

The Book of Morgan

by

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INTRODUCTION

Summary of the ancestry of convict John Morgan

It was a standing Morgan family joke that John Morgan, whom I only knew as one of our very distant relatives, was a convict who died when he fell from a hearse somewhere near the new colony of Ipswich in of Australia. We never knew if he was our great great-great-grandfather, a great-great-grandfather or just a great-grandfather, and with such a dubious title as a "convict", no one seemed to care or want to know more about him. Throughout my childhood, the myth was perpetuated and even enhanced to include the unknown fact that he was drunk when he fell from this hearse. We even surmised that he had been convicted after and assault in a pub

But nothing could have been further from the truth. With research that is now possible in this electronic age of digitised documents, we were soon to discover the tragic story of a young man transported to the colonies for sheep stealing in Herefordshire in 1834. Why? Probably to help his brother William who lived in the village of Monkland with his wife Ann and their four small children, Elizabeth born 30th July 1825, George, born 25th May 1828, Sarah born 15th May 1831 and Mary born 12th January 1834. Nearby was the farm of Stretford Court leased by Thomas Mason from the Reverend John Wall, the farm from where the sheep were allegedly stolen. Stretford Court farm was easily accessed by road or footpath, and Plots 18 to 21 were close to Monkland where John Morgan's family of six lived – his brother William and wife Ann, and four small children. Significantly, John Morgan's two main sheep stealing offences were on 29th January and 7th March 1834, just a few weeks after William and Ann's fourth child Mary Ann was born early January 1834, being baptised 12th January 1834.

A petition instigated by Thomas Mason, the prosecutor in John Morgan's Court Case, collected 108 signatures from the locals in Monkland, Leominster and Wigmore. After 12 months of research, I determined that the names on this petition reflected the fact that John Morgan's family lived in Monkland, his parents lived in Leominster and he worked on horse farms around Wigmore. The petition failed to secure clemency for John Morgan and he was transported on the Lady Nugent to Australia on 4th Dec 1834, arriving in Sydney on 9th May 1835. Whilst the petition was not successful, it's mere existence provided valuable information into the life and times of John Morgan in Herefordshire, and significantly contributed to tracking down his family.

John Morgan made good with his life, faithfully serving the North Family for 17 years, and on 25/8/1853, married a young Irish lass Ellen Glynn. Her father Tim Glynn had died probably as the result of the potato famine in Ireland and Ellen left for Australia on the Rajah Go Paul, arriving on 14/9/1852. She went to work with the North family at Fairny Lawn, and found love in the fatherly figure of John Morgan, more than 25 years her senior, and married him in 25/8/1853. On 26/10/1855, they had twins, John and Ellen, but baby Ellen died at just 4 weeks (wrongly written as 4 years on Death Certificate). One year later, Ellen's husband John died in a "Dreadful accident" after falling from a horse. Knowing that his wife Ellen was Irish, as were his employers, the North Family, it was easy to understand that in the Irish brogue, "horse" could easily sound like "hearse". And so the myth of his death in falling from a "hearse" began. So Ellen was left in a new land with the eleven month old surviving twin, John Morgan.

In 1862, Ellen married David Jackson and had three more children. Tragedy strikes again. In 1871, her five year old daughter Ellen drowned in a school water tank. In 1893, her son William Jackson, a brilliant footballer and dux of Ipswich Grammar died of a lung infection aged 29 leaving a wife and young family. Her second husband David Jackson died in 1886 aged 55 from peritonitis. And her third surviving child, David Jackson was an alcoholic and just outlived her dying at the young age of 43 in 1913. In 1903, poor Ellen Jackson (late Morgan, nee Glynn) had succumbed to the ravages of her tragic life and went (was sent) to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum as a homeless old person, with "no money and no property", incapable of looking after herself. She died a lonely death in 1906 in questionable circumstances resulting in two death certificates which confused everyone until the mess was finally sorted just recently as the result of a documented hostile court case. (See page 48)

John Morgan's son John Morgan junior, married Catherine Suthers in 1878, and began the Morgan dynasty at 4 Smith St Ipswich, with 10 children born between 1879 and 1903 and 28 grand children. Interestingly, this land was originally purchased in 1878 by Ellen Jackson, wife of convict John Morgan, who then sold it to Catherine, her daughter-in-law. The story of 4 Smith Street is another lengthy story involving drama and intrigue. (See page 51)

Our convict John Morgan's parents Elizabeth and John in Leominster and brother William in Monkland suffered as much tragedy in Herefordshire as John in Australia. William's daughter Sarah died aged five in 1837, then William died in late 1841. His wife Ann Morgan (nee Bedward) married Allan Williams in 1842 and they had two children, Allan on 5th Sep 1844 and Frances on 4th Nov 1847. In early 1845, Elizabeth Morgan, William and Ann's first child born in 1825, returned to the family home in Monkland from Leominster where she had been working in a grocery store and she was pregnant. Her child Benjamin Morgan, was born 9th Nov 1845 in Monkland. When Allan and Ann's second child Frances was born 4th Nov 1847, relationships must have been strained in the crowded house in Monkland with 10 people: *Elizabeth* aged 72 (mother of John and William) plus *Ann* and second husband *Allan Williams*, children *Mary*, *Thomas* and *William Morgan* from Anne's first marriage and *Allan* and *Frances Williams* from her second marriage to Allan Williams plus daughter *Elizabeth Morgan* and her illegitimate son *Benjamin Morgan*. Elizabeth decided it's time to leave, or perhaps was "encouraged to leave". In 1848 Benjamin Morgan was placed in the Leominster Union Workhouse and Elizabeth went to Dudley, Staffordshire, where she married John Robinson in 1850. (Now that's another story.) Sadly, Benjamin Morgan died aged just five in 1850, an inquest finding his death from natural causes, however the jury foreman noted it was probably due to neglect.

Finding John Morgan

After the publication in 2000 of the book *Gone, but Not Forgotten: Ipswich Cemetery 1842 - 1868*, by Leisha Muir, which claimed that John Morgan was a convict who had arrived on the Lady Nugent (1) in 1835, my Uncle Ted Morgan initiated a search for the truth behind the claims. He was miffed at the thought that there was a convict in the family and wanted to prove or preferably disprove this notion. He asked my brother John Morgan for help. John was living in England at the time and procured court documents from the Hereford Assizes and yes, John Morgan was convicted for sheep stealing. Uncle Ted didn't want to know any more! But my brother John distributed these documents at a family reunion in 2002. After a quick glance at the cumbersome A3 sheets, I filed them away as I wasn't interested, nor did I have the time looking after our three teenage children, a string of exchange students, my elderly mother, and a busy software business run by my husband Ian.

In March 2013, cousin Kevin James rang me wanting copies of the documents I'd been given a decade earlier, and as I cut the A3 sheets into scannable pieces, I began reading bits and pieces and became hooked then obsessed. John Morgan's conviction for sheep stealing and his death after falling from a horse shattered the myth of some drunken convict falling from a hearse. I immediately began compiling a family history. Cousins Kevin and Coral James and June Fitzgerald did much of the pick and shovel work, providing information on the more recent family members, and I soon had a collection of 500 relatives. But I wanted to know more about my gg grandfather's life and family in Herefordshire. I scrutinised court documents and convict records which stated that he was 25 at the time of his conviction in 1834 and 26 on arrival in Australia in 1835, indicating his birth to be around 1809. I started with ancestry.com.au, as you do, then scoured the British Newspapers and Trove in Australia which provided digitised journals and printed matter from the 1700's, and I slowly pieced together the story of John Morgan.

I originally pinpointed his birth as 1808 in Allensmore, a village south of Hereford, at a time when there were only three possible John Morgans born in all of England who fitted the time frame and location and I had even visited the place on a cycling trip in 2013. However, with thousands of Parish records soon coming on line (there are over 12,000 Parishes in England), it became increasingly obvious that there were many more possibly John Morgans born around that time and I quickly learned not to rely on birthdates as people either lied, didn't know or didn't want to know when they were born. I researched all the John Morgans born between 1807 and 1810 until their death – literally – and followed each one until I concluded that they had either died or were still living in the UK post 1834 ie, they were in Census records after 1841 and so couldn't possibly be "our" John Morgan. Many seemed to fit the bill, including John Morgan born in Middleton on the Hill, Pembridge, Holm Lacey and Clun in Shropshire, but no real definites emerged. I put together a booklet, not convinced that John Morgan born in Allensmore was correct.

In November 2016, I resurrected the family tree, looking at my mother's side of the family, the Bells, and became interested in Thomas Bell who had died during World War 1. This led me to the British Archives in London where I discovered that most of his records were burnt during the World War 2 Bombing raids in London. So I thought I'd do a different search of these archives relating to John Morgan and stumbled across an article:

1 collective petition (108 people from Wigmore and Leominster [Herefordshire], including the prosecutor and committing magistrate) on behalf of John Morgan convicted at Hereford Lent Assizes on 25 March 1834 for sheep stealing, property of Thomas Mason of Stretford Court. Gaoler's report: of dishonest habits. Grounds for clemency: youth (aged 24) and previously irreproachable character. Initial sentence: transportation for life.

This was a huge discovery and after buying a copy of the document, I spent the next 12 months deciphering names (thanks June for decoding impossible signatures) and searching census data to find as much as I could about his petitioners. I compiled a picture of where John Morgan lived and worked. I assumed he lived in Wigmore and worked near Monkland or Leominster and found a likely reason for the theft of the sheep – a lady in Wigmore by the name of Mary Morgan who had twins John and Emma born in 1832, and whose husband James had died a short time later. It seemed a likely reason for stealing sheep if Mary Morgan was John Morgan's sister-in-law. But despite months of searching through Wigmore records, I came to a dead end. Back to the petition and looking at a reverse approach. What if John Morgan's family lived in Monkland and he worked in Wigmore.

So I started looking more closely in Monkland and digging deeply into a family of William and Ann Morgan living there with William's mother Elizabeth and three children in the 1841 Census. I bought several Ordnance Survey maps and found from Census data that William Morgan and his family lived in Monkland near Stretford, a place nominated on the Herefordshire Court Documents as the crime scene. Lorna Standen from the Herefordshire Archives greatly assisted in providing tithe maps for Stretford Court, a 274 acre farm owned by the Reverend John Wall and leased by Thomas Mason whose sheep John Morgan stole, which showed that the edge of the expansive farm was only 200 metres from Monkland. Birth records then confirmed that indeed William Morgan was born in 1803 and John Morgan in 1806 to parents John and Elizabeth Morgan in Leominster. The pivotal key in tracking this family was knowing that Ann Bedward, wife of William Morgan was born in Norton Canon, and this fact could be used to track Ann through her two marriages and the Census records indicating we were correct with William Morgan's family details.

The only hiccup was that this John Morgan from Monkland was born in 1806, when most of the court documents and the petition indicated he was born between 1809 and 1810. However, I'd come to realise that birthdates in ancestry may or not be close to the mark, some persons either not knowing or lying about their birth date. Add to this the fact that the 1841 Census Records bunched ages to a minimum of the closest 5 year period, and many discrepancies occurred give or take up to 5 years. I was convinced that I had the right John Morgan born in Leominster and whose family lived in Monkland, but I was not 100% sure. Until.....

DNA test and the missing link to Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley

In October 2017 I decided to take a DNA test, more out of curiosity, hoping but not expecting, to find any match which would confirm a link to our convict John Morgan whom I now believed to be born in 1806 in Leominster. It took 4 weeks to receive the results and eagerly I looked through the matches up to the 4th cousins. Plenty of Suthers - remember John Morgan Junior married Catherine Suthers in 1878 in Ipswich. Plenty of Bell's – my grandmother Gertrude Bell was born in Highgate London, one of 9 children so there were many matches to the Bell family originating in Nottinghamshire. Many links to the Kings and Stirlings – my father's mother Isabel Stirling King was from this line. Then there was a scattering of Morgan's from Herefordshire and Wales, none of which seemed to match anything relating to our convict John Morgan. Bummer!

A few weeks later I again searched my DNA matches one by one when I came across a Family Tree called S.D. managed by Karenisa Cobham, which contained a match to several people in Dudley Staffordshire, including an Elizabeth Morgan who had married John Robinson. No one else in the tree came from the London, Scotland or the Nottingham area where my mother's ancestors had lived. So perhaps this link was on my father's side and related to our John Morgan and this Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley claimed in several Census Records that she was born in Leominster, Herefordshire. I'm excited. I quickly obtained her marriage certificate which revealed her father's name was William Morgan. At that stage my information on the family of Morgans in Monkland only contained mother Elizabeth (born 1776), her son William (born 1803), his wife Ann Morgan (born 1804, nee Bedward) and children Mary born 1834, Thomas born 1836 and William born 1839. But I had not found any Elizabeth Morgan.

After contacting the Herefordshire Records Office where the archivist Lorna Standen had previously been an enormous help, I discovered the remaining three children born to William and Ann. Elizabeth born 1825, George born 1828 and Sarah born 1831. George and Sarah were both born in Monkland. In the 1841 Census, George Morgan was working at Stagbatch, a few hundred metres from Monkland, and I believe he died between 1841 and 1851. And Lorna Standen found in the Monkland Parish Records that Sarah Morgan had died age 5 in 1837. But this Elizabeth Morgan was shown as being baptised in Dilwyn to parents William and Ann on 30th July 1825. Dilwyn is only a few k from both Monkland and Leominster and I got excited. It made sense that if William Morgan and Ann Bedward were married in Leominster on 9th May 1825, it's possible, even likely, that Ann was 7 months pregnant with Elizabeth at the time of her marriage and when William and Ann moved out of Leominster, before OR after Elizabeth's birth, her birth was registered in nearby Dilwyn. There were no other Elizabeth Morgan's born anywhere near Leominster at around that time with a father named William.

This was a strong link to Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley, but I needed to tie her back to Monkland. That link soon came after Lorna from the Herefordshire Archives found that an Elizabeth Morgan had given birth to an illegitimate son named Benjamin Morgan in 1845 – IN MONKLAND. There being no other Morgans living in the Monkland area in the 1841 or 1851 Census, it believed it was almost certain that Elizabeth returned to her family in Monkland, after living and working in Leominster for some time (as per the 1841 Census).

However, there was a stumbling block. If this Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of William and Ann in Monkland, did go to Dudley, why didn't she take Benjamin with her? The 1851 Census did not show Benjamin living in Dudley with Elizabeth and her new husband John Robinson, nor with his Grandparents Allan and Ann Williams (late Morgan, nee Bedward as William Morgan, her husband, had died in late 1841) in Monkland. Where was Benjamin? Then I discovered that there was a Benjamin Morgan who had died in Leominster in September 1850 and Lorna at the Herefordshire Archives Office provided information that this Benjamin Morgan was a child of five years. Again, this didn't make sense as Elizabeth was already in Dudley by this time and married in the June of 1850. Why where and when did she leave her child in the meantime?

A search of the UK Newspaper Archives revealed an article in both the Hereford Times and Hereford Journal on 5th October 1850, describing in graphic detail, the plight and death of Benjamin Morgan in the Workhouse Union in Leominster where he had been left by his grandmother in 1848. This is such a touching story that I have reprinted the entire article from the Hereford Journal, together with a response from the Jury Foreman in Appendix C. In brief, the child suffered terribly from bowel problems and while some members of the jury concluded that he died of neglect, the verdicts was that he died of "Waste" of Natural causes.

Why did Elizabeth Morgan leave her child Benjamin Morgan at the Leominster Workhouse Union when he was just 3 years old? I've learned that in ancestry we cannot make judgements about what happened in the past, nor try to make comparisons with the present. But here are some reasons why this might have happened.

- Elizabeth was single and barely 20 at the time of the birth of Benjamin Morgan on 2nd October 1845
- Not working, she needed to be home with her parents in a crowded house in Monkland with 10 people
- The family relied on one worker Allan Williams and Uncle John Morgan had already been convicted
- Elizabeth's mother Ann had married Allan Williams, and as stepfather is a stranger to Elizabeth and her baby
- Ann and Allan Williams now have two young children of their own, Allan born 1844 and Frances in 1847.
- Benjamin Morgan, by his grandmother's own admission, was a sickly child.
- If times were tough, Elizabeth may have thought her child Benjamin was better off at the Workhouse.
- Dudley in the West Midlands of England was a prosperous market town where Elizabeth could work.

So there were many possible reasons why Elizabeth might have left her son Benjamin at the Workhouse, and I do believe that she thought that she, her child Benjamin, and her family would be better off.

Evidence that Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley is niece of convict John Morgan.

No one in ancestry can be 100% sure of anything but I am 99.9% sure that our convict John Morgan was born on 6th June 1806 in Leominster to Elizabeth and John Morgan. His brother was William Morgan born 16th Oct 1803, married 30th July 1825 to Ann Bedward, and his first daughter Elizabeth Morgan was born 9th May 1825 and went to Dudley. Since the initial DNA match to Elizabeth, two other DNA tests by relatives (Al Morgan my second cousin Aunt Joyce) also revealed matches to S.D. confirming the Dudley matches were not on my mother's side but from my father on the Morgan side. It had to be Elizabeth Morgan, niece of our gg grandfather John Morgan, the convict. What other reasons linked Elizabeth Morgan to William and John Morgan in Monkland?

CENSUS records confirm she was born about 1826/1827 in Leominster Herefordshire.

- Census Records for 1841 show an Elizabeth Morgan age 13 working as a shop assistant in Leominster. If her birthday was in July and the Census taken in April she would have been born about 1827.
- Census Records for 1851 show Elizabeth Robinson (nee Morgan) age 24 born in Herefordshire. Again if her birthday was in July and the Census in April she would have been born in 1826.
- Census records for 1861 show Elizabeth Robinson (nee Morgan) age 34 from Dudley, born Leominster, Herefordshire. Again if her birthday was in July and the Census in April she would have been born in 1826.
- Census records for 1871 show Elizabeth Robinson (nee Morgan) age 43 from Dudley, born Leominster, Herefordshire. Again if her birthday was in July and the Census in April she would have been born in 1827.
- Census records for 1881 show Elizabeth Robinson (nee Morgan) age 51 from Dudley, born Leominster, Herefordshire. Again if her birthday was in July and the Census in April she would have been born in 1829.

MARRIAGE Certificate of Elizabeth Ann Morgan confirms her father was William Morgan

- Marriage of Elizabeth Morgan and John Robinson in 1850 nominates William Morgan as her father
- Marriage Certificate for Elizabeth Ann Morgan. Named Elizabeth after Grandmother and Ann after mother.

MARRIAGE Certificate of William Morgan and Ann Bedward confirm they were in Leominster in 1825

- Marriage of William Morgan and Ann Bedward on 9th May 1825 in Leominster, Ann likely 7 months pregnant.
- If William and Mary were married in May 1825, Elizabeth was probably told she was born in 1826 or 1827.

BIRTH Certificate of Elizabeth Morgan confirms her birth was registered in Dilwyn near Leominster in 1825

- Birth Elizabeth Morgan 30th July 1825 registered Dilwyn, father William mother Ann, likely born Leominster.

BIRTH of Benjamin Morgan in Monkland in 1845 places Elizabeth Morgan in Monkland in the mid 1840's

- Birth of Benjamin Morgan to Elizabeth Morgan 2nd Oct 1845 places Elizabeth Morgan in Monkland possibly living with mother Ann (late Morgan nee Bedward) and step father Allan Williams in Monkland
- The name Benjamin was possibly from the father, Benjamin Vernalls who lived near Elizabeth in both Monkland and Leominster and was about the same age.

SHEEP STEALING Offences of John Morgan coincided with births of William Morgan's children

- Sheep stealing offences of John Morgan occurred 17th May 1832, 1 yr after birth of Sarah born 15th May 1831
- Sheep stealing offences of John Morgan occurred 29th Jan and 7th March 1834, just weeks after 4th child Mary born 12th Jan 1834 Monkland to brother William and wife Ann.

INQUEST into death of Benjamin Morgan states possible relatives of Benjamin

- Inquest into Benjamin Morgan mentions that the mother (Elizabeth Morgan) never visits, but the aunt (Mary Morgan) and grandmother (Ann) does. Inquest also mentions statement by grandmother (Ann Williams) that child was sickly when left at workhouse in 1848. Elizabeth had probably gone to Dudley in 1848 or before.

FAMILY TROUBLES in Monkland might have caused Elizabeth Morgan to leave home

- In 1848 in Monkland, the Morgan/Williams family would be living in a crowded house of 10 people with possible strained relations with stepfather Allan Williams

FAMILY NAMES used by Elizabeth Morgan tie her to her family in Monkland

- Birth of Elizabeth Robinson's (nee Morgan) 1st daughter born in 1851 named Elizabeth after herself and her grandmother, John and William Morgan's mother.
- Birth of Elizabeth's 2nd daughter in 1858 named Sarah Ann after sister Sarah Ann who died in 1837 age 5.

BROTHER William Morgan born 1838 follows her to DUDLEY.

- Census Records of 1861 in Dudley show William Morgan (born in Monkland) is living with 1st wife Hannah.
- Census Records in 1871 in Dudley, show William Morgan (born in Monkland) is living with 2nd wife Eliza (nee Large). It seems too much of a co-incidence that her brother should follow her to Dudley.

DNA MATCHES to 3 persons from the Morgan family in Queensland Australia

- DNA matches of myself to a family in Dudley was a "Good" match. Other DNA matches from Al Morgan and Joyce Evans confirmed that Elizabeth Morgan was the only person in Dudley who fitted the match.

The key points are that Elizabeth Ann Morgan in Dudley, nominated William as her father on her marriage certificate. She consistently lists Leominster in the Census records as her place of birth and her illegitimate child Benjamin Morgan was born in Monkland. This Elizabeth Morgan had to be the daughter of William Morgan Monkland, and since his mother was Elizabeth Morgan from Leominster, niece of convict John Morgan.

1806 JOHN MORGAN's Birth 6th June 1806 in Leominster

Finding John Morgan's birthdate and family

Tracking the ancestry of John Morgan was a mixture of Sudoko and Crosswords. The records contained in the Select Births and Christenings 1538 to 1975, lists Baptismal dates, usually one later than birth. And then the 1841 Census data used ages graded down to the nearest 5 years. Below are ages mostly based on Convict Records.

Age 24 in April 1834 (born 1810) The petition of 108 signatures describes John Morgan as 24 years of age.

Age 25 in May 1834 (born 1809) When the petition was answered on 14th May, his age is listed as 25

Age 26 April 1835 (born 1809) When the Lady Nugent docks in Sydney his age is listed as 26.

Age 39 at time of Pardon 1st March 1848 (born 1809) His birth year is listed on his pardon as being 1809

Age 44 at time of death 2nd June 1856 (born 1812) Age on his official death certificate in Ipswich is 44.

Age 45 at time of death 2nd June 1856 (born 1811) Death notice in QLD Times notes his age as 45 is 45.

The most revealing information was in a petition signed by 108 people following John Morgan's trial and conviction on 22nd March 1834. Research into the 108 names arranged in three columns on the petition revealed that John Morgan (*late of Wigmore*) worked or lived as an ostler (horse handler) in the Stretford/Dilwn/Monkland area west of Leominster (Column 1), worked or lived in the Aymestrey/Limebrook/Wigmore area north of Leominster (Column 2) and was associated with various merchants in Leominster (Column 3). **See article on petition for more details.**

Finally the family of William Morgan living in Monkland revealed it's secrets. As explained earlier, we now are certain (as one can be) that John Morgan was born on 6th June 1806 in Leominster.

Eliminating other possible John Morgans

There were Hundreds of John Morgans born in England during the time period 1807 to 1810 including about 20 born in Herefordshire. Below is a list of possibilities I considered.

Birth	Place	Living after 1835	Birth	Place	Living after 1835
1807	Pencovd	Living 1841 Harewood	1808	Orleton	Died 1809 Orleton
1807	Dorstone	Not found but too early??	1808	Llangarron	Not Found but 70k from Wigmore
1807	Eardisley	Living 1861 Eardisley	1809	Fownhope	Not found but is 75k from Wigmore
1807	Dilwyn	Living 1851 Dilwyn	1809	St Martin, Hereford	Living 1851 St Martin Hereford
1808	Kimbolton	Living 1861 Whitbourne	1809	Much Marcle	Living 1861 Little Birch
1808	Bromyard	Died 1870 Bromyard	1809	Aconbury	Living 1861 St Nicholas
1808	Allensmore	Living 1841 Hereford	1809	Middleton on the Hill	Living in 1841, 1851 & 1861 Tenbury
1808	Henchurch	Living 1881 Orcoo	1809	Kings Caple	John Cooper Morgan Not found
1808	Fov	Living 1851 and 1861 in	1809	Clehonger	Living 1851 Grafton

- One strong possibility surfaced, John Morgan born in Allensmore, but new evidence revealed that this John Morgan was alive and well and living in Hereford in 1841 – clearly NOT OUR JOHN MORGAN.
- John Cooper Morgan was born 1809 in Kings Caple to 14 year old Mary Morgan (b1795 Holme Lacy) and John Cooper (b1786 Holm Lacy), 9 years her senior. They never married, but John Cooper later married Alice and lived in Holme Lacy at until 1851. And Mary Morgan and son John Cooper Morgan? I don't know.
- Mary Morgan, born about 1794 appeared in the 1841 Census living in Limebrook, Wigmore with her daughter Emma born 1835. Was it possible that this Mary Morgan was the mother of our John Morgan, as she was the only female Morgan living in Limebrook or Wigmore in 1841 and she was the same age as the Mary Morgan, born 1794 who had a son called John Cooper Morgan in 1809 in Kings Caple. It seemed to fit. However, more research revealed that the Mary Morgan in Limebrook, Wigmore was born Mary Langford in 1794 in Aymestrey, a nearby village, married a James Morgan in 1828 in Leominster and had twins in Feb 1832, Emma and John Morgan. Soon after, her husband James Morgan died as well as her son John Morgan, so the Family became just Mary Morgan and Emma Morgan – the ones living in Limebrook, Wigmore in 1841. Emma Morgan had a son, Amos Morgan and in the 1861 Census he is living with his grandmother Mary Morgan back in Aymestrey.
- John Morgan born Middleton on the Hill 1809 to William and Sarah Morgan. They had 4 children. William Morgan and wife Mary is living in there in 1841. John Morgan appears as a butcher in Tenbury Worcestershire in 1841, 1851, 1861. In 1841 he is with George Morgan (half brother and butcher) Ann Holloway (half sister) and Mary Morgan age 1. Mary Morgan age 11 in 1851 is with William and Mary Morgan in Middleton on the Hill. She is the daughter of George Morgan and Sophia Williams (died 1841 Tenbury). John's mother Sarah Morgan married Edmund Holloway after husband William Morgan died in 1815 and took son John to Tenbury where she had 4 more children – George Morgan, Sophia Holloway, Ann Holloway and Eleanor Holloway. Wedding certificate of George Morgan and Sophia Williams in 1838 states his father is Edmund Holloway butcher from Tenbury. Birth Certificate of Mary Ann Morgan states her parents are George Morgan and Sophia Williams. The John Morgan staying with George Morgan in Tenbury in 1841 is his half brother.
- **SO NONE OF THESE JOHNS MORGANS WAS "OUR" CONVICT JOHN MORGAN**

1775 – 1856 A brief Time Line for John Morgan, Convict

- 1775 22nd March.** John Morgan is born to parents Thomas and Ann in Leominster.
- 1799 9th Dec.** John Morgan and Elizabeth (H) Atch are married in Leominster.
- 1803 16th Oct.** William Morgan is born to John and Elizabeth Morgan in Leominster
- 1806 6th June.** John Morgan was born to parents John and Elizabeth Morgan in Leominster Herefordshire.
- 1825 9th May** William Morgan, John Morgan's brother married Ann Bedward in Leominster and soon after they move to possibly Dilwyn where Elizabeth Morgan's birth is registered, before settling at Upper End Monkland. John Morgan may have moved out of Leominster earlier than 1825.
- 1832 17th May Thursday** John Morgan, a labourer of Stretford, made his first appearance at the Hereford Assizes. The charge is sheep stealing from Thomas Mason. The charge is found to be NOT TRUE.
- 1833 10th April Wednesday** John Morgan, a labourer of Stretford, made his second appearance at the Hereford Assizes. The charge is sheep stealing from Thomas Mason. The charge is found to be TRUE
- 1834 29th January Wednesday** John Morgan, a labourer of Yarpole, made his third appearance at the Hereford Assizes. The charge is sheep stealing from Thomas Mason. The charge is found to be TRUE
- 1834 7th March Friday** John Morgan, a labourer of Yarpole, made his fourth appearance at the Hereford Assizes. The charge is 2 counts of sheep stealing from Thomas Mason AND James Mason. The charges are found to be TRUE.
- 1834 22nd March Saturday** John Morgan, makes his final appearance at the Hereford Assizes where he confesses and is convicted of sheep stealing and transported for life.
- 1834 23rd to 31st March** Soon after John Morgan's conviction, a petition is circulated and gains the signatures of 108 people from Leominster, Monkland and Wigmore. John Morgan is described as 24 and "late of Wigmore".
- 1834 16th April** John Morgan's ordered to the Prison Hulk The Fortitude, pending his petition.
- 1834 9th May** John Morgan is "received" at the prison hulk the Fortitude, moored on the Medway near Chatham. He was probably transported from Hereford to Chatham by horse and cart and awaits the outcome of the petition.
- 1834 14th May** The petition is declined by the courts in London and John Morgan is ordered to return to the prison hulk the Fortitude where he was held for a further 6 months.
- 1834 26th November** John Morgan is "despatched" from the Fortitude to the waiting Convict ship, the Lady Nugent, moored in the Thames River.
- 1834 4th December** The convict ship, the Lady Nugent, departs Sheerness with 286 convicts and John Morgan was one of them.
- 1835 9th April** The Lady Nugent (1) arrives in Port Jackson with 284 male prisoners, 2 had died. The journey had lasted 126 days and on arrival, the prisoners were disembarked on 27th April 1835 and marched to Hyde Park Barracks prior to being assigned. Ten were under the age of 14 years.
- 1835 27th April** The prisoners disembark the Lady Nugent and march to Hyde Park for mustering. It's not known where John Morgan was detained between 1835 and 1837 when he was assigned to Robert Scott.
- 1837** John Morgan was assigned to Robert Scott at Patrick Plains in the Hunter Valley near Singleton where the Scott brothers Robert and Helenus had a horse station called Glendon. He was probably there for at least 2 years working with the horses.

1939 John Morgan is assigned to Joseph North at Williams River in the Hunter Valley. He probably also worked for Joseph's father, Major William North, at Carrington, Port Stephens and so begins a long term relationship with the Norths, a wealthy aristocratic family from Dublin Ireland. Major William North's 3 sons, Joseph Francis and William jnr figure prominently in Australian Colonial history with land grants at Buladelah in New South Wales and then Fairnie Law in the new colony of Moreton Bay.

1843 9th May John Morgan was granted a Ticket of Leave. This pass, which enabled convicts to move freely within the designated area instead of simply being assigned to a particular person, was only given to "worthy" convicts. It allowed them to work for wages. John Morgan's designated area was Port Stephens where the Norths lived at Carrington.

1844 3rd May The Ticket of Leave was restamped for Moreton allowing John Morgan to move with the North Family to Fairnie Law about 12 miles (18k) north of Ipswich. Fairnie Law was an 18,000 acre horse station on a bend of the Brisbane River near Wivenhoe, and centred where the current Fernvale is located.

1847 18th February The Ticket of Leave was altered back to Port Stephens where John Morgan had probably returned for either business with the North Family or to organise his pardon. He probably rode his horse the 1,000 kilometres from Ipswich to Port Stephens.

1848 7th March The Ticket of Leave was torn up when he was granted a Conditional Pardon.

1848 14th April The Conditional Pardon is issued and this allowed John Morgan complete freedom of movement within Australia, but not back to the United Kingdom.

1853 25th August John Morgan marries Ellen Glynn who had arrived only recently on the Rajah Gopaul from Ireland in 1852. They are both listed on the marriage certificate as residing at Fairnie Law. Ellen probably became a house servant for the North Family soon after arrival and met John at the station just north of Ipswich.

1855 26th October John and Ellen Morgan have twins, named John and Ellen, but one month later, Ellen, their twin baby daughter dies. John Morgan Junior is the only surviving offspring.


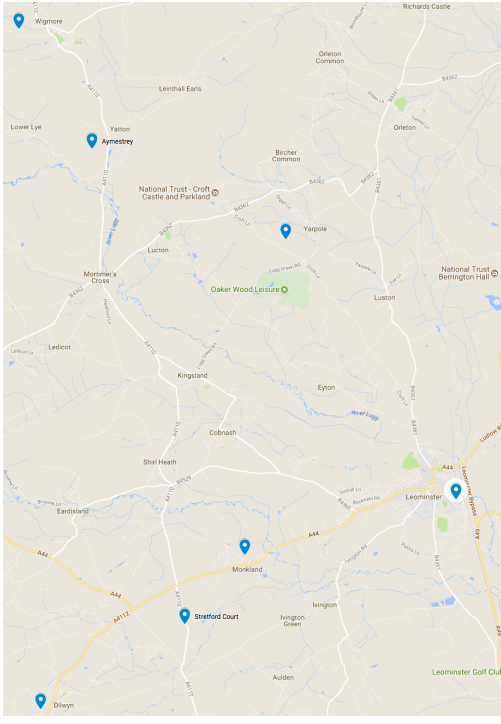
1856 2nd June John Morgan falls from a horse and is seriously injured. He dictates a will to Joseph North, a magistrate, ensuring that the rent from his property of 52 acres at the 7 Mile near Rosewood is left for the education of the young John Morgan who was just 11 months old at the time. Francis North is named executor of the will and ensures that Ellen Morgan is well cared for.

1856 6th June John Morgan dies after 4 days on his death bed leaving a young widow, Ellen, and young son, 11 month old John Morgan, my great Grandfather.

1806 – 1856 The Life and times of John Morgan (Convict)

1832 Herefordshire England

Not much is known about the early life of John Morgan in Herefordshire but convict records describe him as an Ostler (horse handler), Brewer, and Farm Servant and that he was “late of the Parish of Yarpole” and in another “Late of the Parish of Stretford”. A petition of 108 names submitted on John Morgan’s behalf after the trial in 1834, gives us a better idea of where he worked and lived in Stretford, Monkland, Wigmore, Aymestrey and Leominster.

Herefordshire, Border of Wales and England	John Morgan’s villages near Leominster	Top to Bottom
		<p>Wigmore</p> <p>Aymestrey</p> <p>Yarpole</p> <p>Leominster</p> <p>Monkland</p> <p>Stretford Court</p> <p>Stretford</p>

A topographical dictionary of England, comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate and market towns, parishes, chapelries, and townships by Samuel Lewis in 1831 describes these places

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the county of Salop, the north-east and east by the county of Worcester, the south-east by the county of Gloucester, the south west by the county of Monmouth (WALES), the west by the county of Brecknock (Wales), and on the north-west by the county of Radnor.

HEREFORD, an ancient city, locally in the hundred of Grimsworth, county of HEREFORD, of which it is the chief town, 135 miles (W. N. W.) from London, containing, exclusively of the townships of Lower Bullingham and Grafton, which are in the hundred of Webtree, 9090 inhabitants.

LEOMINSTER, a parish in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, comprising 4646 inhabitants, of which number, 3651 are in the borough of Leominster, 13 miles (N.) from Hereford, and 137 miles (W.N. W.) from London. This place partly derives its name from a minster, or monastery, founded here by Merwald, King of West Mercia, about 660. The town is situated in a rich and fertile valley, on the banks of the river Lugg.

MONKLAND (All Saints), a **parish**, in the union of Leominster, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Leominster. The church was given by Ralph Tony to the abbey of Conches.

AYMESTREY, a township partly in the hundred of Stretford but chiefly in the hundred of Wigmore, county Hereford, 8 miles NW from Leominster and containing 813 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St John and St Alkmund. The River Lugg runs through the Parish, and limestone abounds in the vicinity.

LIMEBROOK, a township in the parish and hundred of Wigmore, poor-law union of Ludlow, county of Hereford; near the river Lug, 4¼ miles ENE of Presteign and 2 miles SE of Wigmore. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by the Mortimers; Includes the areas of Gutter and Deerfold.

STRETFORD (St. Peter), a parish, in the hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Leominster, containing 44 inhabitants. There are at present 18 acres of hop grounds under cultivation.

YARPOLE (St. Leonard), a parish, in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Leominster, containing, with the township of Bircher, 651 inhabitants.

WIGMORE a **parish**, in the **union** of Ludlow, **hundred** of Wigmore, **county** of Hereford, 8 miles (S. W.) from Ludlow. On a commanding elevation, a little westward of the village, are the ivy-mantled ruins of Wigmore Castle.

1753 to 1891 Time Line of John and William Morgan in Leominster/Monkland

John Morgan's family originally came from Leominster and we can trace his family back to the birth of Thomas Morgan in 1753.

BIRTH 1753 Thomas Morgan born 1753 or 1754 in Leominster, or 1745 in Hereford – not certain – died 1786
 BIRTH 1746 Ann Bert (or Birt) baptised 21st April 1746 Leominster (Father John Mother Elizabeth)
MARRIAGE 1772 Thomas Morgan to Ann Bert marriage 14th Oct 1772 in Leominster, Herefordshire

BIRTH 1775 John Morgan born 22nd March 1775 to Thomas and Ann Bert born 21st April 1746 in Leominster
 BIRTH 1775 Elizabeth (H)Atch 8th Jan 1775 to Edward and Margaret Hatch in Leominster
MARRIAGE 1799 John Morgan and Elizabeth Hatch on 9th Dec 1799 in Leominster by banns

BIRTH 1803 William Morgan born 16th Oct 1803 to Elizabeth and John in Leominster
 BIRTH 1806 John Morgan born 8th June 1806 to Elizabeth and John in Leominster
 BIRTH 1804 Ann Bedward 13th May 1804 in Norton Canon to Thomas and Mary Bedward
MARRIAGE 1825 William Morgan and Ann Bedward marriage on 9th May 1825 in Leominster, Herefordshire

MARRIAGE 1853 John Morgan and Ellen Glynn marriage on 25th August 1853 at Fairney Lawn Ipswich Australia

1825 to 1838.

The birth of Elizabeth Ann Morgan is registered on July 30th 1825 to parents William and Ann in Dilwyn, a village 10k South West of Leominster. The village of Monkland, where William and Ann later live, is half way between Dilwyn and Leominster. There are no Elizabeth Morgan's born in the area either in or around Leominster in 1825 ±10 yrs with a father William (she nominated William as her father on her wedding Certificate in 1850), and also she had an illegitimate child in Monkland in 1845, so we can reasonably assume that the Elizabeth Morgan baptized in Dilwyn was the daughter of William and Ann from Monkland. She was probably born in Leominster just before or just after her parent's marriage, and was baptised in Dilwyn. Soon after, William and Ann move to the 3 house ham;et of Upper End in Monkland. Tithe records show that John Sheward was a tenant farmer at Upper End on land belonging to George Bengough and it was common for the tenant farmers to sub let to the poorer labourers. I believe John Sheward sub-let a plot to William and/or John Morgan. Of note is that John Sheward was signatory to the petition of John Morgan after his conviction. William and Ann had 5 more children in Monkland.

Children of William and Ann Morgan of Monkland Herefordshire

BIRTH	1825	Elizabeth Morgan baptised 30th July 1825 (born Leominster)	Dilwyn/Leominster
BIRTH	1828	George Morgan born 25 th May 1828	Monkland
BIRTH	1831	Sarah Morgan born 15 th May 1831	Monkland
BIRTH	1834	Mary Ann Morgan 12 th January 1834	Monkland
BIRTH	1835	Thomas Morgan` 13 th November 1835	Monkland
BIRTH	1838	William Morgan OND 1838 (registered Leominster noted in Monkland Church)	Monkland

1837 to 1841

Sarah Morgan's death is registered on Feb 5th 1837 in the Monkland Parish Records, age 5 years. John William Morgan, father of John and William, husband of Elizabeth, died 2nd June 1839 age abt 67 in Leominster. He died of "Waste". George Morgan had left home and appeared in the 1841 Census at Stagbatch, a 160 acre farm 300 metres east of Monkland, as a labourer for John Taylor, a neighbour is John Sheward. It's possibly George died between 1841 and 1851 as there is no mention of him from Monkland or Leominster in any Census records after 1841. Elizabeth Morgan, born abt 1825, is in the 1841 Census in High St Leominster as a grocer's Assistant to John Jones. Elizabeth Morgan, mother of John and William, moved to Monkland from Leominster, probably after her husband's death, to live with son William.

1841 Census for Upper End Monkland shows

Elizabeth Morgan (mother)	age 65	born 1776
William Morgan	age 35	born 1806
Ann Morgan	age 35	born 1806
Mary Morgan	age 8	born 1833
Thomas Morgan	age 5	born 1836
William Morgan	age 2	born 1839

1841 to 1851

William Morgan, husband of Ann, born 1803, died in the Christmas/New Year of December 1841 and was buried 4th January 1842 in Monkland Church Cemetery. He was 38 years old. There was no death certificate issued, even though it was a legal requirement from 1837. Ann Morgan (nee Bedward) had three children still at home and probably was keen to remarry. She then married Allan Williams on 3rd November 1842 and had two more children son Allan born 5th Sept 1844 in Monkland and daughter Frances born 4th Nov 1847 in Monkland. Ann consistently states she was born in Norton or Norton Canon c1804 and so is easily tracked in Census records with her name changes from Bedward to Morgan then Williams.

DEATH	1841	William Morgan buried 4 th January 1842 (only a burial record)	Monkland
MARRIAGE	1842	Ann Morgan married Allan Williams on 3rd November 1842	Monkland
BIRTH	1846	Allan Williams to Allan and Ann (Nee Bedward, then Morgan)	Monkland
BIRTH	1848	Frances Williams to Allan and Ann (Nee Bedward, then Morgan)	Monkland

1845

On 2nd Oct 1845 in Monkland, Elizabeth Morgan gives birth to an illegitimate child, Benjamin Morgan who is later baptised on 9th November 1845, registered in the Monkland Parish Records. The original birth certificate states his place of birth was in the Parish of Monkland. Whilst Elizabeth Morgan is documented as the mother of Benjamin, the father's name is very speculative but a reasonable proposition would be that Benjamin Vernals was the father. He lived in Monkland in 1841, was the right age (born 5th April 1818) and is the only Benjamin apart from his father, also called Benjamin, living near Monkland at that time. Also in the 1851 Census, he was living in Leominster near where the young Elizabeth Morgan had lived in the 1841 Census. So I'm guessing their paths crossed in Leominster in the mid 1840's and Elizabeth then returned to Monkland to have the baby.

1848

Benjamin Morgan was taken to the Workhouse Union in Leominster as a three year old child. It's difficult to understand why this happened, but after delving into ancestry for many years, I've learned not to make judgments. Perhaps she decided to move out of the overcrowded house with 10 family members and that she thought the sickly child would be better looked after in the care of professionals at the Workhouse where there was a doctor in attendance. But it's also possible that the family were in desperate needs with John Morgan, Elizabeth's Uncle, already convicted of sheep stealing in 1834, presumably to help out the family of his brother William. Perhaps we'll never know why Benjamin Morgan was left at the Workhouse. We can then only assume that Elizabeth Morgan went to Dudley soon after because she would have needed time to meet her future husband John Robinson before they married on 24th June 1850 in Dudley.

1850

After a lengthy illness associated with bowel issues, Benjamin Morgan died at the Workhouse in Leominster on 25th September 1850. The town's people were in uproar over the death of a five year old child at the workhouse and demanded an inquest. His body was exhumed and an inquest held into his death heard from the Staff at the Workhouse Union that he was a sickly child in and out of the infirmary with bowel issues. His grandmother (presumably Ann Williams (late Morgan nee Bedward), they stated, said he was a poorly child before entering the Workhouse. It was also stated that whilst his aunt visited (presumably Mary Ann Morgan, Elizabeth's sister), his mother (presumably Elizabeth Morgan) never did. After deliberation of 3 hours the jury decided his death was by natural causes. However, some of the jury members wrote separate letters to the Hereford Journal, indicating that some jury members thought that his death was due to neglect. Elizabeth Morgan married John Robinson in Dudley on 24th June 1850 in Dudley Staffordshire and appears in the 1851 Census with baby daughter Elizabeth 8 months.

1851

In the 1851 Census for Monkland, Mary and William, Ann's children by William her first husband, are listed with the surname Williams not Morgan along with her 2 children by Allan Williams, son Allan and daughter Frances. Ann's son Thomas is in a separate 1851 Census working as a farm labourer for William Cave in Monkland. George Morgan has possibly died in between 1841 and 1851 as I cannot find him anywhere.

1855 to 1861

Elizabeth Morgan mother of John and William, wife of John Morgan born 1775, died in Monkland on 12th January 1855, aged 78 years. In 1856 Mary Ann Morgan married Philip Watkins in Eardisland and they have a child Elizabeth born in AMJ 1857, registered Leominster, but noted as Monkland in the 1861 and 1871 Census. Philip died soon after on 3/3/1858, the death registered in Dorston, a farmhouse in Birley 5k south of Monkland. He died of pleurisy and effusion on the chest. Elizabeth Watkins, and possibly mother Elizabeth for a short time, went to live with her grandmother Ann Williams in Monkland.

1861 to 1862

In the 1861 Census, Ann and Allan Williams (nee Bedward, then Morgan) were living in Monkland with children Allan and Frances and grand daughter Elizabeth Watkins (wrongly noted as Batkins). Elizabeth Robibson was in Wolverhampton St Dudley with husband John and five children. Thomas Morgan is not married and is a boarder in Eardisland with John Taylor. Mary Ann Watkins "married" William Nicholls in Hereford about 1860 and had a son William Henry Nicholls born 9/1/1861. Mary Ann and William Nicholls are in the 1861 Census living in Hereford. William Morgan appeared in Dudley in the 1861 Census with partner Hannah Morgan (nee Bradford) with their two children Mary Ann aged 1 and Ann aged 6 months. Hannah Morgan and daughter Ann both died soon after in the JAS quarter of 1861. In 1862, William Morgan married Eliza Large and they have 8 children. Christiana born 1863, Fanny born 1865, Eliza born 1867, William born 1869, Joseph born 1872, Mercy Ann born 1874, Elizabeth born 1876, Florence born 1879.

1866

Ann's husband Allan Williams died in 2nd August 1866 (registered Leominster).

1871

Widowed Ann Williams is living in Monkland with sons Allan Williams and Thomas Morgan (half brothers). Elizabeth Watkins the grand daughter is with her half sister Frances Williams in Pembridge. Elizabeth Ann Morgan, now Elizabeth Robinson is still in Wolverhampton St Dudley husband John and five children. William Morgan is also in Dudley with Wife Eliza, and children Mary Ann (from first relationship) and Christina, Fanny Eliza and William.

1876

Ann Williams (nee Bedward, then Morgan) died 18th April 1876, age 72, and was buried in Monkland. Cause of death was natural decay.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM MORGAN SEE APPENDIX E

1832 to 1834 – The Hereford Indictments and John Morgan, Sheep Stealing

There were four separate indictments between 1832 and 1834, all involved the theft of sheep from Thomas Mason and/or James Mason and/or Thomas Mason the younger – obviously all related. There were several witnesses on each occasion who testified in court. The charge of sheep stealing in the court documents was referred to as larceny, the unauthorized taking and removal of the Personal Property of another by an individual who intends to permanently deprive the owner of it; a crime against the right of possession and generally refers to nonviolent theft.

- 1832 17th May.** John Morgan labourer, late of the Parish of Stretford in the County of Hereford
Stole with force and arms, One Ewe, price of 30 shillings, one lamb price of 10 shillings.
The goods and chattels of Thomas Mason the Younger
Witnesses, Thomas Mason the younger, Mary Davis, William Phillips,
Found to be Not True
- 1833 10th April** John Morgan Labourer, late of the Parish of Stretford in the County of Hereford
Stole with force and arms, 2 Ewe, price £3,
The goods and chattels of Thomas Mason
Witnesses, Thomas Mason, Thomas Mason the younger, George Kinnersley, John Evans.
Found to be True
- 1834 29th January** John Morgan Labourer, late of the Parish of Yarpole in the County of Hereford
Stole with force and arms, 2 Ewe price £3, one lamb price 20 shillings, one ram price £1
The goods and chattels of Thomas Mason
Witnesses Thomas Mason, Thomas Mason the younger, James Preece, William Edwards
Found to be True
- 1834 7th March** John Morgan labourer, late of the Parish of Stretford in the County of Hereford
Stole with force and arms, One Ewe the price of £1 and One Lamb the price of 10 shillings
The goods and chattels of James Mason
Witnesses Thomas Mason, Thomas Mason Ygr, William Bassett, Benjamin Turner Harley,
John Howell
Found to be True
- And on the same day**
Stole with force and arms, One Ewe the price of £1 and One Lamb the price of 10 shillings
The goods and chattels of Thomas Mason
Witnesses Thomas Mason, Thomas Mason Ygr, William Bassett, Benjamin Turner Harley,
John Howell
Found to be True

The first indictment on 17th May 1832, was found to be NOT TRUE, however, in the following two indictments on 10th April 1833 and 29th January 1834, there was no action or sentencing and the documents are marked with “Not tried on this having been sentenced on other indictments”, referring to the case following on 7th March 1834. John Morgan confesses to the crimes and was committed to re-appear in court on March 22nd 1834 for sentencing.

When he appeared at the Lent session of the Hereford Assizes on Saturday March 22nd 1834, he was Prisoner 34 Case 16 and there were 12 jurors sworn in. After the preliminary officiousness stating that the year is the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the fourth, the sentence is read:

Richard Field is and stands convicted of sheep stealing. It is there upon ordered and adjudges by this court that the above named convict be transported beyond the seas to such places as his Majesty by the advice of his Privy Council shall think fit to direct and appoint for the term of his natural life.

There were 5 others convicted of sheep stealing on this day and there is a following statement indicating that the other 5 receive the same sentence as Richard Field. For John Morgan, the court record read:

The like order of Transportation for Life of John Morgan convicted of the like

1834 John Morgan convicted of sheep stealing - why, when, where and how

Why?

John Morgan was a young single man, and must have been well respected in the local area as a petition collected 108 names of people from Leominster, Wigmore and Monkland. So why did he steal sheep? Timothy Shakesheff, author of *Rural Conflict, Crime, and Protest: Herefordshire, 1800 to 1860*, described life in Herefordshire as “A painful scene of crime, depravity and misery” and argues that “the majority of sheep-thefts in Herefordshire were carried out by the poor and involved the theft of a single beast which was then consumed by the thief, or thieves, and their families”. John Morgan didn’t steal sheep for himself as he would have been fed and housed where he worked but for his brother William living at Upper End Monkland, wife Ann and several children, four at the time of his conviction in 1834. Was it also possible that John Morgan Stole the sheep to feed his brothers family. Or did he cover for his brother William and took the wrap? William Morgan died in late 1841 aged just 38. There was no death certificate to indicate how he died but was he sick, like Benjamin?? John Morgan’s father John William Morgan born in 1775 died in 1839. Was he sick and unable to work for the last 7 years of his life?

When?

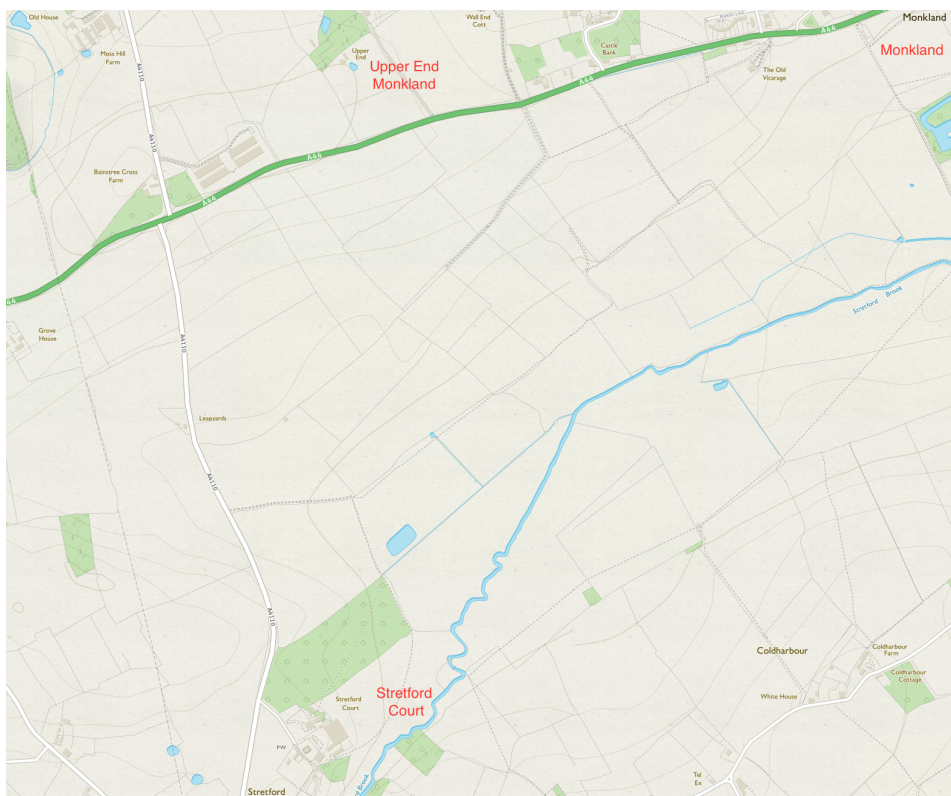
Most sheep stealing occurred in January to April following the English winter when food was scarce. Significantly the sheep stealing coincided with the births of William and Ann’s third and fourth children. At the time of John Morgan’s first indictment on 17th May 1834, William and Ann had three children, the youngest Sarah being less than a year old. By the time of the last two indictments on 29th January and 7th March 1834, William and Ann’s fourth child Mary Ann was born 12th January 1834, in the middle of the English winter.

Where?

The family of John Morgan lived at Upper End, a tiny hamlet on the outskirts of Monkland. According to the Tithes and Apportionments of 1837 to 1842, they probable rented a small cottage, sub let to them by John Sheward, the occupier of several lots owned by George Bengough. On all four indictments, John Morgan was accused of stealing sheep from Thomas Mason of Stretford Court, a large multi purpose farm occupying 274 acres out of a total of 424 acres that constitute the Parish of Stretford, the neighbouring Parish to Monkland. An 1840 description and map of Stretford Court shows that the 274 acres leased by Thomas Mason stretched to within 200 metres of Upper End where William Morgan lived.

How?

If the petition for clemency for John Morgan was signed by the prosecutor Thomas Mason, several magistrates, solicitors, councillors, bailiffs and constables, why then was he prosecuted by them if they then wanted him treated leniently? Perhaps they thought he might get off with a warning. Perhaps with a much lesser sentence and they weren’t expecting a life sentence. It’s possible that the prosecution was brought about by the owner of the land, the Reverend John Wall. If sheep were stolen, then his tithe money would have been affected and he may have wanted to teach any thieves a lesson. He had already been known in 1823 to report issues in his village of Kington to the local police “in the interest of public justice and to deter ..” SEE BELOW FOR MORE INFO ON JOHN WALL



1832 - 1834 Stretford Court – crime scene of John Morgan’s sheep stealing

Stretford Court, a 274 acre multi purpose farm in the Parish of Stretford, featured prominently in the trials and tribulations of John Morgan, for it was from this place, leased by Thomas Mason, where the sheep were stolen by John Morgan. According to the 1841 Census, Thomas Mason lived there with his wife Elizabeth and 6 children Mary (35), Thomas (30), Edward (30) Edward (25), James (15) and Elizabeth 2, together with 17 other people - farm labourers and their families - living in various out-buildings associated with Stretford Court. But Thomas Mason only leased the property from the Reverend John Wall who owned the farm at the time of John Morgan’s sheep stealing convictions between 1832 and 1834. And that’s another story which I’ll attempt to summarise.

The Reverend John Wall was Vicar of Kington between 1782 and 1834. Kington was a Parish near the Welsh border just 16k to the west of Stretford Court. His parents John and Elizabeth (nee Bach) were married in Leominster on 18th January 1748 and John Wall was born there on 17th April 1751 (Baptised 20th May 1751). He gained a BA from Oxford in 1772 and an MA from Christ’s College Cambridge in 1782. At this time he had married Ann Bach in Leominster on 29th March 1775 and then lived on Lady Meadow Farm in the Parish of Luston, near Yarpole where his first two children were born - John in 1776 and William in 1777. In 1782, he was appointed by Dr Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, to be Vicar of Kington and Prebendary of Hereford on 8th June 1782. Presumably their first child John Wall died at a young age (no record of him) and much later, their second son William Wall died in 1818, a well respected Esquire of Leominster. His first wife Ann Wall died in 1801 and the Reverend John Wall married his second wife Hannah Maria Beavan on 12th July 1804 in Hereford.

They had five more children – John, born 1805 and Arthur born 1808 - both died in infancy and they called their following sons by the same names. John Wall (born 1805 possibly died 1810, and Arthur Wall, born 23rd June 1814 died 27th Dec 1815. Their daughters Margaret Wall, born 1806 and Ann Wall in 1808. Margaret Wall married the Reverend Francis Mereweather whilst Ann Wall remained a spinster. Next was John Wall, born in 1810, their third son named John followed by Arthur Henry Wall, born 7th June 1816 – Hannah was probably several months pregnant when her first Arthur died in infancy. John Wall “married” Mary Clarke and Arthur Henry Wall married Margaret Coleman in 1831 and in the 1861 Census were living at 18 Promenade Villas, a wealthy part of the town of Cheltenham. The Reverend John Wall died on 11th November 1834.

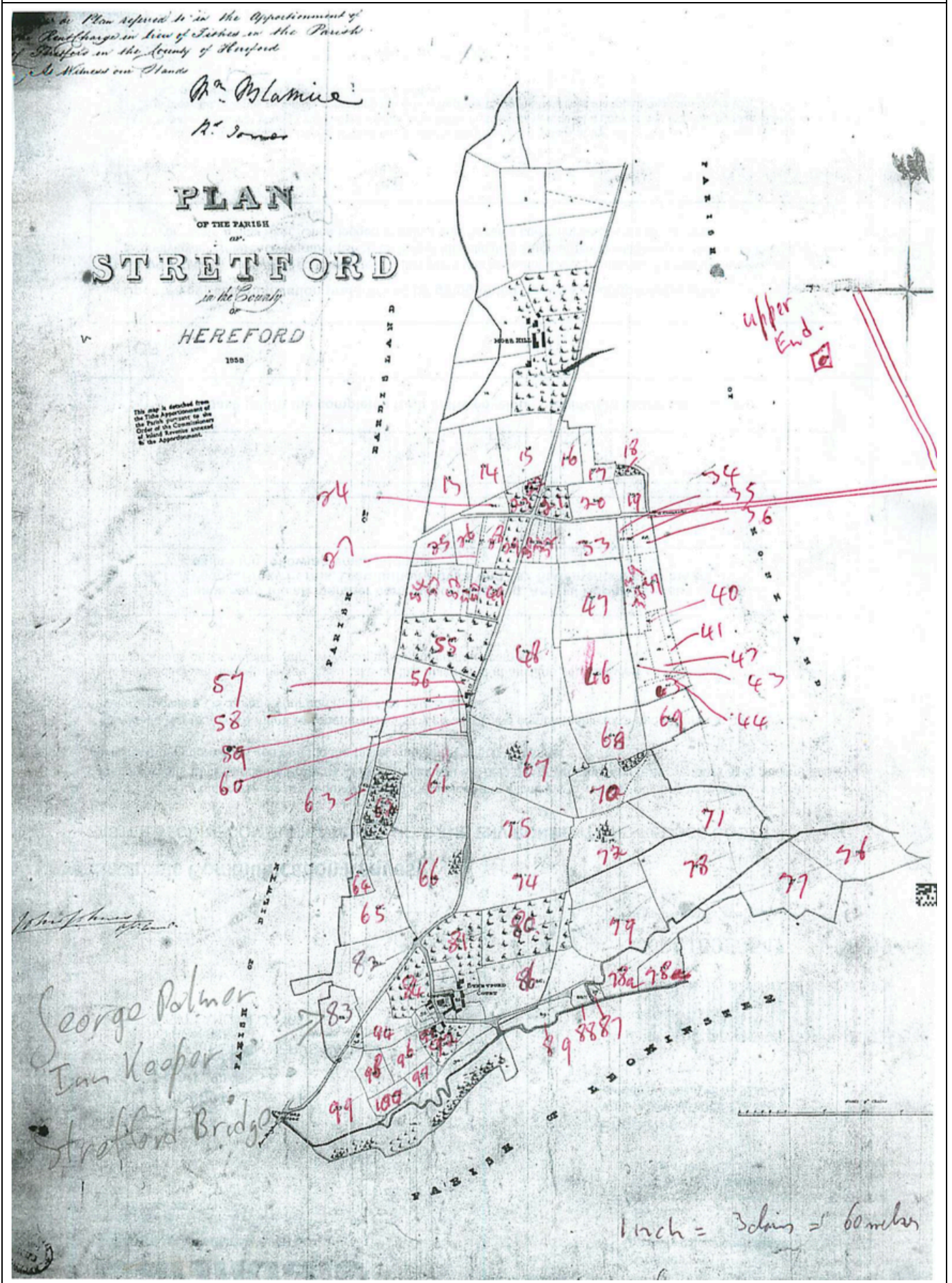
Several books describe the Reverend John Wall as a man of “considerable wealth” owning many estates in Herefordshire. His handwritten Will of 27 pages dated 9th November 1833 makes for some interesting reading and reveals everything about the estates he owned at that time, including Stretford Court, infamous for the sheep stealing episodes of John Morgan between 1832 and 1833. The executors of the will, Thomas Dunne and Edward Evans were wealthy landholders in their own right and entrusted to distribute the wealth as requested by the Reverend John Wall. The will lists more than 20 estates in as many Parishes within Herefordshire. Some of those Parishes include Kington (his home Parish), Shobdon, Docklow, Yarpole, Kingsland, Woodland, Eye, Lyonshall, Leominster, Kimbolton, Kingsland, Eardisland, Upper Hide, Birley and and of course Stretford Court which he describes as “being in the several Parishes of Stretford, Leominster, Monkland and Dilwyn and currently in the occupation of Thomas Mason”. Stretford Bridge and Stretford Rectory were also listed. There was also a lump sum of £12,000 left to the Reverend James Simpkinson of Wigmore (just a few million dollars in todays dollars!)

To put these estates in perspective, in today’s dollars, at roughly \$10,000 per farmland acre of reasonable quality, the Reverend John Wall’s wealth would have been between 50 to 100 million dollars in 2018. To further put this in perspective, at a time when labourer’s wages in 1833 were about 20d (20 penny) per day, or about £20 per year, the will provided annual annuities of £100 to Elizabeth Beavan (mother of his deceased wife Hannah who died in 1826), £60 to Catherine Beavan (sister of wife Hannah), £50 to Elizabeth Beavan (sister of wife Hannah), and £10 to Eleanor Morris (servant to John Wall). His daughters Margaret and Ann Wall, and son John, each received an annual annuity of £600. The will does not make it clear as to why Arthur Henry Wall was singled out to receive the greatest benefit from the will. The 1840 Tithe and Apportionment documents showed he, and not older brother John Wall, owned most of the estates listed in his father’s will. The will only provided John with an annual annuity of £600, whereas the estates would have provided Arthur Henry with thousands of pounds annually.

An interesting article in the 1838 Charities Commission report in Herefordshire questions the whereabouts of monies left to the church in Kington by several parishioners, to be distributed to the poor. However, when the Reverend John Wall was questioned about this, he replied that they were mentioned in his will. Further investigation revealed there was nothing in his will that made allowance for these charitable donations.

I was intrigued by the wealth of the Reverend John Wall, and whilst this doesn’t excuse the sheep stealing carried on by John Morgan to help feed the family of his brother William, it does highlight the discrepancies in wealth in rural Herefordshire between the Have’s and the Have-Nots. Not much has changed today. For more detail on Stretford Court, see the Appendix.

1838 Plan of Stretford Court, 274 Acres in the Parish of Stretford occupying 65% of the Parish land.



1834 The Petition by 108 people from Monkland Wigmore and Leominster

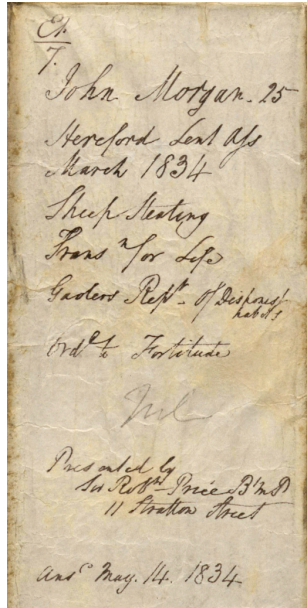
Soon after John Morgan's conviction, a petition was circulated and collected 108 names in three columns from the Wigmore, Monkland and Leominster area. Clearly he was a well liked and respected member of the community, but of note is that there are no family members listed in the petition. The only Morgan name is that of William Morgan of Kinsham who does not appear to be related.

But this petition was very revealing as to the life and times of John Morgan

I spent months transcribing and checking Census data for names and places. The first column revealed it highly likely his brothers family of William lived in the Monkland area. Column two contained names in the Wigmore area, where I believe John Morgan worked as an ostler. But the names in Column 3 are the names of more than 30 trades people in a small area in the centre of Leominster where it was highly likely his parents still lived at the time. In fact I believe his father John and mother Elizabeth lived in Drapers Lane at the time of his conviction in 1834, as his father's death certificate in 1839 stated his death was attended by Margaret Fields, who lived in Drapers Lane.

The front page of the petition indicates that the appeal for clemency was denied based on the Gaolers report that he was of dishonest habits. The reverse page of the petition contained the statement, with 3 columns of names.

Other petitions submitted to the Home Office at the same time were by parents or the wife of the convict, pleading their case. It's unknown why John Morgan's parents in Leominster didn't sign the petition. Perhaps they thought it best for his friends to stand testament to his character. Clearly he had a lot of friends who did.

FRONT PAGE Original handwritten entry	Transcription
	<p>Ep 7 John Morgan 25 Herefords Lent Assizes March 1834 Sheep Stealing Transported for Life Gaolers Report of Dishonest Habits</p> <p>Ordered to Fortitude (A prison hulk moored in the Medway)</p> <p>Presented by Sir Robert Price Barrister 11 Stratton Street London</p> <p>Answered May 14 1834</p>

The petition was presented by Sir Robert Price and received by the Home Office at Whitehall on 25th April 1834, Robert Price was the Whig member for Herefordshire in the House of Commons from 1818 until 1841. In 1823 he married his cousin Mary Ann Elizabeth Price. He was well connected and owned a large country estate and a town house in 11 Stratton Street Piccadilly, from whence the petition was delivered to Viscount Melbourne, the Home Secretary at the time. Robert Price was not a wealthy man and attempted to establish an iron works but failed owing large amounts of money that he had borrowed from the trust funds of his wife's marriage settlement. A letter from Whitehall to Sir Robert Price on May 14th 1834 confirms the decision made by William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne. Usually referred to as Lord Melbourne he was a British Whig statesman who served as Home Secretary (1830–1834) and Prime Minister (1834 and 1835–1841). He is best known for his intense and successful mentoring of Queen Victoria, at ages 18–21, in the ways of politics. Historians conclude that Melbourne does not rank high as a prime minister, for there were no great foreign wars or domestic issues to handle, he lacked major achievements, and he enunciated no grand principles. "But he was kind, honest, and not self-seeking".

John Morgan was ordered to the Fortitude, a prison hulk moored in the Medway River near Chatham, where he stayed until his transfer to the Lady Nugent. (see later details of the Fortitude).

After the plea for clemency was rejected, John Morgan would have been transported by horse drawn wagon from Hereford Gaol, the Fortitude Prison Hulk on the Medway at Chatham. Details of this journey were described in the book by Ross Johnson "Sentenced to Cross the Raging Sea, the Story of Sam Johnson, Victim of Oldham's prison Riot in 1834" He describes the 300k journey by the prisoners with their wrists and ankles tethered to the outside of a long chain on the outside of a horse drawn cart owned by the Conveyance Contractors employed by the Hereford Council. The journey was part riding, part pushing, part walking to the ridicule of the populace of the towns through which they passed, and would have been a powerful visual deterrent.

Page 2 of the Petition (see below) contains the statement and 3 columns of Names

To the Kings Most Gracious Majesty

The humble petition of the several Persons whose names are hereunder written. Herewith that John Morgan late of Wigmore in the County of Hereford was convicted at the Assizes of the said County holden on Tuesday the 25th day of March last for the crime of Sheep stealing from Mr Thomas Mason of Stretford Court and having pleaded guilty to the Indictment was thereupon sentenced to be transported for the term of his natural life. That the said John Morgan being a young man of the age of 24 years, a shorter time of transportation than for life may by your Most Gracious Majesty be considered a sufficient punishment, particularly as the said John Morgan up to the period of this unfortunate event has borne an irreproachable Character for honesty Sobriety and general good conduct. We therefore most humbly pray that your most gracious Majesty will commute the sentence of Transportation for Life or in such other manner lessen the sentence for a term of years as to Your Most Gracious Majesty shall seem meet. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

To the Kings Most Gracious Majesty

The humble Petition of the several Persons whose names are hereunder written

Sheweth.

That John Morgan late of Wigmore in the County of Hereford was convicted at the Assizes of the said County holden on Tuesday the 25th day of March last for the crime of Sheep stealing from Mr Thomas Mason of Stretford Court and having pleaded guilty to the Indictment was thereupon sentenced to be transported for the term of his natural life.

That the said John Morgan being a young man of the age of 24 years, a shorter time of Transportation than for life may by your Most Gracious Majesty be considered a sufficient Punishment, particularly as the said John Morgan up to the period of this unfortunate event has borne an irreproachable Character for honesty Sobriety and general good conduct.

We therefore most humbly pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will commute the sentence of Transportation for life or in such other manner lessen the sentence for a term of years as to your Most Gracious Majesty shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Thomas Mason Sheriff Court Prosecutor | John Lewis Farmer Wigmore | John Giffen Ledger Gent |
| John Taylor, Commissioning Magistrate | Samuel Meredith Farmer Wigmore | John Husley of Leominster Painter |
| John Caswall Barvers Halliff of Leominster | Wm Crump Farmer Wigmore | Henry Beardsall Leominster Maltster |
| J. G. Burton Magistrate of Law | James Price Blacksmith Wigmore | Wm Lane Leominster Grocer |
| Edw. Evans | James Llewellyn Blacksmith Wigmore | Paul Grey Leominster Sm Blacker |
| Edw. Evans of Leominster | John Evans Blacksmith Wigmore | James Taylor Leominster |
| Edw. Evans Magistrate of Leominster | Wm Jones Wigmore Clerk | Thos. Hewan Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Richard Beatham Iron mear Gullbury | Wm Luce Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Cox Farmer Wigmore | James Beardsall Leominster Shoemaker |
| Edw. Evans | Thomas Miall Cott Farmer Wigmore | William Harte Leominster Taylor |
| Edw. Evans | John Manning Cott Farmer Wigmore | Wm. Torr Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Giffen Farmer Blacksmith | J. A. Church Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Thos. Spry Farmer Blacksmith Wigmore | Geo. Jones Grocer Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | James Widdley Grocer Wigmore | John Pugh Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | William Mannington Chief Carpentier | Edw. Daves Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Mannington Grocer Leominster | Wm Taylor Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Thomas Hall Grocer of Wigmore | Edw. Gray Leominster Bellman |
| Edw. Evans | John Griffith Farmer Wigmore | Wm. Radnor Blacksmith |
| Edw. Evans | Wm. Thomas Curate of Wigmore | Henry Roberts Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Henry Turner Haymaker Wigmore | Saml. Jones Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Richard Price Wigmore Lodge Farmer | William Smith Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Wm. Bowyer Blacksmith Wigmore | James Johnson Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Wm. Duff | Thos. Jones Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | William Morgan Farmer Wigmore | Wm. Mallett Junr Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Jones | James Lewis Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Richard Fairbank Farmer | Joseph Huggins Grocer Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Child Farmer Wigmore | Joseph Gough Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Robert Woodley Wigmore Farmer | John Edwards Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | John Jones of Wigmore Gent | James Johnson Grocer Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Wm. Jones of Wigmore Farmer | George Howells Farmer Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Thos. Jones Farmer Wigmore | Thos. Beardsall Coal Merchant Wigmore |
| Edw. Evans | Edw. Jones of Wigmore Farmer | Thos. Jones Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Edw. Jones of Wigmore Farmer | Edw. Mallett Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Edw. Jones of Wigmore Farmer | Richard Jones Leominster |
| Edw. Evans | Edw. Jones of Wigmore Farmer | Edw. Jones Leominster |

A transcription of the three columns of names in the petition are on the following three pages.

Petition John Morgan - Column One

Column One included the Thomas Mason the Prosecutor from Stretford Court, the tenant on the 274 acre farm in the Parish of Stretford near Monkland. He is top of the list and the possible instigator of this petition. Very strange that he has such empathy for John Morgan and a possible indication that it was someone else like the Reverend John Wall who had initiated the prosecution. Other names on the petition included many officials from Leominster who were connected to the court Case like John Taylor (Committing Magistrate), John Caswell Davies (Bailiff), and Thomas and Francis Woohouse, both Magistrates from Leominster.

Also on the list are those near where William's family lived in Monkland west of Leominster – William Perry, Edward Dance, John Tomkins, Michael Beard, John Taylor, Benjamin Vernals (his son Benjamin Vernals was the possible father of Benjamin Morgan born 1845 in Monkland to Elizabeth Morgan, John Morgan's niece). Also included were names from the villages of Stagbatch (a place for horse training), Stretford Court (Where Thomas Mason, the prosecutor had a sheep/cattle/horses/hops farm) and Eardisland.

Name COLUMN 1	Where From	Position	Born
Thomas Mason	Stretford Court	Prosecutor	1781
John Taylor	Hereford	Committing Magistrate	
John Caswell Davies	Leominster	Bailiff	
FJ Burlton	Leominster/Broad St	Magistrate /Printer/Alderman	
Edward Evans	Not Stated/Eyton Hall	Not Stated/Esquire	
Thomas Coleman	Leominster	Gent	
Thomas John Woodhouse	Leominster	Magistrate	
D???			
Francis Woodhouse	Not Stated/Leominster	Not Stated/Magistrate	
Charles Skrymshire	Leominster/Church St	Not Stated /Artist	
Francis Collins	Leominster/Church St	Solicitor	
John Mattey	Leominster/Etnam St	Sherriffs Office/Auctioner	
James Chambers	Leominster/Priory	Weaver	
Thomas Wontner Whitefoote	Leominster/Middle March	Carrier and let of horses	1788
Hinton James Tymbs	Stag Batch	Horse Trainer	1783
John Sheward	Stag Batch	Farmer	1774
William Perry	Monkland	Farmer	1786
Benjamin Vernals	Monkland	Farmer/Carpenter	1791
Edward Dance	Monkland	Farmer	
John Tomkins Munn	Monkland	Farmer	1768
Michael Beard	Monkland	Freeholder	1804
John Taylor	Monkland	Freeholder	
Thomas Tedstone	Dilwyn	Pauper and Labourer	1778
William Bray	Buton ?? Eardisland	Freeholder	1781
William Yeomans	Dilwyn	Butcher	
Thomas Southall	Dilwyn	Farmer	
John Phillips	Monkland	Freeholder	1806
John Fletcher	Monkland	Blacksmith	1794
Thomas Smith	Monkland	Freeholder/Shoemaker	1778
William Vale	Monkland	Freeholder	1786
William Adams	Leominster	Officer	
James Morris	Leominster	Constable	
John Evans	Leominster (Bodenham)	Grocer (witness 1833)	1806
William Kinnersley	Leominster (Newton Stagbatch/Dishley)	Freeholder/Farmer	1776
William Beavan	Leominster	Freeholder	1793

Petition John Morgan - Column Two

Column two includes the names of people from Wigmore and Aymestrey, and presumably this is the place where John Morgan worked on many of the larger freehold farms as an ostler (horse handler). Wigmore is located in the northern corner of Herefordshire and is renowned for Wigmore Castle. Most of the people listed in this column are older people (born around 1790) and were either farmers or freeholders. To have so many respected and well-to-do farmers sign the petition is an indication that John Morgan had probably worked in the Wigmore area for a long time, possibly for the decade between 1820 and 1830. Notably three of the signatories on the petition, Benjamin Turner-Hurley, John Evans and James Price were also witnesses at his trial. And the Reverend William Williams, a clergyman in Wigmore must have had some respect for John Morgan to sign the petition.

Name COLUMN 2	Where From	Position	Born
Thomas Davies	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer	1805
John Lewis	Presteigne/Wigmore	Farmer	1775
Samuel Meredith	Willey/Wigmore	Farmer	1807
William Crump	??/Wigmore	Farmer	1780
James Price	Wigmore/Wigmore	Blacksmith/also witness 1834	1789
James Donnan	??/Wigmore	Schoolmaster	??
John Evans	Wigmore/Wigmore	InnkeeperFarmer/witness 1832	1791
William Jones	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer/Clerk	1815
Richard Cawthorn??	??bug	Farmer	??
John Fox	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer	1786
Thomas Muscott	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer	1788
John Rumley	??/Wigmore	Office of Excise	??
John Griffiths	Blethbaugh (Wales)/Leintwardine	Farmer	1811
Thomas Sheriff	Brinshope/Wigmore/Marden	Farmer	1796
Amos? Oakley	Limebrook/Wigmore	Grocer	
William Monnington	Limebrook/Wigmore	Chief Constable/Farmer	1806
John Monnington	Gravell/Leintwardine/Wigmore	Mason	1791
Thomas Wall	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Overseer of Aymestrey, Tailor	1776
John Bradford	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Farmer	1796
Rev William Williams	Wigmore/Wigmore	Curate/Clergyman	1806
Benjamin Turner - Harley	Limebrook/Wigmore	Witness at Trial 1834	1783
Richard Prince	Wigmore/Wigmore	Farmer Wigmore Lodge	1791
Thomas Bowen	Wigmore/Wigmore	Butcher	1796
James Pugh	Leintwardine/Wigmore	Farmer	1791
William Morgan	Kinsham/Wigmore	Farmer and Tailor	1796
William Wynde	Wigmore/Wigmore	Tailor	1766
John Haines	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer	1791
Nathaniel Faulkner	Yatton/Aymestrey	Shoemaker	1801
John Child	Wigmore/Wigmore (Land Tax 1798)	Farmer and Gent	c1770
Herbert Ridgley	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Farmer	c1796
John Jones	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Labourer or Gent	1786
William Palmer	Wigmore/Wigmore	Farmer	1772
Thomas Jones	Limebrook/Wigmore	Farmer	1791
Edward Meredith	Leinthall Starkes/Wigmore	Freeholder/Timber Dealer	1791
Samuel Green	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Blacksmith	1779
Richard Bassett	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Labourer	1808
William Davis	Aymestrey/Wigmore	Farmer	1808

Petition John Morgan - Column Three –

Column three includes the names of mostly merchants from Leominster – grocers, publicans Coal Merchants, shoemakers, glove makers and blacksmiths. Now knowing that John Morgan was born in Leominster to John and Elizabeth in 1806, it's not surprising that friends of the family rallied to sign the petition, especially since his parents were still living in Leominster at the time around 1834. We know much about where his parents lived from the names on the petition and also the 1839 death certificate of John Morgan's father (born 1775).

The death certificate for John William Morgan states that his death was attended by Margaret Fields, who in 1841 was a female servant and lived in Draper's Lane next door to Bartholomew Davis, a signatory to the petition. John William Morgan's trade stated on the death certificate was a leather cutter, probably working in Draper's Lane for any or several trades people related to the leather industry like shoe or glove makers. A check of Pigot's 1835 Directory of Leominster revealed that significantly, many of the signatories to the petition were tradespeople or merchants from Draper's lane or the nearby streets like Broad, Church, Etnam, and Bargates.

I'm only surmising that Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of William in Monkland, went to Leominster some time in the mid 1830's because her grandparents lived there. She worked at a grocer's in High Street less than 100 metres to her grandparents John and Elizabeth in Draper's Lane, and was still there at the time of the 1841 Census.

Name COLUMN 3	Where From	Position	Born
John Bedford	Leominster/Broad St	Attorney of Law	
John Griffin	Ludlow	Gent	
John Huxley	Leominster/Middle March	Painter	
Henry Bedford	Leominster/Broad St	Maltster	1801
William Crane	Leominster/Corn St	Glazier	
Paul Glower	Leominster/Broad St	InnKeeper Blue Boar	
James Tayler	Leominster/Broad St	Not Stated/Grocer	
Thomas Bevan	Leominster/South St	Not Stated/Brickmaker	
Henry Lucas	Leominster/Broad St	Not Stated/Wine Merchant	
James Bedford	Leominster/Broad St	Shoemaker	1796
William White	Leominster/Church St	Tailor	
Edward Starr	Leominster/Broad St	Draper	
James Chilcott	Leominster/Draper's Lane	Printer	
George Jones	Leominster/Draper's Lane	Grocer	
John Rogers	Leominster/Draper's Lane	Not stated/Shoemaker	
Bartholomew Davis	Leominster/Draper's Lane	Not stated/Flax draper	
William Lewis	Leominster/Church St	Not stated/Glove Maker	
John Taylor	Leominster/Broad St	Not stated/Librarian	
Elias Gay	Leominster/Etnam St	Bell Inn	
William Radnor	Orleton	Butcher	
Henry Herbert	Leominster/Turnbull St	Not stated/Solicitor	
Samuel Trinks	Leominster/Bargates St	Not stated/Brickmaker	
William Smith	Leominster/West St	Not stated/Shoe Maker	
Samuel Chambers	Leominster/Mill St	Not stated/Weaver	
Thomas Spencer	Leominster/Lower March	Not stated/Rag Dealer	
William Matthey	Leominster/Corn St	Juner (Publican) Duke's Head Inn	
James Harris	Leominster/Hay Lane Farm	Not stated/Farmer	
Joseph Huxley	Leominster/Iron Cross	Grocer	
Joseph Gough	Stretford	Not stated	
John Edwards	Leominster/Middle March ors High St	Not stated	
Timothy Freeman	Leominster/West St	Grocer	
George Howels	Leominster/Sand Pits	Farmer	
Thomas Pritchard	Leominster/Burgess St	Coal Merchant	
Thomas Dennis	Leominster/West St	Not Stated/Wheelwright	
Edward Watkins	Leominster/Etnam St	Not Stated	
Richard Gardner	Leominster/Dishley St	Shoemaker	
John Marple Clarke	Leominster/Lower March	Surveyor	

1834 The Prison Hulk Fortitude

When John Morgan's petition was rejected, he was sent on 14th May, 1834 to the Fortitude, a prison hulk moored at Chatham on the River Medway, which feeds into the River Thames near London.

Prison hulks were decommissioned ships used as floating prisons in the 18th and 19th centuries. The term "prison hulk" is not synonymous with the related term, convict ship. A hulk is a ship that is afloat, but incapable of going to sea, whereas convict ships are seaworthy vessels whose purpose was to transport convicts to their place of banishment. Parliament initially intended to use the hulks as a temporary measure and so in 1776 their use was only for two years. Although some members of Parliament deplored the hulks the 1776 Act lasted for 80 years. The American Revolutionary War, the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars resulted in the availability of superannuated vessels suitable for conversion to prison hulks.

Converting the ships to prison hulks involved removal of the rigging, masts and rudders and various other features required for sailing. Some hulks retained some of these features, but all were rendered inoperable or unseaworthy in some way. The internal structure was also reconfigured with various features, including jail cells, in order to accommodate the maximum number of convicted criminals.

The hulks, which retained only their ability to float, were typically located in harbours. This made them convenient temporary holding quarters for convicts awaiting transportation to Australia and other penal colonies of the British Empire. In 1798 the hulks held more than 1400 out of about 1900 people waiting for transportation to Australia.

Details of the Prison Hulk The Fortitude

HMS <i>Cumberland</i>	1830–1833	Chatham	<i>Cumberland</i> was a 74-gun Third-rate launched in 1807, Northfleet. She was converted to a prison hulk in 1830 and was renamed <i>Fortitude</i> in 1833. She was put on the sale list in 1870 and was subsequently sold.
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In January 1843 Mr Archibald Robertson, surgeon to the 'Fortitude' convict hulk at Chatham, reported that:

"Although the number of prisoners who have applied for medical assistance has been very great, the causes of their diseases, generally speaking, are not to be attributed to the circumstances under which they are placed in this establishment. On the contrary, the remote and exciting causes are to be found in the previous prison discipline, solitary confinement, and low diet of the majority of our Gaols, and which render very many convicts more for an hospital than for dockyard labour."

Admission to the Prison Hulk May 9th, 1834.

It's not known how John Morgan was transferred to Medway from Hereford, more than 300k but most likely on foot, and horse and carriage. The handwritten entry on the Fortitude states that he was "received" on May 9th, prior to his petition being answered on May 14th. Or perhaps he joined the rest of the convicts 5 days later or perhaps he was already in London ready to board the Fortitude and was awaiting the results of the petition. He was "disposed of" on November 26th 1834 when the convicts were placed in smaller boats and rowed down the Medway to the waiting Lady Nugent in the River Thames. Note he is still 25 at this stage.

Received from	Hereford 9 May 1834		
1081 John Morgan	25	Thieving	22 Nov 1834

1834 – 1835 – The convict ship The Lady Nugent (1)

When the last shipment of convicts disembarked in Western Australia in 1868, the number of transported convicts from the UK to Australia was 162,000 men and women on 806 ships. John Morgan was one of those men.

He was likely held in the Hereford Gaol before being transported by horse drawn cart to the prison hulk The Fortitude moored in the Medway at Chatham. From the hulk he was then transferred to the convict ship The Lady Nugent (1) for transportation to New South Wales. The Lady Nugent (1) departed Sheerness on the 4th December 1834. The Master of the ship was Joseph Henry Fawcett and the Surgeon Superintendent was Oliver Sproule. John Morgan's shipping record on boarding the Lady Nugent (1) describes him as:

New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842 Record for John Morgan - LEFT Hand Page

LIST of MALE CONVICTS by the Ship LADY NUGENT, JOSEPH HENRY FAWCETT, Master,

Standing No. of Convict.	Indent No.	Name.	Age.	Education R Reads. W Writes.	Religion.	Single, Married, or Widowed.	Children		Native Place.	Trade or Calling.	Offence.	Tried.	
							Male.	Female.				Where.	When.
35-1024	67	John Morgan	26		Protestant	Single	..	..	Herefordshire	Ostler, brewer, farm-servant	Sheep stealing	Herefordshire assizes	22 March, 1834

Indent Number 67
 Name John Morgan
 Age 26
 Education No Mark - cannot read or write
 Religion Protestant
 Status Single
 Native Place Herefordshire
 Trade or Calling Ostler, brewer and farm servant
 Offence Sheep stealing
 Where Herefordshire
 When 22nd March 1834.

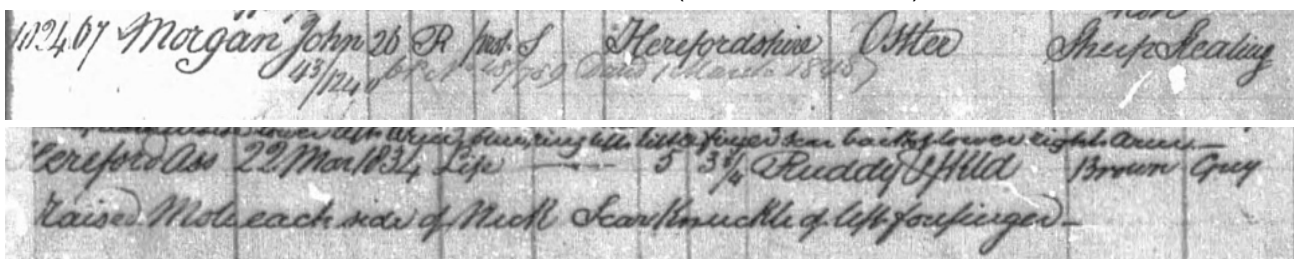
New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842 Record for John Morgan - RIGHT Hand Page

OLIVER SPROULE, Surgeon-Superintendent, arrived from ENGLAND, 9th April, 1835.

Indent No.	Sentence	Former Conviction.	Height.		Complexion.	Colour of		Particular Marks or Scars. Remarks.	Colonial History.					
			Feet	In.		Hair.	Eyes.		Colonial Sentence.	Ticket of { Exemption Leave.	Pardon { Conditional. Absolute. Colonial.	Certificate of Freedom.	Dead or Left the Colony.	
67	Life	None	5	3 3/4	Ruddy and ^{6/11} tanned	Brown	Grey	{ Small raised mole back of each side of neck, scar knuckle of forefinger of left hand.						

Sentence Life
 Former Conviction None
 Height 5ft 3^{3/4} inches
 Hair Brown
 Eyes Grey
 Particular Marks Small raised mole on back of each side of neck, scar knuckle of forefinger of left hand

Handwritten Notes: Note beneath his name the Note CP (Conditional Pardon) Date 7 March 1848



Description of The Lady Nugent (1)

On 20th November 1834, 100 male convicts were transferred from the Justitia Hulk and 60 from the Ganymede Hulk at Woolwich, all in apparent good health. On the 26 November, 100 were sent on board from the Fortitude Hulk at Chatham and twenty six convict boys from the Euraylus Hulk at Chatham, who were also in good health making the total number of convicts 286.

The Master was Joseph Fawcett and the Surgeon Superintendent was Oliver Sproule. In the early days of transportation, the late 1700's, 25 per cent of convicts died at sea. No-one seemed to care – they were just convicts and emphasis was more on the savings in food and getting a ship from A to B. But by the early 1800's, it was realized that the convicts were a very valuable source of cheap labor to the flourishing colony and man-power was badly needed. Subsequently Masters and Surgeons were paid a bonus for every convict they delivered alive. The result was a reduction of the sickness and mortality to about 1½ per cent.

The Surgeon Oliver Sproule kept a Medical Journal from 7 November 1834 to 27 April 1835. He recorded in his journal the weather conditions they experienced in the first two weeks and the health and state of the prisoners.

In the course of the first week or ten days at sea, there were eight or nine on the sick list with catarrhal affections and one with dropsy which I attribute to the cold and wet we experienced during that period beating down channel. Indeed the foremost berths in the prison at this time were so wet from leaking in that part of the ship, that I was obliged to issue dry beds and bedding to a great many of the prisoners to preserve their health, but after crossing the Bay of Biscay the weather became fine and we got the damp beds and blankets dried, the leaks partially stopped and the prison well aired and ventilated which, I am happy to say soon manifested a favourable change in the health and appearance of the men.

Besides the cases given in the journal I had a great many others to treat, some of them similar to those mentioned but the greater part consisted of boils, scalds, and contusions which would not only be too tedious to enter but I fear would be irksome to the reader. There were four births on board during the passage which did well, therefore I did not consider it necessary to give a detailed account of them in my journal the more especially as they were all favourable cases.

Regularity and cleanliness in the prison, free ventilation and as far as possible dry decks turning all the prisoners up in fine weather as we were lucky enough to have two musicians amongst the convicts, dancing was tolerated every afternoon, strict attention to personal cleanliness and also to the cooking of their victuals with regular hours for their meals, were the only prophylactic means used on this occasion, which I found to answer my expectations to the utmost extent in as much as there was not a single case of contagious or infectious nature during the whole passage with the exception of a few cases of psora which soon yielded to the usual treatment. A few cases of scurvy however appeared on board at rather an early period which I can attribute to nothing else but the wet and hardships the prisoners endured during the first three or four weeks of the passage. I was prompt in my treatment of these cases and they got well, but before we arrived at Sydney I had about thirty others to treat whose symptoms were spongy gums, liver spots on the skin, with a painful swelling and rigidity of either ankle or knee joint, loss of appetite and pericardial effusion (??). Their treatment was the same as in the case alluded to and I was fortunate enough not to lose a man from the disease but the lad whose case is given No 11 (William Atkins age 18)

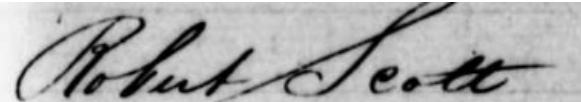
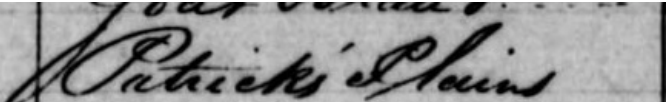
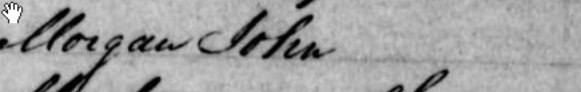
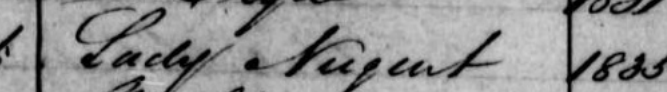
Soldiers of the 50th regiment formed the Guard on the Lady Nugent. Detachments of the 50th Regiment also arrived on other convict ships - the Royal Admiral, Hive, Susan, Blenheim, James Laing, Captain Cook, Hero Parmelia, Henry Porcher, Roslin Castle and Lady Kennaway. Passengers on the Lady Nugent included Captain Frederick Campbell Montgomery of the 50th regiment, Ensign Ruxton, Miss Mary Montgomery, Miss Elizabeth Montgomery and Philip Turner, the Commissariat clerk. Captain Frederick Campbell Montgomery was Police Magistrate at Hyde Park Barracks in 1839. He came under scrutiny from the press for his decision to illegally flog convicts in April 1839 and it was reported in the Sydney Gazette that he returned to his regiment in August 1839.

The journey lasted 126 days and the Lady Nugent (1) arrived in Port Jackson on 9th April 1835 with 284 male prisoners. Two had died. - William Atkins the younger (age 18) and James Rowland (age 46) . A third convict, Robert Owen died in the general hospital at Sydney on 15th April. The prisoners were landed on 27th April 1835 and marched to Hyde Park Barracks prior to being assigned. Ten were under the age of 14 years and were probably sent to the Carter's Barracks.

1836 – 1837 John Morgan assigned to Robert Scott of Patrick Plains

It is not known what happened to John Morgan between 1835 until 1837. Like most prisoners who had newly arrived he was probably sent off to work on a government road chain gang. However, the aim of the system was to assign convicts as “free labor” to the new settlers, rather than having to house and feed them at government expense. There were fortunes to be made in NSW if you could stake out a land claim, and had the means to apply for convicts to help you to work it. Those to whom convicts were assigned had to make themselves responsible for their food and lodging, but all profits from the results of their labour accrued to the landholder. And there were undoubtedly many people who profited immensely from the system, and laid the foundations for colonial fortunes. By 1827 over 60 per cent of convicts in the NSW colony were assigned, and by 1838 almost 70 per cent of convicts were privately assigned. Convicts moved to places of harsh punishment or greater freedom depending upon their behaviour and luck.

In 1837, John Morgan was assigned to Robert Scott at Patrick Plains in the Hunter Valley. Patrick Plains was a large district (later to be a political district in 1859) around the Maitland/Singleton area of the Hunter River. John, who had been an ostler (horse handler) would have been an obvious choice for Robert Scott who was in the process of building his empire based on his horse station at Glendon at Patrick Plains with over 300 horses.

Name of Master	Name of District
	
	

Robert Scot is described by jenwillets.com.au:

Robert Scott and his younger brother Helenus were born in 1802 in Bombay, India. They arrived on 4th February 1822 on board the Britomart. Their father, Dr. Helenus Scott who had been head of the Bombay Medical Staff of the East India Company was accompanying them however he died on the voyage out in November 1821 and was buried at the Cape of Good Hope. Also on board the Britomart was John Galt Smith who was to settle on the Hunter River as well. Their brother Alexander Walker Scott would later follow them to Australia.

Robert and Helenus soon received land grants of approximately 2000 acres each. They combined their land and named the estate 'Glendon'. This land had one advantage over many other Hunter River estates, in that it was not liable to damage from floods, being too high for the water to reach. Here, with the use of their convict labor, they built a house of stone with cellars and a basement kitchen. Six large rooms were connected with a covered verandah. Also on the estate was a small cottage built by Robert which sometimes accommodated Capt Charles Forbes, the Police magistrate for Patrick Plains.

Robert and Helenus bred blood horses at Glendon, possibly later using connections in Bombay to export their stock. By 1832 they had 300 horses although the stud was sold in the 1840's. Their mother Augusta Maria, daughter of Colonel C. Frederick accompanied their sister (also Augusta Maria) to Australia in 1832. Their mother lived on the estate with them, perhaps helping to entertain the many guests that her son Robert, invited to Glendon. Robert entered the social life of the colony with enthusiasm soon after his arrival. At Glendon he was host to artists, explorers, clergy and scientists.

Robert was granted 560 acres in 1828 and in 1836 1000 acres (that had been granted to John McIntyre in 1825 by Governor Brisbane), was re advertised in favour of Robert. Glendon was across the Hunter from William Sims Bell's property and when the river was not in flood it was possible to cross here. A visitor to the area in 1834 noted extraordinary rock formations two miles upstream from Glendon which stood in regular rows in the bed of the river, perfectly round in shape and 10-12 feet in diameter.

Robert seems to have been fearless in his pursuit of bushrangers. In 1825 he led a pursuit party to capture Jacob's mob who had been robbing settlers throughout the district. In 1833, he joined John Larnach and Mounted Police in the pursuit of absconders from James Mudie's Castle Forbes. They followed the runaways into a deep ravine near Lamb's Valley and when one of the men, James Henderson, refused to lay down his gun, Robert fired at him and Henderson fell, fatally wounded. See Robert Scott's Reward

Convicts assigned to the brothers in 1823, soon after their arrival were John Beaumont, John Fitzgerald and Michael Gallagher. In 1832 Joseph Stevens, John Joy, William Toll, John Dalkin, James McGuire, William Pearson, John Rayhorne, Thomas McKenna, Thomas Phillips, James Kerrigan, William Glover and George Wily were all assigned convicts at Glendon. In 1834 a more controversial prisoner was assigned to Robert. James Brine, one of the Tolpuddle Martyrs had the misfortune to be sent to Glendon. He was told by Robert when he arrived ' You are one of the Dorchester machine-breakers, but you are caught at last'

Brine was given the task of digging postholes although his feet were cut and sore. And although he became ill after spending days in a creek washing sheep and badly needed a blanket, Robert refused to give him any blankets, shoes or clothing until the six months regulation period was up. He told Brine ' I will give you nothing until you are due for it. What would your masters in England have had to cover them if you had not been sent here? I understand it was your intention to have murdered, burnt and destroyed every thing before you, and you are sent over here to be severely punished, and no mercy shall be shown you. If you ask me for any thing before the six months is expired, I will flog you as often as I like - don't you know that not even the hair on your head is your own?'

Robert and Helenus were both Magistrates. Robert was appointed Magistrate in 1833 however after his injudicious and arrogant defence of the Myall Creek murderers in 1838 he was removed from this position. He had retired from public life by April of 1843 due to ill health and he died on the 30th July 1844 aged 44 years.

(Note: the Myall Creek Massacre involved the killing of 28 unarmed indigenous Australians by 12 colonists on 10th June 1838. There were two trials but only 7 men were convicted and hanged.)

In 1846 Helenus Scott engaged coolies from India to work as shepherds at Glendon. They refused to work when summer clothing was denied them and were taken to Court by Scott. The Magistrate found there was no stipulation in their agreement to receive a suit of summer clothing and handed out the above sentence. They received their punishment very 'cavalierly' saying "Gaol - very goot - no work gaol"!!

Due to the early death of Robert, involvement with the Bank of Australia, and the depression of the 1840's, Helenus experienced financial difficulties and by 1848 was declared insolvent. Glendon was sold. An auction was held on Tuesday and Wednesday 22nd and 23rd August 1848 to dispose of belongings at the estate. No doubt a large crowd turned out to the well known Glendon to witness the proceedings. Among items auctioned were 600 head of cattle, 4 teams of working bullocks, 20 milking cows, horses, 30 pigs, 12 tons of hay, a portable thrashing machine, a flour mill, farming implements, timber, bricks and shingles, carriage and gig harness, saddles, a carriage fitted with lamps and bars for four horses, wagon, drays, carts, carpenters', blacksmiths' shoemakers' and curriers' tools, iron hurdles, wool press, steam boiler, five vats for boiling down, casks for tallow, a copper still, large winch, 1000 volumes of books, 50 casks of colonial wine including hock, burgundy and sauturns.

Furniture was also later auctioned. Included in the auction was a handsome mahogany spring sofa with horse hair covering; Mahogany chairs in hair and cane seating; handsome London made sideboard with barrel fronts; two bidets; one handsome mahogany bureau and one cedar bureau; a mahogany ladies dressing table with large looking glass; ladies work box of Ceylon wood; Dutch spirit case with bottles and glasses; two writing desks; two iron double bedsteads; hair and wool mattresses; dining, dressing and other tables; wash stands; wood bottom chairs, solar lamps, looking glasses, decanters, tumblers, earthenware etc.

Glendon was advertised for lease in 1849. It was described as containing about 23,000 acres with an excellent mansion with extensive Stores, stabling and wool shed (and press), numerous out buildings and offices. There was a large garden, vinery and orchard stocked with the most valuable and choice vines, fruit trees and shrubs. A boiling down establishment with steam apparatus was complete. The Estate was said to be well watered by the River Hunter, Glendon Brook and other tributaries.

Helenus settled at Newcastle with his wife Sarah Ann (Rusden) He died on 24th August 1879 in Newcastle and was buried at Glendon.

And so it seems as though Robert Scott and his brother Helenus were not the nicest of people for John Morgan to have worked for. But it probably gave John Morgan a leg into his next assignment to the North Family, a wealthy military/aristocratic family from Dublin Ireland, for whom John faithfully worked for the next 17 years until his death in 1856 in Queensland.

1839 John Morgan leaves Robert Scott and assigned to Joseph North

It was probably good luck, good management, good behaviour or all three, that enabled John Morgan to be assigned to the North Family. It is not known how long John Morgan remained with Robert Scott of Patrick Plains but according to John Morgan's death certificate, he began working for the Norths 17 years prior to his death in 1856, making it sometime in 1839. The controversy in 1838 involving Robert Scott and the Myall creek Massacres, resulted in Scott being removed as a magistrate, and probably had something to do with the re-assignment of John Morgan from Robert Scott to Joseph and William North.

According to wiki answers http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_were_the_Myall_Creek_Massacre_consequences, those accused of the Myall Creek Massacres had dubious financial support from Robert Scott and for this reason he forfeited his position as magistrate and possibly some benefits relating to assigned convicts –

There were trials following the Myall Creek massacre. The first trial was held on 15 November 1838, and twelve white settlers were charged with murder, but acquitted. This was a clear miscarriage of justice. Some of the men in the district who held no sympathy towards the aboriginal people rounded up support and enough funds to hire the best legal counsel to get the perpetrators let off. Squatters from all over NSW gathered at the trial to defend their right to kill any Aborigines found on their land. Another Magistrate, Mr Robert Scott, told the killers in gaol exactly what to say, and he also used his money and influence to persuade the jury to return a "not guilty" verdict.

While initially many people celebrated, the judge to whom the "not guilty" verdict was given ordered all the accused to be arrested again. A second trial was held on November 26, and this time the twelve men were charged with the murder of just one Aboriginal child. They were found guilty, and seven of the men were hanged in December under the authority of Governor George Gipps.

We can only guess as to why John Morgan was assigned to the Norths at Williams River after leaving Robert Scott's Horse station at Glendon, but probably it was for the better. In 1839, a small public notice appears in the New South Wales Government Gazette Wednesday, July 13th 1839.

<p>NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Published by Authority. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.</p>	<p>LIST of Assignment of Male Convicts from the 16th May to the 13th June, 1839.— North Joseph, Williams River, 2 laborers</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#	Surname	First Name	Ship	Date	Location	Reference
119282	North	Joseph	-	1839 10 July	Williams River	GG 1839
					Assigned 2 convict labourers	
128780	North	Joseph	-	1841 6 July	Carrington Port Stephens	CDR
					Death of assigned servant Matthew Smith per 'Marquis of Huntley'	
130384	North	Joseph	-	1841 1 October	Carrington, Port Stephens	SH
					Wife gave birth to a son 25th September	

The Williams River is a perennial stream that is a tributary of the Hunter River, in the Hunter Region of New South Wales, Australia. It runs from its junction with the Hunter River, north through Dungog, the district in which Joseph North and his brothers were granted 3 large tracts of land near Buladelah where they had a horse station. The Norths were soon to purchase land at Bulahdelah (Bulla Della) for their horse station and John Morgan, being an ostler, would have been perfectly suited. But who were the North Family?

Family Tree of the North Family

To understand John Morgan's time with the Norths it's important to understand who the North Family were and the nature of their settlement in Australia. It explains John's movements between 1839 at Patrick Plains in the Hunter Valley New South Wales and 1856 at Faernie Law near Ipswich Queensland. John Morgan must have been a good and loyal worker and well respected for them to have retained him long after he was pardoned in 1848.

The North Family was:

Major William North. Born 8/7/1783 in Dublin Ireland, died 18/7/1872 at Ipswich. He married Sarah Marsh on 28th June 1806 and had 5 children, 4 sons Joseph, Francis, William and Roger and daughter Elisabeth.
Sarah Marsh Born 1783 Ireland, Married 28/6/1806 Ireland and died 3/ 4/ 1872 in Ipswich.

Lieutenant Joseph North	Born 1808	Died 1881.
William North (Junior)	Born 1810	Died 1 st January 1881.
Francis North	Born 1811	Died 9 th December 1864 at Ipswich. .
Elisabeth North	Born 1813	Died 26 th June 1902
Rev Roger North	Born April 5 th 1816	Died 21 st March 1895

William North and his family all came from a military/aristocratic background in Ireland. Prior to 1838 he settled his debts and sold his land and furniture. As one historian suggests, he was probably selling up to obtain cash to move to Australia (<http://www.glendafae.com/getperson.php?personID=I2573&tree=Glenda>) .

William North b 8 Jul 1783 in Dublin , d 19 Jul 1872 in Queensland, Australia, Major in the 68th Regiment of Foot, m 28 Jun 1806 at Clontarf, Dublin, Sarah Marsh, b 1783 in Ireland, d 3 Apr 1872 in Queensland, daughter of Francis Marsh d Jan 1829 and Anne Vero (daughter of Dorothy Ussher and John Vero and had issue. Deed 16 Mar 1818 is mortgage of Mullagharush, 85 ac, and a further part of the lands held without lease by Christopher Chamley, to John Hornridge of Dublin to secure a debt of £100 owed by William North of the 68th Regiment of Foot to John Hornridge, subject to redemption with interest at 6% by Mar 1828. Mullagharush was held by William 'for and during such estate and terms for 2 lives and years as was granted to said Roger North of the said lands by the Earl of Charlenelle rent free'. Deed of 12 Feb 1838 between William North of Oldtown, King's Co, 1st part & George Symes of Hollybrook Pk, Co Dublin, is a sale from William North to George Symes of Cloneen, Clonagh & Mullagharush 290 acres etc for £1,500 & a further £550 to Wm North for furniture, utensils etc . This may be William selling up to move to Australia.

And so Major William North would have arrived with a about £2,000 - more than enough to buy the 3 properties at Bulahdelah (£1,116) plus Faernie Law (amount ??), and later Wyvenhoe. Today the properties are worth millions.

1837 8th May - Joseph North arrives – listed in the Sydney Gazette

He was a member of the 80th Regiment of Foot, and had been sent as part of the military guard on the convict ship Sarah under Lieutenant Wootton, which docked in Hobart before arriving at Botany Bay 8th May 1837. He arrived with his wife, listed as Mrs North (Robert Dundas (yes it is Robert). His first son William North was born in 1841 and his family later consisted of 8 sons and 2 daughters. Initially, Lieutenant Joseph was appointed Superintendent Ironed Gang Berrima 23rd October 1837 and in the 1841 Census he is listed as being stationed at Berrima Barracks. Lt Joseph North was probably so impressed with the opportunities available in the new colony that he persuaded his family to come. Francis his brother then his Father and the rest of his family arrived a year later

1838 26th April – Francis North Arrives – listed in Sydney Gazette

Francis North arrived as a passenger on the ship the Ferguson on 26th April 1838. He became the more prominent of the North sons, later becoming Mayor of Ipswich

1838 2nd July – Major North and his family arrive – listed in Sydney Gazette

Major William North arrived Monday 2nd July 1838 Ship called Amelia Thompson Arrival of Major William North, Mrs North and family – William (Junior) Elizabeth since she married in 1839. A Major in the 68th Regiment of Foot. He served under the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. He arrived in Australia after his eldest son Joseph, who had previously arrived in the colony in 1837, convinced him to come out to Australia, the land of Opportunity.

1875 – Reverend Roger North

Rev Roger North remained in Ireland to lead a distinguished career in the ministry. He arrived much later in 1875 when the family lived at Moreton Bay. He had no input into John Morgan's life.

1839 – 1843 – The Norths at Buladelah (Port Stephens area)

JOSEPH North was appointed as Superintendent of an Ironed Gang Berrima 23rd October 1837. But in 1840 he resigned his commission and on September 14th, 1840, Major North applied for 3 grants of land at Buladelah for his three sons Joseph, Francis and William. This land was east of the Myall and south of the Crawford to north of Black Camp Creek and west of the ranges. They built their homestead close to the Crawford-Myall Junction and named their horse station "Bulla-della". This station was worked by convict labour.

Purchases of land at Bulla Della (later called Buladelah) – see record of purchase below

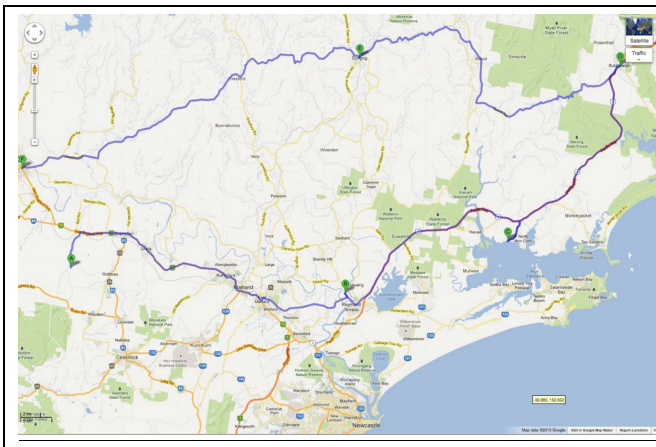
William North of Port Stephens 803 Acres on 5th February 1841 for £370.16.0

Francis North of Bulla Della 618 Acres on 5th February 1841 for £481.16.05

Joseph North of Port Stephens 1060 Acres on 30th May 1840 for £265.0.0 (He was allowed a remission of £100 as a retired Lieutenant with 7 years service.

The 1841 Dungog Census shows that Francis North of Bulla Della had 6 convicts bonded in private assignment and 2 others on his property – it is highly likely that John Morgan was one of these, given that when he died in 1856, Francis North stated that John Morgan had been employed by them for 17 years ie 1839 to 1856

Map of Carrington, Williams River, Patrick Plains, Dungog and Buladelah



A. : Patrick Plains is a large area where John Morgan was assigned to Robert Scott at his horse property Glendon

B. Williams River is a tributary of the hunter, merging with it at Raymond Tce

C. Carrington is where Major William North was living at the time of the 1841 Census

D. Bulahdela was a horse property where Francis, William and Joseph North leased 3 large tracts of land in 1840.

E. Dungog is the Census area in which Bulahdelah is located and where Francis North lists his dwelling at the 1841 Census.

F Singleton was the centre of Patrick Plains.

1843 – 1844 The Norths and John Morgan at Faernie Law

The Norths came to Queensland early in 1843, and bought Faernie Law station from the Uhr Bros. Faernie Law (aka Fairmey Law and Fairney Lawn) was the nearest station to Ipswich on the Brisbane River, and was made possible for occupation when the embargo on settlement within 50 miles of the Brisbane Penal Settlement was raised in May 1842. It was written in the book *Triumph in the Tropics* that "Before the sale of Faernie Law one of the Uhr brothers had been killed by the blacks while working sheep in a yard near the site of Lake Manchester it was there that Mr Uhr was buried". However Judith Neeson in her Masters Thesis suggests that Uhr was killed later in 1845. This is supported by the New South Wales Colonial Secretaries Letters relating to Moreton Bay and Queensland - *reel 2.15 31st 12th 1845 in a report of the Aborigines of teh District of Moretone Bay.*

3 men killed – Brown & Williams & John Uhr on the Brisbane, hutkeeper on sheep station belonging to his brother & Mr Ferriter – inquest held by Major North

According to the History of the Esk area, the major holdings in the Brisbane Valley were selected in 1841 and 1842: Cressbrook (240 sq ml), Colinton (336,000ac), Durundur (200 sq ml), Mount Brisbane and Mount Esk (45,900 ac), Fairney Lawn, Eskdale (18,840 ac), Buaraba (32,000 ac), Cooyar (71,660 ac), Emu Creek (32,000 ac), Kilcoy (35,000 ac), Wivenhoe (60 sq ml), Taromeo (64,000 ac), Crows Nest (500 ac), Mount Stanley (94 sq ml), Tarampa (39,000 ac). The squatters who took up these leases were mostly wealthy and often aristocratic families from England (eg. the Archers, the McConnells, the Balfours, the Biggs, the Borthwicks, the Norths, the Taylors and the Lumley Hills). In the 1840s 50s and 60s there were influxes of German migrants escaping from their homelands and the government resumed and subdivided half of the pastoral properties into smaller lots which were sold for more intensive agricultural production.

Mr Joseph North lived first at Faernie Law Eskdale (18,840 ac) but afterwards on Wivenhoe, where his son, Mr Robert North was born. Major North lived on Bellevue, a part of Wivenhoe lease, and William North on Northbrook. Mr Joseph North had a large family, including two daughters, one of whom married Mr F. O. Darvall (Registrar-General), and the other Mr F. V. Nicholson, formerly of Noogoora, and afterwards of Humberstone, a part of Durundur on the Stanley. Faernie Law (Lawn) was 18.840 acres in a loop of the Brisbane River encompassing Fernvale, Fairney View and Vernor. It was centred around the current location of Fernvale. In 1853 Fairney Law was 24,000 acres and Wivenhoe was 38,000 acres.

1843 John Morgan granted Ticket of Leave 9th May 1843

In 9th May 1843, John Morgan was granted a Ticket of Leave. According to Wikipedia, Once granted, a convict was permitted to seek employment within a specified district, but could not leave the district without the permission of the government or the district's resident magistrate. Each change of employer or district was recorded on the ticket. Originally the ticket of leave was given without any relation to the period of the sentence being served. Starting in 1821, specific terms were added to the length of the prisoners sentence that must be first served before a ticket was to be allowed. These were 4 years served for a 7 year sentence, 6 years of a 14 year sentence, with a life sentence meaning that 8 years must be served before the "ticket" could be considered. John Morgan arrived in Australia on 9th May 1835 and so with a Life Sentence, he was eligible in 1843 for a Ticket of Leave and was duly granted one on 9th May 1843, 8 years to the day after his arrival.

Altered for Moreton Bay 30 May 1844 for return by the Darling B. on 18 July 1848

TICKET-OF-LEAVE

No. 43/1260 9th May 1843

Prisoner's No. 35/1024

Name..... John Morgan

Ship Lady Nugent

Master Hawcett

Year 1835

Native Place.....

Trade or Calling

Offence

Place of Trial..... Newcastle

Date of Trial..... 25 March 1834

Sentence Life

Year of Birth.....

Height

Complexion

Hair

Eyes.....

General Remarks

Allowed to remain in the District of Port Stephens

On recommendation of Magistrate Bench.

Dated 9 May 43

3000

The Ticket of Leave details John Morgan's movements around the country.

After his assignment to the Norths in early 1839, he was granted leave in 1843 to seek employment and clearly chose to stay with them in the Port Stephens area. One thing for certain is that he moved to Queensland with them to Moreton Bay where the Norths had acquired Faerine Law (also known as Fairie Law and Fairney Lawn). The Ticket of Leave was restamped for Moreton 3rd May 1844, altered back to Port Stephens 18th February 1847 then torn up in 7th March 1848 when he was granted a Conditional Pardon, which allowed him complete freedom of movement within Australia, but not back to the United Kingdom.

1848 John Morgan granted Conditional Pardon 1st March 1848

John Morgan returned to Port Stephens in 1847, probably to arrange for his conditional pardon which was granted in early 1848.

Page 1 of Conditional Pardon

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDITIONAL PARDON.

L.S.

No 48/789.

By His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Law affecting Transported Convicts, with respect to Pardons and Tickets of Leave," it was amongst other things enacted, that, after the taking effect of the said recited Act, in any place to which Felons and Offenders had been or might be transported by Law, the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor should, from time to time, by an Instrument in Writing, under his Hand, recommend such Felons or other Offenders as he should think fit to be recommended, to Her Majesty, for an Absolute or Conditional Pardon; and in case Her Majesty should, through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, signify Her approval of any such recommendation, it should be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to grant an Absolute or Conditional Pardon, pursuant to such Instructions as should be sent to him by the Secretary of State, by an Instrument in writing, under the Seal of his Government, which should be deemed from the Day of the Date thereof, to have within such Place or Places as should be specified in such Pardon, but not elsewhere, the same effect in the Law, to all intents and purposes, as if a General, Absolute, or Conditional Pardon, had passed on that Day, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom: And Whereas the said recited Act has taken effect in the said Colony of New South Wales: And Whereas *John Morgan* whose Description is hereunto annexed, having been indicted and convicted at *Herefordshire Assizes* on the *twenty second* day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and *fourty four* of the Crime of *Sheep Stealing* was, in pursuance of the said Conviction, sentenced to Transportation, and was accordingly Transported to the said Colony, for *the period of his natural life*.

And Whereas, in consideration of the good conduct of the said *John Morgan* since his arrival in the said Colony *of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy* as such Governor of New South Wales, recommended the said *John Morgan* to Her Majesty for a pardon, to take effect in all parts of the World, except *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*

And Whereas Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify Her approval of such recommendation, through Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, NOW KNOW YE, that I, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, in pursuance of the Power and Authority so in me vested by the said recited Act and of Her Majesty's gracious approval so signified, and of the instructions of the said Secretary of State in this behalf, do hereby grant unto the said *John Morgan* a Pardon for the Offence, in respect of which such Sentence of Transportation was passed as aforesaid, which shall take effect in all parts of the World, except *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland* PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby expressly declared to be a Condition of this Pardon, that if the said *John Morgan* shall, at any time during the continuance of the term of his said Sentence, go to, or be in, any part of *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland* then this Pardon shall thenceforth be and become wholly void, as by Her Majesty's Commands expressly limited and directed: And all Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers of Justice, and all other, Her Majesty's Subjects, are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and to be sealed with the Seal of the said Territory.

GIVEN under my Hand at Government House, Sydney, this *First* day of *March* in the *Eleventh* Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and *forty eight*

(Signed) CH^S A. FITZ ROY.

ENTERED upon Record at Pages *187* and *188* Register No. *27* this *fourteenth* day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and *forty eight*

John Morgan
for the COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Page 2 of Conditional Pardon

DESCRIPTION.	
NAME	John Morgan
SHIP	Sadly Regent (11)
MASTER	Fawcett
YEAR OF ARRIVAL	1835.
NATIVE PLACE.....	Herefordshire
TRADE OR CALLING	Otter. Brewer. Farm servant.
OFFENCE.....	Sheep stealing
PLACE OF TRIAL	Herefordshire
DATE OF TRIAL.....	22 March 1804.
SENTENCE	Life
YEAR OF BIRTH	1809.
HEIGHT	5 feet 8/4 inches.
COMPLEXION	Muddy & freckled
HAIR	Brown
EYES	Grey
GENERAL REMARKS	Small raised mole back of each side of neck. Scar knuckle off forefinger of left hand.

1852 - 1855 John Morgan at Fairnie Law – Marriage and children

On September 13th 1852, a young Irish lass named Ellen Glynn arrived as an assisted passenger in Brisbane on the ship the Rajah Gopaul. Pastoralists such as the Norths were always looking for labour and it is assumed that not long after she arrived she went to Faernie Law as a domestic servant, her noted trade on the ship register. John Morgan, a stockman at the property, must have presented as a fatherly figure to the young Ellen who had recently lost her own father during the Irish potato famine of 1845 to 1852. Within the year, on 25th August 1853, Ellen Glynn had married John Morgan at Fairnie Law. It's interesting to note that a Thomas Morgan was a witness but much searching has not revealed if there was a connection to our John Morgan.

John Morgan (1808 – 1853) Marriage Certificate 1853

New South Wales

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

Roman Catholic

MARRIAGES

Number	359 Vol 99
Grooms Details	
Name	John MORGAN (His X mark)
Member	Not stated
Abode	Fairy Lawn
Brides Details	
Name	Ellen GLYNN
Member	Roman Catholic Church
Abode	Fairy Lawn
When married	25 August 1853
Where married	Ipswich
Minister	William McGinty
Religion	Roman Catholic, Moreton district
Abode	Ipswich
Witnesses	Thomas Morgan of Fairy Lawn Anne Connor (Her X mark) of Ipswich

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

SYDNEY 07 Mar 2013

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a
Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Cenny

Registrar

In another two years, Ellen gave birth to twins, a boy named John Morgan and a girl named Ellen Morgan, born 26th October 1855. Ellen's birth was not registered as she died just one month later on the 26th November 1856.

1856 – John Morgan’s death after a fall from a horse

John and Ellen Morgan must have been devastated at the death of one of their twins. But worse was yet to come. On the 2nd June 1856, John Morgan fell from his horse and died 4 days later on 6th June. The accident was widely reported in several newspapers but this one in the Moreton Bay Courier gives the most graphic description.

Death of John Morgan The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 21st June 1856

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.-We regret to state that John Morgan, who for the last seventeen years has been in the service of Francis North, Esq., Faernie Law, Brisbane River, as stockman, met with an accident on Monday last which has since terminated fatally. It appears that Morgan was bringing in some horses to the head station, when the animal he was riding came in contact with a tree and unseated him, his foot getting entangled in the stirrup. In this position the unfortunate man received a severe kick on the left side, with such force as to burst the stirrup-leather.

Assistance having been procured, the sufferer was conveyed to his residence, where he was shortly afterwards attended to by Dr Beckler, who bled him. On Thursday Dr Rowlands was also sent for, but the injuries the poor fellow had received were so severe that surgical aid was of no avail, and after lingering until Friday evening, he breathed his last, much regretted by his master, whom he had served faithfully for the period we have stated. The deceased was forty-five years of age.

Though John Morgan was reported as being 45 years old at the time of his death in 1856, his death certificate listed his age as 44. In the 4 days that John Morgan lay dying, he was able to dictate a Last Will and Testament to Joseph North who transcribed it for him and witnessed his mark.

Last Will and Testament John Morgan Fairney Law June 4th 1856 (See Appendix for Original Handwritten Copy)

Will of John Morgan Convict

I John Morgan being of sound mind, do declare that this is my last will and testament.

I bequeath and give all the property that I may die possessed of to my son John Morgan whether in land money or stock of any description for his sole use and benefit.

I will, that during the minority of my said son, the property I now hold near the seven mile station on the Drayton Road be leased, and the rent be applied to the support of my wife and child, provided my wife Ellen Morgan does in the opinion of the Trustees pay all due care and attention to the well being of my son John Morgan.

I empower the Trustees to advance such additional money derivable from the sale of stock as they may deem fit for the education or welfare of my said son John Morgan.

In case my wife Ellen Morgan should marry again, it is my decided wish that she may not receive any advantage from either the rent of the land or other property I may be possessed of, but that the whole may devolve to my son John Morgan.

Should the child John Morgan be neglected or not properly brought up, it is my will that the child be taken from his mother Ellen Morgan and put to school and in order to provide sufficient funds to meet the expenses of his education, I hereby empower the Trustees to apply to that purpose the whole of the rent of the land near the 7 Mile Station on the Drayton Road as aforesaid.

I empower Mt James Fletcher and Thomas Stanley of Ipswich and Francis North of Fairney Lawn to act as my Trustees and Executors.

As witness my Signature

Witness

Peter Hallam
Hugh Conroy

His
John X Morgan
Mark

I wish Mr James Fletcher to act as my sole executor during his life aided by the opinion of the other two Trustees Thomas Stanley and Francis North

Witness

Peter Hallam
Hugh Conroy


As witness my Signature
His
John X Morgan
Mark

Signed before me
Joseph North JP

NEW SOUTH WALES		REGISTRATION NUMBER 1856/ 002203		Date and Place of Death 6 th June 1856	
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995				Name and Occupation John Morgan – Stock Keeper to J North	
DEATH CERTIFICATE				Sex and Age Male Age 44 years	
				Cause of Death etc Fall from Horse, Lived 4 days after accident, Medical attendants Dr Beckler Dr Rowlands	
				Name and Occupation of father BLANK	
				Informant James Fletcher Hear Trasser ? Ipswich	

Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of Death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant
20 Died on the 6 th June 1856	John Morgan Stock Keeper to J North	Male age 44 years	Fall from a horse Lived 4 days after the accident Medical attendants Dr Beckler in Ipswich after the accident Dr Rowlands		James Fletcher Hear Trasser Ipswich

Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
Registered on 7 th June 1856 Ipswich Rev ^{rs} Beattie & J. Ryburn	Buried on the 8 th June 1856 at Ipswich Joseph J. J. undertaker	John Maxted James Fletcher	Nearly 19 years in these Colony	Married To Ellen Glynn	John about 11 months old

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.		I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia	
 REGISTRY OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES SYDNEY 28 Feb 2013	Corey Cherry Registrar		

After John Morgan's death, Joseph and Francis North as Trustees looked after his interests and soon a series of advertisements for the rent of his property on the Drayton Road appeared in the local newspaper:

<p style="text-align: center;">The North Australian, Ipswich and General Advertiser Ipswich, Qld. Tuesday 15 July 1856</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To be Let</p> <p>A SPLENDID PADDOCK, containing 52 Acres of Good Cultivation Land, with a substantial four-railed fence, and a good Slab Building, which will shortly be built thereon. This land is beautifully situated for any person intending to form a Dairy. It is well watered, and lies on the Drayton . Road, about seven miles from the thriving 'and populous town of Ipswich. The land was the pro perty of the late John Morgan.</p> <p>All particulars can be ascertained by applying to Mr. JAMES FLETCHER, Nicholas Street, Ipswich or to FRANCIS NORTH, Esq., Brisbane Rive</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">To be Let,</p> <p>A SPLENDID PADDOCK, containing 52 Acres of Good Cultivation Land, with a substantial four-railed fence, and a good Slab Building, which will shortly be built thereon. This land is beauti-fully situated for any person intending to form a Dairy. It is well watered, and lies on the Drayton Road, about seven miles from the thriving and populous town of Ipswich. The land was the pro perty of the late John Morgan.</p> <p>All particulars can be ascertained by applying to Mr. JAMES FLETCHER, Nicholas Street, Ipswich ; or to FRANCIS NORTH, Esq., Brisbane River.</p>
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The Seven Mile referred to in this advertisement is near a bridge over the Bremer River. It is four miles east of Rosewood and seven miles west of Ipswich. The Red Lion Inn used to stand by 'The Old Mans' waterhole at Seven Mile. Currently called Seven Mile Bridge, the crossing regularly floods after heavy rains in the catchment of the Bremer River. Soon after, John Morgan's horses were sold.

1833 – 1906 A Brief Time Line for Ellen Glynn

1833 Ellen Glynn is born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland to parents Timothy Glynn and Mary (Molly) Glynn. Her father died during the potato famine of 1845-1852

1852 Ellen Glynn arrives on the Rajah Gopaul on September 14th 1852 in Moreton Bay as a young 19 year old. She arrives alone, Timothy and Molly are listed as her parents and there's a note in the shipping records that only her mother is still living in County Clare. She is described as being able to read and write and her profession is a domestic servant.

1853 On the 25th August 1853 Ellen Glynn Marries John Morgan at Fairnie Law. Curiously a Thomas Morgan is listed as a witness at the wedding but apart from the fact he married Catherine McKerny in 1850, nothing else is known about him or if he is related in any way to John Morgan.

1855 On 26th October 1855, Ellen gave birth to twins, John and Ellen but one month later on 26th November 1855, baby Ellen dies. (see John Morgan's story for details).

1856 Ellen's husband John Morgan died in a fall from his horse. She was still only 23 and already she had suffered the death of her father, a child and then her husband and was left to bring up the young John Morgan who was less than 12 months old at the time of his father's death. According to John Morgan's Will, the income from the property he owned was solely directed to the young John Morgan and his education. Ellen received no direct benefits. It is not known for how long Ellen remained in the employ of the North Family before she then moved to Ipswich. But soon after, John Morgan's horses were sold for £36, a tidy sum in those days.

1858 John Morgan's horses are sold to George Holt

1857 Ellen Morgan is listed at Martin Street Ipswich in an advertisement to rent John Morgan's 52 Acres on the Drayton Road. Francis North has assisted her to buy a house in Martin Street (Allotment 20 Section 9) near the centre of Ipswich. Both Francis North and John North (Joseph's son) also own property in the same street (Allotments 15 and 11 respectively. I'm guessing the address is 33 or 35 Martin Street, the only blocks that fit the description of 16 perches (404 sq m) as a subdivision of Francis North's 64 perches.

1861 Ellen Morgan purchases a large block of land, 1 rood 8 perches in the centre of Ipswich at 7 Murphy Street.

1862 Ellen Morgan (nee Glynn) Married David Jackson at St Mary's Roman Catholic Church Ipswich. . The witnesses were John and Flora Murphy.

1866 – 1868 Ellen and David Jackson are listed as living (presumably renting) in Bell St Ipswich whilst he has a bootmaking business in Ellenborough Street.

1870 Ellen and David are listed as living at Nicholas Street Ipswich until 1870 when they moved to Murphy Street to a house on the block of land Ellen had bought more than 20 years previously.

1871 at age 5, young Ellen tragically drowned in the school tank, after being missing from the school grounds of St Paul's Ipswich for more than an hour, desperately searched for by the community and her father.

1878 on the 6th May 1878, Ellen's first son John Morgan married Catherine Suthers. Presumably he had left the family home and had set up his own boot maker's business. His step-father David, a boot maker, probably taught him his trade. During the Great Fire of Ipswich in 1878, John Morgan's rented boot maker's shop burnt down (see later). No mention was made of David Jackson's shop so it was probably OK.

1878 The Great Fire of Ipswich destroyed most of the inner town and mention is made of John Morgan's rented shop being gutted, with probably no insurance.

1879 John Morgan is declared insolvent, presumably as a result of the fire and also his first born son William is born. Tragically William, Ellen's first grandchild dies later the same year.

1884 Ellen had bought a block of land in Murphy Street and it is about this time that Ellen and David build a grand house on the land and move from Nicholas Street to Murphy Street.

1886, On 16th September 1886, at age 55, Ellen's husband David died of peritonitis. The children were still young. William was 22, David 15. This must have been a huge loss for Ellen. His death Certificate lists his place of death as Murphy Street

1887 Ellen Jackson sold her block of land in Smith Street to Catherine Morgan, wife of John Morgan. It was highly likely that Ellen remained at Murphy Street with youngest son David who was still just 18 rather than move in with son John Morgan (only son of her first marriage to John Morgan), who by this stage had 4 boys aged under 9.

1888 Ellen's first son William by her second marriage to David Jackson, married Mary Agnes "Alice" Enright on 22nd December 1888. They move to Milton where William takes a position with Robert Harper and Co as an accountant.

1893 at age 29, William Jackson, who had won a scholarship to Ipswich Grammar in 1876 and was dux in 1881, succumbed to pneumonia and died leaving a young wife, Alice aged 28 and two children Ruby Ellen aged 4 and Ivy Selina aged 3.

1901 Ellen's youngest son David Jackson marries Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane on 23rd January 1901 and they remain at Murphy Street at least until 1903. David is the only living relative mentioned on Ellen's admission to the Dunwich Benevolent Society.

1902 Ellen Jackson sells her second block of land, Allotment 10 Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. There is no sign of impending poverty warranting a move to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum less than 12 months later. It's unclear what happened to the £70 as it would have been enough to have paid rent and lived well in Ipswich for many years. There is no way of knowing what happened to the money from the sale of the land except to assume it went to her son David in a vain bid to bail him out of his financial woes.

1903 David Jackson, who had become an alcoholic, was declared insolvent, "First and final DIVIDEND at the rate of 12s 6d in the pound is now payable and his creditors". His children were then very young. Harold was 2 and William 1. With his sister, father then brother dying whilst he was still a young man, is it any wonder he turned to drink and became insolvent.

1903 Ellen Jackson was committed/admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum as an old woman, incapable of looking after herself with "no money and no property" and with no assistance capable of being given by the bankrupt David. It's not known if there was any ongoing communication with her son John Morgan after the sale of the second block of land, Allotment 10 Smith Street to her daughter-in-law Catherine Morgan.

1905 Ellen Jackson "dies" and a death certificate is issued.

1906 It is discovered that the real Ellen Jackson is still alive and that a mistake occurred in identifying her as the woman who died in 1905. That person who actually died in 1905 was a Margaret Jackson.

1906 The real Ellen Jackson dies and is buried in an unmarked grave at Dunwich Benevolent Asylum on Stradbroke Island. The death of two more children, Ellen and William, after her first born Ellen, a bankrupted son David, on top of the death of her first husband John then second husband David, must have been too much for Ellen to bare. To this day, two death certificates are still in existence for Ellen Jackson.

1913 David Jackson died of cardiac failure, the result of his alcoholism, having spent the past two years at the Peoples Palace, Edward Street Brisbane (The Salvation army home) and leaving his wife Elizabeth Begbie, aged 33 and two boys, Harold aged 12 and William aged 11.

1833 – 1906 The Life and Times of Ellen Glynn

1833 Ellen Glynn – Birth at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland

Ellen Glynn was born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland in 1833. Her parents were Mary (Molly) Brennan and Timothy Glynn. We presume that Timothy Glynn died prior to Ellen emigrating to Australia in 1852 as the shipping records indicate that only her mother was still living in Clare.

The devastating Potato Famine of 1845 to 1852 took its toll in Ireland. It is not known for certain how many died and how many emigrated, but the population of Ireland is estimated to have fallen by 2,400,000, more than 25% of the pre-famine population. Deaths were most common among the very old and the very young (children under 5). Emigration from Ireland to Great Britain, Australia and the United States had started long before the famine, but by the end of 1846 the numbers greatly increased. Between 1846 and 1856 about 1,800,000 emigrated from Ireland. Ellen Glynn was one of them and her mother must have welcomed the opportunity of providing her daughter with a new life in a new country. Ellen's life can only be described as tragic and the more I delved into it, the more tragic it became with the death of two husbands, three children, ending in her death at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum.

1852 14th September – Ellen Glynn arrives in Australia on the Rajah Gopaul

It was the policy of the new colony of New South Wales to fund passengers to the new land as a means of bolstering the labour force. They were desperate for immigrant workers as noted in this plea.

The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 25th August 1853 – letter to editor

We, the undersigned, proprietors and residents in the district of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, beg to represent to you our apprehensions of the supply of labour in the Northern Districts of the colony generally, being totally inadequate at this juncture to the demand, and our concern at noticing that, in calling for tenders for emigrant vessels, her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners only contemplate sending emigrants to Sydney and Victoria. In the district of Moreton Bay a constant demand for agricultural labourers exists, owing to the increase of stock and the extension of grazing operations to the northward and westward in both of which directions a boundless field exists, causing even in ordinary time's a scarcity of labour and consequent high rate of wages, which we have been compelled to attempt to remedy by the introduction of Chinese, at our own expense, while we have as yet derived little or no benefit from the emigration to Sydney.

We believe ourselves to be justified in applying for from eight to ten ships annually for Moreton Bay alone, as the agricultural capabilities and requirements of the district would absorb a large proportion of the immigrants. Trusting that the urgency of the case may excuse any informality in our application, We are, & etc, (Signed)

Ellen Glynn arrived in Moreton Bay on September 14th on the Rajah Gopaul, an immigrant ship carrying financially assisted passengers (Not Convicts).

List of Immigrants per Ship <i>Rajah Gopaul</i> as inspected by the Immigration Board, on <i>September 14</i> 1852											
NAME	AGE	SEX	Calling	Native place and County	Parents names, and if alive their residences.	Religious denomination.	Read or Write.	Relatives in the Colony.	State of health, height, and particular Complexion.	Any complaints requiring treatment on board the ship.	REMARKS BY IMMIGRATION BOARD.
<i>A. Glynn</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>	<i>Clare</i>	<i>Timothy Glynn, Clare</i>	<i>R.C.</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>None</i>	

Transcript of Shipping Records Rajah Gopaul 14th September 1852

Name	Glynn, Ellen
Age	19
Calling	Domestic Servant
Native Place	Clare
Parents names and if alive	Tim and Mary, mother living Clare (Sic, assume father had died)
Religious denomination	RC
Read or Write	Both
Relatives in the Colony	None

The treatment of passengers on the Rajah Gopaul was somewhat controversial and there was also an outbreak of typhus with several dying. An earlier immigrant ship had suffered a severe outbreak of typhus with dozens dying. It can't have been a pleasant cruise for Ellen Glynn. Reports in the Moreton Bay Courier highlighted the situation.

The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 18th September 1852

THE IMMIGRANTS - The ketches Sarah and Aurora having been employed to bring up the immigrants; by the Rajah Gopaul, the whole of them were landed in Brisbane by Thursday evening. It appears that the correct numbers embarked were as follow: 63 married couples, 37 single men and 74 single women above fourteen years, 54 boys and 45 girls from one to fourteen, and 17 infants. As there were 15 deaths (of whom 12 were children) and 13 births, the number landed was 153, viz. 237 male and female adults, 96 boys and girls from one to fourteen, and 18 infants. On the landing of the immigrants it was found that a few of them exhibited symptoms of disease, in one or two instances of a rather serious character; and one man died in Brisbane Hospital on Wednesday night, having been in a state of great exhaustion when brought there.

The Surgeon-Superintendent explains that about a week, or ten days before coming into port a disorder showed itself amongst a few of the immigrants, which at first appeared analogous to the "influenza" occasionally so prevalent, the patients having a discharge from the eyes and nose. He had no reason to suspect that the disease was at all contagious, although some febrile symptoms appeared, as is usual with most disorders. The few who are so affected now are under treatment in the infirmary of the depot. Considering that there is every probability of a continuous flow of immigration, immediate steps ought to be taken to increase the accommodations at this establishment. At present they are inadequate to the necessities of the immigrants. All the single men by this ship are already engaged, or have left the depot on their own account, and if the whole of the passengers had been of that class they would probably have been all hired yesterday. Some of the families have also been engaged. The wages for single men ranged from about £26 to £30 a year, with rations.

The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 25th September 1852

TREATMENT OF THE IMMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP "RAJAHGOPAUL" After the passengers by the above named ship had been duly mustered and landed, it transpired that some of them had complained of the conduct of the Captain and Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship, against whom they preferred charges of immorality, and unkindly treatment of the sick, during the passage. Other persons in authority on board were said to be implicated in these charges.

The Moreton Bay Courier Monday 4th October 1852

THE "RAJAH GOPAUL" INQUIRY. With reference to the inquiry recently instituted at the immigrant depot, respecting certain alleged complaints of some of the immigrants by the Rajah Gopaul we are authorised to state that, so far as regarded the rumours of immorality on board, nothing whatever was elicited to justify such a report.

The Moreton Bay Courier Monday 23rd October 1852

SIR,-What has been lately dreaded here has, at last come to pass. Several of the immigrants by the ship Rajah Gopaul, have been seized with Typhus Fever. One man died of it yesterday, and his wife, I understand, is not expected to live. Besides those already dead, I have this moment been told of another case which has just occurred. Where this disease will end it is difficult to say; but I contend that the fact of its existence demands the investigation of the Government. Who is the Medical Inspector for Moreton Bay? I have heard that the journal of the Rajah Gopaul, if inspected properly, would show that the symptoms of this fearfully malignant disease existed on board before the people were landed; and, if so, it is certainly too bad that the health of the inhabitants of Brisbane and Ipswich should be tampered with as it appears to have been in this case. It will be in your recollection that one of the late emigrant ships was placed in quarantine merely because hooping-cough existed amongst some of the children on board; and yet here is a deadly disease, of the most contagious nature, springing up on board a ship without anything being done to stop its progress. Surely this state of matters ought not to exist. If neglect is chargeable anywhere, it is only proper that the cause of it should be at once removed. It may be all very well for a medical man to go on board an emigrant ship on her arrival, and step into the cabin; but the public and the Government require that he shall perform his duty faithfully to them. Whether this has been done in the present case, I trust a thorough enquiry will be instituted to decide.

1852 - 1856 Ellen Glynn marries John Morgan and has twins

There was such a shortage of labor in the Moreton Bay colony that Ellen would have been snapped up quickly on arrival in Brisbane by any number of employers. The North Family were Irish, so it is little wonder that Ellen Glynn went to work for them as a domestic/servant/maid at Fairnie Law. Sometime during the next few months she has met John Morgan, a fatherly figure some 25 years her senior, and the young Irish Lass from County Clare falls in love with the ex-convict from Herefordshire England and marries him in 1853. They have twins, John and Ellen born in 1854, but sadly the young Ellen Morgan dies. In 1856 John Morgan dies.

See John Morgan for more detail

1856 - 1862 Ellen Morgan settles in Ipswich

After John's death in 1856, Ellen Morgan was reasonably well off. There was the sale of 10 of John's horses in 1856, and since the price of horses at the time ranged from £18 to £35, 10 horses would have raised a minimum of £180 for Ellen and her son John Morgan, which she undoubtedly used for the benefit of son John

The North Australian, Ipswich and General Advertiser Tuesday 8 July 1856

<p style="text-align: center;">10 Head of Horse Stock.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCOTT & Co.</p> <p>HAVE received instructions from the Executors to the will of the late John Morgan, to Sell by Public Auction. (without reserve), at their SALE YARDS, adjoining the North Australian Livery Stables,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS DAY, JULY 8th, at 12 o'Clock, Noon,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS HORSES:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Black Mare, foal at foot 2 Black Filly 3 Dark Gray Horse, good and quiet to saddle 4 Chestnut Filly 5 Brown Mare 6 Bay Filly 7 Bay Mare, broken in, very quiet 8 Chestnut Filly 9 Gray Mare, with Filly Foal 10 Bay Filly. <p style="text-align: center;">Terms, Cash.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 Head of Horse Stock</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scott and Co</p> <p>HAVE received instructions from the Executors to the will of the late John Morgan, to Sell by Public Auction; (without reserve), at their SALE YARDS, adjoining the North Australian Livery Stables.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS DAY, JULY 8th at 12 o'Clock, Noon,</p> <p>The Following First Class Horses:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Black Mare, foal at foot 2 Black Filly 3 Dark Gray Horse, good and quiet to saddle 4 Chestnut filly 5 Brown Mare 6 Bay Filly 7 Bay Mare, broken in, very quiet 8 Chestnut Filly 9 Gray Mare, with Filly Foal 10 Bay Filly. <p>Terms, Cash.</p>
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The horses were purchased by George Holt who was making sure no one stole them.

The North Australian, Ipswich and General Advertiser Tuesday 2 November 1858

CAUTION.

THE undersigned having purchased from the Executors of the late John Morgan, all the Horses, Cattle, &c., belonging to the said estate, parties are hereby cautioned against interfering with them without my written authority. The Horses are branded JC and JI, and the Cattle JM, No. 2. Any person removing or molesting them after this date will be prosecuted.

GEORGE HOLT.

October 12th, 1858.

Ellen moved to Ipswich Martin Street, probably soon after John's death. In an advertisement in 1859 for the land at the Seven Mile, the contact was Mrs Morgan at Martin Street.

The North Australian, Ipswich and General Advertiser Tuesday 8 March 1859

<p style="text-align: center;">TO LET,</p> <p>A Paddock at the Seven-Mile Creek, securely fenced and well-watered, containing fifty-two Acres, lately in the occupation of the late James Prior, of Little Ipswich. There is a substantial Slabbed House erected thereon, also a Stockyard, Calf-pen, &c. For particulars, enquire of Mrs. MORGAN, Martin Street, Ipswich.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TO LET</p> <p>A Paddock at the Seven-Mile Creek, securely fenced and well-watered, containing 52 Acres, lately in the occupation of the late James Prior, of Little Ipswich. There is a substantial Slabbed House erected thereon, also a Stockyard Calf-pen, etc. For particulars, enquire of Mrs MORGAN, Martin Street, Ipswich.</p>
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This move to Ipswich was assisted by Francis North. The Government Gazette of 1866 listed her as a Part owner in Allotment 20, Section 9, a 16 perch block of land in Martin Street and a Title search reveals that Francis North bought this particular Allotment in 1854. It was 1 rood 4 perches (64 perches or 1618 sq m) and the only allotments fitting this description today are on the southern side of Martin Street where a 64 perch allotment has been subdivided into 2 x 16 perch blocks and one 32 perch block. From the title, it appears that first one 16 perch block was sliced off then another This could be number 35 OR number 37 Martin Street and both these allotments have old style houses on them.

The North family had also bought several blocks of land in this street, Allotment 15 and 11.

Ellen Morgan had purchased another property in Ipswich. In 1861 she purchased 1 rood 8 perches of Allotment 6 Section 9. This was a large block of land (1200 sq metres) on the western side of Murphy Street which she and her next husband David, moved into after building a house just prior to his death in 1886.

1862 - Ellen Morgan (nee Glynn) marries David Jackson

Whilst in Ipswich, Ellen Morgan met David Jackson from Glasgow, Lanarkshire Scotland who had arrived in Queensland around 1851, about the same time as Ellen. He was a bootmaker renting a house in Bell Street, with a bootmaking business situated in Ellenborough Street.

Their marriage certificate simply states that they were married 1st November 1862 in St Mary's church Ipswich and the marriage was witnessed by John and Flora Murphy. David Jackson's nominated profession is a bootmaker in Ipswich, and Ellen's a domestic servant. How they met is anyone's guess but they would have had a lot in common, both arriving from the UK at about the same time with no other family, and of similar age, David was 31, Ellen 29. They have three children between 1863 and 1870 and move from Bell Street to Nicholas Street.

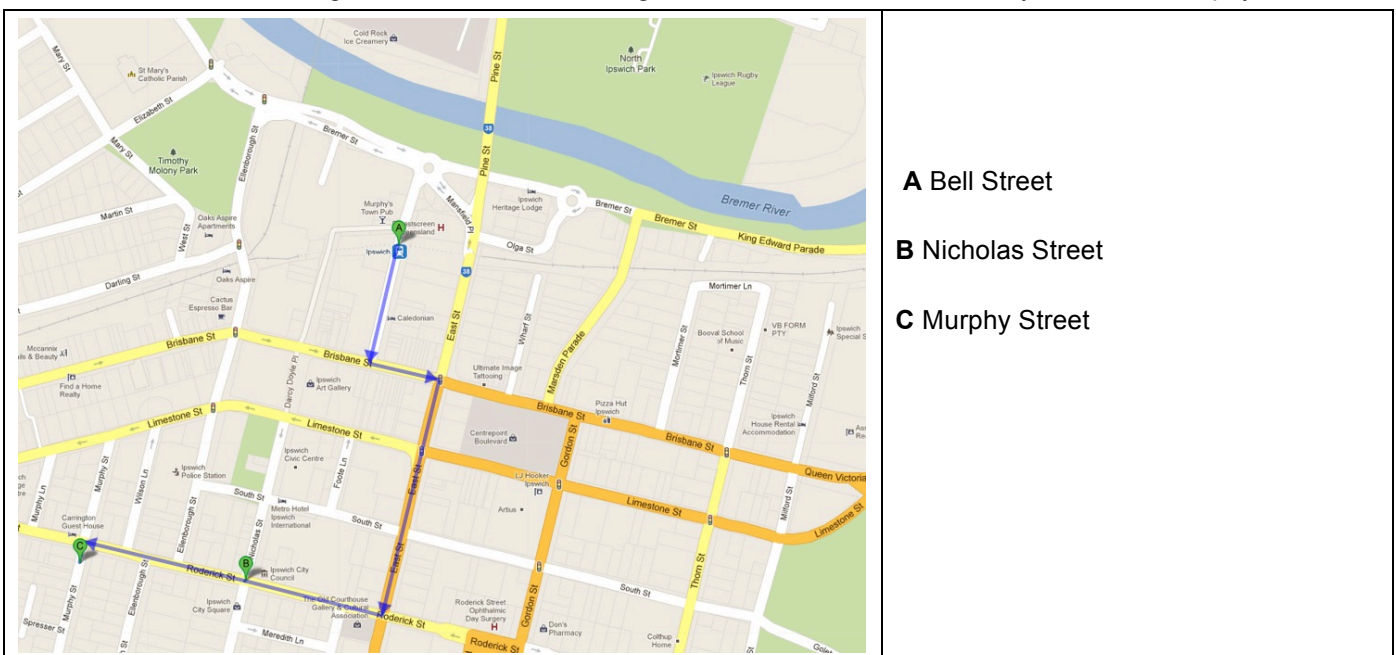
1863 - 1870 Ellen and David Jackson have 3 children

Ellen and David Jackson had three children who were all born in Ipswich. They also would have brought up the young John Morgan from Ellen's first marriage who was 7 when she married David Jackson in 1862.

3 children of Ellen and David Jackson

William Jackson	B 17/12/1863	D 14/7/1893
Ellen Jackson	B 24/11/1866	D 24/11/1866
David Jackson	B 14/02/1870	D 25/10/1913

The family first lived in Bell Street Ipswich and david is registered on the Queensland Electoral Roll as living there in 1866. But by 1870 they had moved to Nicholas Street Ipswich where they lived for most of their married life until 1884 when David is still registered on the roll as living there. In about 1885 when they moved to Murphy Street.



- A Bell Street
- B Nicholas Street
- C Murphy Street

Ellen must have thought her life had turned the corner with a new husband and three children in addition to her first born son John Morgan. But tragedy struck again and again and again and again.

1863 – 1893 William Jackson marries Alice, has 4 children and dies at 29

William Jackson was born on 17th December 1863. He must have been a bright boy as in 1876, aged 13 he wins a scholarship to the Ipswich Grammar School. The event was noted in the paper

The Queenslander 27 Jan 1877

Grammar School Scholarships. At the close of 1876, the Education Department offered to competition of boys and girls attending State schools, 10 scholarships for girls and 50 for boys. 15 girls were candidates, and 3 took scholarships. 74 boys competed and 23 were successful. The following are the names of the successful candidates in order of merit:

17. William Jackson... Ipswich (north)

Five years later in 1881, he became dux of Ipswich Grammar School and went on to become a successful accountant/clerk/book keeper, with the Lands Office, then Cribb and Foote and then with Robert Harper and Co after his move from Ipswich to Toowong. On the 22nd December 1888, he marries Mary Agnes Enwright, also known as Mary A Enright and/or Alice Enwright, at Milton. Mary Enright was born in County Kerry Ireland in 1865 and arrived in Brisbane on 1st Aug 1885. They have 4 children

Children of William Jackson and Mary Agnes Enright

Ruby Ellen Jackson	Born 30 th Sep 1889	Died 17 th March 1910 (aged 21)
Ivy Selina Jackson	Born 1 st Nov 1890	Died 1942 (aged 52)
William Harold Jackson	Born 10 th May 1892	Died 21 st October 1892 (aged 5 months)
William Jackson	Born 27 th December 1893	Died UNKNOWN

But sadly, on the 14th July 1893, William Jackson dies of influenza and pneumonia. A death notice appears followed by an obituary:

The Queenslander 18th August 1893

Death Notice William Jackson – (Alice's 1st Husband)

JACKSON. On the 14th July, at his residence, Twine Street, Spring Hill, Brisbane, William Jackson, late of Robert Harper and Co.'s, and eldest son of the late Mr David Jackson, of Ipswich, aged 29 years.

The Queenslander on the 19th August 1893 Obituary William Jackson

An obituary notice in our (Queensland Times) Saturday's issue recorded the death of Mr William Jackson, eldest Son of the late Mr D. Jackson, of this town. Mr W. Jackson contracted inflammation of the lungs, which ultimately was the cause of his sad demise, which took place at his residence, Twine-street, Spring Hill, Brisbane, on Friday last.

He was only a young man in the prime of life, being 29 years of age. Mr Jackson was an especial favourite with his old school mates in the town. In former years the deceased, being an athlete of no mean order, always figured prominently on the football field at North Ipswich, of which game he was a brilliant exponent.

He leaves a widow and two children and mother and two brothers to mourn their loss. Deceased was a native of this town, and was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, at which seminary he remained for five years, completing the course of instruction in 1881. During that period he held a distinguished position in the school, especially in mathematics, in all branches of which subject he excelled. He was dux of the school in 1881, and passed the Sydney senior and junior examinations. The medal for trigonometry was awarded to him, and he also passed all other examinations in connection with the school. After leaving school he filled a position in the Lands Office, and afterwards was engaged by Messrs Cribb and Foote for some time. He then entered the employ of Messrs I. Harper and Co., a post which he retained up till the time of his death.

His father David Jackson had earlier died (1886) and his two brothers referred to in the obituary were his brother David Jackson and step brother John Morgan. His sister Ellen had earlier died in 1771 (see later).

We know the William Jackson must have been a successful accountant as when his probate is issued, he leaves £751 to his wife Mary Alice Jackson

14th Oct 1893 The Queenslander – Probate of William Jackson

William Jackson, Brisbane, accountant, to Mary Alice Jackson, Brisbane, widow, realty and personalty £751,

In 1893, £751 was a lot of money. It would have bought about 4 houses in the inner city area of Brisbane.

William's wife, Mary Alice Jackson, is pregnant with their fourth child at the time of his death, having lost the infant William Harold in October of 1892. On 27th December 1893, just five months after her husband William's death, she gives birth to William Jackson.

Mary Alice wastes no time in getting married again and on the 5th December 1894 she marries George Richard Taylor. Apparently they move to Sydney where two children are born.

Children of George Richard Taylor and Mary Agnes Jackson

Arthur Taylor Born 1896 Died ??

Lavinia Taylor Born 1897 Died ??

George Taylor's parents were Arthur and Lavinia Taylor, hence the name connection of the children.

Then what happens is anyone's guess. Alice seems to team up with George Henry Newton and together they have four children whose father is listed on each of their birth certificates as unknown, but each of the children's surnames is Newton!

Children of George Henry Newton and Mary Alice Taylor

Isabella Newton Born 1901 Died 1977

Henry Newton Born 1903 Died 1952

Ronald Newton Born 1906 Died 1906

Esther Newton Born 1911. Died 1958

It's not known if Alice and George ever divorced, as there are no divorce records anywhere and strangely, on the 29th August 1923, when Alice and the third husband, the second George eventually marry, she lists her status as a widow when we know second husband, first George, didn't die until 1929. Her third husband George dies on 16th January 1925 and Alice dies soon after on the 12th June 1927.

Sydney Morning Herald Saturday 17 January 1925

Death of George Henry Newton – Alice's 3rd Husband

NEWTON The Friends of Mrs ALICE NEWTON and DAUGHTER, Esther, are kindly invited to attend the Funeral, of their beloved HUSBAND and FATHER, George; to leave his late residence, 12 Edgley Street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, at 1.45, for Church of England Cemetery, Rookwood.

In the meantime, George Richard Taylor seems to have moved back to Brisbane where he appears in the electoral rolls of 1925. But in 1929, his death is recorded in the newspaper, several years after Alice lists herself as a widow for her third marriage.

The Brisbane Courier 1st August 1929

DEATH FOLLOWS ACCIDENT Death of Alice's 2nd Husband George Taylor

When he was knocked down by a motor car in Annerley Road on Saturday night, George Richard Taylor, of Merton-street, South Brisbane, received severe head and internal injuries He was taken to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, but his condition became worse, and he died on Tuesday afternoon.

1866 – 1871 Ellen Jackson drowns at school aged 5

Ellen Jackson was born on 24th November 1866. She was named after her mother Ellen and half sister who died at just one month. Ellen Jackson died in tragic circumstances. She drowned in the school tank at St Paul's school, Ipswich on the 20th December 1871 aged just 5 years. Her death was graphically reported.

The Queenslander 23rd December 1871

An accidental death by drowning occurred on Wednesday morning, attended by circumstances of more than ordinary melancholy. The victim was a fine child of about five years of age, named Ellen Jackson, a daughter of Mr David Jackson, bootmaker, of Nicholas-street. The little girl had been in attendance at St. Paul's School, and during the morning she was playing amongst the other children attending the school in the play-ground previous to assembling to their classes.

She was seen by the pupil teacher a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and at a quarter-past 9 another girl attending the school found what turned out to be the child's hat floating in a large tank at the rear of the school-house. The circumstance was immediately communicated to the teacher, and the child was found to be missing, but, strange to say, no action was taken to search the tank until a full hour had been spent in fruitless searching through the streets, and sending vain messages in various directions.

When all else failed the tank was searched, and at the first trial a soft lump was felt at the bottom of the tank by the man who got a long stick, and used it to probe the tank, and in a few moments the dead body of the poor child was brought to the surface of the water, and lifted out by a father frantic with grief at the sudden and untimely end of his daughter.

No doubt this must have been a devastating blow to Ellen and David Jackson and no doubt the whole family. William was 8 years of age at the time and David a 20 month old toddler. And inquest was held into her death. The outcome is not known but the hearing was noted in the Queensland Government Gazette on January 3rd 1872.

RETURN OF DEATHS REPORTED TO THE POLICE, IN WHICH INQUESTS HAVE BEEN HELD, SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Name of Deceased.	Profession or Calling.	Age.		Stature.			Color of		Clothing, and other means of Identification.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Supposed cause of Death.	Person last seen in company of Deceased.	Remarks.
		Yrs.	Mo.	ft.	in.	make.	Hair.	Eyes.						
" Ferry "	Laborer	60								1871.			John Roberts	Nil.
George Chamberlain	Stockman	46								10 Dec.	New Dalby	Natural causes	A. Simpson, G. Hewitt	Committed suicide.
Patrick Joseph Glyn	Child	15								1 Dec.	New Dalby	Beating		Nil.
Fredrick Ranko	Child	45								12 Dec.	Bribane River	Drowning		Nil.
Henrie Hendrus	Laborer	45								9 Oct.	Bribane River	Drowning		Nil.
Ah Chio	Shepherd	5	7 1/2				Black			5 Dec.	Pine Mountains	Crushed by a tree falling		Nil.
Mauroo Healy	Laborer	29								28 Nov.	Kyanga Station, Ennismore	Not stated	Ah Jem, John Charles, R. McLeod	Nil.
John Casey	Married woman	4								28 Nov.	Ennismore	Struck by lightning	Mr. G. Carey	Nil.
John Stevens	Shepherd	50	5 11				Sandy			27 Nov.	Rockhampton	Chilblains	Dr. Clayworth	Nil.
John Range	Publican	45								16 Nov.	Towsville	Poison	J. Stewart, M. Stewart, J. Hester	Voluntarily poisoned himself with strychnine.
Simon Hannan	Storekeeper	5	7				Light	Dark tweed trousers, merino shirt, croton shirt, black silk socks, two mother of pearl shoe laces, one ivory shirt stud, and one telescopic pin		25 Nov.	Condamine River	Drowning	J. Hester, M. Range, J. Range	Nil.
Robert Clemence	Child	7								21 Nov.	Gunda Gunda Creek, Queensland	Murdered	John Shannon McQueen	Patrick Collins, committed the trial.
Robert M. Clement	Child	5	9				Dark	White shirt, tweed trousers		25 Nov.	Maryborough	Drowning	David Clemence	Nil.
Michael Rowlands	Bullock Driver	5	8				Grey	Flannel shirt, tweed trousers		24 Nov.	Rockhampton	Excessive drinking	C. Comstock, R. Henderson	Accelerated by the heat of the weather.
John Henry Strahan	Shepherd	5	9				Light brown	Gold ring on finger		6 Dec.	Charleville	Crushed by the wheel of a bullock trap	J. Wiley, M. Hanlon, J. Hanlon	Nil.
Mary Ann Lacey	Servant									13 Dec.	Ennis	Drowning		Accidental blow, previously received while in the water.
George Walker	Miller									25 Dec.	Bribane River	Drowning		Nil.
Ellen Jackson	Child									20 Dec.	Bribane River	Drowning		Nil.
Ellen Jane Boyton	Infant						Light			15 Dec.	Ipswich	Drowning	M. A. Boyton	Accelerated by heat of weather.

LIST OF HORSES AND CATTLE REPORTED AS FOUND OR RECOVERED BY THE POLICE, AND NOT CLAIMED, DURING THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1871.

No.	Date of Report.	Color and Sex.	Brands and Description.	Where and where found, and under what circumstances.	To whom application may be made.
1	7 November 1871.	Bay gelding	JH over FF near shoulder, BD (indistinct) near thigh, star, off hind neck white, short tail, 14 hands high	Left at Concorah Station, on 17th October, 1871, by two men, names unknown, who are suspected of stealing two Government horses	Chief Inspector Murray, Mackenzie.

T. H. BARRON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

By Authority: JAMES C. DEAL, Government Printer, William Street, Brisbane, 3rd January, 1872.

What else can I say!

1870 – 1913 David Jackson marries Elizabeth Cochrane and dies aged 43

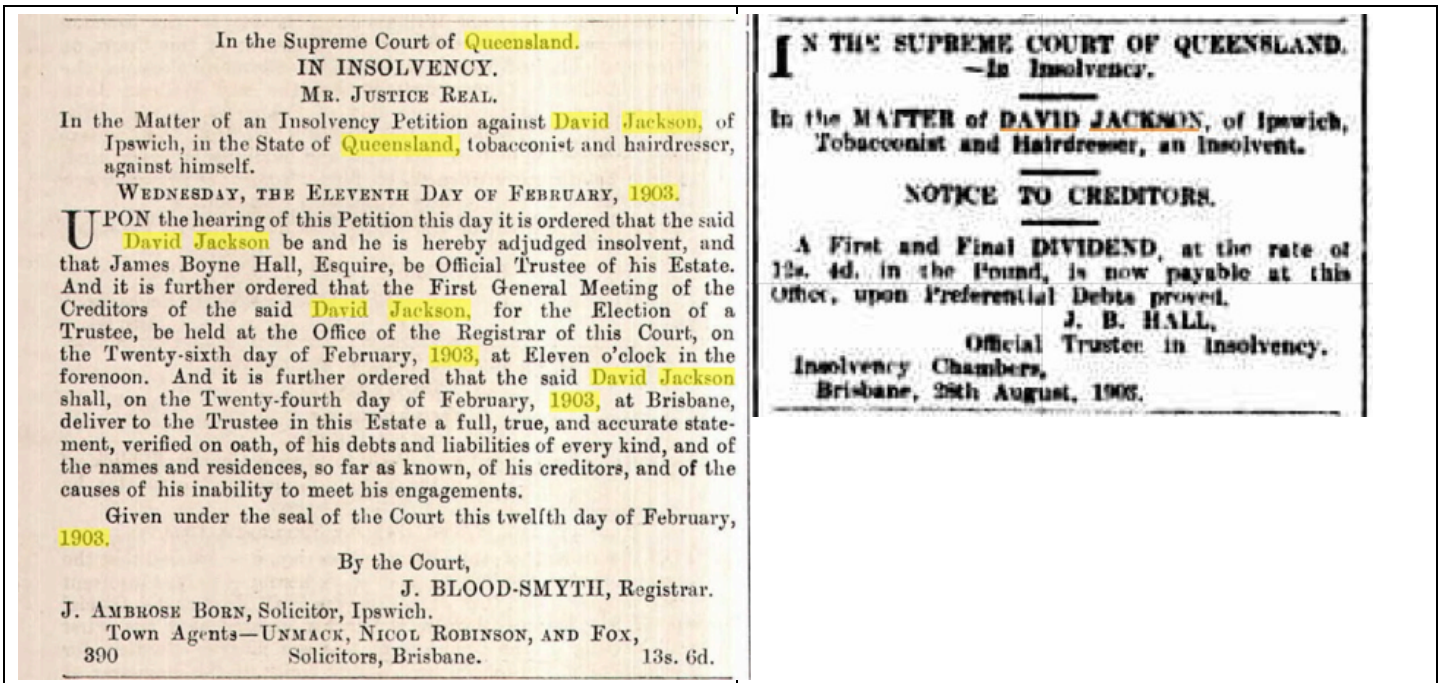
David Clyde Jackson was born on the 14th February 1870. Like Ellen and David Jackson's only daughter Ellen and first son William, their third child David also had a tragic life. His business became insolvent and he died an alcoholic at just 43 in 1913.

David became a hairdresser in Brisbane Street and in 1894 and took a licence to sell tobacco, presumably from his hairdressing shop. On the 23rd January 1901, he married Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane, born 23rd March 1880. They lived in Murphy Street Ipswich and had two children.

Children of David Jackson and Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane

Harold David Jackson	Born 30 th July 1901	Died 10 th June 1930
William Hamilton Jackson	Born 3 rd December 1902	Died 14 th January 1951

But very soon, in 1903, David's business was faltering and on 11th February 1903 this notice appeared declaring him insolvent. This occurred just one month before his mother Ellen Jackson (previously Ellen Morgan nee Ellen Glynn) was admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Society. By August, the matter had been resolved with creditors paid 12s 4d in the pound. It's highly likely the Murphy Street house was sold prior to Ellen going to Dunwich, in an attempt to bail out the insolvent alcoholic son David. Of note is that Ellen Jackson in late 1902, also sold her remaining Allotment 10 in Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. What is clear, is that she arrived at Dunwich in March 1903 with "no money and no property".



David and Elizabeth moved around after this. In 1906 they moved to Martin Street, possibly to the house Ellen first bought when she arrived in the city Ipswich after John's death at Fairney Lawn. The next year they moved to Roderick Street, Ipswich. But David had a problem, which may have been the cause of his business's demise. He was an alcoholic. And in 1911, the family moved to Brisbane and Elizabeth took on a job as a barmaid at the Stock Exchange Hotel where she resided. David's place of residence was the People's Palace Edward Street Brisbane an accommodation centre, recently constructed by the Salvation Army as a travelers rest and noted for its absence of alcohol. The opening ceremony was recorded.

The Brisbane Courier Wednesday June 1911

Its purpose and scope were pithily expressed by Commissioner Hay, the leader of the Salvation Army in Australasia, in unlocking the main entrance. He said the palace was intended as a safe place for morals, a safe place on temperance lines, a safe place in regard to gambling, and generally a safe house conducted on the very best lines to bless and help the people The Commissioner emphasised what he had said in opening the building, and said it would be a first class temperance hotel.

But within two years, on the 25th October 1913, David Jackson, Ellen's youngest son, had died in the Brisbane Hospital of cardiac failure, the result of his alcoholism. He left a wife and two boys Harold aged 11 years and William aged 10 years. His death certificate lists his cause of death as chronic alcoholism and Heart Failure. He was buried at the Toowong Cemetery. When probate was issued he had £124, at a time when houses in Brisbane cost £250

The Queenslander 3 January 1914.

David Jackson, of Brisbane, hairdresser; died October 25. 1913 ; personalty £124 Probate to Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson, of Brisbane, widow, sole executrix A. 11. Pace, solicitor.-

Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson continued to live in Brisbane after the death of her husband David. In 1925, she is registered as living in 19 Russell Street South Brisbane and on the 16th November 1935, she marries John Lindsay. It's not known what happened to John Lindsay, but by 1954, Elizabeth was living alone on the corner of Moray and Sydney Streets, New Farm. She died the 23rd June 1955.

What happened to their two children Harold David Jackson and William Hamilton Jackson??

Harold David Jackson died aged 30 on 10th June 1930

William Hamilton Jackson married Emily Rhoda Lindsay on 3rd April 1926. They had a son William Albert Jackson whose birth was not registered, who died on 27th January 1928, probably an infant death. There were two daughters, Dawn and Coral but there is very little information on them except that Dawn married Harley Willbatt on the 10th Sept 1949.

William Hamilton Jackson went on to become Sergeant William Jackson during World War 11 in the Medical Corps. He died on 14th January 1951.

Courier Mail 16th January 1951 William Hamilton Jackson Funeral Notice

JACKSON.— Relatives and Friends of Mrs. Emily Jackson, of 77 Merton Road. Woolloongabba. Mr. and Mrs. Willbatt and Son. Miss Coral Jackson, Mrs. E. Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. E Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. Cheyne, Mr and Mrs. Cochran are Invited to attend Funeral of her beloved Husband, their Father. Father-in-law. Grandfather, son, and Brother-in-law. William Hamilton Jackson Air 9th div 2 Machine Gun Corps, 2nd A.I.F. to leave the Funeral Chapel. 17 Peel Street South Brisbane. This (Tuesday) After noon, at 3 o'clock, for the Toowong Cemetery. Service at 2.45. JOHN HISLOP & SONS. Funeral directors.

JACKSON.— Onward Bound Lodge. No. 18, P. A.P.S.O.A.— Officers and Members of the above Lodge are Invited to at tend the Funeral of their late Bro., William Hamilton Jackson, to leave the Funeral Chapel, 17 Peel Street, South Brisbane, as per family notice. By Order of the WM

JACKSON.— All Ex Members of the 2/2 Machine Gun Battalion, are requested to attend the Funeral of their late Comrade. Bill H. (Colonel) Jackson, to leave John Hislop's Funeral Par lour. Peel St.. South Brisbane, To-day. 16th January, 1951, at 3 p.m., to the Toowong Cemetery. A service will be held In the above Chapel (Hislop's) at 3 45 p.m.

1886 Ellen Jackson's Husband David dies.

As if all the drama with Ellen's children isn't enough, in 1886, Ellen's husband David Jackson dies. It must have been sudden and unexpected, as two years previously in 1884, Ellen Jackson had bought a block of land at 4 Smith Street, probably with the intention of building a house for herself and husband David and sons William 22 and David 15. But husband David suddenly dies of acute peritonitis, probably a burst appendix. It must have been a huge blow to the family.

1903 – 1906 Ellen Jackson at the Dunwich Benevolent Society.

In On the 27th March 1903, Ellen Jackson was admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. The Asylum was established 13 May 1865 when inmates were first transferred to the Dunwich Quarantine Station from the Benevolent Ward attached to the Brisbane Hospital. It continued to operate until it was officially closed on 30 Sep 1946. Inmates were gradually transferred to Eventide, Sandgate, which was officially opened on 4 Oct 1946. The function of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum as defined by the "Benevolent Asylum Wards Act of 1861" was to provide for poor people who because of age, accident, infirmity or otherwise were unable to care for themselves. Currently, the access provision for these records is 100 years, and since Ellen Jackson died in 1906, the records were only recently obtainable.

Ellen's admission record states that she was admitted on the basis of "old age" (she was 70) and with "no money and no property". Just a few weeks earlier, her only surviving son from her second marriage, David Jackson, was declared insolvent and with an ongoing battle with alcoholism, was clearly not in a position to help her. Her son John Morgan by her first marriage, by this time had 9 children aged between 9 and 23 living in the one house at 4 Smith Street and was probably not in a position to help her either.

But it is curious that the only listed relative on the admission for is a John Jackson aged 25 of Brisbane Street, and it only nominates her as having 3 children, 1 girl and 2 boys with only John Jackson alive. So presumably the intent was to recognise David Jackson who in 1903 would have been 35 not 25, and the age was a possible mistake. This would mean that there was no recognition of John Morgan. The record notes "others unknown address", but having sold John and Catherine the Allotment 11, she surely would have known his address.

Ellen Jackson dies 1906

It had always been a mystery to the living relatives as to why Ellen Jackson had two Death Certificates, one on the 6th October 1905 and the other on 26th August 1906. I accidentally discovered why this was so when trawling through Trove, the cleverly digitised Newspapers of Australia, and came across a court case involving Ellen Jackson in 1906. The essence of the Court Case was that Dr James Stockwell had been fired as the Superintendent of the Dunwich Benevolent Society on the basis of mismanagement and he was suing the Government for £10,000 for wrongful dismissal. The transcript of the court case revealed that one of his misdemeanours was to have issued a wrongful Death Certificate to Ellen Jackson on 6th October 1905, when in fact it had been another old lady at the Asylum called Margaret Jackson. Here is the transcript of the court proceedings as reported in the Brisbane Courier.

THE DUNWICH CASE – The Brisbane Courier Friday 17 August 1906

A mistake was made in certifying to the death of a woman. The matron notified him that Ellen Jackson had died, and he took it for granted that that was so, and gave the death certificate. It had since been discovered that Ellen Jackson was still alive. The whole matter was a clerical error, and it was brought up now as a piece of spleen to bring further trouble upon his hand.

The woman who died was Margaret Jackson and if witness had known that a mistake had been made he would have written to the Registrar General correcting the death certificate. Mistakes of that kind happened before at Dunwich. It was customary to inform the relatives on the death of an inmate and a letter was written to Ellen Jackson's relatives notifying them that she had died. Though errors had been made in names before he did not think it had ever happened before that a similar mistake was made with relatives

I found no record of the letter amongst the Colonial Secretaries records, but presumably a letter was sent to either David Jackson, her son by David Jackson or John Morgan her son by convict John Morgan. The mistake was discovered a year later on 18th July 1906 and her actual death was recorded in the Brisbane Courier of Tuesday Sept 1906.

The Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933) Tuesday 4 September 1906

*Report of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum for the week ended 1st instant ; In the asylum at last report, 1021 males, 168 females ; since admitted, 2 males ; returned from leave, 15 males, 1 female ; discharged, 2 males ; died 8 males, 1 female ; absent on leave, 15 males. 2 fe- males ; remaining, 1018 males. 166 females. Deaths during the week : **Ellen Jackson, aged 77, native of County Clare, Ireland** ; Thomas M'Henley, 74, London ; Christian Schultz, 95, Berlin ; Christopher Monks, 95, Dublin.*

To this date, no correction to the first death certificate has ever been made.

The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum Records Also show her age as 77 but her corrected Death Certificate lists her as 73. This record also notes the Cemetery Plot number as 1796, the Registered Number as 766 and the Year number as 92 (this was the number of deaths in the year 1906). She died of a Cerebral Haemorrhage.

1496 | 766 | 92 | 26 | Ellen Jackson | 77 | Cerebral Haemorrhage

Whereas Margaret Jackson who had died in 1905, had died from Senile Imbecility and Paralysis. This is the incorrect entry for Ellen Jackson that should have been for Margaret Jackson

1665 | 766 | 119 | 6 | Ellen Jackson | 76 | Senile Imbecility Paralysis

One could describe it as an honest mistake, or a monumental stuff up but conditions at the asylum were the subject of several later investigations. *Whom nobody owns: the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, an institutional biography 1866 - 1946* is a PhD thesis in 1992 by Joseph B Goodall for the University of Queensland, and shed some light on the Asylum. The abstract sums it up

The Dunwich benevolent asylum constituted a significant slice of Queensland's social background for eighty years from 1866 to 1946, yet it has been subject to little investigation and almost nothing is known of its function or history. This dissertation aims to fill the gap by using a research model and interdisciplinary approach for what may be termed an institutional biography.

By these means it can be seen that the benevolent asylum was isolated, but that the physical isolation was only a symptom of social abandonment. In housing the unwanted members of society who were embarrassments and liabilities, Dunwich served a social system driven by motives of economic progress. The asylum's function was not to help the weak and crippled but to hide them, the outcasts "whom nobody owned".

Unwanted by both the Brisbane hospital and the colonial government, the institution was sent to Dunwich because of the availability of vacant buildings. For the next eighty years, without regard for the inmates or the staff who worked there, almost every type of person who was unable to fit in with society was admitted. The blind, crippled, mentally deficient, terminally ill, cancerous, tuberculosis and leprosy patients, inebriates and others were shipped indiscriminately to the island. Most were old. All but a handful accepted their fate uncomplainingly, not because they were happy but because they became "institutionally dependent".

Debates on the purpose and effectiveness of the benevolent asylum appeared in the newspapers and parliament, but avoided the point that the benevolent asylum was a dumping ground for unwanted burdens on society. Even the reasons for closing were caught up in politics and societal prejudices rather than the question of what was best for the inmates.

The situation was almost as bad for the staff. The superintendents were given too many responsibilities with too little support to carry them out. They were even expected to be the government presence on Stradbroke Island without the authority to do so. This led the benevolent asylum into an unwinnable conflict with other users of the island. Other staff lived in sub-standard accommodation, suffered poor employment conditions and experienced limited contact with the outside world. It is little wonder that they developed a strong benevolent asylum culture.

ABC 7.30 report Broadcast: 08/09/2009

Reporter: Peter McCutcheon. Presenter Ali Moore

The Dunwich Cemetery on North Stradbroke Island, off Brisbane, is mostly open grass fields, but beneath the surface lies at least 8,000 former inmates of a 19th century asylum for the destitute. Descendants of asylum inmates and local authorities are now trying to find out more about these fields of lost graves.

In Queensland, efforts are underway to unlock the secrets of one of the state's oldest cemeteries. The Dunwich Cemetery on North Stradbroke Island is mostly open grass fields on the shores of Moreton Bay. But beneath the surface lies the remains of at least 8,000 former inmates of a 19th Century asylum for the destitute. The descendants of asylum inmates and local authorities are now trying to find out more about the fields of lost graves.

1855 – 1819 Life and Times of John Morgan Junior (son of convict)

1855 26th October John Morgan is born

John Morgan was born in tragic circumstances on 26th October 1855. One of twins, his sister Ellen died one month later on 26th November 1855. As if that wasn't enough for his poor mother Ellen, his father dies less than one year later. Nothing is known about young John's early life, except that his father's will endowed his mother with rent from the property near Rosewood to educate him. In 1862, when his mother Ellen marries David Jackson, the young John was just 7 years old. David Jackson was a bootmaker and the young John must have learnt his trade from his father. They lived at Bell Street then Ellenborough Street, then Nicholas Street and then Murphy Street. John later established his own boot shop in Ipswich, possibly in competition with his father

1878 John Morgan marries Catherine Suthers

At age just 22, John Morgan marries Catherine Suthers, aged 20 on 6th May 1878. They are still living in Ellenborough Street where his stepfather David Jackson has his Bootmaking business

1878 John Morgan's Boot Shop destroyed by the Great Ipswich Fire

The saga began on July 4th 1878 with the Great Fire in Brisbane Street, the main street of Ipswich, which destroyed John Morgan's Boot shop. During the fire, his shop was pulled down in the hope of halting the fire from spreading, but to no avail. Most of the victims were either not or under insured.

The fire is described in The Queensland Times 4 July 1878.

4am

At this hour, cries of 'Fire' and the ringing of the various church-bells warned the townspeople that another conflagration had occurred. On proceeding to the spot, it was seen that a fire had broken out in the back portion of the grocery store of Mr H. Shanks, Brisbane Street. It was quite evident that the fire was going to be of some magnitude, for soon after its discovery, the entire shop was one mass of flames and the efforts of the bystanders was directed to saving the stock of Mr William Tatham, bookseller and Mr J. Muncaster, jeweler and watchmaker. So rapidly did the conflagration extend that there was very little time to save anything, and attention was turned to the shop of Mr James Foote, MLA, which was now observed to be on fire, and which was broken into, together with the drapery establishment of Mr J. Macfarlane, MLA. Although stock was saved from these two places, it was greatly knocked about, and much of it will be of little value hereafter. There was a great delay in getting any water.

4.30am

By this time, many hundreds of people were on the ground, but we regret to say that many of those present made no attempt whatever to render assistance. The greater portion of Mr Macfarlane's stock is now lying pell-mell in the Church of England grounds, and from the water main in Nicholas a steady stream of water was directed on to Messrs Hughes and Cameron's, as the premises of Mr Muncaster had now been razed to the ground

4.40am

The fire is still spreading, Mr Foote's brick shop having been gutted. The Southern and Western Railway Fire Brigade, under the command of Mr R.T. Darker, Locomotive Superintendent, are playing vigorously on the premises of Macfarlane, but the supply of water is scarce, being confined to a tank on the premises.

4.50am

The flames have been got under in Nicholas Street, and it is probable, if Hughes and Cameron's premises are saved, that the block of buildings lower down the street will yet escape destruction. Owing to a break in the main in Nicholas Street, it has been found impossible to throw any water on the premises of Mr Macfarlane, the supply of water in the tank having been exhausted. There are now between 3000 and 4000 people present and it seems as if it would be impossible to save the drapery of Mr James Brady, JP and Mr John McGrath's North Star Hotel.

4.55am

Mr Macfarlane's shop is now completely enveloped in flames and efforts are now being directed towards saving the stock of Mr Brady and Mr F.J. Heeny, chemist. Most of those present are working very hard, but there is unfortunately, little method in their efforts. Of course the defect in the pipe already mentioned has made it simply impossible to extinguish the flames and nothing can be done except to save the stock and furniture.

5.50am

*The roof of Mr Macfarlane's shop having fallen in, the flames are bursting forth with renewed vigour. An engine, which is obtaining water from casks, is now playing in front of the premises in Brisbane Street. Many of the outbuildings are now pulled down, and the only damage is in the front. **The small shop occupied by Mr John Morgan, which is situated between Mr Macfarlane's and Mr Brady's, and which was owned by Mr Brady, having been pulled down, there are strong hopes that the latter gentleman's place will be saved.***

6.10am

The flames now appear to be confined to Mr Macfarlane's premises. The front of Mr Foote's shop has completely fallen in; and it is expected that a similar fate awaits the dividing wall between Mr Macfarlane's premises and those of Mr Foote.

6.30am

The dividing wall between Foote's and Macfarlane's has fallen in but the fire is not spreading. The crowd of people is enormous. The flames, when the conflagration was at its height, presented an awe-inspiring spectacle and were distinctly visible for miles around.

1879 John Morgan's first son William is born and dies 10 months later

On the 17th February 1879, John and Catherine's first child William is born. Sadly he dies just 10 months later, on 19th October 1879.

1879 John Morgan declared Insolvent

After the Great Fire, people were "lowered to a state of desolation and poverty". So it was no wonder that soon after on 9th July 1879 John Morgan was declared insolvent and requested to make statement of all his debts and liabilities and a list of his creditors. The matter was resolved 6 months later in January 1880 with his creditors being paid 3s 11 ¼ d in the pound

Qld Government Gazette 9 th July 1879	Qld Government Gazette 22 nd January 1880
<p style="text-align: center;">In the Supreme Court of Queensland. IN INSOLVENCY.</p> <p>In the Matter of an Insolvency Petition against John Morgan, of Ipswich, bootmaker, by the said John Morgan.</p> <p>UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, it is ordered that the said John Morgan be, and he is hereby adjudged insolvent, and that George Henry Newman, Esquire, be Official Trustee of his Estate. And it is further ordered that the First General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Morgan, for the election of a Trustee, be held at the Office of the Principal Registrar, on the Twenty-second day of July, 1879, at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon. And it is further ordered that the said John Morgan shall, on the Twenty-first day of July, 1879, at Brisbane, deliver to the Trustee in this Estate a full, true, and accurate statement, verified on oath, of his debts and liabilities of every kind, and of the names and residences, so far as known, of his creditors, and of the causes of his inability to meet his engagements.</p> <p>Given under the Seal of the Court, this ninth day of July, 1879.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">By the Court, WILLM. BELL, Deputy Registrar.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">IN INSOLVENCY.</p> <p>In the MATTER of JOHN MORGAN, of Ipswich, Bootmaker, an Insolvent.</p> <p>NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A First and Final DIVIDEND, at the rate of 3s. 11¼d. in the £, is now PAYABLE at this Office upon debts proved.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. H. NEWMAN, Official Trustee in Insolvency. Supreme Court House, Brisbane, January 22, 1880. 908</p> </div> <p>IN INSOLVENCY</p> <p>In the MATTER of JOHN MORGAN, of Ipswich, Bootmaker, an Insolvent.</p> <p>NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A First and Final DIVIDEND, at the rate of 3s. 11¼d. in the £, is now PAYABLE at this Office upon debts proved.</p> <p>G. H. NEWMAN, Official Trustee in Insolvency. Supreme Court House, Brisbane, January 22, 1880 In the Supreme Court of Queensland.</p>

So at just 23 years of age within one year of marrying Catherine, his shop is burnt down, he is declared insolvent, and his first child William dies. These events mark the beginning of the Smith Street Story

1878 to Present: The Smith Street Story

The enigma of Smith Street North Ipswich and the Morgans have been a talking point for more than a century within the family. Discussions revolved around Number 4 and 6 Smith Street North Ipswich, and who lived where and when and with whom. John Morgan and his wife Catherine had nine children and it was thought that they lived in Number 4 whilst their four sons lived in Number 6. But mystery surrounded whether or not Number 8 Smith Street was involved and then there was the fire that ravaged one of the houses, forcing William Charles Morgan and his family to spread to the far distant corners of the land.

The Morgans had been so entrenched in Smith Street for more than a century that the park opposite the houses was named Morgan Park in 1994, in honour of the family.

26, 1994

Morgan family name lives on

• Ed Morgan at Morgan Park ... family ties officially recognised.

• The Morgans of Smith Street ... (from left) Charles, John Snr, Albert, John Jnr and William.

Official ceremony in park

THE Morgan family's links with North Ipswich, particularly a Smith Street park, will be recognised with the official naming of Morgan Park this Saturday, January 29.

About 100 family members and friends are invited to attend the ceremony at 1.30pm conducted by Alderman Paul Pisasale.

Ed Morgan, of Eastern Heights, said his grandparents John and Catherine Morgan first settled at 4 Smith Street in 1830. They brought up a family of four sons and five daughters.

Ed's aunt Ivy lived next door with her family of four daughters and two sons. His own family, comprising six sisters and two brothers, grew up at number 8. Although the Morgan family is now scattered, some cousins still live on the north side.

Ipswich City Council has improved the park with playground equipment and fencing.

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To unravel the mystery of Smith Street took more than a month of sifting through hundreds of pages of documents from retrieved from searches at the titles office, countless hours scouring old newspapers through Trove, talking to family members who had heard snippets of information through the grape vine, and searching ancestry.com.au and findmypast.com.au. And even then, the mysteries of Smith Street are still not completely solved. But a clearer story has emerged that is better than an Agatha Christie novel.

The history of Smith Street was not a simple matter of following land transfers. There were loans from money lenders, foreclosures, wheeling and dealing, subdivisions, deaths, intestacies, house fires and dodgy sales. So I will try to condense a century of history into a few pages of notes beginning with a short history to put you in the picture for the detail to come.

Short History of Smith Street

John Morgan first rented a house in Smith Street from around the year 1878. In 1887, 6 allotments of crown land were released to public auction in Smith Street - Allotments 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Section 44, Parish of Chuwar, Town of Ipswich. Ellen Jackson, John Morgan the convict's wife, bought Allotments 10 and 11, and the Hargreaves brothers Joseph and Ebenezer bought the other four, Allotments 12 to 15.

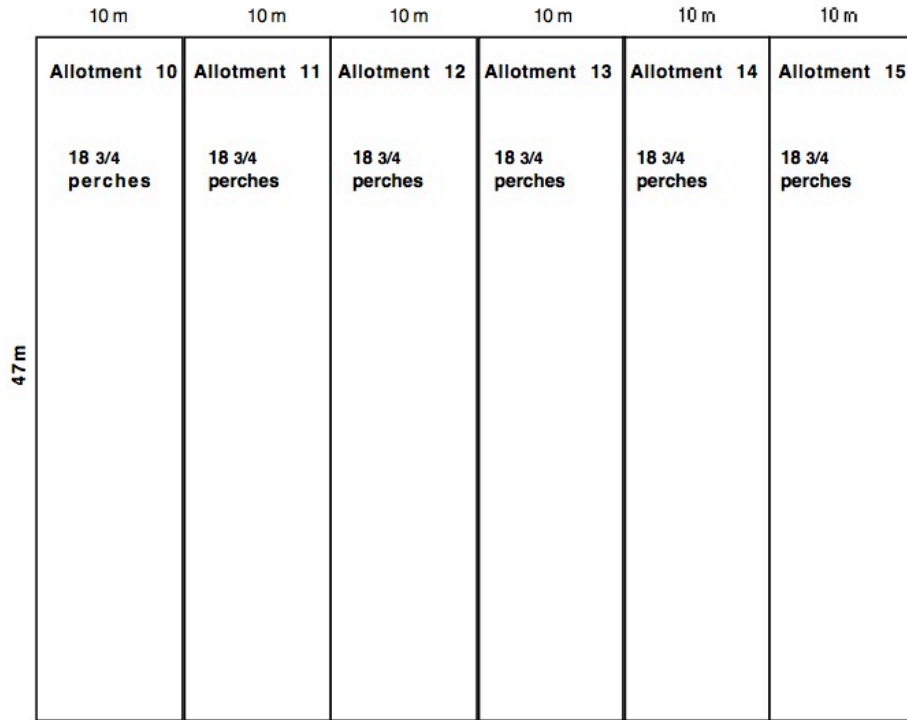
Over a period of almost 20 years, Catherine Morgan purchased all six allotments one by one. Two houses were initially built on these allotments. No 4 Smith St in 1891 was built on Allotment 11 with a mortgage of £60 and No 6 Smith St was built in 1915 on Allotment 14 and part of 13 with part of the mortgage for £250.

After the death of Catherine in 1918 and John in 1919, the six allotments were placed in the hands of John Morgan jnr (son) as Devisee in Trust and part of the estate was sold. Two houses were built to facilitate the sale and move the mortgage of £250 still owing from Allotment 15 to solely on Allotment 10. One house was built at No 8 Smith St (Allotment 15) which was sold to Isabella Stirling Morgan and a second house at No 2 Smith St (Allotment 10) to eliminate the hefty mortgage of £250. No 6 Smith St with its house was sold to Ivy and Bill Evans. A minor subdivision was necessary at this time to make 3 Lots from 4 Allotments to fix the problem of No 6 straddling two allotments.

No 4 Smith St, encompassing Allotments 11, 12 and part of 13, and where Albert and Maud lived, was never sold but remained in the name of John Morgan as Devisee for 50 years until claimed by Maud in 1972. After the claim for No 4 Smith St, a Chamfer board house was built and called No 4A Smith Street. And so the 6 Allotments today are 5 blocks of land known as 2, 4, 4a, 6 and 8 Smith Street. This is a summary of events.

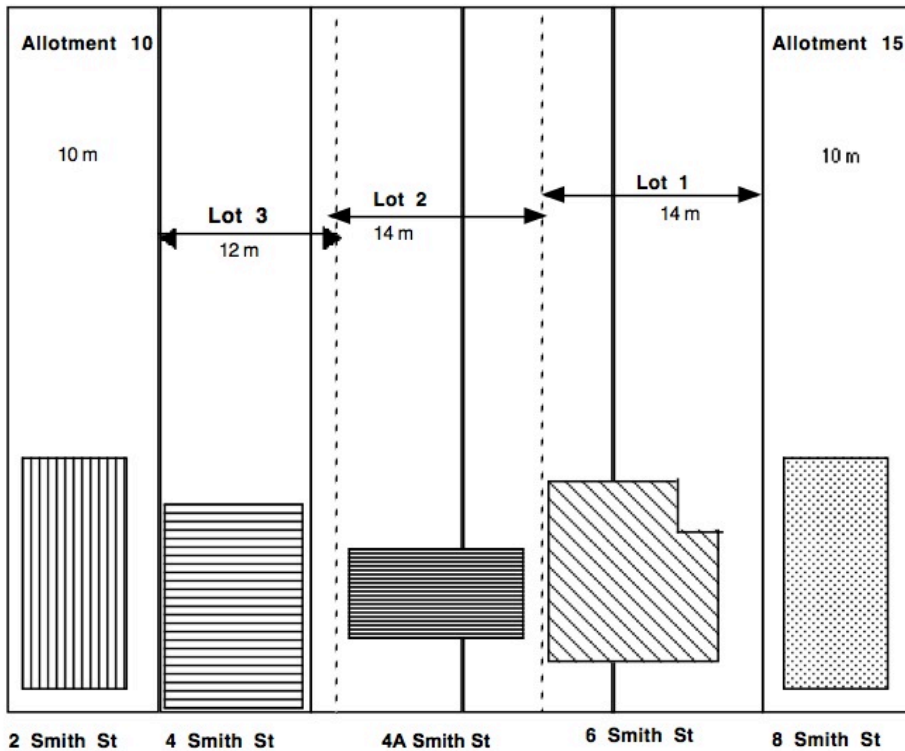
Allotment Section 44	House Number and the original Allotments	Yr Purchased by Catherine	Yr house 1 st Built	1 st house lived in by	Yr sold out of Morgans
10	2 Smith St (All Allotment 10)	1915	1921	RentedUnknown	1939 by John Morgan as Devisee
11	4 Smith St (11+part 12)	1887	1891	John and Catherine	1972 Maud Beatrice claims then sold
12	4A Smith St (part 12+part 13)	1901	1972		1972 Maud Beatrice claims then sold
13	Split and added to 12 and 14	1901			
14	6 Smith St (14+part 13)	1901	1915	Sons of John and Catherine	1947 by Bill and Ivy Evans who bought 1921
15	8 Smith St (All Allotment 15)	1915	1921	William and Isabella Morgan	1929

Smith Street as it was in 1887



Smith St

Smith Street as it is in 2013



Smith St

1878 – 1891 John Morgan rents in Smith Street after Fire and Insolvency

Following the fire, John Morgan was forced to seek an alternative location for his boot making business. He sees it as a good time to move out of the family home in Ellenborough Street. In 1879, the Qld Electoral Roll places him in Smith Street for the first time, having qualified to be on the Roll by 6 months residence. One can only presume the house had suitable space underneath for his boot making business. After the drama of their marriage, the fire, insolvency and the death of their first child John and Catherine had 4 more children, all sons, between 1880 and 1886.

John (24th April 1880), Charles (15th June 1882), William (28th June 1884), Albert (the 7th September 1886).

But life takes a change for the better when John's mother Ellen purchases two allotments in Smith Street.

1887 May 3rd Ellen Jackson purchases two allotments in Smith Street

On May 3rd 1887 Ellen Jackson, John's mother, purchased 2 blocks of Crown land at auction. Her second husband David had just died in 1886 of peritonitis, so it's unclear as to the motive for her purchases. But why these two blocks of land in Smith Street?? Were they for her own use to build a house? Or for her son John Morgan? Or for her other two children William and David Jackson by her second marriage? Her daughter Ellen had earlier died in 1871 died at age 5 years, drowning in the school tank.

The two blocks Ellen Jackson purchased were described as Allotment 10 and Allotment 11, Section 44, County of Stanley, Parish of Chuwar, Town of Ipswich, each being 18 ¾ perches and she paid £7 and £8 respectively for them. The Hargreaves boys, Ebenezer and Joseph each bought two similar allotments adjoining. Ebenezer bought Allotments 12 and 13 and Joseph bought Allotments 14 and 15, for £10, £10, £12 and £13 respectively. The auction lots were listed as Lot 27 to 32. This advertisement appeared in the Brisbane Courier Thursday 5 May 1887

<p style="text-align: center;">CROWN LAND SALE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IPSWICH, May 4.</p> <p>A sale of Crown allotments was held yesterday afternoon by the land agent, Mr. A. P. Cameron. All the lots offered at North Ipswich realised a good advance on the upset price, but for those in the county of Churchill, and many in Cribb, Challinor, Ferrett, and Thomas streets there was no bidding. The total amount realised was £640 10s. The following are particulars:—</p> <p>Frontages to Cribb, Challinor, Ferrett, and Thomas streets.—Lot 5, 1r. 14 5/10p., price realised, £50 10s., purchaser, Joseph Pickard; lot 6, 89 1/2p., £37 10s., Mary Mantle; lot 11, 1r. 8 1/2p., £45 10s., Andrew Muir.</p> <p>Frontages to Ferrett and Syntax streets.—Lot 14, 1r. 1p., £51, Gordon Cameron; lot 15, 1r., £43, John Hargreaves; lot 16, 1r., £42, John Hargreaves; lot 17, 1r., £45, John Hargreaves.</p> <p>Parish of Chuwar, town of North Ipswich, frontages to Smith and North streets.—Lot 27, 18 1/2p., £7, and lot 28, 18 1/2p., £8, Mrs. Ellen Jackson; lot 29, 18 1/2p., £10, and lot 30, 18 1/2p., £10, E. W. Hargreaves; lot 31, 18 1/2p., £12, and lot 32, 18 1/2p., £13, Joseph Hargreaves; lot 33, 18 1/2p., £13, and lot 34, 18 1/2p., £15, J. J. Johnston; lot 35, 25 6/10p., £12 10s., C. C. Cameron; lot 36, 21p., £16, Samuel Shenton; lot 37, 17 8/10p., £13, and lot 38, 18 1/2p., £14 10s., Henry Bishop; lot 39, 18 1/2p., £13 10s., Thomas Brigdon; lot 40, 18 1/2p., £15, and lot 41, 18 1/2p., £14 10s., Francis Biddell; lot 42, 18 1/2p., £14, C. C. Cameron; lot 43, 18 1/2p., £13, and lot 44, 18 1/2p., £12 10s., Francis Biddell; lot 45, 18 1/2p., £11 10s., and lot 46, 18 1/2p., £12, E. W. Hargreaves; lot 47, 18 1/2p., £10, and lot 48, 18 1/2p., £9 10s., and lot 49, 18 1/2p., £10, C. C. Cameron; lot 50, 18 1/2p., £10, S. Shenton; lot 51, 18 1/2p., £8, and lot 52, 18 1/2p., £8, Samuel Shillito; lot 53, 18 1/2p., £6, M. J. Deane; lot 54, 18 1/2p., £7, Thomas Brigdon; lot 55, 23 2/10p., £9, C. C. Cameron.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CROWN LAND SALE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ipswich, May 1,</p> <p>A sale of Crown allotments was held yesterday afternoon by the land agent, Mr A P Cameron All the lots offered at North Ipswich realised a good advance on the upset price, but for those in the county of Churchill and many in Cribb, Challinor, Ferrett, and Thomas streets there was no bidding Tho total amount realised was £640 10s The following are particulars -</p> <p>Frontages to Cribb, Challinor Ferrett, and Thomas Streets -Lot 5, 1rood 14 5/10 p, price realised £50 10s, purchaser, Joseph Pickard, lot 6 89 1/2p , £ 37 10s , Mary Mantle , lot 11, 1rood 8 3/4p , £45 10s , Andrew Muir</p> <p>Frontages to Ferrett and Syntax streets _____ Lot 14, 1 rood 1p , £51, Gordon Cameron, lot 15, 1rood , £43, John Hargreaves lot 16, 1rood , £42, John Hargreaves lot 17, 1rood , £45, John Hargreaves</p> <p>Parish of Chuwar, town of North Ipswich, frontages to Smith and North streets -Lot 27, 18 3/4p, £7, and lot 28 18 3/4p £8, Mrs Ellen Jackson. lot 29, 18 3/4p , £10, and lot 30, 18 3/4p , £10, E W Hargreaves lot 31, 18 3/4p , £12, and lot 32, 18 3/4p , £13, Joseph Hargreaves lot 33, 18 3/4p £13, and lot 34, 18 3/4p, £15, J J Johnston, Lot 35, 25 6/10pp , £12 10s , C C Cameron , lot 36, 21p £16, Samuel Shenton, lot 37, 17 8/10p, £13, and lot 38, 18 3/4p, £14 10s, Henry Bishop, lot 39, 18 3/4p , £13 10s, Thomas Brigdon, lot 40, 18 3/4p , £15, and lot 41, 18 3/4p , £14 10s , Francis Biddell, lot 42, 18 3/4p , £14, C C Cameron lot 43, 18 3/4p £13, and lot 44, 18 3/4p, £12 10s , Francis Biddell, lot 45, 18 3/4p , £11 10s , and lot 46, 18 3/4p , £12, E W Hargreaves , lot 47, 18 3/4p , £10, and lot 48, 18 3/4p , £9 10s , and lot 49, 18 3/4p, £10, C C Cameron, lot 50, 18 3/4p, £10, S Shenton lot 51, 18 3/4p £8, and lot 52, 18 3/4p , £8, Samuel Shillite lot 53, 18 3/4p , £6, M J Deane, lot 54, 18 3/4p, £7, Thomas Brigdon, lot 55, 23 2/10p , £9, C C Cameron</p>
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1887 – 1918 Catherine Morgan purchases 6 Allotments One by One

Over a twenty year period, Catherine Morgan acquires all 6 Allotments. The mortgages were willy nilly taken out over various allotments which were bought in 1887 (Allotment 11), 1901 (Allotments 12, 13 and 14), 1902 (Allotment 10) and 1915 (Allotment 15). Ipswich was a boom town until the war in 1914 but for a few years after the war from 1918 prices stagnated with the depression and World War 2.

1887 December 15th Catherine Morgan purchases Allotment 11

Within 6 months, Ellen Jackson sold one of the blocks of land, Allotment 11, to Catherine Morgan. It's not known why Ellen sold, having bought just 6 months earlier. Perhaps she had always intended for John and Catherine to buy it. The fact that it was purchased in Catherine's name only, was with good reason. It was quite common in those days for the women, whose status on the electoral rolls was usually as house wife, to buy land for the family, mostly because it was also usual for the husband and worker to go bankrupt at some stage of their life. And John Morgan had already been declared insolvent 8 years before so it's very understandable that property was bought in Catherine's name only.

But Australia was in the midst of a land boom with prices doubling almost overnight. Ipswich was also booming, with new Railway workshops built between 1884 and 1888 and the Woollen Mills about to undergo a £40,000 expansion. So by the time Catherine bought Allotment 11 from Ellen, the price had trebled to £26.

1888 – 1891 James Welldon purchases Allotments 12, 13, 14

Over the next few years, the Hargreaves boys sold off all 4 of their blocks of land, Allotments 12, 13, 14, and 15 to James Welldon, a Railway Worker in the Locomotive section at the Ipswich Workshops. Catherine and John have 2 more children now. Ellen Ivy Morgan (26th July 1888) and Emily Christina Morgan (18th June 1891) to make their family now 6 children, four boys and two girls. Time to build their own house.

1891 House is built on Allotment 11 and 4 Smith Street is born

By 1891, the price of the allotments had reached almost £100 each and on the 24th January, a mortgage is taken out over Allotments 11 for £120 from Ambrose John Foote (of Cribb and Foote fame). It can only have been for the purpose of building a house for themselves and their 6 children. This was to become 4 Smith street, a 3 bedroom lowset cottage measuring 10 metres wide, the same width as the Allotment 11, and built to the boundaries. The house would become a very crowded house over the next twenty years until No 6 Smith St was built in 1913 to accommodate part of the family.

1901 Allotments 12, 13, and 14 purchased by Catherine Morgan

By 1901, John and Catherine have had two more girls, Myrtle Kate (22nd February 1894) and Lillian May (15th April 1896). Conveniently, in September 1901, James Welldon is selling his 3 allotments 12,13 and 14 and Catherine snaps them up for a total of £25!! It's not possible to ascertain why the land was sold at such a ridiculously cheap price. There's no record of James Weldon being insolvent, or a death in the family or any other misadventure that might warrant a fire sale of the 3 blocks. The mortgages are re-arranged. In October 1901, the £120 loan from Ambrose Foote is re-mortgaged and reduced to £100 to the West Moreton Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society, and security is taken over two Allotments 11, 12.

1902 Catherine Morgan purchases Allotment 10 from Ellen Jackson.

This one is really hard to understand. On the 25th March 1902, Catherine Morgan purchases Allotment 10 from Ellen Jackson. Catherine pays £70 with a mortgage over two allotments, 10 and 13, to the Ipswich and West Moreton Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society.

1903 – 1909

On the 27th March 1903, Ellen Jackson was admitted/committed to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. It's difficult to understand what happened as she had just received £70 from Catherine for the sale of her second Allotment 10. Her admission papers describe her as being of *old age and with no money and no property*. What happened?? Ellen's son David by her second marriage, was an alcoholic who had just been declared insolvent, and William her other son had tragically died in 1893. Nothing makes much sense except for the possibility that Ellen was by this stage either mentally unstable or spent her last few dollars trying to rescue David. We might never know.

With the addition of Mildred Ann Morgan (14th January 1903) John Morgan now had 9 children all living at No 4 Smith Street. Eleven people in a 3 bedroomed house was crowded to state the obvious and he was probably not in a position to help or made a decision not to.

1909 William Morgan buys Allotment 15

William and Isabella think about moving out of the crowded house. When Allotment 15 comes on the market, Isabella buys it from Paul Johnson, with a carried over mortgage to Paul's mother for £85. It is re-mortgaged in 1911 to the Ipswich and West Moreton Permanent Benefit building and Investment Society for £100. To increase the mortgage indicates they may have had trouble with repayments for whatever reason.

1912 Mortgages of £160 are paid out

It seems strange that on December 12th 1912, the mortgages of £100 (taken out originally in 1891 to build 4 Smith Street and £60, taken out originally to purchase Allotment 10 from Ellen Jackson in 1902, are paid out. Where did the money come from. One possibility is that Catherine's mother, Mary Suthers, had died just two years earlier in 1910 and may have left her 7 adult children a few hundred pounds each. Martin, Catherine's father had died in 1901, but records in the Queensland Gazette show that he had purchased several blocks of land in and around Ipswich in the 1850's.

1913 No 4 Smith Street is a crowded house and No 6 Smith Street is built

Overcrowding at No 4 Smith Street had reached a peak. An educated guess from the QLD Electoral roll of 1913, puts 11 people in the house – John and Catherine, plus 7 children plus spouses and their children. Charles had just moved to a rented house in Canning Street and the 1913 Electoral Roll shows John and his wife Bertha Louisa (married in 1911) had moved to Wyndham St, though probably renting at this stage, as they did not buy in Wyndham St until 1914. William in 1908 had married Isabella Stirling King and had three children Elsie, Maisie and Lillian, all at 4 Smith Street. Albert in 1910 had married Maud Beatrice Thomas. So Smith Street was full of Morgan family members.

A mortgage of £55 was taken out on the 17th September 1913. There were no other land purchases so it is reasonable to assume that the money was used to build a house on 6 Smith Street to accommodate "the boys". It is possible that No 6 Smith Street was built earlier, sometime after 1903, but there is no sign of any new mortgages taken out in this period. It is possible John and Catherine used cash money to build but it is more likely they used the £55 mortgage to do so.

1914 John Morgan jnr purchases 2 Wyndham Street

John Morgan may have already been renting next door at No 4 Wyndham Street, when they purchased it in July 1914 for £350. The house was referred to as "Windsor" and even today it is a grand old house on the western side of Pine Mountain road sandwiched in a corner of Wyndham St, McLean St and Pine Mountain Road. Family members remember it as being close to the Railway Workshops and opposite the Pioneer Bus Depot.

1915 William Morgan sells Allotment 15 to his mother Catherine

William and Isabella must be still struggling with the mortgage over Allotment 15, so the Allotment is sold to Catherine on the 20th March 1915 for a whopping £210! A mortgage of £250 is taken out over Allotment 10 and Allotment 15 Smith Street and part of the money is used to merge the £55 mortgage taken out two years earlier. The title records show that at that stage, William had a £100 mortgage on Allotment 15, so he made a profit of £100! What did he do with the money?? That was the equivalent of around \$100,000 in today's dollars. It would have bought a truck load of food for his growing family of 5 children (Lillian had earlier died). We know he spent it because when he then repurchased Allotment 15 with the house built buy the estate in 1921, he borrowed the full amount of £230, with NO deposit laid down.

1916 – 1918 More Marriages

On the 26th April 1916, Myrtle Kate Morgan married Harry Lines and on 16th November 1916, Ellen Ivy Morgan marries William Evans. It's not known how long these couples stayed at 6 Smith Street, but by the 1922 Electoral roll, Myrtle and Harry had moved to 80 Downs Street North Ipswich and Ivy and Bill Evans had moved to a house on the Terrace, North Ipswich. On the 20th April 1918, Lillian May Morgan marries George Jackson Hare and moves to Mount Mulligan where George is miner.

1918 – 1921 Catherine and John Morgan die leaving one hell of a mess

For a period of three years, there is absolute chaos regarding the estate of Catherine and John Morgan involving the 6 Allotments in Smith Street

1918 17th October Catherine dies intestate

On the 6th May 1918 Catherine suddenly dies. And she's intestate. And there's about £1,000 in property at stake. And it's ALL in Catherine's name. What a mess! There's a mad scramble to formalise the estate. It's the eldest son John, a successful accountant who has moved out of the house, who takes charge. Technically, as Catherine died intestate, husband John is entitled to one third of the estate and the 9 children to two thirds. But father John Morgan didn't want it that way. He had other ideas. He wanted all of the property be directed to him so that he could bequeath it to whomever he wanted – his two daughters Emily and Mildred. Emily Christina Morgan (28) was not married and Mildred Ann Morgan (15) was still a minor. All 9 children were all entitled to part of the estate. In those days, it was usual for the husband to be the breadwinner and single women were financially disadvantaged.

1918 22nd October John Morgan (snr) writes a will

Five days after Catherine dies, son John Morgan hurriedly arranges for his father John Morgan to write a will outlining his wishes. Son John Morgan is to be the Trustee and Emily Christina and Mildred Annie are to be the sole beneficiaries. They are the only two of his nine Children to benefit – but as we'll see later, they benefited very little!

This is the last Will and Testament

of me

John Morgan of Ipswich in the State of Queensland Driller I appoint my son John Morgan of Ipswich aforesaid Accountant (hereinafter called my Trustee) to be the Executor and Trustee of this my will I give devise and bequeath all my property both real and personal of what nature soever and wheresoever situate unto my Trustee upon Trust to divide the same between my two daughters Emily Morgan and Mildred Annie Morgan share and share alike And I empower my Trustee to sell call in and convert into money my said Trust estate or any part thereof either by public auction or private contract at such time or times as he shall think fit And I declare that my Trustee may apply the income from the share of the said Mildred Annie Morgan or any part thereof during her minority for her maintenance education or benefit in such manner as my Trustee shall think fit In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twentysecond day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen

1919 17th May all 9 Children sign a Deed of Assignment

AND WHEREAS the Catherine Morgan left certain real and personal estate in the State of Queensland which was mainly the proceeds of the savings of the said John Morgan.

AND WHEREAS the said next of kin desire to transfer and assign all their right title and interest in and to the real and personal estate of the said Catherine Morgan deceased or a two-thirds share thereof unto the said John Morgan absolutely.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH THAT the said next of kin in consideration of their natural love and affection which they bear unto their father the said John Morgan do and each of them doth hereby jointly and severally assign transfer set over and surrender unto this said John Morgan absolutely all the right title and interest of them the said next of kin in and to the real and personal estate of the said Catherine Morgan deceased or their two thirds share thereof.

AND THE said next of kin do and each of them hereby for themselves their and each of their executors and administrators agree to sign seal deliver and do any further documents or acts which may be required for more effectually vesting the said real and personal estate of the said Catherine Morgan deceased in the said John Morgan absolutely.

AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that this assignment shall be immediately upon the execution thereof absolutely binding upon all the said next of kin other than the said Mildred Anne Morgan but it shall only be binding upon her if she shall formally ratify the same upon attaining the age of twenty one years. IN WITNESS THEREOF the said parties hereto set their hands and seals that day and year first herein written.

And so the 9 children signed away their rights and just in time too because a few days later their father John Morgan dies. Or was it the other way around!! The timing is interesting.

1919 21st May John Morgan (snr) dies

And so the will is written and the Deed of Assignment is signed just in time as John Morgan dies less than one week later. But there's still a mess to sort out as Catherine Morgan's estate has not been officially decided upon. And the legal costs are mounting. Walker and Walker are the solicitors handling the whole affair.

1919 16th December 1919 Supreme Court decides on Catherine Morgan's estate

Mr Justice Chubb of the Supreme Court of Queensland issues a judgement that all the lands of Catherine Morgan be delivered to John Morgan (son) as Administrator of her estate.

Be it known that on the sixteenth day of December 1919 ADMINISTRATION of all and singular the real estate of CATHERINE MORGAN late of North Ipswich in the State of Queensland (wife of John Morgan of the same place, Railway Employee, deceased who died at The Terrace North Ipswich aforesaid on the seventeenth day of October 1918 intestate WAS GRANTED by the Supreme Court of Queensland to John Morgan of Wyndham Street North Ipswich aforesaid accountant a lawful son and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased he having first undertaken faithfully to administer the same by paying the just debts of the said deceased and to distribute the residue of the estate according to the law and to file an inventory of the said estate within ix months from the date hereof and to file an account of his administration within fifteen months from the date hereof and to file a further inventory and account whenever required by law so to do.

This GRANT is issued subject to the condition that no portion of the assets of the deceased shall be distributed or paid during war now existing between Great Britain and Germany and Austria-Hungary to any beneficiary or creditor who is Germany or Austrian-Hungarian subject whichever resident of any person resident in Germany or Austria-Hungary or whatever nationality without the express sanction of the Crown acting through the Attorney General and if any distribution or payment is made to the contrary to this condition the Grant will be forthwith revoked.

*Given under the seal of the Court at
Brisbane on the day and year aforesaid
FS Kennedy
DEPUTY REGISTRAR*

1920 3rd January Probate is issued

Allotment Number	Description	Value	Separation of Values
10 (No 2 Smith St)	Land only	£180 2s 6d	£180 2s 6d (Land Only)
11, 12, 13 (No 4 Smith St and later subdivided s 4 and 4A)	3 Blocks have 1 house	£422 7s 6d	£160 Allotment 11 £160 (Allotment 12 £60 (part of Allotment 13) £42 (30yr house built 1891)
14 (No 6 Smith St_	Land + House	£293 5s 0d	£170 (Allotment 14) £60 (part of Allotment 13) £63 (6 yr house built 1915)
15 (No 8 Smith St)	Land Only	£171 5s 0d	£171 (Land Only)
TOTAL VALUE		£1067 0s 0d	

1920 11th April Transfer from Catherine Morgan (deceased) to John Morgan (son as Administrator)

Transfer of all property from Catherine Morgan (deceased) to John Morgan (son) as her administrator.

1920 31st May Transfer from John Morgan (son) to John Morgan (deceased)

Transfer of all property from John Morgan (son) as Administrator to husband John Morgan (deceased).

1920 10th June Transfer from John Morgan (deceased) to John Morgan jnr (Devisee)

Transfer of all property from John Morgan (deceased) to John Morgan (son) as Devisee with Power of Sale.

This progression of transfers was necessary so that ultimately John Morgan the son had the right to sell any properties as he may choose to fulfil the terms of his father's will. It's decided that some of the estate be sold, to raise funds for Emily and Mildred. William and Isabella buy Allotment 15 and Bill and Ivy Evans (nee Morgan) buy Allotment 14.

1921 John and Catherine's Estate is divided up

No 6 Smith Street Bill and Ivy Evans borrow to buy Allotment 14 for £250 (about 15% less than the £293 valuation at probate). It had a house on it built around 1913 and is known as 6 Smith Street. But the house has been built across the boundary of Allotment 13 so there's a subdivision of Allotments 11, 12, 13 and 14 planned to divide the 4 Allotments into 3 larger Lots, subsequently called Lot 3, 2 and 1 of RP 3247. Only Lot 1 is registered, the remaining two Lots are Nos 2 and 3 and remain in limbo for 50 years (see story re number 4 Smith Street. I've rationalised the price they paid as follows. Given that they would have received a 15% discount from the estate.

Sale of Allotment 14 and part of 13 to Bill and Ivy Evans

Discounted by 15% from £293 = £250 £250

No 8 Smith Street Isabella Stirling Morgan on behalf of her and husband William, bought No 8 Smith Street. There was no house on it, so money was drawn from the estate to quickly build a house, during which time, William and Isabella are listed as living at Lawrence Street. The rationale is that the land was only valued at £171 yet they paid £230 for it so there must have been a house built in the interim.

Sale of Allotment 15 (No 8 Smith St) to Isabella Stirling Morgan

Discounted by 15% = £145 plus £85 house = £230

No 2 Smith Street At the time of the division of the estate, there was no house on No 2 Smith Street, but there was a £250 mortgage spread over Allotment 10 and Allotment 15. In order for Isabella to gain clear title over Allotment 15, the mortgage had to be shifted to Allotment 10 only, but the land value for Allotment 10 was only £180. Building a house on it for £85 would increase its value to £266, enough to hold the £250 mortgage.

No 4 Smith Street For whatever reason, this house and land was not sold at the time of the estate split. It was unencumbered, it straddled three Allotments (11, 12, and part of 13) and was supposed to have been subdivided into Lots 2 and 3 at the same time as Lot 1 but two lots were never registered. Its value was £422, almost half the value of the entire estate.

1921 The end result of the Distribution of John and Catherine Morgan's Estate

The costs associated with the estate were enormous. Given that only two of the six allotments were sold at the time, there was very little left to distribute to Emily and Mildred at the time. My estimate is that they would have been lucky to have received £33 each. This is how I see the state of finances at the time.

The collection of Money from the estate was then as follows

Sale of Allotment 15 (No 8 Smith St) to Isabella Sterling Morgan

Discounted by 15% = £145 plus £85 house = £230

Sale of Allotment 14 and part of 13 to Bill and Ivy Evans

Discounted by 15% from £293 = £250 £250

MONEY RAISED FROM SALE OF 2 PROPERTIES **£480**

Costs of Estate

House for Allotment 15 £85

House for Allotment 10 £85

Estate Duty on £1067 (twice) £68

Walker and Walker Solicitors Fees £120

(For Wills, Deed of Assignment, Administration, Searches, Transfer Fees (at least 22)

Supreme court costs, advertising, (at least 10), sub-division, re-mortgage costs etc etc

John Morgan as Administrator and Devisee and co-ordinator etc etc £60

(based on today's fees at 5% plus some small costs)

TOTAL COSTS FOR ESTATE **£414**

<u>DISTRIBUTION TO EMILY AND MILDRED (£33 each)</u>	<u>£66</u>
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------

And of course, No 2 and No 4 Smith Street, were not sold in 1921. What happened to them?

No 2 Smith Street was not sold in 1921 because it still carried the mortgage of £250. It was probably rented out until it was sold in 1939 to cover the interest on the mortgage. After selling it and paying out the mortgage and other costs there would have been very little left for Emily and Mildred.

No 4 Smith Street was not sold in 1921, but that's another story (see page 61)

So there you have it. Almost a million dollars in property (in today's dollars) accumulated by Catherine and John Morgan and there is nothing to fulfil John Morgan's wishes that the estate be divided between Emily and Mildred.

1921 – 1972 An untold Story of 4 Smith Street

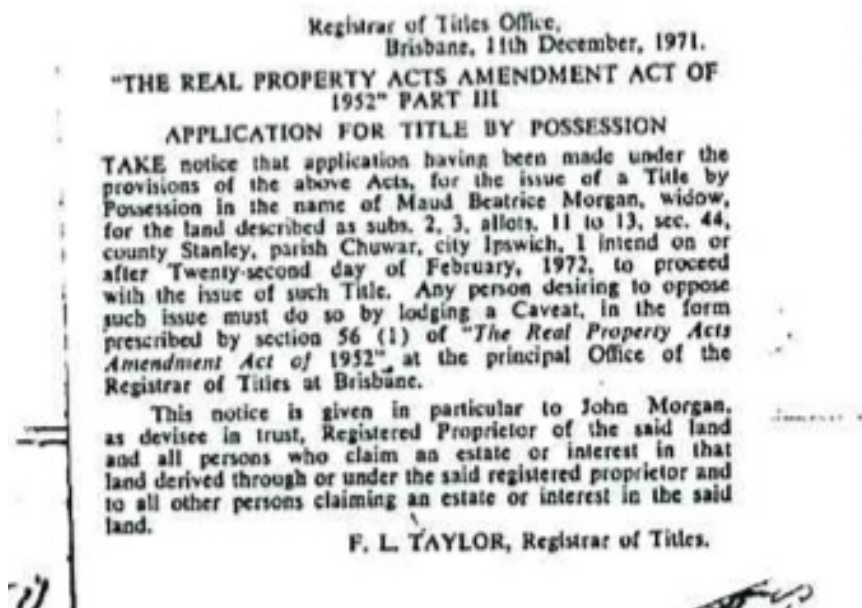
It is not known why Albert and his wife Maud didn't buy 4 Smith Street at a time when Ivy and Bill Evans were buying Number 6, and Isabella and William were buying Number 8 Smith Street in 1921. Who knows why? It is possible that Albert and Maud moved to Brisbane for a short time between 1922 and 1925, where Maurice their son was born as his birth was registered in Alderley. But in both the 1922 and 1925 QLD Electoral Rolls, Albert and Maud were listed as being resident at 4 Smith Street. Later, Maud, in an affidavit, states that they probably rented 4 Smith Street from about 1925. Either way, they were at 4 Smith St for close to 50 years without any transfer of ownership.

In 1949 when Albert died, no one was any the wiser as to what had happened to 4 Smith Street and the Devisee in Trust, John Morgan, Albert's older brother, had died in 1942. So all was left as the status quo.

In 1971 when Maud Beatrice was still living alone at Number 4 Smith Street, she was almost 85 years old and her family decided it was probably time for her to move on to a nursing home or the like. Time to sell up. But Ron and Maurice, Maud's sons, found, probably to their horror, that the property was still in the name of the Devisee in Trust, John Morgan, son of John and Catherine Morgan. Through solicitors Walker and Walker, there was a mad flurry of correspondence with more than 20 pages of documentation explaining how Maud had thought Albert had bought the property, was going to buy the property for £200 back in 1930, but it never happened. There was also a statement that Maud.

Was not aware of any mortgages, encumbrance or claim affecting the said land or that any person has any claim Estate or Interest in the said land at law or in equity

And yet when I received the documents relating to a search on the title, copies of John Morgan's Will and a whole host of documents arrived without any special request. One would have thought that in 1971, a search of the Title to Allotment 11 (No 4 Smith Street) would have revealed the same documents I received clearly stating that Emily and Mildred were the beneficiaries of the Will. Emily had died the year before in 1970, however Mildred was still alive and one wonders that no correspondence was issued to her or her family. An advertisement was placed for an Application for Title by Possession, but no one responded.



And so on the 27th March 1972, two titles were issued to Maud Beatrice Morgan: one for Lot 3 (Allotment 11 and part of 12) and One for Lot 2 (Allotment 12 and part of 13). For almost 50 years, the house had been occupied whilst still in the name of John Morgan jnr, Devisee in Trust for John Morgan senior. The house and land in 1921 represented the bulk of John and Catherine's estate, valued at £422, the remaining Allotments having been sold to Ivy and Bill Evans and Isabella Morgan, and the proceeds used to pay the debts. Emily and Mildred received almost nothing from the initial distribution from the estate.

One wonders how this could happen and who was at fault. Perhaps Albert for negligently remaining in the property without proper acquisition? Perhaps John Morgan for inadequately following through the terms of his position as Administrator to Catherine Morgan and Devisee in Trust to John Morgan? Perhaps Maud for being oblivious to rates notices that would have continued to arrive in John Morgan's name? Perhaps Walker and Walker solicitors for not closely monitoring the administration of the estate in 1921 and again in 1971 for not adequately checking on rightful claims to the title? Certainly the family members today cannot be held responsible but it is a lesson to all of us to be wary of how our assets are distributed to our next of kin and to make sure that we all have a clear and indisputable will in place long before it might be necessary.

1887 to 1915 SUMMARY of Progression of Title of 2, 4, 4A, 6, & 8 Smith St

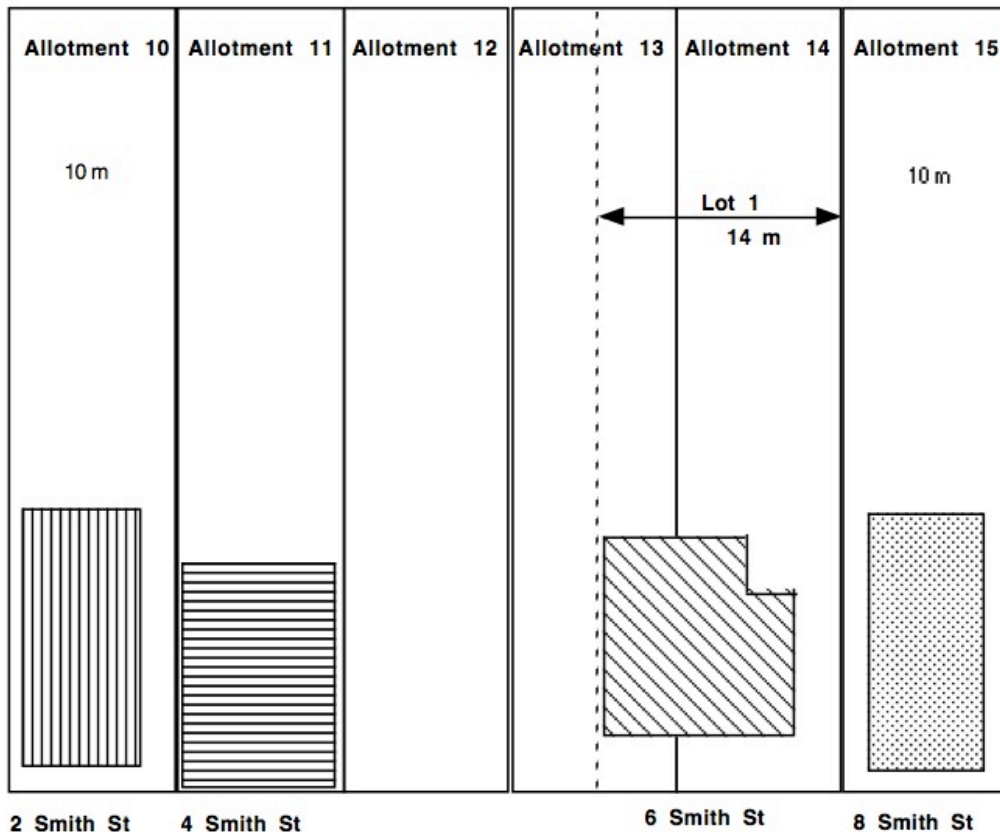
	Allotment 10 Section 44	Allotment 11 Section 44	Allotment 12 Section 44	Allotment 13 Section 44	Allotment 14 Section 44	Allotment 15 Section 44
	2 Smith St	4 Smith St			6 Smith St	8 Smith St
1 st Owner 3 rd May 1887	E. Jackson Price £7	E. Jackson Price £8	E. Hargreaves Price £10	E. Hargreaves Price £10	J. Hargreaves Price £12	J. Hargreaves Price £13
15 th December 1887		C. Morgan Price £26				
13 th February 1888						J. Adair
5 th to 8 th March 1888			J Weldon Price £23	J Weldon Price £23	J. Weldon Price £23	
19 th January 1891		Mortgage 236321 £120 to A. Foote to build house on 4 Smith St				
24 th September 1901		Paid out £120 then Re- mortgaged 365804 £100	C.Morgan Price £25 for 3 Mortgage 365804 £100	C.Morgan Price £25 for 3	C. Morgan Price £25 for 3	
25 th March 1902	C. Morgan Price £70. Mortgage 373002 Bld Soc for £60 (to buy Allot 10			SameMortgage 373002 to Bld Soc £60 to buy Allot 10		
17 th July 1903						S. Leetch From J Adair
9 th July 1906						P. Johansen £36 mortgage to mother S. Johnsen
20 th January 1909						W. Morgan Price £85 Mortgage £85 to S. Johnsen
16 th November 1911						Re Mortgage £100 Ipswich Bld Soc
12 th December 1912	Same Mortgage £60 373002 paid out 1912	Mortgage £100 365804 Paid out 1912		Same Mortgage £60 373002 paid out 1912		
19 th September 1913	New Mortgage Bld Soc £55 692647 build 6 Smith St					
11 th March 1915	New mortgage 634458 £250 to John Carter. Buys Allot 15 and £55 paid out from Mort 692646					C. Morgan Price £210 New mortgage 634458 £250 to John Carter. Buys Allot 15 and £55 paid out from Mort 692646

1918 to 1920 Progression of Titles following Catherine Morgan's death

The complicated progression of the titles of the Smith Street Allotments began when Catherine Morgan dies intestate on the 17th October 1918. John Morgan flings into action and arranges for his father to write his will, leaving his estate to his two unmarried daughters Emily and Mildred but of course, John Morgan senior doesn't yet own the properties to bequeath anything to anyone. So first of all John Morgan junior encourages all nine children who would have been entitled by law to two thirds of Catherine's estate, to sign a Deed of Assignment forgoing any entitlement to the lands of Catherine and ensuring that John Morgan senior is the sole benefactor. He then becomes the Administrator of Catherine's estate in order to transfer the title to John Morgan, who by this time has died, but at least he had written a will requesting John Morgan junior be devisee in Trust for the estate with the power of sale of the properties.

Catherine Morgan
 to
John Morgan (son Admin)
 To
John Morgan (Husband to Catherine and now both dec'd)
 To
John Morgan (Son and Devisee)
 To
Ivy & Bill Evans (No 6 Smith St = Allot 14 + 13) AND Isabella Morgan (No 8 Smith St = Allot 15)

Smith Street as it was in 1921



Smith St

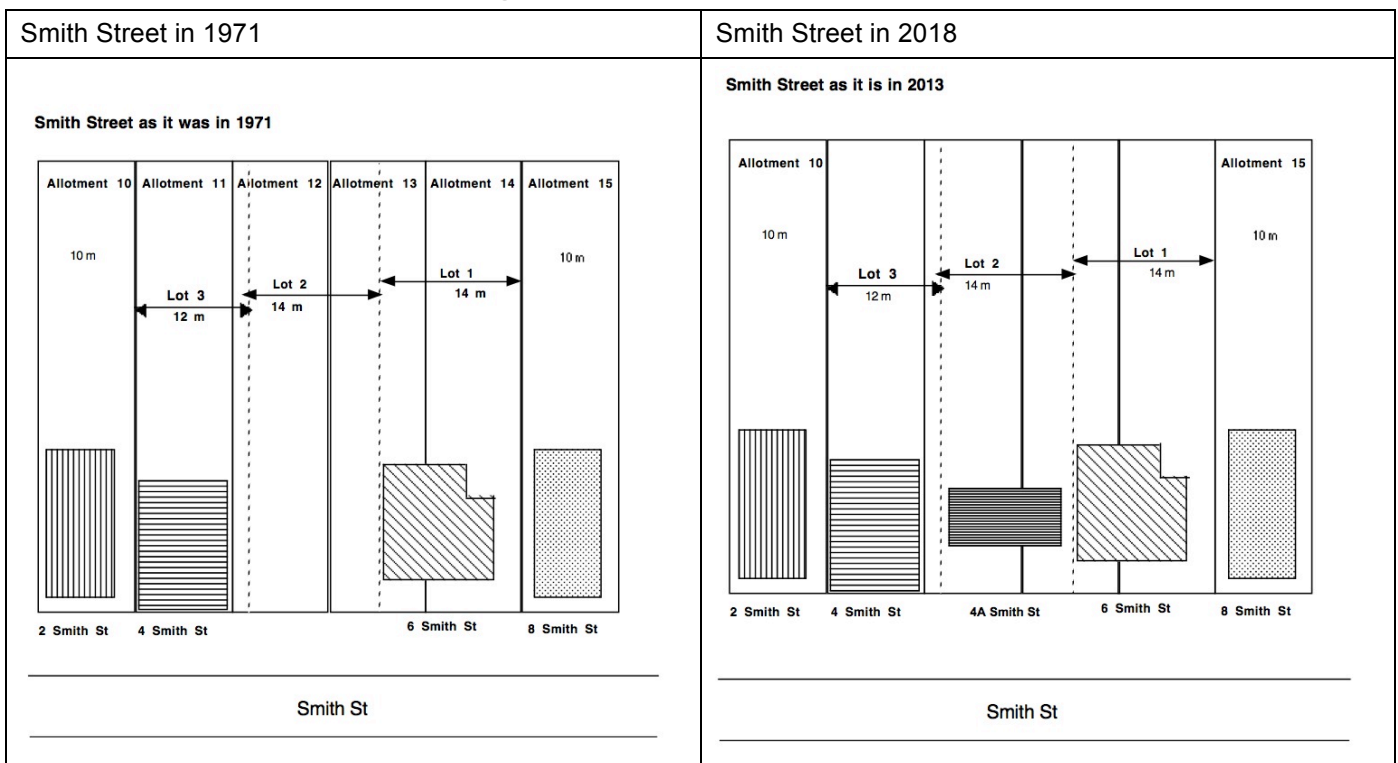
1921 to 1972 Progression of Titles after Catherine's Estate is Sold

14 th May 1920	Allotment 10 Section 44 2 Smith Street	Allotment 11 Section 44 4 Smith Street	Allotment 12 Section 44	Allotment 13 Section 44 A slice is taken off this, but it was not registered	Part of Allotment 13 and 14 6 Smith Street Now Lot 1 House is across the border	Allotment 15 Section 44 8 Smith Street
5 th April 1921	Not clear if rented to family or other but is not sold until 1939.	Albert Morgan RENTS from John Morgan as Devisee in Trust	Albert Morgan RENTS from John Morgan as Devisee in Trust	AlbertMorgan RENTS from John Morgan as Devisee in Trust	William Thomas Evans and Ellen Ivy Evans £250	Isabella Stirling Morgan £234 <i>Mortgage Henry Smart Cribb.</i>
19 th November 1926						<i>Re-Mortgaged State Advances Corporation</i>
8 th May 1928						<i>Re-Mortgaged William Thomas Mitchell</i>
1929						William Thomas Mitchell Mortgagee in Possession
1930		Albert has "agreement" to purchase 4 Smith St for £200 from father BUT NO transfer	Albert has "agreement" to purchase 4 Smith St for £200 from father BUT NO transfer	Albert has "agreement" to purchase 4 Smith St for £200 from father BUT NO transfer		
1935						John Bowerbank
3 rd January 1939	Florence Elisabeth Shipperley					
1947					Mulroney	
1948					Egan	
1949		AlbertMorgan diesintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts	AlbertMorgan diesintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts	AlbertMorgan diesintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts		.
1951						CouncilResume No rates.
1951						David and Marion Wilson
1952						Roderick Kelly
1958					Stalker	
1967						Kathleen Kelly (Transmitted)
28 th January 1971	Walter and Susan Jane Anderson	Maud Beatrice Morgan claims Allot 11. And is assigned owner. Petition by Ronald and Maurice Morgan	Maud Beatrice Morgan claims Allot 12. And is assigned owner. Petition by Ronald and Maurice Morgan	Maud Morgan claims Allot 13. And is assigned owner. Petition by Ronald and Maurice Morgan		

1972 – 2013 Progression of Titles after Maud’s Claim on 4 Smith Street

	Allotment 10 2 Smith St	Allotment 11 + 12 becomes Lot 3 4 Smith St	Allotment 13 + 14 becomes Lot 2 4A Smith St	Allotment 13+14 become Lot 1 6 Smith Street	Allotment 15 8 Smith St
22 nd Feb 1972		Maud Morgan	Maud Morgan		
1973		Edwards St Prop P/L	Edwards St Prop P/L	Edwards St Prop P/L	
1973		Ransom and Ogg	Edward and Carol Bloomfield	Albert James Re’Ville	
1973		Evelyn Rose			
1974				Seiler	
1984		Aalbregt Bal			
1985		Briony Cogre	Ernest White		
1988		Paul MacIntish			
1989		Peter Penerenke			
1990		Kathleen Covington			
1992		Phillip Richmond and Jennifer Lindsay			
1999				Welk	
2002		Steven & Phyllis Smith			
1992					Barry Dallinger
2013		Current Owner Commercial Applications	Ernest White is Current Owner	Welk is Current Owner	Current Owner is Dallinger

1887 – 2013 Schematic Diagram of Allotments 10 to 15 Smith Street



Photos of Smith Street Houses (Numbers 2 to 8)



2 Smith Street



4 Smith Street



4A Smith Street



6 Smith Street



8 Smith Street



Morgan Park looking across to 4, 4A, 6 and 8 Smith Street



The Men and Women of 4 Smith Street



John and Catherine Morgan lived in Smith Street from 1878 after The Great Fire of Ipswich. They rented a house with a workshop for John's Bootmaking business underneath. After purchasing Allotment 11, which eventually became 4 Smith Street, from Ellen Jackson, John's mother in December 1887, they built their first house in January 1891, taking out a £120 mortgage on the Allotment. They already had 4 sons and 1 daughter at the time (their first son died aged 10 months), and the remaining 4 daughters were all born in the new house. Here's a brief history about each of John and Catherine's 10 children

William Morgan (B 17/2/1879

D 19/10/1879)

William Morgan was the first of five sons, born in the midst of a chaotic time for John and Catherine who had married one year earlier. William was born the year following the Great Fire of Ipswich which wiped out his father's bootmaking business in Brisbane Street causing him to become insolvent the same year. But sadly William died aged 10 months when Catherine was three months pregnant with her second child John.

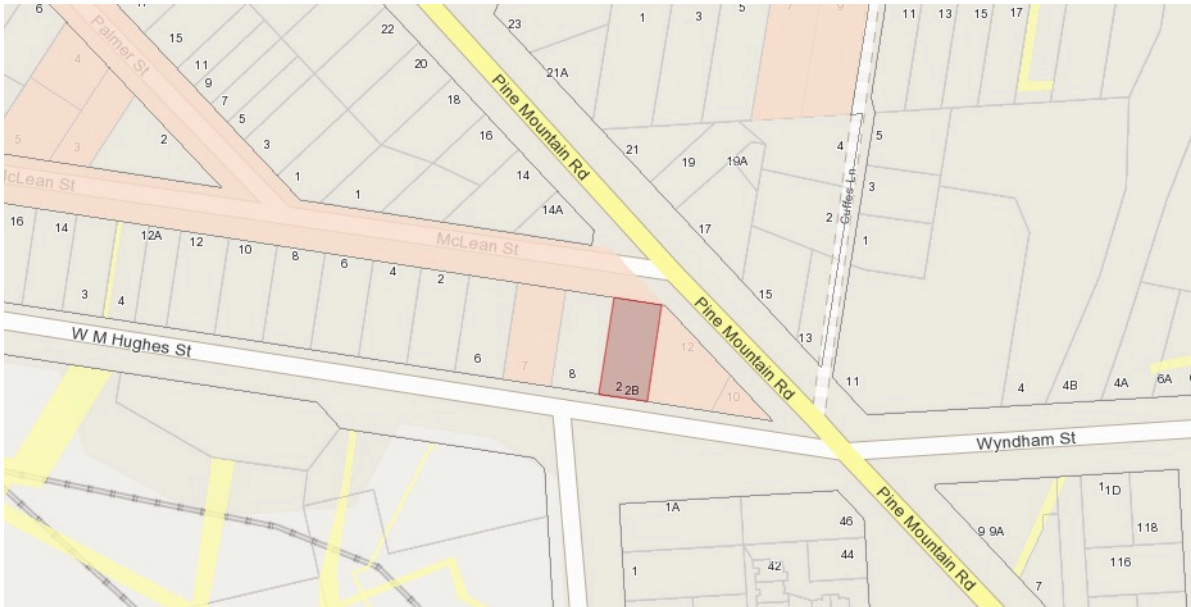
John Morgan (B 24/4/1880

M 18/11/1911

D 17/9/1942)

John Morgan was the second child of John and Catherine. He is recorded as being a clerk or book keeper from as early as the 1901 QLD Electoral rolls. He married Bertha Louisa Ford, an English girl from Reigate Surrey (born 8th November 1878) who arrived in Australia in early 1901. Soon after, she gave birth to a son Rupert Ford, born 10th September 1902, but sadly he died aged just 2 months on 21st November 1902. She worked as a barmaid at the Victoria Bridge Hotel for a number of years from 1903, until she married John on 18th November 1911.

In early 1914, John paid £350 for his first house (Sub 5, Portion 70) at 2 Wyndham Street North Ipswich. It was a large beautiful house on the western side of Pine Mountain Road. He lived there from 1911 until he died in 1942. The house was then willed to his wife Bertha Louisa and in a twist of fate, when she died in 1947, the house was bequeathed to Peggy Windle (nee Peggy Anne Smith, his house maid of many years) and none other than Emily Morgan who had missed out on the benefits from her father John Morgan senior's estate in 1921. A touch of guilt?



With an accounting background, John was instrumental in handling the affairs of Catherine and John Morgan when they died, and became Devisee in Trust with the power to sell properties within the estate.

John was very active in the Ipswich community. He was renowned for being the founder of Rugby League in Ipswich and was a Queensland selector in 1922. He also was a part owner in the Rialto theatre, buying £1000 of a total of £5,000 worth of shares issued. There is mention of him being involved in a motor vehicle accident

Charles Morgan B 16/6/1882 D 14/1/1963)

Charles Morgan was the second son to leave home and is registered in 1913 as a Tailors cutter at Canning Street North Ipswich. In 1922 he has moved to Regis House, Union Street Ipswich. He appears to have not married, however, family sources connect him with Alice Dowding for a period of time

William Morgan B 28/6/1884 M 28/10/1908 D 12/6/1945)

William Morgan was born on the 28th June 1884, in the rented house in Smith St before moving as a seven year old to 4 Smith Street. He appears in the early QLD Electoral Rolls as a butter maker. Soon after he marries Isabella Stirling King on the 28th December 1908, he buys his first block of land, Allotment 15 Smith Street, later to become 8 Smith Street. He presumably intended to build a house there but by 1915, with three young children Elsie, Maisie and William all living at the crowded 4 Smith Street, the idea of building a house fades and his mother Catherine buys the land from him and pays top pounds. She takes out a huge mortgage of £250, enough to buy Allotment 15 for £210 and include the mortgage of £55 on Allotment 10. William made a profit of £100! What did he do with the money over the next six years??

From 1914, William is registered as working at the Railway Workshops - for three years as a Skilled worker, then as a Steam Crane Driver. By 1919, both William's parents, John and Catherine had died and in 1921, as part of the resolution of their estate, William and Isabella decided to buy (again) Allotment 15. Perhaps there was method and reason for now putting the property in Isabella's name, not William's. Perhaps an indication that the £100 profit from the sale of the land in 1915, was frittered away!

In 1921, Allotment 15 was valued at £171, but through the estate they probably acquired it for 15% discount of £145. But the estate would build their house before they bought the land with the house for £230. They take out a mortgage for the full £230 from Harry Smart Cribb. By 1926, they re-mortgage the house to the State Advances Corporation. But with eight children, they soon struggle with the looming depression and a household of 10. In 1928, the Corporation puts pressure on them to pay out the loan.

The only place to go when an institution calls in a loan is a private money lender. So William and Isabella turned to William Thomas Mitchell, a solicitor in town and noted in the local newspaper as a money lender. He was also a candidate for the Country National Party.

The following year on 21st September 1929, the loan was called in – and the house repossessed, the title passing to the Mortgagee in Possession, William Thomas Mitchell. Whether it was a forced Mortgagee in Possession or a forced sale, either way, William Thomas Mitchell becomes the new owner.

William and Isabella continue to rent the property but in 1931, there is a disastrous fire and this house burns down. William and Isabella and the younger children move to Gulland Street North Ipswich, whilst several of the older children were spread far and wide to other relatives.

The Brisbane Courier Monday 3rd August 1931

At about 3.45 o'clock on Saturday morning a cottage occupied and owned by Mr. Wm. Morgan, of Smith-street, North Ipswich, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The brigade did good work in saving the two adjoining buildings, as at one stage the flames were licking the walls of one house. The cottage was insured in the Gresham Insurance Co. for £225, and the furniture for £150 in the State Insurance Co.

Albert Morgan B 7/9/1886 M 27/12/1910 D 27/6/1949)

Albert Morgan would have been born in the rented house in Smith Street before moving as a five year old to 4 Smith Street. He appears consistently in the QLD Electoral rolls as a labourer of Smith Street until his death in 1949. He married Maud Beatrice Thomas on the 27th December 1910 and initially lived at 4 Smith Street. It is possible he moved to Brisbane for a few years after his parents, John and Catherine died, as their son Maurice was born in Alderley, however from Maud's legal statement, they moved back into 4 Smith St around 1925. Maud stayed there until 1972, when she claimed title to the house and 3 Allotments (11, 12 and part of 13) which became Lot 2 ad Lot 3 or 4 and 4A Smith Street.

Ellen Ivy Morgan B 26/7/1888 M 16/11/1916 D ?? 1970

Ellen Ivy Morgan was born in the rented house in Smith Street and moved to 4 Smith St as a three year old. She is consistently registered as "home duties". She marries William Thomas Evans, a Fitter, on 16th November 1916 and they are registered as living at 4 Smith Street until 1921, when they purchased 6 Smith Street following the death of both Catherine and John Morgan. In 1934 they moved to 4 Fitzgibbon Street where they lived for many years. They kept the house at 6 Smith Street until 1947 when it was sold, according to family, to pay off the Fitzgibbon St mortgage

Christana Morgan B 18/6/1891 M Never D 1976

Emily Christina was born on 18th June 1891, and was the first child born in the new house at 4 Smith Street. She never married and both Emily and Mildred were the sole beneficiaries of John Morgan's estate. However after the sale of assets in 1921, and payments of costs, there was little left to inherit. For a short time after John and Catherine died, she went to live with her older brother John Morgan and his wife Bertha Louise at Wyndham St.. She later lived a roaming life moving from Ipswich to East Brisbane to Bulimba and in 1972 when 4 Smith St was advertised as being up for claim, she was probably unaware of the situation.

Myrtle Kate Morgan B 22/2/1894 M 26/4/1916 D 27/5/1961)

Myrtle Kate Morgan was born on 22nd February 1894, the second child in the new house at 4 Smith St. She was the first of the five girls to marry and on 26th April 1916, she married Harry Lines. They may have lived at North St for a short time as Harry Lines was listed as living there in the 1913 Electoral rolls or possibly stayed at 6 Smith St, however, by 1922 they had moved to 80 Down Street North Ipswich where they lived until about 1949. Harry became a Brass Finisher and must have been reasonably successful, as in 1922, he is listed as buying shares in the Rialto Theatre along with Myrtle's brother John Morgan. From 1949 they are listed as living at 14 de Lacy St north Ipswich.

Lillian Mary Morgan B 15/4/1896 M 20/4/1918 D 29/6/1969

Lillian Mary Morgan was born on 15th April 1896 at 4 Smith St. She married George Jackson Hare on 26th April 1916 and by the time of Catherine and John's death, she had already moved to Mount Mulligan where George was a miner. They lived there for a number of years before moving to Alice St Silkstone, where George became a miner working at Rothwell Haigh Colliery where he was killed in a mining accident in 1946, 18 months before he was due to retire.

Mildred Annie Morgan B 14/1/1903 M 4/2/1922 D 14/9/1983

Mildred Annie Morgan was the youngest of the nine children, born on the 14th January 1896. She was the equal beneficiary of her father's will and likewise, would have inherited very little in 1921. She married John Robert Edward Kay on the 4th February 1922 and moved out of 4 Smith St to Joyce St East Ipswich. John was a draper's traveller and in 1934 they were living at Prospect St Lowood before moving to Griffiths St Sandgate.

Appendix A DNA tests confirm John Morgan born in Leominster

For more than 200 years, the birth place of John Morgan, our convict ancestor transported to Australia in 1835, remained a mystery. Despite searches by Uncle Ted Morgan in 2000 and more recently by myself, there was no hard evidence about his family in Herefordshire. Educated guesswork led me to believe he was born in 1806 in Leominster and lived with/near his brother William and family in Monkland. However a DNA test confirmed this and revealed an unbelievable connection to William's daughter Elizabeth Morgan, John's niece, who had gone to Dudley where she married John Robinson in 1850. Five generations later, her descendants, the Davis family, came Australia on the Gold Coast. Below are the three DNA test results) in varying degrees of myself, Al Morgan and Joyce Evans who match to S.D. (later found to be Steve Davis, descended from Elizabeth Morgan, proving once and for all that John Morgan, convict, and uncle of Elizabeth Morgan, was indeed born in 1806 in Leominster. A further DNA test by Mike Davis (michaeledward47) , father of Steve, revealed an even better match to Joyce Evans with 18.8 Centimorgans of shared DNA across 2 DNA Strands.

> Member Matches for Janice Somers

S.D.
(managed by Kerensa Cobham)
Member since 2015, last logged in Apr 15, 2018

Predicted relationship: Distant Cousins
Possible range: 5th - 8th cousins ([What does this mean?](#))
Confidence: Good

Amount of Shared DNA
16.7 centimorgans shared across 1 DNA segment

> Member Matches for Albert Morgan

S.D.
(managed by Kerensa Cobham)
Member since 2015, last logged in Apr 15, 2018

Predicted relationship: Distant Cousins
Possible range: 5th - 8th cousins ([What does this mean?](#))
Confidence: Moderate

Amount of Shared DNA
14.7 centimorgans shared across 1 DNA segment

> Member Matches for Joyce Evans

S.D.
(managed by Kerensa Cobham)
Member since 2015, last logged in Apr 15, 2018

Predicted relationship: Distant Cousins
Possible range: 5th - 8th cousins ([What does this mean?](#))
Confidence: Moderate

Amount of Shared DNA
8.8 centimorgans shared across 1 DNA segment

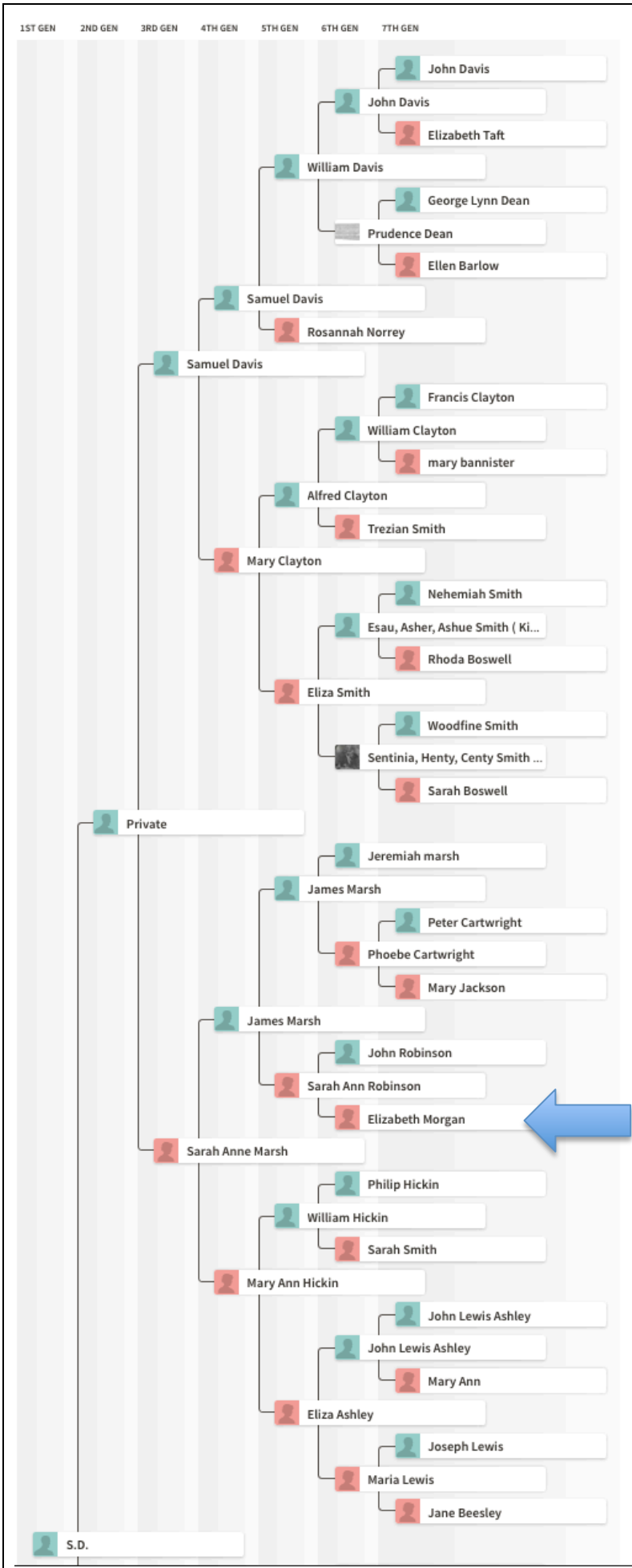
> Member Matches for Joyce Evans

michaeledward47
Member since 2007, last logged in today

Predicted relationship: Distant Cousins
Possible range: 5th - 8th cousins ([What does this mean?](#))
Confidence: Good

Amount of Shared DNA
18.8 centimorgans shared across 2 DNA segments

6 th	5 th	4 th	3 rd	2 nd	1 st	Siblings	Common Ancestor
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------	-----------------



S.D. relation from John Morgan, **father** of Convict John Morgan born in Leominster is 6th Cousin to anyone in his generation

Jan's relation to John Morgan, **father** of convict John Morgan born in Leominster is 4th Cousin to anyone in her generation

SO JAN IS 4th Cousin to Sarah Anne Marsh Who Died Gold Coast 2009

And Jan is 4th Cousin twice removed to S.D. Or vice versa

SIBLINGS 5xg Grandfather to S.D.

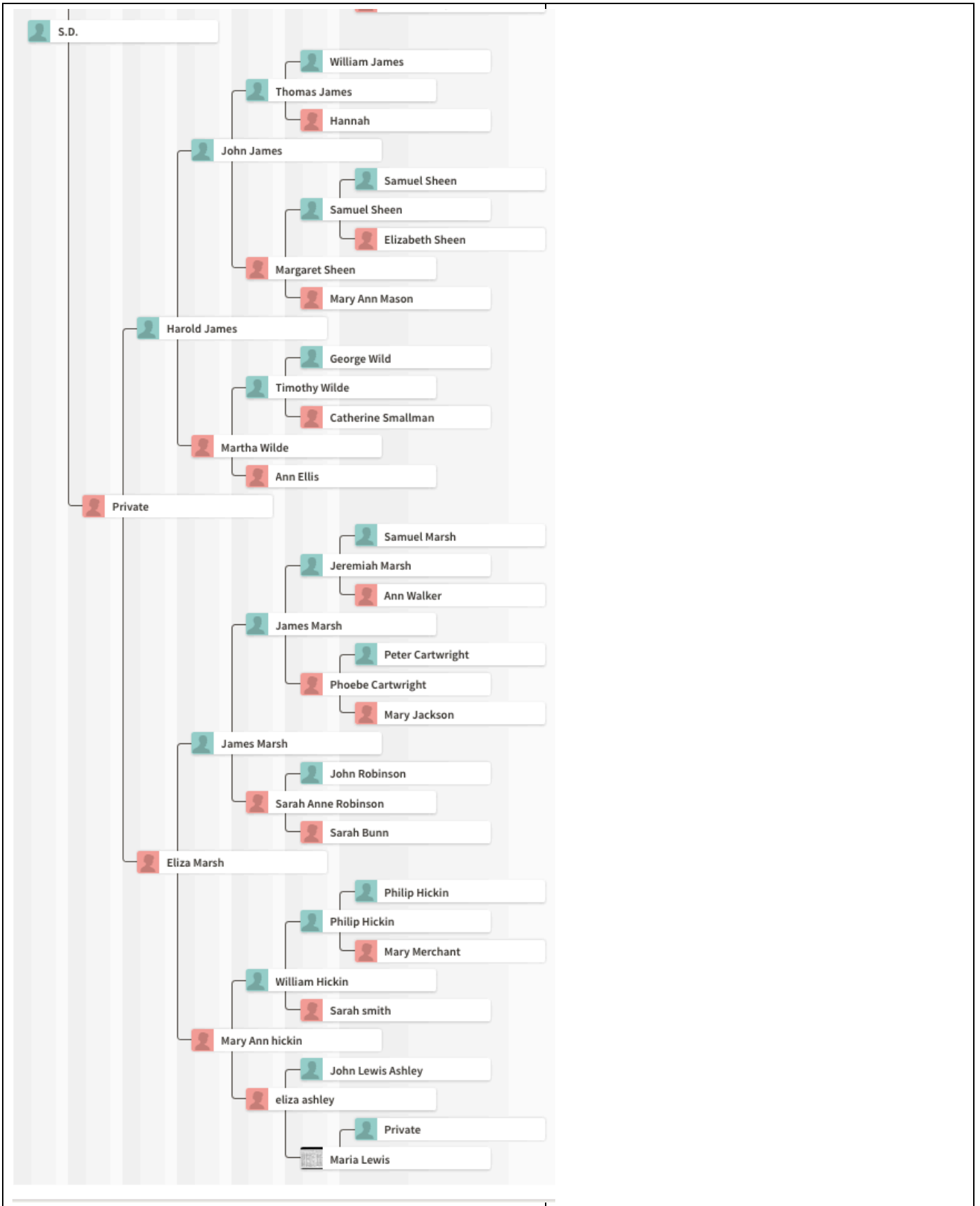
William Morgan
B 1803 Leominster

John Morgan
B 1775 Leominster
Married 1799 to Elizabeth Hatch

John Morgan
B 1806 Leominster



S.D.



Appendix B Stretford Court – sheep stealing crime scene

Stretford Court, a 274 acre multi purpose farm in the Parish of Stretford, County of Herefordshire, featured prominently in the trials and tribulations of John Morgan, for it was from this place, leased by Thomas Mason, where the sheep were stolen by John Morgan. According to the 1841 Census, Thomas Mason lived there with his wife Elizabeth and 6 children Mary (35), Thomas (30), Edward (30) Edward (25), James (15) and Elizabeth (2), together with 17 other people - farm labourers and their families living in various out-buildings associated with Stretford Court.

Thomas Mason only leased the property from the Reverend John Wall who owned the large farm at the time of John Morgan's sheep stealing convictions between 1832 and 1834. I'll attempt to summarise the story of John Wall..

The Reverend John Wall was Vicar of Kington between 1782 and 1834. Kington was a Parish near the Welsh border just 16k to the west of Stretford Court. His parents John and Elizabeth (nee Bach) were married in Leominster on 18th January 1748 and John Wall was born there on 17th April 1751 (Baptised 20th May 1751). He gained a BA from Oxford in 1772 and an MA from Christ's College Cambridge in 1782. At this time he had married Ann Bach in Leominster on 29th March 1775 and then lived on Lady Meadow Farm in the Parish of Luston, near Yarpole where his first two children were born - John in 1776 and William in 1777.

In 1782, he was appointed by Dr Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, to be Vicar of Kington and Prebendary of Hereford on 8th June 1782. Presumably their first child John Wall died at a young age (no record of death) and much later, their second son William Wall died in 1818, a well respected Esquire of Leominster. His first wife Ann Wall died in 1801 and the Reverend John Wall married his second wife, Hannah Maria Beavan ,on 12th July 1804 in Hereford.

They had five more children – John, born 1805 and Arthur born 1808 - both died in infancy and they called their next two sons by the same names. John Wall (born late 1805 possibly died 1810, and Arthur Wall, born 23rd June 1814 died 27th Dec 1815. Their daughters, Margaret Wall was born 1806 and Ann Wall in 1808. Margaret Wall married the Reverend Francis Mereweather whilst Ann Wall remained a spinster. Next born was John Wall, in 1810, their third son named John followed by Arthur Henry Wall, born 7th June 1816 – Hannah was probably several months pregnant when her second Arthur died in infancy. John Wall “married” Mary Clarke and Arthur Henry Wall married Margaret Coleman in 1831 and in the 1861 Census were living at 18 Promenade Villas, a wealthy part of the town of Cheltenham.

The Reverend John Wall died on 11th November 1834.

Several books describe the Reverend John Wall as a man of “considerable wealth” owning many estates in Herefordshire. His handwritten Will of 27 pages dated 9th November 1833 makes for some interesting reading and reveals everything about the estates he owned at that time, including Stretford Court, infamous for the sheep stealing episodes of John Morgan between 1832 and 1833. The executors of the will, Thomas Dunne and Edward Evans were wealthy landholders in their own right and entrusted to distribute the wealth as requested by the Reverend John Wall. The will lists more than 20 estates in as many Parishes within Herefordshire. Some of those Parishes include Kington (his home Parish), Shobdon, Docklow, Yarpole, Kingsland, Woodland, Eye, Lyonshall, Leominster, Kimbolton, Kingsland, Eardisland, Upper Hide, Birley and of course Stretford Court which he describes as “being in the several Parishes of Stretford, Leominster, Monkland and Dilwyn and currently in the occupation of Thomas Mason”. Stretford Bridge and Stretford Rectory were also listed.

There was also a lump sum of £12,000 left to the Reverend James Simpkinson of Wigmore (just a few million dollars in today's dollars!)

To put these estates in perspective, in today's dollars, at roughly \$10,000 per farmland acre of reasonable quality, the Reverend John Wall's wealth would have been between 50 to 100 million dollars in 2018. To further put this in perspective, at a time when labourer's wages in 1833 were about 20d (20 penny) per day, or about £20 per year, the will provided annual annuities of £100 to Elizabeth Beavan (mother of his deceased wife Hannah who died in 1826), £60 to Catherine Beavan (sister of wife Hannah), £50 to Elizabeth Beavan (sister of wife Hannah), and £10 to Eleanor Morris (servant to John Wall). His daughters Margaret and Ann Wall, and son John, each received an annual annuity of £600. His will does not explain why Arthur Henry Wall was singled out as receiving the greatest benefit from the will, but the 1840 Tithe and Apportionment documents showed he, and not brother John Wall, owned most of the estates listed in his father's will. The will only provided John with an annual annuity of £600, whereas the estates would have provided Arthur Henry with thousands of pounds annually.

An interesting article in the 1838 Charities Commission report in Herefordshire questions the whereabouts of monies left to the church in Kington by several parishioners, to be distributed to the poor. However, when the Reverend John Wall was questioned about this, he replied that they were mentioned in his will. BUT, further investigation revealed there was nothing in his will that made allowance for these charitable donations.

I was fascinated with the Reverend John Wall and his wealth. Whilst this doesn't excuse the sheep stealing carried on by John Morgan to help feed the family of his brother William, it does highlight the discrepancies in wealth in rural Herefordshire between the Have's and the Have-Nots. Not much has changed today.

Estates of Reverend John Wall in 1798 Land

Tenant: Wm Bedford
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Brown
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Ivington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Brown
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Stagbatch and Chostrey, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Brown
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Stagbatch and Chostrey, Hereford, England

Tenant: Colt
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Ivington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Cooke
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Stoke Prior, Hereford, England

Tenant: Captain Elrington
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Fiddes
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Yarpole, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jas Harper
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Holland
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Ivington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Saml Hull
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Stoke Prior, Hereford, England

Tenant: Searlett
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wale (sic Wall)
 Residence: 1798 - Bircher, Hereford, England

Tenant: Reverend Mr Wall
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Luston, Hereford, England

Tenant: T Bradford
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Cooke
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Stoke Prior, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jne Harris Esquire
 Proprietor: Reverend Mr Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Brilley, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Holland
 Proprietor: Reverend Mr Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Monkland, Hereford, England

Tenant: Ben Litwall
 Proprietor: J Wall Clk (Clerk or Cleric)
 Residence: 1798 - Old Kington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Doctor Proctor
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Name: Wyke
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

and still owned as per his will of 1833

Tenant: J Meredith
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Self
 Proprietor: Reverend John Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Old Kington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Mr Smith
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: W Stinton
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Stoke Prior, Hereford, England

Tenant: Weaver
 Proprietor: Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Bircher, Hereford, England

Tenant: Self
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Docklow, Hereford, England

Tenant: Wm Chopstick
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Kimbolton, Hereford, England

Tenant: Ben Litwall
 Proprietor: J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Old Kington, Hereford, England

Tenant: J Pitt
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Kimbolton, Hereford, England

Tenant: Fras Price
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Yarpole, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jos Searlett
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Yarpole, Hereford, England

Tenant: Rd Taylor
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Yarpole, Hereford, England

Tenant: Mrs Beebee
 Proprietor: Mr J Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Colt
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Ivington, Hereford, England

Tenant: Baskn Griffiths
 Proprietor: Reverend Mr Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Yarpole, Hereford, England

Tenant: Mrs Holland
 Proprietor: Reverend Mr Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Stretford, Hereford, England

Tenant: Mr Smith
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: J Meredith
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

Tenant: Wo Warr
 Proprietor: Reverend Mr Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Monkland, Hereford, England

Name: Jno Wall
 Proprietor: Jno Wall
 Residence: 1798 - Kington, Hereford, England

History of Stretford Court

Stretford Court is mentioned several times in the Hereford Journal and Hereford Times when it was for sale or lease. The article below in the 1822 Journal describes the sale of the goods and chattels of Stretford Court.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

STRETTFORD COURT FARM, Four Miles from Leominster, Twelve from Hereford, and Six from Kington.

Very Superior Cattle Stock, Wagon Horses and Colts, Well-bred Rams, Sheep, and Pigs, Grain in the Straw, Hay Ricks, New Hops at per Cwt. Hop-Poles, Household Furniture, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Auction,
By T. COOKE,

Upon the PREMISES at STRETTFORD COURT, in the Parish of Stretford, on Monday, the Sixteenth Day of September, 1822, and Two following Days, without Reserve;

ALL that truly Valuable and much Admired STOCK, of Mr. J. B. Gough, selected from the First Breeders in the County, and although few in number may at present be said to stand Unrivalled.

The LIVE STOCK consists of a Two-year-old Bull, Bred by Mr. Yarworth, late of Brinsop, from a Cow Bred by T. Andrew Knight, Esq. and obtained the Premium in June last at the Agricultural Meeting for Leominster, supposed to be without fault, a Bull Calf by ditto very handsome, Sixteen prime Cows and Heifers with and in Calf, Eight Bullocks rising Two Years' old, Twelve Yearling ditto and Heifers; Seven stout and young Wagon Horses and Mares, One ditto Stallion Seven Years' old, Four Two-year-old Cart Colts, Two Yearling ditto, One very clever Filly, by *Lismahago*, and a Brood Mare.

The SHEEP STOCK—One Three-year-old Ram, Three Yearling ditto, and Seven Lamb ditto, Thirty-seven prime Store Ewes, and Fifty-four Lamb ditto.

Three large Bacon Pigs, Eight strong Store ditto, and One Sow with Eight Pigs. The entire Produce of the Grain Crops of Forty Acres of Wheat, Beans, Peas, and Barley, about Two Tons of Hops, and the Hop-Poles; One capital Broad-wheel Wagon Double Shafts, Dash and Chark Boards, a Narrow ditto, Tripples, &c. Three Broad-wheel Carts, One Light Market ditto, Eight Ploughs, Harrows, Roll, and various Small Implements, an excellent Thrashing Machine, (warranted), a Winnowing Machine; Blacksmith's Tools complete, Bellows, Anvil, Vice, Hammers, &c. &c.; Three Kiln Hairs, Eight Cider ditto, Malt Mill, Large Beam, Scales, and Set of Weights, Bag Carriage, Half Bushel, Seed Lift, Grind Stone, Man Trap, &c. &c.

Also, all the Valuable and Modern FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Chests with Drawers, Bureau, Secretary, Wardrobes, Wash-hand Stands, Dressing Tables, Bedside Carpets, Pier and Swing Glasses, Two Paper Trays, Double Set of Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Beautiful Pair of Urns, Eight-day Clock handsome Oak Case, Large Oak Dining Tables, Butler's Tray, Barometer, Ten and Two Arm Fancy Chairs with Hair Cushions, Elegant Set of China, Casters, Decanters, Cut Wine, Ale, and Goblet Glasses, a Tray Service, various other Ware, Large China Bowl, an Old ditto; Ten Feather Beds, Four-post, Tent, and Servant's Bedsteads, Bed Clothing in Counterpanes, Blankets, Quilts, &c. a Large Quantity of Sheets and other Linen. Together with all the Brewing, Dairy, and Kitchen Requisites for a large Concern; Capital Milk Leads, Skeels, Cheese Presses, Dressers, Large Meat Safe, a Quantity of Glass Bottles, and numerous other Articles.

Herefordshire

STRETTFORD COURT FARM, Four miles from Leominster, twelve from Hereford and six from Kington.

Very superior cattle stock, Wagon Horses and Colts, well-bred rams, sheep and pigs, Grain in the Straw, Hay Ricks, New Hops at per cwt, Hop Poles, Household Furniture.

To be sold by Auction

By T Cooke

Upon the premises at Stretford Court, in the Parish of Stretford, on Monday the sixteenth day of September 1822, and two following days without Reserve.

All that truly valuable and much admires Stock of Mr JB Gough, selected from the finest breeders in the County, and although few in number may at present be said to stand Unrivalled.

The Live Stock consists of a two year old Bull, Bred by Mr Yarmouth, late of Brinsop, from a cow bred by T Andrew Knight, Esq. and obtained the Premium in June last at the Agricultural Meeting for Leominster supposed to be without fault: a Bull Calf by ditto very handsome, Sixteen prime Cows and Heifers with and in Calf, Eight Bullocks rising two years old, Twelve yearlings rising ditto and Heifer: Seven young Wagon Horses and Mares, One ditto Stallion, Seven years old, Four two year old Cart Colts, Two Yearling ditto, One very Clever Filly by *Lismahagu*, and a Brood Mare.

The Sheep Stock: One three year old Ram, three Yearling ditto, and seven lamb ditto, thirty seven prime Store Ewes and fifty four lamb ditto.

Three large Bacon Pigs, Eight Strong Store Ditto, and one Sow with eight pigs. The entire produce of grain Crops of forty acres of Wheat, Beans Peas and Barley about two tons of hops and the Hops Poles: One Capital Broad Wheel Wagon Double Shafts, Dash and Chark Boards, a Narrow ditto, Tripples, and c. Three Broad Wheel Carts, One light Market ditto, Eight Ploughs, Harrow, Roll, and Various Small Implements, excellent thrashing machine (warranted), a Winnowing Machine: Blacksmiths tools complete, Bellows, Anvil, Vice, Hammers, & c: Three Kiln Hairs, Eight Cider ditto, Malt Mill, Large Beam Scales & set of Weights, Bag Carriage, Half Bushel, Seed Lift, Grind Stone, Man Trap &c

Also the valuable and modern furniture, consisting of chairs, Tables, Chests with drawers, Bureau, Secretary Wash Hand Stands, Dressing Tables, Bedside Carpets, Pier and Swing Glasses, Two Paper Trays, Double Set of Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Beautiful Pair of Urns, Eight Day Clock, Handsome Oak Tray, Large Oak Dining Tables, Butler's Tray, Barometer, Ten and two Arm Fancy Chairs with Hair Cushions, Elegant set of China, Casters, Cut Wine, Ale and Goblet Glasses, a Tray Service, various other Ware, Large China Bowl, an Old ditto: Ten Feather beds, Four Post, Tent and Servants Bedsteads, Bed clothing in Counterpanes, Blankets, Quilts &c. A Large Quantity of sheets and other Linen. Together with all the Brewing, Dairy and Kitchen Requisites for a large concern: Capital Milk Leads, Skeels, Cheese Presses, Dressers, Large Meat Safe, a quantity of Glass Bottles, and numerous other Articles.

Stretford Court was then leased by a series of Farmers whilst still owned by Arthur Henry Wall.

1841	Thomas Mason
1851	Thomas Mason
1861	James Taylor
1871	Matthew Wilson
1881	Matthew Wilson
1891	John Parker
1901	John Parker
1911	Mr Price

Two other Advertisements for the sale of Stretford Court appeared in the Hereford Journal in 1798 and 1826.

1798 For sale Stretford Farm 270+ acres

Wednesday 20 June 1798

COPYRIGHT. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Lot 1. at the yearly rent of 681. which may be entered upon immediately; also all that Messuage and Farm, called HENNOR FARM, with the necessary Buildings, and about Two Hundred and Sixty statute Acres of good Arable, Meadow, Orchards, Hop-ground, and Pasture Land, now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Vale, at the low yearly rent of 1621.

Lot 2. All that capital Farm, called **STRET**-**FORD**, with a good Farm-house and convenient Outbuildings, with upwards of Two Hundred and Seventy statute Acres of good Arable, Meadow, Orchards, Hop-ground, and Pasture Land, now let to Mr. Tracy Lane, from year to year, at the low yearly rent of 1701.

1826 For Sale Stretford Court

HEREFORDSHIRE AND RADNORSHIRE.
Capital ESTATES, MANORS, ADVOWNSONS,
HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To be Sold by Auction,
By J. P. BRADFORD.

At the KING'S ARMS INN, Leominster, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1826, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and subject to Conditions of Sale;

The following Freehold Estates, in Lots:—

THE MANOR or LORDSHIP of STRETTFORD, in the County of Hereford, with its Rights, Royalties, and Appertinances.

Also, the very Desirable ESTATE called STRETTFORD COURT, consisting of a Substantial Messuage and Dwelling-house, and all Farm Buildings in complete Repair, and about Three Hundred Acres of Land of the best quality, and divided into well proportioned Fields of Arable, Meadow, Pasture, Orcharding, and Hop Ground, in a Ring Fence, and in a high state of Cultivation, situate within Four Miles of the Market Town of Leominster, and Nine of Hereford, adjoining to the Turnpike-road, and in the Occupation of Mr. Mason.

Also, the ADVOWSON of the RECTORY of STRETTFORD, with the Great and Small Tithes of the Parish, Glebe Lands, Rectory House, &c. subject to the Life of the present Incumbent, and a Lease of part thereof for his Life.

Also, a Small Compact FARM, situate at Stretford Bridge, consisting of a Substantial Dwelling-house, and INN, called STRETTFORD BRIDGE INN, with Outbuildings, and Twenty-seven Acres of excellent Land, in the Occupation of George Palmer.

Today, the plot containing the buildings of Stretford Court is owned by the Price family. I'm not sure who owns the 274 acres of farm land.

Stretford Court Plots owned by Arthur Henry Wall in Parish of Stretford 1838 – page 1

Land owners	Occupiers	Number referring to this Plan	Names and Description of Names and premises	Quantities in A. R. P.	Amount of Rent charge appointed upon the several lands and payable to the Rector
Hugh Edward (continued)	Himself (continued)		Brought forward	4. 2. 10	f. s. d. — 0. — 11. 4. 0 O.A. as to £1/- 11 only
		93	House and homestead	— 3. 25	
				5. 1. 35	
Hull Elizabeth Widow	Charles Jones	1	Part of Little Grove ...	3. 2. 35	A 16. 15. 0
		2	Grove ...	9. 1. 3	
		3	Far Croft ...	4. 0. 26	
		4	Lower Gobbett ...	1. 3. 4	
		5	Upper Gobbett ...	5. 1. 14	
		6	Near Croft ...	3. 3. 13	
		7	Lower Orchard ...	4. 2. 5	
		8	Malt House Croft ...	8. 0. 13	
		9	House Homestead &c ...	1. 2. 0	
		10	Green orchard ...	3. 2. 0	
		11	Pigeon House orchard	4. 2. 27	
		12	Malt House orchard	7. 0. 22	
		13	West Croft ...	5. 1. 19	
		14	Middle Croft ...	5. 0. 36	
		15	Baynolce Croft ...	6. 2. 3	
			74. 2. 19		
Wall, Arthur Henry Esquire	Thomas Mason	18	Coppice ...	— 1. 20	B 81820
		19	Lake Lloyds ...	1. 3. 8	
		20	Lake Bounds ...	2. 3. 28	
		32	In Dufford Field ...	1. 0. 15	
		39	In Monkland Field	1. 2. 0	
		37	... 2° ...	1. 3. 8	
		40	... 3° ...	— 12	
		41	... 4° ...	3. 36	
		45	... 5° ...	1. 1. 34	
		46	... 6° ...	8. 3. 3	
		47	Little Inclosure ...	9. 1. 0	
		48	Big Inclosure ...	19. 1. 0	
		51	Leap Yards Fold ...	— 2. 0	
53	... 7° ...	4. 2. 13			
27	Lake Lloyds ...	4. — 31			
			Carried forward 50. 2. 3		

Stretford Court Plots owned by Arthur Henry Wall in Parish of Stretford 1838 – page 2

Landowners	Occupiers	Number referring to the Plan	Names and Description of Lands and Premises	Quantities in Acre Measures	Amount of Rent or other appraised value and profits to the Rector -	
				A. R. P.	£. S. D.	
			Brought forward	50. 2. 8		
Wall, Arthur Henry Esquire (continued)	Thomas Mason (continued)	55	Orchard	7. 3. 2		
		56	Flatfield	8. 1. 24		
		61	Lower Land Pits	15. 0. 8		
		John Williams	58	Stage and Garden 1. 17	
			60	Underkneat		
		Thomas Mason	68	Part of Elm Field	1. 0. 50	
			65	Thorp at Croft	7. 5. 55	
			66	Upper Land Pits	10. 1. 40	
			67	Rickscks	14. 8. 0	
			68	Young Hopyard	5. 2. 12	
69	Fox enclosure		3. 3. 29			
70	Cinder Green		6. 8. 3			
71	Lower ex Pasture		8. 2. 25			
72	Rushy meadow		12. 0. 12			
73	Little Pesty Croft		9. 1. 13			
74	Big Pesty Croft	9. 2. 15	0A2.			
75	Shripps meadow	12. 2. 8				
77	. . . . .	9. 3. 10			
78	Old Hopyard	3. 0. 5				
78 ^a	Common meadows	4. 6. 57				
79	Eight day work	8. 1. 58				
80	Lower mill orchard	8. 3. 21				
81	mill orchard	5. 0. 7				
82	Tasso Cross	7. 1. 28				
84	Stretford Orchard	3. 1. 37				
85	House Homestead &c	3. 1. 31				
86	Cow Pasture	9. 2. 39				
87	Flood oaks . . . . .	. 1. 23			
89	Cherry Bridge meadow	2. 2. 7				
90	meadows	3. 3. 0				
94	Chapel Field	3. 0. 12				
99	Bridge meadow	8. 1. 20				
101	Grove	10. 1. 24				
				274. 0. 28	64. 11. 6	
					0A2. to £62. 17. 2 only	

Appendix C Inquest into the Death of Benjamin Morgan 1850

Below are the newspaper reports about the Inquest into the Death of Benjamin Morgan at the Workhouse in Leominster. The reports from both the Hereford Journal and Hereford Times are similar but subtly different in that the Hereford Times describes the visits by the aunt but not the mother of Benjamin, and the Hereford Journal describes the grandmother as stating that Benjamin was a sickly child prior to entering the workhouse.

Hereford Journal Wednesday 9th October 1850 re death of Benjamin Morgan died 25th Sep 1850

LEOMINSTER. IMPORTANT INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF AN INFANT PAUPER AT LEOMINSTER. Much excitement having prevailed among the inhabitants here touching the death Benjamin Morgan, infant aged five years, who was a pauper in the Union, and who was buried on Saturday at night, it was determined that the body should be exhumed and proper investigation made as to the cause death, it being supposed that deceased had suffered from ill-treatment. Accordingly, an inquest was held on Monday evening 30th Sep at the Workhouse, before H.T. Pluck, Esq, deputy-coroner. The following gentlemen were summoned on the jury:— Mr R. Ward, foreman Mr James Morris, Mr John Crump Edw Manwaring, Thomas White, Francis Davies, John James Saxby, John Philpotts, Charles Allen R. S. Coates William Gilkes John Lowe. After some remonstrance from the jury against the irregularity of the proceedings, the time for holding the inquest having first been postponed, and then the place of holding being changed from the Blue Boar Inn to the Workhouse and objection having been made to holding the inquest at the Union, inasmuch as the visiting committee were interested in the result of the present inquiry, and hence, in the opinion of the jury, the proceedings would not be conducted with impartiality, (which was overruled, the inquiry was proceeded with in the Workhouse.

Mrs. Woolley deposed:

I am matron of the Leominster Union; have been so for 35 years; knew the deceased, Benjamin Morgan ; was admitted into the Workhouse two years ago he was illegitimate child ; was tolerably well when admitted, though not a strong child —Cross-examined by juror : Took its food pretty well on its admission into the Workhouse ; ceased to be under care June last; I delivered him the governess; did not observe that he failed his appetite when with me; he was five years old, had no cough.—By the foreman : When found any the children weak, I gave them some indulgence ; do not remember the deceased anything more than the others ; the child was good state of health when placed under the care of the governess, which was some time in June last; I had no control over the children unless they were unwell; the deceased was sent back me in ill-health, about the 27th June last ; he was suffering from a bowel complaint; Mr. Watling was called in to attend him, who ordered him into the infirmary, where he remained under medical treatment fortnight, and was then discharged cured ; considered he was restored; I administered arrowroot, milk, and tea. I can't positively say whether he had wine; he continued to take this nourishment till he left me, after which he took the miscellaneous allowance of the Union with the other children; had no means of knowing what treatment the child received afterwards; I weighed out the children's food separately; the deceased came into care again on Saturday fortnight, suffering from pain in the bowels, with relaxation and vomiting.—By the Coroner: I observed that deceased was much reduced when last returned to me; Mr. Watling was again called in ; he ordered arrowroot, brandy, wine, and coffee ; the child continued to get worse, and died on Wednesday last; Mr. Watling did not see him every day, but every other day; I consider deceased had the same complaint the second time was placed under care, with the exception of the sickness, which was violent; doctor's instructions were strictly carried out; when under my care every attention was paid deceased, and Margaret Sheen, a sick patient in the infirmary, attended upon him at night; Sheen was not regularly employed to attend the sick; he took biscuit and wine, which did not stay on the stomach; Sheen and Mifflin fed him sometimes; Mifflin acts nurse in the infirmary; I am sure every attention was paid to deceased when in the infirmary.—By Mr. T. W. Davies, on behalf of the Guardians: The deceased was always attended to by one nurse the other; he was so weak he could not stand; after Mr. Watling saw him in his last illness he was put to bed and never got up again; he did not make any complaints to me can't say whose duty it is to report sickness; I did not see the child every day; it was the duty of the governess to report the deceased's illness ; was forbidden by the Poorlaw Commissioners have anything to do with the children under 16 years of age; when the governess requires any variation in the diet, I always give it to her; have the power to refuse, but have never done so the made such a request, I deemed it right, and did not to see about it; never refused anything she sent for.

Hannah Twigg deposed:

I am governess at the Leominster Union Workhouse; have been so since May last; the deceased, Benjamin Morgan, was under my care, excepting the time in the infirmary where he went on 27th May; he was then in a delicate state of health, and did not take his food well; named this to the matron, who replied that he had always a poor appetite, **and that his grandmother had said before he went into the house**; on the 27th May I took deceased to Mr. Watling, the medical officer of the Union; he gave him some medicine, after which he was better for short time; on the June took him to Mr. Watling again, who said he was poor delicate fellow, and that he could not do much for him ; he remained in the infirmary till the 21st July, when he was again discharged as cured; when deceased returned to me I thought he looked much thinner than when he went to the infirmary; I passed my hand down his chest, which felt like skeleton, and remarked that I had a good mind send him back; this I said the other boys and girls; for some time after this, deceased appeared much the same, and was in very weak, low state; soon after he was attacked with diarrhoea; the children were all subject to it, which I attributed to their diet; I informed the matron that thought it was from the salt broth, and also mentioned to the medical officer, but not at the time of deceased's illness; the diet was altered by the visiting committee. By the foreman: The visiting committee attend for the purpose of giving instructions and inspecting the Union; when deceased first came out of the infirmary did not

give him any extra indulgence, but afterwards did. Deceased was put in a cold bath several times in the latter end July he had gruel with bread for breakfast and a piece of bread afterwards; Mr. Watling ordered the bath; I asked if it would be injurious to any of the children, especially the deceased; he replied that baths would be conducive to health; the last time deceased had a bath was about a month before he was taken ill. By the foreman: The deceased walked to the infirmary; a day or two before, walked with me and the other children as far as Poplands; deceased had every attention; the usual diet for the children is follows: breakfast, from a pint to a pint and-half of gruel with bread, and piece of bread afterwards dinner on Mondays, suet pudding; Tuesday, soup made of pease, or Irish stew; Wednesday, pease or rice ; Thursday, beef and potatoes; Friday, rice; Saturday, pease soup; Sunday, beef and potatoes; never took from the children the food they could eat; did not take from one to give to another by way punishment ; when deceased could not eat, I put his food by til he could.

Thomas Fairchild Watling, Esq. deposed :

I am a surgeon residing at Leominster; I formerly held the appointment medical officer to the Leominster Union ; I ceased to be such medical officer on Saturday night last; knew deceased, he was five years old ; I recollect the deceased being brought to me on the 15th Sept. last; on the 22nd June made entry of his being under my care, he was then laboring under general debility ; he was placed in the infirmary, where attended him up to the July last, when he was discharged cured ; he was again admitted into the infirmary on the 15th Sept.; pronounced him to be withered. emaciated, hopeless state; he not suffering from diarrhoea, nor did I ever receive a report of that kind, neither was reported to me that he had been attacked with vomiting ; I administered some trifling medicine to him ; his case did not appear to require much medicine ; placed him on diet No. 6, which consists arrowroot, milk, ground rice, and brandy what quantity could take, he could not take brandy I ordered him wine; entered him in medical report-book 'anatomie rivante' the guardians always allowed me to use own discretion to the allowance to sick paupers, and never one single instance restrained me.— By a Juror: cold bath would be very injurious, I never recommended it for the deceased any occasion; I was never consulted by the governess as to a cold bath. By the Foreman: think the child had not sufficient treatment, I may be prejudiced by report; I could have done much better for him if he had been brought earlier to me ; I invariably sent to the governess to ask if there were any cases of illness, and the general reply was ;" it was past any attempt to restore the deceased; I was never informed of the child having diarrhoea ; if salt broth and suet pudding were administered to excess, they would be injurious.—By a Juror: No complaint was ever made me about the salt broth; I never had bad a case as the one in question: never had so many children ill till since the governess came; the children are much more infirm since; I have heard reports in the house unfavorable to the governess of ill-treatment; three females named Mifflin, Oakley and Sheen have so reported. Cross-examined by Mr. T.W. Davies, the child's death: General debility, no constitutional disease as he recovered more from nutrition than medicine; deceased did not complain of not having what I ordered, he made other complaints, viz. that the governess had kept him without food for two or three days, and can only attribute his illness to this cause; did not report this to the board of guardians; a woman named Sherman applied to take child away which was wasting; the child is now recovered. By a Juror: Complaint have been made the other children. Mr. Watling grossly insulted during the delivery his evidence one of the jurors, whose strictures upon Mr. W. were so flagrant and base that the deputy coroner called him order. Mr. Ward stepped forward on behalf of himself and nine the jury and thanked Mr. Watling for the very straightforward evidence he had given, and that the unjust and irrelevant remarks would not affect their good opinion of Mr. Watling.]

The other witnesses were then examined :—

Susan Mifflin deposed:

I am nurse employed in the infirmary; I recollect Benjamin Morgan, the deceased, coming into it in June last; he was in very weak state; his bowels were not relaxed, nor was he sick; he was attended by the medical officer; he was suffering from great weakness when in the infirmary he had port wine when came into the infirmary the last time he was much weaker ;he was not then relaxed; about two days before his death he was much relaxed and very sick; on the Sunday after he last came into the infirmary he complained and said," Susan, the governess was used to keep "my victuals off me and give it to Jack Symons, and that made me bad;" he mentioned this more than once what the medical officer ordered for him was duly administered.—Cross examined by Mr. T. W. Davies : He had wine and brandy. Margaret Sheen, a pauper in the Union, exactly corroborated the preceding witness at to deceased having complained of the governess, &c; and the evidence of Benjamin Morris and John Symons some measure supported deceased's statements, but nothing very important was elicited from them.

Hannah Twigg, recalled, stated: never took any food from deceased, but when he could not eat it; never allowed him to go without food from dinner-time one day till breakfast next morning; when he applied for something he liked sent to Mrs. Woolley, who always forwarded what he required.

This closed the proceedings. This lasted seven hours, during which the room was crowded inhabitants of the town, who appeared exceedingly excited concerning the matter. **The jury then retired to consider their verdict, which occupied three hours. "Verdict, " Death from natural causes."**—The foreman then prepared a memorandum, stating that the schoolmistress's conduct called for severe animadversion, and that the visiting committee deterred censure. —This was signed Richard Ward, foreman; Edward Manwaring; John Crump; R. S. Coatet; William Gilket Edward Bannister. A subsequent reproof of these parties was then made in milder language than the first, and was signed by all but Mr. Lowe but it did not convey the feeling of the foreman, he, on Mr. Lowe's refusal, declined to carry it in, and the verdict was therefore allowed to stand alone expressly on the ground that the public might not be misguided by any half measure.

Hereford Times Saturday 5th October 1850 Death of Benjamin Morgan

LEOMINSTER. IMPORTANT INQUEST AT THE UNION WORKHOUSE. On Monday last an inquest was held at the Board-room of the Leominster Union Workhouse, before H. T. Fluck, Esq., deputy coroner, on view of the body of Benjamin Morgan, a child of six years of age, who had died in the Workhouse above-named, on the previous Wednesday. The body had been interred on the Saturday prior to the inquest, but, by direction of the Coroner, it had been exhumed and deposited at the Workhouse for inspection the jury. The following persons answered to their names as jurymen, viz.:—Foreman, Mr. Richard Ward ; Mr. E. Manwaring; Mr. E. Bannister ; Mr. John Crump ; Mr. K. S. Coates ; Mr. Wm. Gilkes; Mr. F. Davis ; Mr. Thos. White Mr. Jas. Morris ; Mr. Chas. Allen Mr. John Jas. Saxby and Mr. John Lowe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Woolley, who being sworn and examined deposed as follows:

I am a married woman and am matron of this workhouse, and have been so for 35 years ; **I knew the deceased Benjamin Morgan; he was an illegitimate child ; when he was first admitted he was tolerably well, but not a strong child;** I do not know whether he ate his food well; he did when first admitted ; I observed no defect in his appetite at the time of his admission ; I cannot tell when his appetite first failed it was in June last when the child ceased to be under my care ; at that time, all the children under 16 were placed under the care of the governess ; I do not recollect observing any change in him before he left my care ; think the child is five years old ; he had no cough ; I considered it necessary to grant the children under my care some little indulgence now and then ; their breakfast, while under my care, was generally gruel ; when I found the deceased or any other child unwell, I indulged them giving little extra meals ; I never remember any extra indulgencies to the deceased child beyond the others ; the state of all the children when placed under the care of the governess, was good ; when the children left my care, they were placed under the care of the governess, Miss Twigg, and from that time I had no control over them, unless they were unwell ; the deceased child was sent back to my care in the Infirmary as unwell, about the 27th of June last; he was then suffering from a very severe bowel complaint; I did not notice any material diminution in the fleshy appearance of the deceased child when he was sent into the Infirmary ; he looked poorly in the face from the bowel complaint ; Mr. Watling was the surgeon of the workhouse, and attended the deceased ; he was called into see the child while it was in the Infirmary Mr. Watling attended the deceased for about fortnight, and then discharged him cured ; I don't think the child was weaker when discharged than when admitted; I considered he was better in bodily strength when discharged—more restored ; whilst under my care in the Infirmary deceased was ordered arrowroot, tea, milk, and what he would take ; I don't know whether wine was ordered ; deceased continued to take these things till he left my care his diet afterwards was the same as before, viz., broth, gruel, rice, &c, as the other children I have no means of knowing whether the child ate his food after he left my care ; weighed out his food and put it on a separate platter, as I do for all the rest ; he did not come into the Infirmary again until last Saturday fortnight (the 14th of Sept.) ; he was then suffering from pain in the bowels, a relaxation with vomiting ; he was not sick the first time I had him in the Infirmary, but he was the last ; the last time he came to me I observed he was very much reduced, and had lost flesh, suffering from pain the bowels and vomiting ; .Mr. Watling was again called and deceased was ordered arrow-root, brandy, and wine, and a little coffee deceased continued to get worse, and he died last Wednesday, about o'clock ; Mr. Watling did not see the child everyday, but about every other day, whenever he attended don't know what his duties are, or how often he ought to attend ; I should say that the child suffered both occasions from the same complaint, excepting that the sickness was more violent the last time ; the child was carried up, I believe, to the doctor, who was in the Infirmary when he was last admitted there ; the doctor's orders were strictly carried out, and every attention paid to the deceased that was requisite; I always made the food myself ; there was an attendant named Margaret Sheen, who was inmate of the Infirmary herself ; her age was about ; fed the child myself the last time it was in the Infirmary, with biscuit and wine, but they would not remain on its stomach ; when I did not feed him, Sheen and Mifflin, inmates, did; Mifflin is the person who regularly acts nurse in the house ; I am sure that every attention was paid to deceased while he was in the Infirmary ; he had all that the doctor ordered him, and every attention and comfort possible ; the order to remove the children under 16 from my care was given me by the Commissioner, who told me that all under that age were to be put under the schoolmistress ; I do not know what day in June this occurred ; the child was carried to the Infirmary; he was very weak ; he crawled out of bed when he wanted, with difficulty ; he could not stand ; I did not know him to walk about afterwards ; he never complained of any bad treatment that he may have received ; it was the duty of the schoolmistress to report the child if ill; I was forbid, by the Commissioner, to have anything to do with the children under 16 years of age, and also by the guardians in the Board-room ; saw the child about once a-week while he was under the care of the governess I did not see any difference in the child between the times he came into the Infirmary ; it was my duty to see all the paupers daily, but I considered that the order of the Commissioner and Guardians superseded authority the child was badly purged when he last came to me ; no food was ever returned not consumed by the children ; the schoolmistress sent for flour, milk, bread, butter, and tea for deceased, some few days before he last came to the Infirmary ; she sent three or four times ; she sent word it was for Benj. Morgan; at that time the deceased was in the schoolroom; the room was a comfortable one ; there was fire in the child had access to his bed-room, where there were blankets, beds, and other comforts ; I saw the deceased child abed there in the day time; two or three days before he came to the Infirmary, spoke to him ; he was lying: down ; the schoolmistress had power to order him to lie down, and to vary the children's diet, and she used her discretion in the matter ; the schoolmistress cannot vary the diet without the matron's consent ; I had the power to refuse consent, but did not; I did not this case go to see whether what the schoolmistress sent for was requisite, but took it for granted it was, and I never refused to give it ; it was part of my duty to report any case of illness when I knew of to the medical officer, and I did report the illness of the deceased to the doctor before the

child was sent to me: it was in consequence of the extras which had been asked for that did so; the governess told me the child was unwell and did not eat his food, two or three days before he came to the Infirmary Mr. Watling said to the governess in my presence, "tell you in the presence of a witness, that, if ever any child is ill, you report it to Mr. Woolley, who is the master, and he will send an order to me to attend it;" I on my own authority called in the doctor to the deceased, the schoolmistress and two or three others having said he was ill; the schoolmistress said the little boy had been sick, but he had eaten his food very well up to within a few days.

Hannah Twigg being sworn and examined, deposed:

I am schoolmistress of the Leominster Union Workhouse, and have been since the 14th of last May; the deceased Benj. Morgan was under my care during that time excepting when he was in the Infirmary; when I first came here he appeared to be in a delicate state of health, and did not take his food so well as the others, and I named it to the matron, and she said he had always been the same. On the 27th of May I took deceased to the house surgeon, Mr. Watling; deceased then had some medicine and appeared to be better for a short time; a short time previous to the 22nd of June his appetite failed, and on the 22nd I took him to the surgeon again; Mr. Watling said "He's poor delicate child, I don't think we can do anything for him beside nurse him with a spoon, but as you have brought him to me, I suppose he must go to the Infirmary-;" he went to the Infirmary on the 22nd of June, and "remained there till the 21st of July, and then he was sent back to the school-room as cured when he came back to the school-room he looked so much thinner than when he went, that I passed my hand down his breast (under his clothes) and felt his bones almost as thin as a skeleton, and I said 'Really what poor little skeleton he is I am surprised that they should send him out of the Infirmary, and I have good mind to send him back again I said this to some of the biggest boys and girls Joseph Oakley, another little boy, came out of the infirmary at the same time; from the 21st of July for three or four weeks deceased appeared much the same as when he came out, namely, in very weak low state; after that time he was attacked with diarrhoea, which continued for a day and night; I attributed this to the diet, salt broth, because I found that diarrhea frequently followed after broth suppers; did not mention this to the medical officer when I sent the child, not being then quite sure to whether the broth was the cause of it; the diet has since been altered by the Visiting Committee, who as soon as they knew it ordered milk to substituted for broth; the deceased rallied for several days, and was then again attacked with diarrhoea and vomiting, and on the next morning I took him to the doctor this was September; don't know the day exactly; I him once in the infirmary; I went to visit He was then under care: when I visited him 1 three or four days after he was admitted, the diarrhoea was very violent; I saw him purging very Violently; from that time I did not see him till his death; I did not alter his food when he first came out of the infirmary; It not customary to put the children into a cold bath now but it was in July it has been discontinued a fortnight: deceased was put into a cold bath after he first came out of the infirmary the breakfast after the bath consisted and bread the Guardians ordered the baths, and they were ordered to be used; I have no written order to immerse the children; the medical officer approved of the immersion of the children, and said it would be conducive to their health; he also said the cold bath was used in his own family twice a week; I selected several delicate children, among others, Hornsby, Mapp, and the deceased Morgan, and asked Mr. Watling particularly if the bathing would be injurious to their health, and he said "No, think it would be conducive to their health the deceased was last bathed about a month before he was taken ill; the mode of using the bath is to first bathe the head, then jump in, remain a minute or so, and come out again and rub the body dry with towels the boys on coming out of the bath step upon a cocoa-nut matting, and then on to a boarded floor; when the deceased was last taken into the infirmary, he was purged and vomited and was very low; he had ailed a day or two before I sent him in; he rallied then, and again had diarrhoea for a day and a night, and I then sent him into the infirmary. The last time he was sent to the infirmary he walked there and a day or two before that he walked through the fields from the Poplands, along with the other children and myself; I took him by the hand and walked with him; he was taken Mr Woolley's sitting room to the infirmary and from the girls' day room to the sitting room; he had been playing about the girls day room and sitting upon the forms, and I took him from that room to the master's sitting room, where he was examined the medical officer; the deceased walked up stairs to the master's room; the child had every attention paid him while with me; when he could not eat his gruel, got the matron to send me some milk, some arrow-root, and some tea for him; he had been ailing for several days before I took him to the medical officer; I have noticed, for some years past, the diseases of children between the ages of two and six years; I have done so for the last 11 years, during which I have been schoolmistress, and have had many opportunities of observing the different diseases of children; sometimes punished the children by putting them in the corner, and sometimes by giving them a lesson to learn; I had been National schoolmistress at Longton and Woolstanton in Staffordshire previous to my coming here; I had nearly 100 children under my care, the number varying different times of the year; I had nothing to do with baths there, but have noticed children's diseases and visited them at their homes; I asked the deceased where he had pain, and he told me in his bowels **the mother of the child has never been here to see him, but the aunt has;** deceased never complained to me, but I used to ask him where he was ill, and showed me by putting his hand to his bowels; he frequently appeared to be sleepy, and I allowed him to lie down; **he has been a weak sickly child all the while I have been here;** he had an occasional dry cough, not violent; I administered the medicine myself during the first sickness, prescribed by the doctor for diarrhoea the doctor decides what patients go into the infirmary; the medicine which the doctor provided was duly given—a teaspoonful when the purging took pace; he "improved after this medicine; the children's ordinary diet is—breakfast, one pint of gruel with bread in it, and piece of bread to eat afterwards; dinner, Monday, suet pudding; Tuesday, pea-soup or Irish stew; Wednesday, peas or rice; Thursday, beef and potatoes; Friday, rice; Saturday, pea-soup Sunday, beef and potatoes; suppers, Sunday and Thursday, salt broth (twice a week, Monday and two or three nights in the week bread and cheese, and one night gruel; a good large piece of bread with the cheese;

the little children have quite as much as they can eat, and always have time allowed to eat it; they never asked for more ; they have always bread in the broth and gruel, and bread eat after it ; the children, when first came here, could not eat all their food I asked the matron what I should do with what was left, and by her desire I gave it to the elder boys girls, or to any child who could eat it, and when none of them could eat it, it was taken back to the kitchen ; I never kept any food from one child to give to another ; deceased could not always eat his food at meal time, but I used to give it him when he was hungry between meals ; he was a very delicate child, and so were Mapp and Wosger, and served them the same Mr. Watling said the three or four who were delicate had better have what they left given to them between meals deceased was in a very emaciated state when he came out of the infirmary the first time, and the child appeared to me to be gradually sinking from that time.

Thomas Fairchild Watling being sworn and examined, deposed;

I am surgeon, residing and practising in the town Leominster, and was lately medical officer of the Leominster Poor-law Union I ceased hold such office on Saturday night last; I knew deceased Benjamin Morgan; he was an inmate of the Union workhouse; I recollect his being brought to me on the 22nd of June last; I did not, about the 27th of May, give any medicine to the schoolmistress for deceased or any other children; on the 22nd day of June, there an entrance in the workhouse medical relief book of the deceased having been placed under my care; he was reported by me as suffering from general debility; he was placed in the infirmary, and I constantly attended him and gave him medicine until the ?? July, and there is an entry in same book of deceased being discharged cured; he was again placed under my care on 15th September, a withered emaciated hopeless state I did not understand or find that he was at all suffering from diarrhoea; I called the attention of the nurse to the case next day and she said nothing of the kind; deceased was not reported to me as vomiting; I gave him some trifling medicine; his case did not appear me to require medicine; I placed him upon sick diet No. 6, which consists of arrow-root and milk, ground rice and milk, bread and milk; I ordered him what quantity brandy he could take, and directed that, if he could not take brandy, he should have port wine; on September 15th I entered again name my medical relief list "Anatomic rivant" (perfect skeleton); the Guardians have at all times allowed to use my unlimited discretion in ordering anything that I thought proper for the sick patients, and have always evinced great readiness in carrying out orders without the least restriction; I continued to attend the deceased to the time of his death; I make reports in my medical book as often as I attend the sick; on the 25th of September I visited the house, and entered in my book "**Benj. Morgan died of waste.**" I did not consider he was suffering from any particular complaint beyond perfect waste; am unable to suggest any cause of such complaint the cold bath in such a case would help the disease and would be very injurious; never said to the schoolmistress that the cold bath ought to be used, and never made any reference to the use of it in my own family; some might have done so ; the deceased child had, I think, hardly received sufficient attention before he was received a second time into the Infirmary making this remark I may, probably, be a little prejudiced by report ; I think I might have adopted measures for his recovery if it had been brought to me earlier ; I believe it was the nurse who last brought him to me ; he was on his legs then repeatedly sent to the governess to know if there were any cases requiring attention, and was invariably answered, no ; I believe such an illness that of the deceased child would attract anybody's attention, professional or non-professional; **I think the illness would have been obvious to any common observer;** I never heard from the nurse that his food returned; it was reported to me that no other than the usual evacuations had occurred; I think salt broth and suet pudding diet would be injurious to children if continued; on the week commencing on the on the 23rd of June, I find an entry in my book that The medical officer suggests that fresh meat once week would be advantageous to the children and less conducive to lax, and it was immediately granted by the Board; the governess never complained to me of salt broth she might have mentioned common conversation, but never a complaint ; I think it possible that salt broth might have assisted in the cause of the child's death ; I did not order the discontinuance of the cold baths, or know that the deceased child was accustomed to them; the deceased child had every attention paid while in the Infirmary, and orders were strictly carried out ; there are two or three other bad cases on record, but none bad as the deceased, and I never had one so bad before; **I have never had so many children ill as I have had since this governess has been here: I cannot give any reasons of my own, but it is a fact that more children are infirm now than used to be; I can only draw my conclusions as to the death of the deceased from the reports I hear in the workhouse, which are unfavorable to the governess;** Oakley, Sheen, and Miffilin (female paupers) all give similar reports of her conduct; I did not see the deceased child in the interval between the time he was in the Infirmary; I cannot tell the cause of the general debility under which the deceased was suffering on 23rd of June; I am not aware that he had any constitutional disease, nor do I believe there was any, as the child recovered more from nutrition than it did from medicine, which was only given to regulate the bowels and prevent severe action; the deceased never complained after he became patient of not having his regular food, but he made other complaints to me, and said that the governess had kept him without his food for two or three days ; you may say for a day or two, as I would rather not make the matter too serious; the child's first illness was from the same cause; I cannot state the precise words of the child; the general tenor of the child's remarks was that was kept for two or three days without food, and it was stated by the child and those around it that its first illness was from that cause; I attribute the death of the child to a general wasting away. [Mr. Watling was here questioned by a juryman in rather an irreverant manner, and some confusion arose, but on the interference of the Coroner and the foreman of the jury, order was again restored.]

The workhouse medical book was here put in and examined, and the following were the entries made therein : " June 22 : Morgan, Benjamin, 5 years, general debility : tea ordered : discharged 21st July, cured." "Morgan, Benjamin, Sept. 15: anatomic vivat: milk brandy: skeleton training." "Morgan, Benjamin, anatomic vivat : injudicious training-school: died of waste, Sept. 25."—

Mr. Watling continued: These entries are in handwriting; I have heard similar complaints from children now alive of ill-treatment on the part of the governess. [This concluded Mr. Watling's examination, and the foreman of the jury here rose and said that he had been commissioned by nine of the jurymen to thank Mr. Watling for the way in which he had given his evidence, and that they (the nine) did not at all concur in the observations which had been made to Mr. Watling by one of the remaining jurymen. Some more confusion arose, and several of the jurymen inquired who were the nine ?"]

Elizabeth Woolley, re-called, deposed:

The salt broth before referred to is the broth made from the boilings of the beef, which is sometimes salted, and which has been in pickle about nine days; sometimes a little more or less, according to the weather ; salt broth is now given upon one night of the week only the children have not salt broth at all now, but have gruel and milk instead ; the broth is the same as I have been in the habit of making for the inmates for the last thirty-five years ; I have never had an inquiry of this description before during the thirty five years I have been matron of the house ; everything sent to this house is of the best quality ; I saw the deceased child purging and vomiting after it was admitted into the infirmary; the nurse, Miffiin, saw it also, and put a cloth under the child's mouth ; I reported this to the medical officer ; I did not see the child brought into my sitting-room to the medical man, but I saw it soon afterwards Miffiin was present at the time; I used not to listen to the children's complaints of ill treatment ; I have heard them say their food had been given to other boys, and I have heard them complain of its being hard case.

Susan Miffiin being sworn and examined, deposed as follows :

I am a nurse employed at the Infirmary of this workhouse; I recollect Benjamin Morgan coming into the Infirmary, the first time in June last; he was very weak then; his bowels were not much open; he was attended by the medical officer and had medicine given to him; he was discharged cured in July and I understood he was suffering from weakness; he had port-wine given him then; about six weeks afterwards he was again admitted into the Infirmary I had seen him during the interval and spoken to him and he seemed better; when he came in second time, he was very ill from weakness; about two days before he died he became purged and sick, and threw up the wine and other things that he took; he was purged for two days ; on the Sunday after he came in the second time, he complained to me follows; I was sitting at tea and I fetched him off the bed and put him to sit on a chair and asked him if he would have some tea, and he said No ;" I asked him if he would have something to eat and he said " Yes" I then made him some toast and gave to him, and he called out Susan I answered him and he said, "**Governess used to keep my victuals off me and give it to Jack Symonds, and that made me bad**" Mrs. Sheen and Oakley were present at the time he made this statement he told me this again one day afterwards everything the medical officer ordered was properly administered to him; he said the same words when he complained the time ; the governess carried the deceased up-stairs to the medical officer; I saw her; she put him to stand before the medical officer, but he could not bear his own weight, and caught hold of clothes to keep himself up; Mrs Passey was in the room at the time and might have seen the governess bring the child into the room; carried the child to the kitchen a short time afterwards and then took him to Infirmary I do not think deceased could walk at all; I saw Jack Symonds carrying him into the orchard two days before he came to the Infirmary the last time; the child had brandy and wine the last time was in the Infirmary; he did not throw up his food till the day before he died; the child was never purged to my knowledge; I held a cloth to his mouth when vomiting, the day before he died; the child complained very much of thirst; he was not delirious; his cheeks sunk very much before death. Margaret Sheen corroborated the previous witness. The boys Morris and Symonds were then examined. Their testimony was to the effect that the governess had frequently taken food from the deceased and given it to other boys but that this was done only when he would not eat it.

Hannah Twigg was recalled, and denied that she had ever taken any food from the deceased.

After two hours' deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of " Natural death."

An investigation is being made by Edward Hurst, Esq., Poorlaw inspector.

Hereford Times Saturday 5th October 1850 re the death of Benjamin Morgan died 25th Sep 1850

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEREFORD TIMES. Sir, —No doubt you will receive through your agent a report of the proceedings at an inquest held on the body of Benjamin Morgan, who died in the Leominster Union Poor-house. As foreman of the jury, I am desirous of laying before the particulars of the case, after the examination of the witnesses. The verdict did not seem to require consideration, but the censure which all the jury considered the case called for, and which they were of opinion should go with it, was a subject of difficulty as regards degree. In the first instance, a note was prepared stating that the jury considered the conduct of Hannah Twigg, the schoolmistress, deserved "severe animadversion," and that the visiting Guardians were open to "censure." This was signed by myself, as foreman, and by Mr. Edward Manwaring, Mr. John Crump, Mr. William Gilkes, Mr. Edward Bannister, and Mr. R. S. Coates. Five of the others on the jury agreed in the opinion expressed, but thought the language too strong. At about half-past twelve at night, the following was prepared and signed:—"The jury empanelled upon this inquest cannot separate without denouncing the conduct of Hannah Twigg, schoolmistress of the Leominster Union, towards the deceased child, Benjamin Morgan; I and they recommend the visiting Committee to exercise a greater degree of vigilance over the management of the children in the workhouse. Richard Ward, Edward Manwaring, Edward Bannister, Thos. White, J. J. Saxby, Fras. Davis, R. S. Coates, James Morris, William Gilkes, John Crump, Charles Allen." The remaining jurymen, Mr. Lowe, refused to concur in this, contending that the medical attendant and all the officers of the Union should be censured. Inasmuch the jury were not unanimous (Mr. Lowe standing out), and that this last statement did not convey the views of the six who signed the first one which had been prepared, I declined to present it, and the Coroner, therefore, took the simple verdict. If any report of the case is given to the public, the circumstances as to the censure should appear with it. R. WARD. P.S. The public here are much excited upon the-'case, *and I may add that it was the opinion of the jury that the death of the child was brought about by neglect, being past all medical aid when reported to the medical officer.*

Hereford Times Saturday 12th October 1850 re the death of Benjamin Morgan died 25th Sep 1850

Inquest at Leominster on the Child Benjamin Morgan.—The Visiting Committee of the Board of Guardians for the Leominster Union, will thank the Editor of the Hereford Times to insert the following statement, which they trust will be satisfactory to the friends of impartial justice :—

On Wednesday, the 2nd of October, Mr. Hurst, the Poor-law Inspector, having perused the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, examined witnesses on oath, relative to the death of Benjamin Morgan, including Mrs. Hull, the person who had the care of the younger children previously to the appointment of a schoolmistress, she not having been examined at the Coroner's inquest. Mrs. Hull stated that Morgan had always been feeble' sickly child, and that he was for months, while under her care, affected with a relaxed state the bowels accompanied by the disease called "prolapsus ani," which continued until the schoolmistress took charge of him.

The school mistress stated that, not having been questioned the inquest when examined before the Coroner's inquest, she had not mentioned the last-named complaint, from feelings delicacy, but that Morgan continued to suffer much while under her charge.

At the conclusion the inquiry the Inspector expressed his opinion that no blame be attached the schoolmistress and also stated that he could discover nothing in the conduct of the Visiting Committee deserving of censure.

On Friday last, the 4th of October, Mr. Symons, School Inspector, examined the children in the workhouse school, the presence several of the Guardians and others, after he made the following entry in the book of the Visiting Committee:


"I have examined the school and schoolmistress to-day, and consider the progress made in the school in so short a time highly creditable to Miss Twigg. who is evidently desirous to inform the minds of the children, and to train them in useful industry. They also appear to be very cleanly in person, and there is marked improvement in their manners. Miss Twigg's salary will be communicated by me the Committee of Council. I shall recommend a small increase to her present salary."

Baptismal Register for Benjamin Morgan 9th Nov 1845

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>Montland</i> in the County of <i>Hereford</i> in the Year 1845						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1845. Nov 9 th No. 201.	Benjamin	Elizabeth	Morgan	Montland	servant	W. E. Evans
Nov. 23 No. 202.	Elizabeth	Thomas & Sarah	Harris	Newton parish of Kernemith	Labourer	W. E. Evans
Nov. 20 th No. 203.	Sarah Jane	John & Sarah	Watts	Montland	Lawyer	By Rev. W. T. Lemon.
Nov. 30. No. 204.	Matthew	John & Anne	Cheese	The Pound	Labourer	By Rev. W. T. Lemon.
1840 March 29 th No. 205.	William	Philip & Jane	Millichap	Cholstrey	Labourer	W. E. Evans
April 20 th No. 206.	Elizabeth	Thomas & Anne	Bartham	Montland	Mason	W. E. Evans.
May 31. No. 207.	Martha Cate	Thomas & Martha	Berks	Montland	Labourer	W. E. Evans.
August 9 No. 208.	Anne	Sarah Mason	Mason	Montland	Spinster	By Rev. T. Lemon.

Death Certificate for Benjamin Morgan 1845

FE 677540

CERTIFIED COPY
Pursuant to the Births and

Deaths Registration Act 1953

Registration District Leominster									
Death in the Sub-district of Leominster in the County of Hereford									
1850	Columns:- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause Of Death	Signature, description, and Residence of informant	When registered	Signature of Registrar
418	Twenty Fifth September 1850 Priory Leominster	Benjamin Morgan	Male	5 years		Waste Certified	Thomas Woolley In Attendance Priory Leominster	Twenty Seventh September 1850	William John Dickins Registrar

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody.

W. Morgan

Deputy Superintendent Registrar

29th November 2017

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