errors will have occurred. The problem mainly arises when only the initials of given names were recorded. The letter "J" is common for given names, while the letter "I" is uncommon, so most will have been transcribed as "J". Some will be incorrect.

The Muster includes the following fields:

1. Reference Number - The reference number was allocated by the computer to enable the retention of the original input order after sorting, and to link entries in the Index with those in the main text.
2. Name - Surnames have been transcribed as recorded in the Muster. Abbreviated given names have been extended to their full form. Titles and other descriptive details have been standardized and recorded in brackets. Aliases have been recorded in Appendix 1 due to space limitations.
3. Age - The heading in the original volume reads "Children's Ages", however the Muster includes ages for colonial-born adults as well. Because of this discrepancy, and to reduce the amount of space used by the heading, the heading was abbreviated to "Age".

The notation "F" "G" recorded in this column, refers to family groups. In the original document, children tended to be grouped together using braces, with "Child of ..." written once next to the braces. Because of the difficulties involved in reproducing this notation in the computer, the "Child of ..." information has been recorded against each child, while the "F" has been used to denote the start of the braces and the "G", the end.

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Occasionally a page break occurred in a list of children. These children will generally be recorded in two separate groups, although in most instances it is clear that they belong to the same family.

Some ages in the Muster included fractions which have been recorded in a column adjacent to the age in the main text. Others referred to months, weeks or days, and for these entries the number has been recorded in the age column while the respective “m”, “w” or “d” is noted in the adjacent column. Generally entries have been recorded as found in the original, except for the following instances. Irrespective of the way in which the age was recorded in the original, any age under twelve months has been recorded in months, weeks or days as appropriate, while any age over one year includes a fraction where necessary. In this way six months is always recorded as “6m” rather than the occasional 1/2”, while eighteen months is always recorded as 1 1/2 rather than the occasional “18m”.

4. Arrival Status - This field was labelled “Came Free or Born in the Colony” in the original, however to reduce space it has been renamed ‘Arrival Status’ in the main text. It includes only the above information, transcribed as “CF” and “BC” respectively.

5. Present Status - This field was labelled “Whether Convict, Free by Servitude, Absolute Pardon, Conditional Pardon or Partially free by Ticket of Leave” in the original. To reduce space it has been renamed “Present Status” in the main text. The information recorded in this column has been abbreviated as follows: “C” (Convict), “FBS” (Free by Servitude), “AP” (Absolute Pardon), “CP” (Conditional Pardon), or “TL” (Ticket of Leave).

6. Ship Came In - This field records the ship of arrival as noted in the original. Spellings have been standardized, where possible. Oddly incorrect names, such as “Admiral Cornwallis”, have been left as recorded.

7. Colonial Sentence - This field has no heading, however information recorded in the field refers to colonial sentences ‘CS’. As such, the field has been given this heading.

8. Sentence - This field records the length of the sentence, as noted in the original. Although the predominant sentences were 7 years, 14 years or life, this field also contains a number of other sentences under 14 years.

9. Occupation - This field records specific occupational terms only.

10. Employer, etc. - This field includes the names of employers and employer organisations, as well as family members and so on.

Some editing changes have been necessary. The ditto symbol “Do.” has been replaced with an asterisk. It is important to read the section “Inconsistencies and Difficulties” in order to interpret this symbol correctly.

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Possessives have been eliminated, so that "Lodger at John Smith's" becomes "Lodger at John Smith". Plurals in names have also been deleted, so that "Messrs Nortons", the way in which reference was made to two men by the name of "Mr Norton", is recorded as "Messrs Norton". These changes ensure that the names are correctly recorded in the index.

For standardization purposes, apostrophes have also been deleted from the names of employer organisations, such as King's Stores, as they were not recorded consistently.

In many of the early musters, "gaol" was spelt "goal". To save confusion, these entries have been standardized to "gaol".

Many entries record the employer as a clearing or road party/gang, using the following type of wording: "John Smith's Clearing Party". For the Index to record all people mentioned in the Muster, it was important to include the name of a landholder, on whose land the clearing party worked, or the name of a road party overseer. To ensure that these names were included in the Index, it was therefore necessary to turn the information around so that the type of party or gang was recorded first and the employer second, as follows: "Clearing Party - John Smith". This, in fact, makes it easier to distinguish between the name of an overseer, and a type of gang, when the overseer's surname is also an occupational term.

Where a parent is recorded, say as John Smith, and a child is recorded immediately following, as "Child of J.S.", the "S" for "Smith" has been recorded in full.

11. Where - This field records place names included in the Muster. Some refer to place of employment, others to place of residence. Street names are also included in this field.

12. Remarks - This field contains hatch symbols indicating that additional information was recorded in the Muster, but could not be included in the main text due to space limitations. This information is recorded in Appendix 1.

Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales 1822

The Land and Stock Muster 1822 recorded in the main text, reproduces the complete copy of the Muster held by the Archives Office of New South Wales (Ref. 4/1231).

The Muster includes over 2200 entries, recording residents holding both land and stock, as well as others holding only land or stock. It does not record all stock held by the proprietor as numbers of goats were not recorded at the Muster.

The Muster has been divided into the following fields:

1. Reference Number - This number was allocated by the computer to ensure the retention of the original input order after sorting, and to provide a link between the index and the main text.
2. Name - Surnames were transcribed as recorded. Abbreviation given names were extended to their full form. Titles were standardized and recorded in brackets.

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3. How Held - The title in the original was 'Held by Grant, Lease or Purchase'. To reduce space this was renamed 'How Held'.

It was necessary to abbreviate some of the information, as follows:

C Lease	- Clearing Lease	Prom	- Promised
G	- Grant	T	- Tenant
L	- Lease	T Lease	- Town Lease
P	- Purchase	TofOcc	- Ticket of Occupation
Perm	- Permission		

Tickets of Occupation were issued by Governor Brisbane in 1822. They enabled land to be immediately occupied without a preliminary survey and gave graziers security against trespass without the land being permanently alienated.

4. Resident on Farm - The heading in the original was "Whether the Proprietor or Tenant is

resident on the Farm", however for reasons of space this had to be abbreviated. It includes

"Res" for resident and "Not" if not resident.

5. Acres In Wheat - Records the total number of acres planted in wheat.

6. Acres In Malze - As above for maize.

7. Acres in Barley - As above for barley.

8. Acres In Oats - As above for oats.

9. Acres In Pease and Beans - As above for peas and beans. "Pease" is an archaic plural

form of pea.

10. Acres In Potatoes - As above for potatoes.

11. Acres In Garden and Orchard - As above for garden and orchard.

12. Cleared Ground - Records the number of acres of cleared ground held by the proprietor.

13. Total Held - Records the total number of acres held by the proprietor. On occasion, acres of crops or cleared land were listed, without acreage recorded in "Total Held". This mainly occurred in Newcastle and probably reflects the fact that, prior to 1821, Governor Macquarie had not wanted to encourage settlement there as Newcastle was a penal colony. Staff were allowed land to clear and grow crops, however no land was actually alienated. In 1821 some rants were made in Newcastle, and other promised.

14. Horses - Records the total number of horses owned.

15. Homed Cattle - Records the total number of horned cattle owned.

16. Sheep - Records the total number of sheep owned.

17. Hogs - Records the total number of hogs owned.

18. Bushels of Grain in Hand - Wheat - Records the total number of bushels of wheat held

by the proprietor.

19. Bushels of Grain in Hand - Maize - Records the total number of bushels of maize held by the proprietor.

- See Appendix 1 for additional information. Due to space limitations this information could not be included in the main text.

Land and Stock Statistics

The version of the 1822 Land and Stock Muster reproduced in the main text was recorded in loose alphabetical order, based on the first letter of the surname. In each alphabetical division, entries were organised into districts, and subtalled. The subtotals for each particular district were combined to produce a General Statement of land and stock by district, which was included at the back of the volume, and a facsimile of this statement was included in the Statistics section.

In order to verify the accuracy of the General Statement, the Editor recalculated the statistics to produce similar district statistics to those found in the General Statement. These results differ. The nature of the differences suggest that the General Statement recorded in the copy of the Land and Stock Muster was actually calculated from the entries recorded in the original Land and Stock Muster, and that in producing the copy of the Muster, additional entries were included. For this reason, an analysis of the land and stock statistics has been based on the recalculated statistics.

Land statistics show that the largest amount of land had been alienated in Sydney - 178756 acres. Liverpool recorded 98594 acres, Parramatta - 89605 acres, and Windsor - 80513 acres. Sydney recorded an average of 417.7 acres per farm, however this is misleading as some of the landholders in Sydney had huge acreages, so the average is skewed towards these large figures. Parramatta, Liverpool, Molles Main and Newcastle all recorded averages of over 200 acres per farm.

Windsor had the largest acreage of cleared land - 28893 acres or 35.9% of the land alienated in Windsor. Sydney, Parramatta and Liverpool all had between 13000 and 15000 acres of cleared land, representing only small proportions of the total land alienated. Of Bathurst's 11320 acres of alienated land, 9136 or 80.7% had been cleared.

The district of Windsor was obviously the most important crop growing region, with 46.9% of all crop acreages sown in that district. Windsor also recorded the largest acreages of each of the crops, except for the categories Peas and Beans, and Garden and Orchard. Parramatta recorded more acres of Peas and Beans than Windsor, and both Sydney and Parramatta had slightly more acres of Garden and Orchard than Windsor. More bushels of grain were also held in the Windsor district - 58.3% of all the bushels of grain held. The fact that more bushels of maize than wheat were held, when more acres of wheat than maize were sown, is a reflection of the fact that wheat and maize were generally rotating crops.

The district of Windsor also held the largest number of livestock, with 57727 horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs. However, this figure primarily reflected the large number of hogs in the area, with Windsor holding 21288 hogs or 59% of the total hog population. This was an average of 28 per farm, as compared with a general average of 17 hogs per farm.

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Horses were primarily used for transportation, as reflected in the numbers and averages. Windsor, Sydney and Parramatta all had similar numbers of horses, and all districts averaged between 1 and 3 per farm.

The largest numbers of horned cattle were found in Sydney (17740) and Parramatta (16789). However, the average number of horned cattle per farm, shows the importance of this industry in the regions of Argyleshire and Bathurst. Those areas averaged 158 and 102 respectively, against a general average of 37 horned cattle per farm.

Bathurst was the most important area for the sheep industry, with 35938 sheep in the area, as compared with 33609 in Parramatta, 25298 in Liverpool and 22563 in Windsor. The importance of this industry in Bathurst is also reflected in the average number of sheep per farm, which was calculated at 513 for Bathurst, as opposed to a general average of 67 sheep per farm.

Occupation Statistics

This appendix records the number of residents involved in occupations where a specific occupational term is recorded. It does not include entries where only the employer is recorded, nor other general descriptions, such as "Government Employ". As such, it is not a comprehensive listing of the workforce, merely of the specific occupational categories recorded. Where "Assistant", "Deputy" or other similar descriptions were recorded, the entries have been included in the numbers for the main occupational category. For example, Assistant Chaplain has been included with Chaplain in the Clergyman category.

Apprentice	72
Architect	1
Artist	2
Auctioneer	2
Bailiff	2
Baker	43
Barber/Hairdresser	11
Basketmaker	2
Bellringer	2
Blacksmith/Gang	122
Boatman/Seaman/Mariner/Captain etc	79
Bookbinder	4
Botanist	4
Brassfounder	10
Brazier	4
Brewer	7
Bricklayer/Gang	41
Brickmaker/Gang	70
Broommaker	2
Brushmaker	1
Bullock Driver	9
Butcher	31
Cabinetmaker/Chairmaker	6

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Carpenter/House/Master Builder/Gang	181
Carrier	1
Carter	8
Carver and Guilder	1
Cashier	1
Charcoal Burner	1
Clergyman/Chaplain/Priest/Missionary	13
Clerk	94
Cloth Manufacturer	1
Coachmaker	1
Collector Quit Rents	1
Colonial Secretary	1
Confectioner	1
Constable	163
Contractor	2
Cook/Messman	11
Cooper	11
Coppersmith	1
Currier	1
Cutler	2
Dancing Master	1
Dealer	83
Engraver	2
Executioner	2
Farrier	1
Fencer	3
Ferrier	1
Fidler	1
File Cutter	1
Fisherman	13
Fishmonger	1
Gaoler	9
Gardener	26
Govt Servant	4601
Grasscutter/Gang	25
Grave Digger	2
Groom	3
Harnessmaker	11
Hatter/Hat Maker	4
Horse Dealer	3
Horsebreaker	1
Householder	148
Housekeeper	136
Hutkeeper	31
Innkeeper	5
J.P.	2
Jeweller	4
Judge	2
Keeper	2

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Labourer	1175
Landholder/Farmer/Settler/Stockholder	1467
Lightworker	7
Limeburner	9
Machine Maker	1
Magistrate	5
Malster	3
Mantuamaker	1
Matron	2
Mechanic	1
Merchant	28
Messenger	2
Milkman	1
Miller	6
Millwright	3
Miner	1
Musician	1
Nailer	9
Naval Officer	1
Nurse/Midwife/Medical Attendant/ Wardsman	18
Occulist	1
Oilman	2
Overseer	116
Painter/Gang	18
Pasturer	2
Pensioner	7
Pilot	4
Plasterer/Gang	17
Ploughman	2
Porter	2
Post Master	1
Potter	2
Printer	2
Provost Marshal	2
Publican	4
Quarryman	7
Registrar	1
Ropemaker	6
Sadler/Gang	4
Sailmaker	14
Salt Boiler	3
Sawyer/Gang	119
Schoolmaster/mistress/Teacher	31
Scourge	5
Servant	208
Sexton	1
Shepherd/Stockman/-keeper/Herdsman	183
Sheriffs Officer	1

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Shingle Splitter	7
Shingler	2
Ship Owner	1
Shipwright/Builder/Boat Builder	37
Shoemaker/Bootmaker	95
Shopkeeper	13
Sieve Maker	1
Signalman	1
Silversmith	1
Singer	1
Smith	2
Soldier	5
Solicitor	4
Steeple Keeper	1
Stonemason/Stonecutter/Gang	84
Storekeeper	11
Storeman	4
Superintendent	14
Surgeon/Doctor	7
Surveyor	3
Sweep/Sweeper	2
Tailor	53
Tallow Chandler	1
Tanner	5
Tenant	2
Tinman	5
Tobacco Planter	1
Tollkeeper/Gateman/Toll Gate	4
Town Crier	1
Turner/Gang	10
Undertaker	2
Veterinary Surgeon/Cattle Doctor	2
Victualler/Fruiterer	61
Wagoner	1
Wardsman-Gaol etc	9
Washerman/woman/Laundress	7
Watchhouse Keeper	2
Watchmaker	3
Watchman	36
Waterman	6
Weaver	10
Well Sinker	1
Wheeler	5
Wheelwright/Gang	53
Whitesmith	1
Wire Worker	1
Woodman	2
Wool Sorter	1

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Colonial-born Children

The General Muster records a total of 4959 people who were born in the colony, aged from just a few days old to 33 years. This would not include all those who were colonial-born as a number of the entries for children did not record if they had arrived free or had been born in the colony. Although most of these children were probably born in the colony, they were omitted from the statistics.

Most of the colonial-born were children, so were recorded as part of a relationship. A number of adults were also recorded as part of a relationship, or with information other than an occupation, as follows:

Child/Adopted Child/Orphan/Son/Daughter/Grandchild/Niece/Sister/Brother etc.	3805
Lives with family/Residing at/Single/etc	92
Wife/Widow/Husband	422
	4319

Almost 11% of the colonial-born were recorded with an occupation, and these are shown below:

Landholder/Farmer/Settler	153
Employed by person or organisation	89
Servant	85
Apprentice	69
Labourer	43
Housekeeper	15
Shoemaker	9
Wheelwright	9
Constable	8
Clerk	6
Householder	5
Boatbuilder/Shipwright	5
Blacksmith	4
Victualler	4
Carpenter/Cabinetmaker	3
Superintendent/Overseer	3
Mariner/Coxswain	3
Shopkeeper/Storekeeper	3
Sawyer	2
Others with only one person in each	16
	534

The other occupations with only one person employed in each were Baker, Brewer, Brickmaker, Clergyman, Cooper, Harnessmaker, Mantuamaker, Miller, Musician (Blind), Nailer, Pasturer, Publican Shingle Splitter, Stonemason, Tailor, and Tanner and Currier.

Of the remainder of entries, the following were included:

Aborigines	7
In Gaol/Hospital/Asylum	4
Deaf and Dumb	

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No details	94
	106

Fourteen of those who had been born in the colony appear to have received a colonial sentence. Ten are recorded as having a colonial sentence 'CS'; of the other four, one is recorded as a convict, one as free by servitude, one with a seven year sentence and one with a Life sentence.

The 1822 Muster volume is still in print and available from the BDA Shop

<http://www.bda-online.org.au/shop>

For Other Musters included in the BDA see

<http://www.bda-online.org.au/sources/musters-census/>

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