

## Crime and Punishment

### [The Old Bailey](#)

This database has a fully searchable digital collection of criminal trials held at London's central criminal court the Old Bailey, from 1674 to 1913, and of the Ordinary of Newgate's Accounts, between 1676 and 1772. It allows access to over 197,000 trials and biographical details of approximately 2,500 men and women executed at Tyburn, free of charge for non-commercial use.

### [Connected Histories](#)

Connected Histories brings together a range of digital resources related to early modern and nineteenth century Britain with a single federated search that allows sophisticated searching of names, places and dates. A number of different resources are offered including, newspapers, government records, images and maps or local records. A search can be limited to a defined resource, for example, government records. Connected Histories also offers its own links to primary source databases which includes Nineteenth-Century British Pamphlets and provides a short description and whether it is open access. Users will need to select the cancel option if a Window Security Message Appears to access Connected Histories.

### [London Lives](#)

London Lives makes available, in a fully digitized and searchable form, a wide range of primary sources about eighteenth-century London, with a particular focus on plebeian Londoners. This resource includes over 240,000 manuscript and printed pages from eight London archives and is supplemented by fifteen datasets created by other projects. The database draws from: Parish Archives; Criminal Records; Coroners Records; Hospital and Guild Records. It provides access to historical records containing over 3.35 million name instances.

### [The British Library \(Crime and Punishment\):](#)

A section from the British Library highlighting the practice of capital punishment and the role of law enforcement, ranging from 1786 to 1829. This includes audio recorded transcripts of trials, newspaper descriptions of court proceedings and Henry Fielding's description of criminality in 1700s London. This section only has a small selection of primary source documents but the sources provided are useful for understanding crime in 1700/1800s Britain.

### [The Charles Booth Online Archive](#)

The Booth collection at LSE Library contains the original records from Booth's survey into life and labour in London, dating from 1886 to 1903. The archives of the Senate House Library contain Booth family papers from 1799 to 1967. The archive allows users to browse the

digitalised police interviews that took place for all 47 districts of London which gives an account of police life and crime in the London area.

### [The Official Home of UK Legislation](#)

This archive contains all primary and draft legislation passed by the U.K Government from 1267 onwards. In addition, it contains primary and draft legislation from the devolved assemblies in Scotland, Wales and North Ireland. Revisions made to legislation are also incorporated into the original documents.

### [British Library: Juvenile crime in the 19th century](#)

Exploring the Romantic and Victorian periods, Discovering Literature brings together, for the first time, a wealth of the British Library's greatest literary treasures, including numerous original manuscripts, first editions and rare illustrations. A rich variety of contextual material - newspapers, photographs, advertisements and maps - is presented alongside personal letters and diaries from iconic authors.

### [California Digital Library: The Newgate Calendar](#)

The British Library has made available a digitalised copy of, The Newgate Calendar. The first edition was published in 1773 and contains the accounts of executions of criminals in Newgate prison from 1700 to its date of publication.

### [Deviance, Disorder and the Self](#)

*Deviance, disorder and the self* is a teaching resource for undergraduates in the Humanities. It provides a collection of primary source material, as well as biographical information, general commentary and guides to further reading and research materials.

### [Harvard Law – Dying Speeches & Bloody Murders](#)

The Harvard Law School Library has digitalised its collection of Broad­sides which were accounts of trials, from the Old Bailey, that were sold to the public. The examples digitized here span the years 1707 to 1891 and include accounts of executions for such crimes as arson, assault, counterfeiting, horse stealing, murder, rape, robbery, and treason. Many of the broadsides vividly describe the results of sentences handed down at the Old Bailey.

### [Boston University School of Law](#)

Year Books are the law reports of medieval England. The earliest examples date from about 1268 and the last in the printed series are for the year 1535. The Year Books are the principal source materials for the development of legal doctrines, concepts, and methods from 1290 to 1535, a period during which the common law developed into recognizable form. More than 22,000 individual reports or 'pleas' have been printed, and others remain in manuscript.

### [British and Irish Legal Information Institute](#)

The British and Irish Legal Information Institute allows you to find British and Irish case law & legislation, European Union case law, Law Commission reports, and other law-related British and Irish material.

#### [National Library of Scotland: The Word on the Street](#)

The National Library of Scotland's exhibition of broadsides has a section on crime. This is a collection of over eighty eight broadsides from Scotland that deal with the topic of crime between 1650 and 1910.

#### [National Archives Australia](#)

Australia's national archives hold primary documents regarding the government and Australian citizens. The source is limited as not all documents have been fully digitalized. However, the database provides a wide range of material, especially regarding war and immigration.

#### [Convict Records](#)

This website allows you to search the British Convict transportation register for convicts transported to Australia between 1787 and 1867. Information available includes name of convict, known aliases, place convicted, port of departure, date of departure, port of arrival, and the source of the data

#### [Convict Transportation Registers Database](#)

The British Convict transportation registers 1787-1867 database has been compiled from the British Home Office records. You can find details for over 123,000 of the estimated 160,000 convicts transported to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries. The database is searchable through names, term of years, transport ships and more.

#### [NSW Capital Convictions Database](#)

The New South Wales Capital Conviction Database holds data ranging from 1788 to 1954. The database is useful for searching individual names to find out offenders crimes and their sentences. In conjunction with this, the database contains graphs which show a timeline of the use of capital punishment in New South Wales.

#### [New South Wales State Records](#)

New South Wales State Records contain Australia's early convict records between 1788 and 1801. The database also contains certificates of freedom; bank accounts; deaths; exemptions from Government Labour; pardons; tickets of leave; and, tickets of leave passports.

#### [Public Record Office Victoria](#)

Public Record Office Victoria has a historical collection of prisoner, convict and police records dating back to 1850. In addition, there are magistrate's reports from the town of Portland (1840-1853) which documents crime from this period in Australian History.

#### [The National Museum of Australia: Convict Love Tokens](#)

The National Museum of Australia has 314 convict love tokens in its collection. These tokens were made by convicts around the time of their sentencing and were given to friends and loved ones as mementos. They record personal and emotional responses from convicts whose lives are more often represented by official government records.

#### [Tasmanian Names Index](#)

The Tasmanian Names allows user to search for convicts that had had been transported to Tasmania from Britain between 1803 and 1893. Users can also search 19<sup>th</sup> century ship arrivals to Tasmania, records of convicts requesting permission to marry and prisoners in the Hobart Geol. The handwritten original records have all been made freely available in a digitalised format.

#### [Harvard University Library Virtual Collection: Studies in Scarlet](#)

Harvard University Library Virtual Collection has published trial narratives which include American, British, and Irish cases from between 1815 and 1914. These trial narratives involve cases of domestic violence, bigamy, seduction, breach of promise to marry, and the custody of children, as well as trials for murder and rape.

#### [The National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#)

Established in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service is a federally funded resource offering justice and drug-related information to support research, policy, and program development worldwide. This resource offers a more contemporary aspect on themes that deal with capital punishment and crime. It provides up-to-date statistics for executions in America which adds a more global perspective to the theme.

#### [The Bureau of Justice Statistics](#)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, established in 1979, contains primary documents from the United States to assisting policymakers in combating crime. Database gives a history of capital punishment, jail census and reports.

#### [Connecticut State Library: Courts](#)

A small sample of court documents from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries primarily involving New London County African Americans.

#### [Connecticut State Library: Law and Legislation](#)

Documents and indexes pertaining to the laws and legislation of Connecticut from the earliest colonial period to the present day, from the collections of the State Archives and the Connecticut State Library.

### [Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics](#)

This database provides an overview of crime and punishment across the USA. It is divided into 6 sections which look at: Criminal Justice characteristics; Public opinion; victims, arrests, courts and sentencing; and prisons and the death penalty.

### [Archives of Maryland Online](#)

The ongoing Maryland State Archives publication series, Archives of Maryland Online, currently provides access to over 471,000 historical documents that form the constitutional, legal, legislative, judicial, and administrative basis of Maryland's government. Online access enables users to research such topics as Maryland's constitutions and constitutional conventions' proceedings, session laws, proceedings of the General Assembly, governors' papers, and military records.

### [Chancery Records Index](#)

The Chancery Records Index is a result of archival processing and indexing projects overseen by the Library of Virginia and funded, in part, by the Virginia Circuit Court Records Preservation Program. Each of Virginia's circuit courts created chancery records that contain considerable historical and genealogical information. Because the records rely so heavily on testimony from witnesses, they offer a unique glimpse into the lives of Virginians from the early 18th century through the First World War

### [National Archives: Crime and Punishment](#)

The National Archives has an exhibition on crime and punishment which spans from before 1450 to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. User can find a number of documents ranging from court reports, key newspaper articles and police reports. The exhibition is divided into three key topics of; crime, prevention and punishment.

### [The British Library: Crime and Crime Fiction](#)

The British Library has a section dedicated to fictional representations of crime in Victorian England.