

CRIMES OF CONVICT WOMEN – ALL OF THESE CRIMES RESULTED IN SERVING TIME AT THE FEMALE FACTORY

- Overuse of her risible muscles to the annoyance of her mistress (smiling too much)
- Ramming a fellow servant's head in a soup tureen
- Getting drunk and losing her centre of gravity
- Being discovered with a strapping young soldier under her bed
- Wearing Turkish trousers
- Wedging her husband's jaws open with the base of a gin bottle
- Hiding in the privy to escape going to church
- A three year old child was taken into custody for stealing from a house she had temporarily been left in charge of
- Not getting her husband's breakfast nor washing his linen

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TURBULENT WOMEN COMMITTING MULTIPLE CRIMES

- Laziness, filthiness, sauciness and above all running after men
- Perambulating the streets in the middle of the night, whiffing a short pipe and applying her lips to a long necked bottle found to contain a strong mixture
- For being drunk, riotous and milling her fellow servants
- Charged by her husband with breaking £4 worth of crockery, picking his pocket and getting drunk with the proceeds
- Dancing, singing, eating and drinking as merry as a crow in a gutter
- Drunk, insolent and abusive and tweaking her master's mulberry proboscis (nose)
- Drunkenness, gross insolence, using profane language and destroying her master's goods
- Insolence, drunkenness, refusing to work and bolting

DESCRIPTIONS OF WOMEN FROM THEIR CRIME REPORTS

- Her appearance betokened she had seen at least 60 new year's days, near to the fall of the leaf
- A short, thick set, garlic faced amphibious looking subject
- As vicious as an unbroken colt
- With laughing eye and roguish leer
- A short, chubby, good looking, good for nothing, middle aged cook
- Half dead from the effects of tight lacing
- Having a visage that might easily be produced by swallowing a bottle of vinegar
- Elegant, pensive and thin as a thread paper
- With throat of brass and iron lungs
- Soft, sweet and insinuating

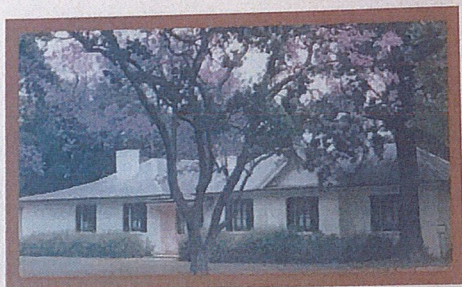
WHO LIVED HERE

Built by John Macarthur in 1824 as extra accommodation for family and friends, Hambledon Cottage was a second house on his Elizabeth Farm estate. Inherited by his son Edward in 1834, it remained in the family until 1881. The cottage had many occupants including Edward Macarthur, Penelope Lucas and Dr Matthew Anderson.

Various owners (*shown with **) and tenants followed including some who shaped the character and development of manufacturing in Parramatta, such as Robert Gill in woollen textiles and Henry Meggitt in linseed oil.



Hambledon Cottage (Allport sketch), c.1854



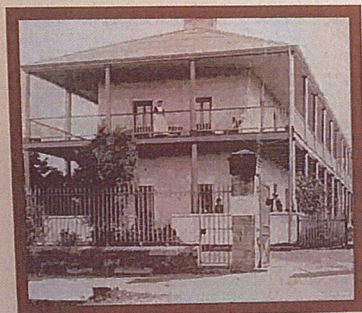
Hambledon Cottage in recent days

- Edward MACARTHUR (1824-1825)
(eldest son of John & Elizabeth Macarthur)
- Thomas Hobbes SCOTT (1825-1826)
(Archdeacon of NSW)
- Penelope LUCAS (1827-1836)
(former governess to Macarthur girls)
- Emmeline MACARTHUR (visitor 1827-1830)
(youngest daughter of John & Elizabeth Macarthur)
- Mary EVERARD (1837-1838)
(servant to Macarthur family)
- Andrew MURRAY (1838-1839)
(family employee)
- James MACARTHUR (1839)
(son of John & Elizabeth Macarthur)
- Matthew ANDERSON (1839-1847)
(family doctor & friend to Macarthur family)
- BOWMAN & MACARTHUR families) (1848-1863)
(family members stayed from time-to-time)
- Edward MACARTHUR (1850-1860) *
(during military service in Australia)
- Elizabeth BOHLE (1864-1870)
(tenant from Ireland)
- Robert GILL (1870-1882)
(Tweed Mill Manager)
- Francis John WICKHAM & family (1883-1896) *
(Chief Accountant in Railways Department)
- Arthur HENRY (1896-1898)
(Registrar in Bankruptcy)
- Edward FENNELL (1899-1900)
(tenant)
- Thomas CODD (1900-1901)
(Irish immigrant tenants)
- Henry MEGGITT (1901-1904)
(later on Linseed Oil Manager)
- William HART (1905-1906)
(tenant)
- Ella Maud McCULLOCH (1906-1919) *
(widow of barrister Herbert McCulloch)
- Mrs F.T. MILLER (1919-1920)
(tenant)
- Joseph BRADLEY (1920-1927) *
(Conductor of Royal Philharmonic Society of Syd)
- A.H. & W.S. CARTER (1927-1940) *
(retired publicans & coursing greyhound dog ow)
- Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (1940-1945) *
- Whitehall Pharnacal (later Wyeth) (1945-1953)
- Parramatta City Council (1953 to date) *

MATTHEW ANDERSON (1788-1850)



*Dr Anderson was the Medical Officer
for Female Factory*

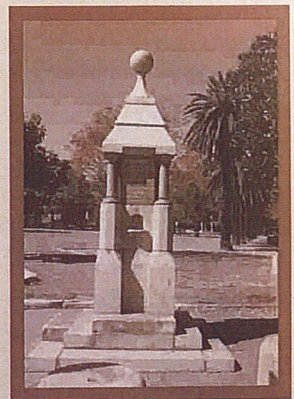


*Parramatta District Hospital
where Dr Anderson was
Foundation President*

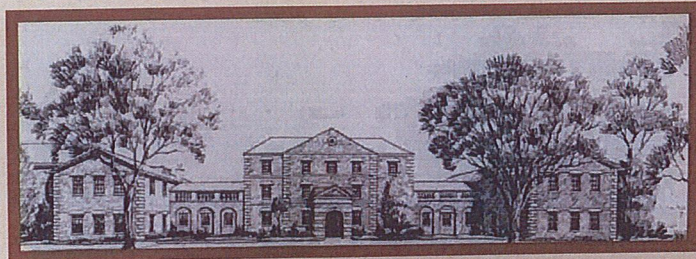
A Surgeon on four convict ships, Matthew Anderson came to Sydney in 1824 and settled in Parramatta in 1827. A prominent figure in the district, he lived at Hambleton Cottage for 8 years after his retirement from medical practice.

Influential in local affairs, Anderson was a surgeon, physician and a magistrate for 18 years. He was instrumental in developing a fresh water supply for the town and establishing All Saints Church, Parramatta. He bequested a water fountain for the town.

Dr Anderson was the family doctor and friend to the Macarthurs. He sat on the Commission held at Hambleton Cottage which declared John Macarthur "insane"



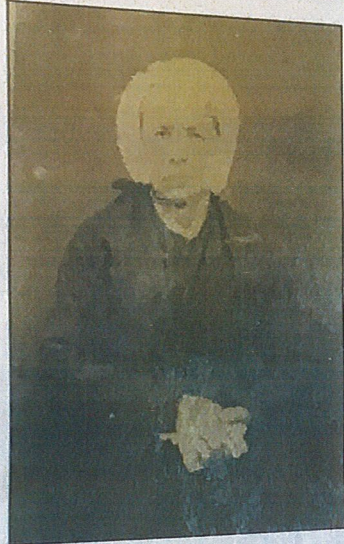
*Anderson Fountain erected 1882,
now in Prince Alfred Square,*



*Parramatta Female Orphan School
where Dr Anderson was Medical Officer*

PARRAMATTA FEMALE FACTORY

Precinct has achieved
National Heritage listing
now seeking World Heritage



MARY HINDLE - Caught in the Lancashire Riots of 1827 1800 - 1841

Mary Hindle was transported per Harmony 1, 1827 for rioting. Her trial, at the Lancaster Assizes on 19th August, 1826, resulted in a death sentence which was later commuted to life. Mary had been accused of 'leading a mob to acts of violence and riotous behaviour', during the destruction of power looms by the handloom weavers at the local factories. Mary always declared she was only there to find her young daughter, Elizabeth born in 1819, who had run off to watch the riot. Press made by the mill-owner and the vicar for her release but to no avail.

At the age of 18 years Mary had married George Hindle on 25th July, 1818, a handloom weaver in St. James Parish Church, Harington, both of them signing with an 'X'. By the time Mary arrived in Australia, she had already lost two children, Abraham, 1822, aged 1 year and Robert, 1823, aged 1 year.

On arrival Mary was assigned as a handloom to John Nicholson, master attendant at the Dockyard, Sydney. Mary writes to the Governor asking for a Free Pardon but was refused. Most of the male machine breakers received a pardon so it was a blow to Mary that she did not. Mary received a Ticket of Leave in 1831.

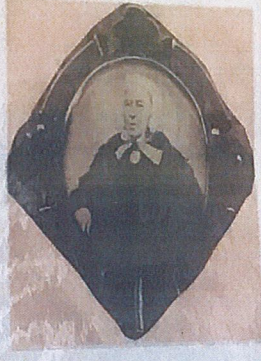
Mary absconded in 1838 and again in June 1840 and was sent to the Factory.



A traditional hand loom - pre industrial revolution c. 1700



Machine weaving 1832



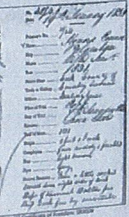
MARRIAGE - FACTORY STYLE

"The women were then turned out, standing forward in ranks like soldiers or, more properly speaking, like animals at a fair".

"At a time convict and free marry a convict woman on the estate to which he belonged—and only very few of them had an opportunity of doing this—the usual mode was for him to be allowed to get a wife from the factory at Parramatta. If a master had a convict whom he was willing to keep, and whom he believed to be well-behaved, it was considered a great indulgence if he gave him permission to get a wife from the factory; but the master had to enter into an agreement (first obtaining permission from the Government) to feed and support the woman, and, in fact, the offspring, to prevent their being a burden upon the Government. This being done, the man received an order to the matron of the factory to supply him with a wife. There was a certain number of women not allowed to marry, but with respect to those not under punishment the matron would say, "Turn out the women of—class." The women were then turned out, standing forward in ranks like soldiers or, more properly speaking, like animals at a fair. This was the custom generally. The convict went up and looked at the women, and if he saw a lady that took his

Honora (Nora) Martha CONNOR per 'Palamban' 1831

Born: 1811 Age: 20
Native place: Boherhue, Cork, Ireland
Religion: Catholic
Trade/Calling: Dairymaid all work
Offence: Stealing geese
Former convictions: None
Where tried: Cork
Sentence: Seven years
Marital Status: Single
Complexion: Fair ruddy & freckled
Height: 5ft 1" Hair colour: Light brown
Eyes: Light hazel
Remarks: Nose a little cocked, small scar side of neck



A letter dated November 12, 1827 was written by Mary to her husband George

"I have taken this opportunity of writing these few lines which I hope they will find you in good health. I am tolerably well and healthy at this time. Thank God for that. We arrived in New South Wales about 7th October after a long and tedious voyage of about five months. We had a tolerably good passage and I was ill (and) was in hospital seventeen days. I was not with my legs swelling though not having any medicine. I have found a situation in Skewey. I have not thought of having any marriage. I hope God Almighty will give me health and WATSONHOUSE and are very likely to be sent to the factory, a place where they allowed any liberty. If we stay out until it is too long on a month, we are not permitted to get through now that I am in a distant country. I hope my dear parish women very severely. I hope God Almighty will give me health and strength to get through now that I am in a distant country. I should like very much to see her again, but God knows whether that will be my lot. Hence give my love to my mother and likewise to your father and likewise to my brothers and sisters. I am writing anxiously to hear from you, and hope you can get my sentence mitigated or I shall die of despair."

The letter continues to describe the jobs available in New South Wales and that she hopes her husband can one day join her. This was never to be. On the 21 September 1841 Mary took her own life whilst in the Female Factory and was buried "near the hated Parramatta prison factory".

Mary Ann JAHERN 1811-1880

Born in Cork, Ireland in 1810 - died August 1880, aged 69 - offence 'stealing flour thirty shilling notes' - sentence - 7 years transportation - occupation - 'very useful' - arrived per the Palamban 23rd March, 1831.

On arrival in Sydney, Mary was 'disposed of' to Wm. Hayes at Eastern Creek following a further unsuccessful assignment to a C. Gold of Buckfield Hill she was sent to the Parramatta Female Factory sometime in 1832.

The Sydney Herald, September 5 1831, had reported that "The prisoners held at the Palamban have already to show signs of conviction, several of them since their assignment having been handed over to the maternal care of the factory matron." Perhaps Mary was one of them.

In October 1831 Mary was included on a list of other 'convict women' conveyed aged 18-25, sent from the Parramatta Female Factory to Newcastle on the Government schooner, the Isabella to be portaled in the usual way.

Newcastle Mary Ann met a Ticket of Leave man, Joseph Jones, to whom she was assigned. He was a tenant on the Greenway estate. They were married in January 1833. They had 10 children. Mary Ann died in 1880 in Woolloomooloo.

"Parramatta Greenway was a property to Joseph's nephew for a Conditional Pardon in 1835. Joseph Jones (Parramatta Greenway) was a convict who had been in the Parramatta Female Factory. He was a tenant on the Greenway estate. They were married in January 1833. They had 10 children. Mary Ann died in 1880 in Woolloomooloo."

lacy, he made a motion to her, and she stepped on one side. Occasionally a woman was happy to refuse to stand out, having no wish for the married state. This was a very rare occurrence. Then the two had some conversation together, and if the lady was not agreeable, or if the convict did not like the look of her, some ceremony proceeded with others until the applicant was suited with a convict. Cases have been known where a convict has suggested between two and two "ladies" without finding one to suit. Returned in his master, the man and his wife created a bit, when they were together when the man was at work. The master generally allowed what was called a "ratio" for the wife, in addition to the man's ration. It was an uncommon thing for free men in the early days to get into the Factory and choose wives like the same fashion as that followed by the convicts.