

# **The Book of Morgan**

**The search for John Morgan  
Convict, Indent 67, Lady Nugent**

**By  
Jan Somers**

Research into ancestry is complex and constantly changing. Every effort has been made to ensure that this book is free from errors. However there are more than 10,000 recorded dates in this document and there are most certainly typos and bloopers. No responsibility can be accepted by the author for any action taken by any persons or organisations, relating to the material. All persons should satisfy themselves independently as to its relevance to their particular needs. All suggestions and corrections will be gladly received.

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## by

# Jan Somers

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## INTRODUCTION

### Summary of the ancestry of convict John Morgan

It was a standing Morgan family joke that a very distant relative John Morgan, was a convict who died when he fell from a hearse somewhere near Ipswich Australia. We never knew if he was our great-great-grandfather or a great-grandfather, and with such a dubious title as "convict", no one seemed to care or want to know more. Throughout my childhood, the myth was perpetuated and 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 an 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 30<sup>th</sup> July 1825, George, born 25<sup>th</sup> May 1828, Sarah born 15<sup>th</sup> May 1831 and Mary born 12<sup>th</sup> 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 was easily accessed by road or footpath, and Plots 18 to 21 were close to Monkland where John Morgan's family of six lived. Significantly, John Morgan's two main sheep stealing offences were on 29<sup>th</sup> January and 7<sup>th</sup> March 1834, just a few weeks after William and Ann's fourth child Mary Ann was born early January 1834, being baptised 12<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> Dec 1834, arriving in Sydney on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1835 as Convict Indent Number 67. Whilst the petition was not successful, its mere existence provided valuable information into the life and times of John Morgan in Herefordshire.

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 during the potato famine in Ireland, and Ellen left for Australia on the Rajah Go Paul, arriving on 14/9/1852. She went to work for the North family at Fairny Lawn, and found love in the fatherly figure of John Morgan, 27 years her senior and married him on 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, on 4/6/1856 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 the school water tank. Her second husband David Jackson died in 1886 aged 55 from peritonitis. 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. And her third surviving child, David Jackson was an alcoholic who outlived her, died age 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 sold it to Catherine, her daughter-in-law. The story of 4 Smith Street is a lengthy story involving drama and intrigue. (See p 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 5<sup>th</sup> Sep 1844 and Frances on 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 1847. In early 1845, the pregnant 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. Her illegitimate child Benjamin Morgan, was born 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1845 in Monkland. When Allan and Ann's second child Frances was born 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Ann's 1<sup>st</sup> marriage and *Allan* and *Frances Williams* from her 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage to Allan Williams plus daughter *Elizabeth Morgan* and her son *Benjamin Morgan*. About 1848, Elizabeth either decided to leave, or was "encouraged to leave" and after leaving son Benjamin in the Leominster Union Workhouse, went to Dudley, Staffordshire where she married John Robinson in 1850. 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.

## The search for John Morgan, Convict Indent 67

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 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 my husband's software business.

In March 2013, cousin Kevin James rang me wanting copies of the documents I'd been given a decade earlier. I cut the A3 sheets into scannable pieces and began reading the story of John Morgan. His 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. Court documents and convict records stated that he was 25 at the time of his conviction in 1834 and 26 on arrival in Australia in 1835 as Convict Indent 67, 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 printed matter from the 1700's, and 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. 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 Middleton on the Hill, Pembridge, Holm Lacey and Clun in Shropshire, but no real definites emerged. I put together a book, 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 lead me to the British Archives in London where I discovered that most of his records were burnt during the World War 2 Bombing of 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 records to find as much as I could about his petitioners. I compiled a picture of John Morgan, assuming 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 soon after. 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 might 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 4<sup>th</sup> cousins. Plenty of Suthers - 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. 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 match called S.D. managed by Karenza Cobham, with a family tree with several people in Dudley Staffordshire, including an Elizabeth Morgan who had married John Robinson. No one else in the tree came from the London 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. Now 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 stated 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 no 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, near 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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, I believed it was almost certain that Elizabeth returned to her family in Monkland, after living and working in Leominster, 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 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 6<sup>th</sup> June 1806 in Leominster to Elizabeth and John Morgan. His brother, William Morgan born 16<sup>th</sup> Oct 1803, married 30<sup>th</sup> July 1825 to Ann Bedward, and his first daughter Elizabeth Morgan was born 30<sup>th</sup> July 1825 and went to Dudley. Since the initial DNA match to Elizabeth, two other DNA tests by cousins Al Morgan and Joyce Evans also had matches to S.D. Elizabeth Morgan was the niece of our gg grandfather, convict John Morgan.

### **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. 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. 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. If her birthday was in July and the Census in April she would have been born in 1829.

### **MARRIAGE Certificate of Elizabeth Ann Morgan confirmed her father was William Morgan**

- Marriage of Elizabeth Ann Morgan and John Robinson in 1850 stated William Morgan as her father
- Elizabeth Ann Morgan, named Elizabeth after Grandmother and Ann after mother.

### **MARRIAGE Certificate of William Morgan and Ann Bedward confirmed they were in Leominster in 1825**

- Marriage of William Morgan to Ann Bedward 9<sup>th</sup> 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 1826 or 1827.

### **BIRTH Certificate of Elizabeth Morgan stated birth registered in Dilwyn near Leominster in 1825**

- Elizabeth Morgan likely born Leominster, 30<sup>th</sup> July 1825 registered Dilwyn, father William mother Ann

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

- Birth of Benjamin Morgan to Elizabeth Morgan 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 occurred 17<sup>th</sup> May 1832, 1 yr after birth of Sarah born 15<sup>th</sup> May 1831
- Sheep stealing offences of John Morgan occurred 29<sup>th</sup> Jan and 7<sup>th</sup> March 1834, just weeks after 4<sup>th</sup> child Mary born 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 1834 Monkland to brother William and wife Ann.

### **INQUEST into death of Benjamin Morgan noted possible relatives of Benjamin**

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

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

### **BROTHER William Morgan born 1838 follows her to DUDLEY.**

- Census Records of 1861 in Dudley show William Morgan (born Monkland) living with 1<sup>st</sup> wife Hannah.
- Census Records in 1871 in Dudley, show William Morgan (born Monkland) is living with 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, who arrived on the Lady Nugent in 1835 as Indent 67.



# 1806 JOHN MORGAN's Birth 6<sup>th</sup> June 1806 in Leominster

## Finding John Morgan's birthdate and family

Tracking the ancestry of John Morgan was a mixture of Sudoku and Crosswords. The records contained in the Select Births and Christenings 1538 to 1975, list Baptismal dates, usually one week after a birth. And the 1841 Census data used ages graded 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 old.

**Age 25 in May 1834 (born 1809)** When the petition was answered on 14<sup>th</sup> May, his age was listed as 25

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

**Age 39 at time of Pardon 1<sup>st</sup> March 1848 (born 1809)** His birth year was listed on his pardon as 1809

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

**Age 45 at time of death 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1856 (born 1811)** Death notice in QLD Times noted his age as 45

The most revealing information was in a petition signed by 108 people following John Morgan's trial and conviction on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Orcop	1809	Kings Caple	John Cooper Morgan Not found
1808	Foy	Living 1851 and 1861 in	1809	Cleghonger	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 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 daughter Emma born 1835. Was it possible that this Mary Morgan was the mother of our John Morgan? 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 22<sup>nd</sup> March.** John Morgan is born to parents Thomas and Ann in Leominster.

**1799 9<sup>th</sup> Dec.** John Morgan and Elizabeth (H) Atch are married in Leominster.

**1803 16<sup>th</sup> Oct.** William Morgan is born to John and Elizabeth Morgan in Leominster

**1806 6<sup>th</sup> June.** John Morgan was born to parents John and Elizabeth Morgan in Leominster Herefordshire.

**1825 9<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> April** John Morgan is ordered to the Prison Hulk The Fortitude, pending his petition. A letter is sent to Hereford County Gaol for his removal and a similar letter to John Henry Capper at Whitehall, the Superintendent of Hulks, to receive John Morgan.

**1834 9<sup>th</sup> 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. The trip was usually one day from Hereford to Chatham as there were newspaper accounts of prisoners absconding if overnight stops were allowed in on-route towns. Six other prisoners travelled with him. George Weekes (25), Joseph Phillips (47) James Parry (25) Thomas Powell (42) John Dally (19) Thomas Griffiths (38).

**1834 14<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> November** John Morgan is "despatched" from the Fortitude to the waiting Convict ship, the Lady Nugent, moored in the Thames River. It's likely they were moved in small boats moving up and down the River Medway transferring convicts from the hulks moored at Chatham to the convict ships at Sheerness on the Rover Thames.

**1834 4<sup>th</sup> December** The convict ship, the Lady Nugent, departs Sheerness with 286 convicts and John Morgan was one of them, Indent 67.

**1835 9<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> April** The prisoners disembark the Lady Nugent and march to Hyde Park for mustering – a kind of Census – and are either assigned to a master according their trade or placed in a chain gang to work on infrastructure like roads and government buildings.

**1836** At the 1836/1837 muster, John Morgan was listed as 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 there between 2 and 4 years, depending on when he was first assigned. However, since it was stated on his convict file that he was an ostler (horse handler), it's likely he was snapped up by the Scott brothers on first arrival.

**1939** It's likely John Morgan was released from Robert Scott who had been stripped of his title as a magistrate following his association with the perpetrators of the Myall massacre where free settlers murdered 12 unarmed aboriginals in 1838. In 1939, John Morgan was assigned to Major William North, at Carrington, Port Stephens and so began 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, soon to become Queensland.

**1843 9<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> March** The Ticket of Leave was torn up when he was granted a Conditional Pardon.

**1848 14<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> August** John Morgan married 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 26<sup>th</sup> October** John and Ellen Morgan had twins, named John and Ellen, but one month later, Ellen, their twin baby daughter died. John Morgan Junior is the only surviving offspring.


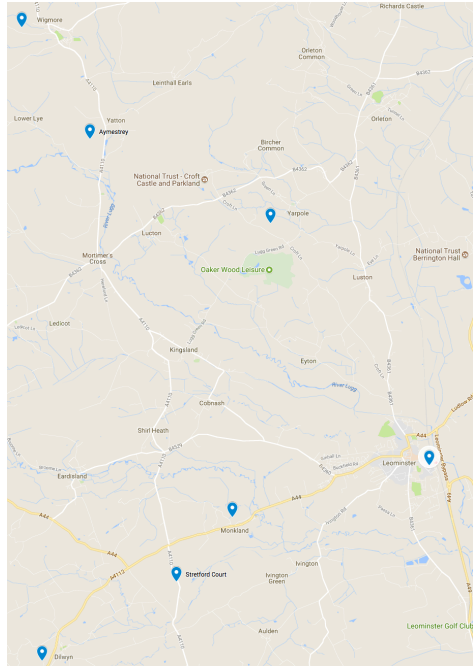
**1856 2<sup>nd</sup> June** John Morgan fell from a horse and is seriously injured. He dictated a will to Joseph North, a magistrate, ensuring that the rent from his property of 52 acres at the 7 Mile near Rosewood is left for the education of the young John Morgan who was just 11 months old at the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

**1856 6<sup>th</sup> June** John Morgan died 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>

*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 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.) of Ludlow. On a commanding elevation, westward of the village, are the ivy-mantled ruins of Wigmore Castle.

## 1753 to 1891 Time Line of John and William Morgan in Herefordshire

John Morgan's family came from Leominster and we can trace his family to Thomas Morgan born in 1753.

BIRTH	1753	Thomas Morgan b 1753 or 1754 in Leominster, or 1745 in Hereford - died 1786
BIRTH	1746	Ann Bert (or Birt) b 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1746 Leominster (Father John Mother Elizabeth)
<b>MARRIAGE</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>Thomas Morgan to Ann Bert 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 1772 in Leominster, Herefordshire</b>
BIRTH	1775	John Morgan b 22 <sup>nd</sup> March 1775 to Thomas and Ann Bert (b 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1746) Leominster
BIRTH	1775	Elizabeth (H)Atch b 8 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1775 to Edward and Margaret Hatch in Leominster
<b>MARRIAGE</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>John Morgan and Elizabeth Hatch on 9<sup>th</sup> Dec 1799 in Leominster by banns</b>
BIRTH	1803	William Morgan b 16 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1803 to Elizabeth and John in Leominster
BIRTH	1806	John Morgan b 8 <sup>th</sup> June 1806 to Elizabeth and John in Leominster
BIRTH	1804	Ann Bedward 13 <sup>th</sup> May 1804 in Norton Canon to Thomas and Mary Bedward
<b>MARRIAGE</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>William Morgan and Ann Bedward marriage 9<sup>th</sup> May 1825 in Leominster</b>
<b>MARRIAGE</b>	<b>1853</b>	<b>John Morgan to Ellen Glynn 25<sup>th</sup> August 1853 at Fairney Lawn Ipswich Australia</b>

### 1825 to 1838.

The birth of Elizabeth Ann Morgan is registered July 30<sup>th</sup> 1825 to parents William and Ann in Dilwyn, a village 10k S.W. of Leominster. The village of Monkland, where William and Ann later live, is half way between Dilwyn and Leominster. There are no other Elizabeth Morgan's born 1825 ±10 yrs in the Leominster area with father William and her illegitimate child was born 1845 in Monkland. We can reasonably assume that the Elizabeth Morgan baptized in Dilwyn was the daughter of William and Ann and was likely born in Leominster just before or after her parent's marriage. William and Ann then moved to the 3 house hamlet of Upper End, Monkland. Tithe records show that John Sheward was a tenant farmer at Upper End on land owned by George Bengough and it was common for tenant farmers to sub let to poorer labourers, like William Morgan. John Sheward was signatory to the petition of John Morgan. William and Ann had 5 more children.

#### Children of William and Ann Morgan of Monkland Herefordshire

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

### 1837 to 1841

Sarah Morgan's death is registered Feb 5<sup>th</sup> 1837 in Monkland, age 5. John William Morgan, father of John and William, husband of Elizabeth, died 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1839 age 67 in Leominster. He died of "Waste". George Morgan, in the 1841 Census is at Stagbatch, a 160 acre farm 300 metres east of Monkland, as a labourer for John Taylor, a neighbour of John Sheward. There is no mention of him after 1841. Elizabeth Morgan, born 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 likely moved to William's family in Monkland after her husband's death.

#### 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 late December 1841 and was buried 4<sup>th</sup> January 1842 in Monkland Church Cemetery age 38. There was no death certificate. Ann Morgan (nee Bedward) had three children still at home and soon married Allan Williams on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1842. She had two more children, son Allan born 5<sup>th</sup> Sept 1844 and daughter Frances born 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 1847. Ann always stated she was born in Norton Canon c1804 and was easily tracked in records with name changes from Bedward to Morgan to Williams.

**1845**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 1845 in Monkland, Elizabeth Morgan gives birth to an illegitimate child, Benjamin Morgan who is baptised 9<sup>th</sup> November 1845 in the Monkland Parish Church. The father's name is not noted but a reasonable proposition would be Benjamin Vernals. He lived in Monkland in 1841, was the right age (born 5<sup>th</sup> April 1818) and is the only Benjamin apart from his father, also called Benjamin, living near Monkland at that time. In the 1851 Census, he was in Leominster near where the young Elizabeth Morgan had lived in 1841. I'm guessing their paths crossed in Leominster in the mid 1840's and Elizabeth 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 in Monkland and that she thought the sickly child would be better looked after at the Workhouse where there was a doctor in attendance. Perhaps we'll never know why. We can only assume that Elizabeth Morgan went to Dudley soon after because she married John Robinson on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1850 in Dudley.

**1850**

After a lengthy illness associated with bowel issues, Benjamin Morgan died at the Workhouse in Leominster on 25<sup>th</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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) lived in Monkland with children Allan and Frances and grand daughter Elizabeth Watkins (wrongly noted Batkins). Elizabeth Robinson 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 Hereford in the 1861 Census. William Morgan born 1838, is in Dudley in the 1861 Census with partner Hannah Morgan (nee Bradford) with their two children Mary Ann age 1 and Ann age 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.

**1866**

Ann's husband Allan Williams died in 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 & 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 witnesses on each occasion. The charge of sheep stealing in the court documents was referred to as larceny, the unauthorized taking and removal of 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 younger, Mary Davis, William Phillips,  
**Found to be Not True**

**1833 10<sup>th</sup> 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 younger, George Kinnersley, John Evans.  
**Found to be True**

**1834 29<sup>th</sup> 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 younger, James Preece, William Edwards  
**Found to be True**

**1834 7<sup>th</sup> 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 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 17<sup>th</sup> May 1832, was found to be NOT TRUE, however, in the following two indictments on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1833 and 29<sup>th</sup> January 1834, there was no action and the documents are marked with “Not tried on this having been sentenced on other indictments”, referring to the case following on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1834. John Morgan confesses to the crimes and was committed to re-appear in court on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1834 for sentencing. When he appeared at the Lent session of the Hereford Assizes on Saturday March 22<sup>nd</sup> 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, 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 brother's family. Or did he cover for his brother William and took the rap? 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> January and 7<sup>th</sup> March 1834, William and Ann's fourth child Mary Ann was born 12<sup>th</sup> January 1834, in the middle of the English winter.

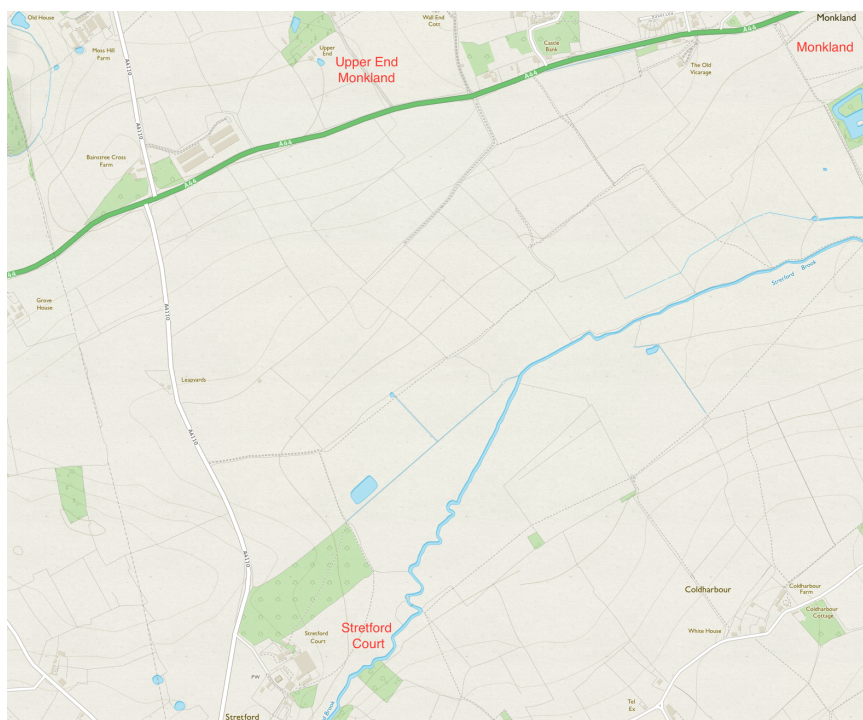
### Where?

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 probably 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 Appendix C for more info**





## 1832 - 1834 Stretford Court – crime scene of 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, plus 17 other people - farm labourers and their families, living in various out-buildings. 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 18<sup>th</sup> January 1748 and John Wall was born there on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1751 (Baptised 20<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1814 died 27<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> November 1834.

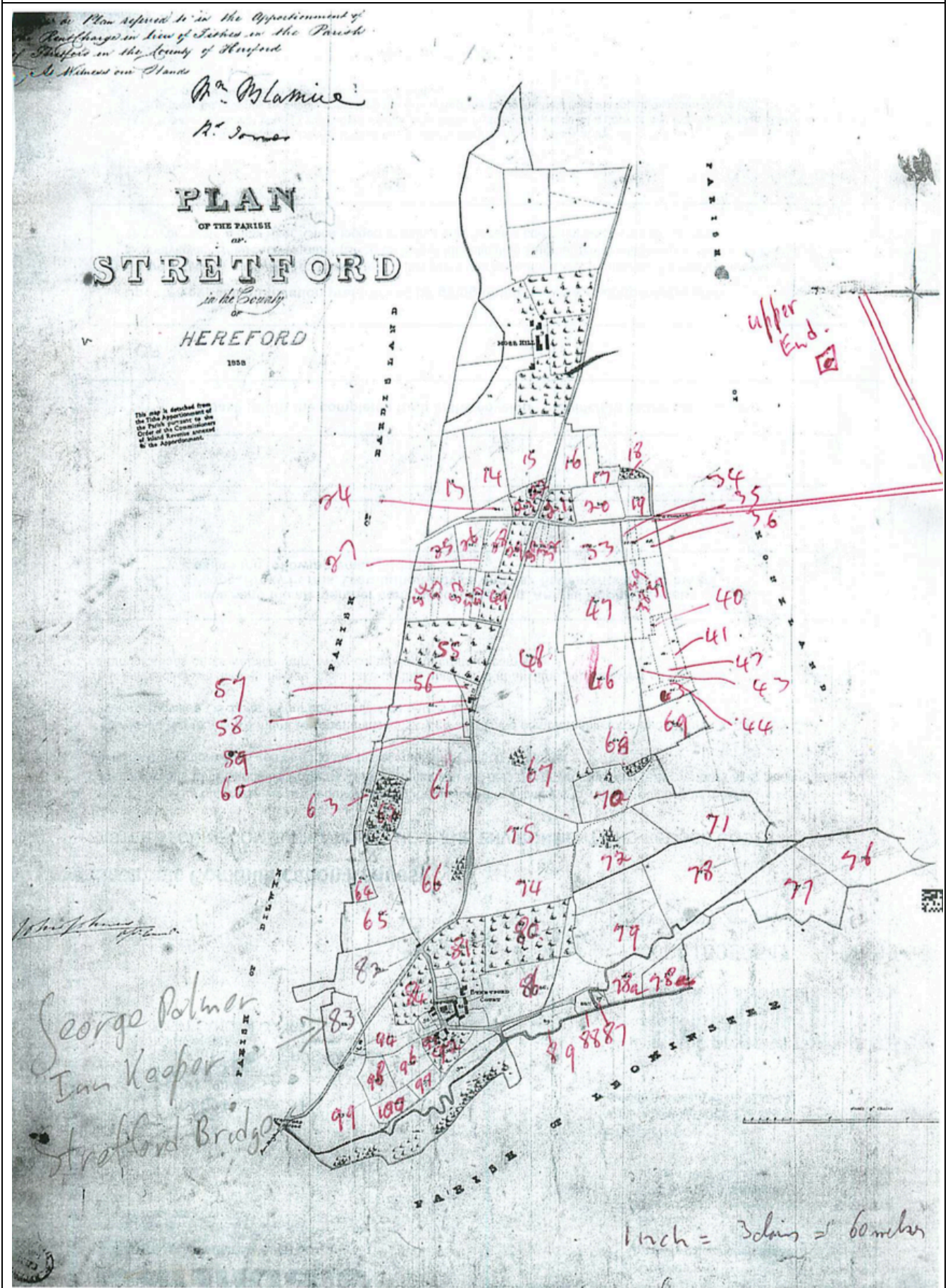
Several books describe the Reverend John Wall as a man of “considerable wealth” owning many estates in Herefordshire. His handwritten Will of 27 pages dated 9<sup>th</sup> November 1833 makes for some interesting reading and reveals everything about the estates he owned at that time, including Stretford 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 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. 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 Petition by 108 people from Monkland Wigmore and Leominster

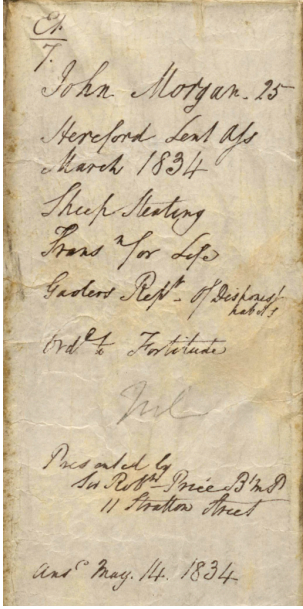
Soon after John Morgan's conviction, a petition was circulated and collected 108 names in three columns from the Wigmore, Monkland and Leominster area. Clearly he was a well liked and respected member of the community, but of note is that there are no family members listed in the petition. The only Morgan 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 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, (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 to the Fortitude Prison Hulk on the Medway at Chatham, where he stayed until his transfer to the Lady Nugent as Indent 67.

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 Stretford Court Prosecutor   | John Lewis Farmer Wigmore       | John Giffen Ledwax gent            |
| John Taylor, Committing Magistrate        | Jamuel Meredith Farmer Wigmore  | John Husley of Leominster Painter  |
| John Caswall Savers Bailiff of Leominster | Wm Crump Farmer Wigmore         | Henry Redford Leominster Merchant  |
| J. G. Burton Magistrate of Law            | James Rice Blacksmith Wigmore   | Wm Lane Leominster Glazier         |
| Wm. Evans                                 | James Thomas Blacksmith Wigmore | Paul Jones Leominster Saddler      |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Evans Turnkey & Prisoner   | James Saylor Leominster            |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm Jones Wigmore Clerk          | Robt Weaver Leominster             |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Richard Bawthron Farmer Wigmore | Wm Lucas Leominster                |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Fox Farmer Wigmore         | James Redford Leominster Shoemaker |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Thomas Miall of Law Wigmore     | William White Leominster Taylor    |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Giffen Farmer Wigmore      | Wm. Taylor Leominster              |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Sheriff Farmer Wigmore     | J. H. Church Painter Leominster    |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | James Widdley Farmer Wigmore    | Genl James Spicer Leominster       |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | William Mearns of Law Wigmore   | John Pugh Leominster               |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Mansington of Law Wigmore  | Wm. Daves Leominster               |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Thomas Beall of Law Wigmore     | Wm Taylor Leominster               |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | John Bradford Farmer Wigmore    | Wm. Jones Leominster               |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Wm. Redford Leominster             |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Henry Thomas of Law Wigmore     | Saml. Jones Leominster             |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Richard Price of Law Wigmore    | Wm. Smith Leominster               |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Saml. Chamber Leominster           |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Robt. Jones Leominster             |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Wm. Mallett Junr Leominster        |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | James Lewis Leominster             |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Joseph Hualley of Law Wigmore      |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Joseph Gough of Law Wigmore        |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | John Edwards of Law Wigmore        |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | James Thomas of Law Wigmore        |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | George Rowels of Law Wigmore       |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Thos. Whitehead of Law Wigmore     |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Thos. Jones of Law Wigmore         |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | John Mallett of Law Wigmore        |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Richard Jones of Law Wigmore       |
| Wm. Jones of Law                          | Wm. Thomas of Law Wigmore       | Wm. Jones of Law Wigmore           |

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 Matthey	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 Kinnarsley	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.

<b>Name COLUMN 2</b>	<b>Where From</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Born</b>
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 merchants from Leominster – grocers, publicans, Coal Merchants, shoemakers, glove makers and blacksmiths. We know that John Morgan was born in Leominster in 1806, so it's not surprising that friends of the family rallied to sign the petition, since his parents were still there in 1834. We know much about where his parents lived from the names on the petition and his father's death certificate. The death certificate for John William Morgan states that his death was attended by Margaret Fields, who in 1841 was a female servant who lived in Draper's Lane next 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 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.

<b>Name COLUMN 3</b>	<b>Where From</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Born</b>
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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 <b>Third-rate</b> 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 9<sup>th</sup>, 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 9<sup>th</sup>, prior to his petition was answered on May 14<sup>th</sup>. 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 26<sup>th</sup> 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	Thupistaling	22 Mar 1834 Hereford
			Supt. W. M. ...



### 1834 – 1835 – Convict, John Morgan, Indent 67, 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 them. He was held in the Hereford Gaol before being transported by horse drawn cart to the prison hulk The Fortitude moored in the Medway at Chatham where he stayed for eight months. 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 4<sup>th</sup> December 1834. The Master of the ship was Joseph Henry Fawcett and the Surgeon Superintendent was Oliver Sproule. Convict John Morgan's shipping record on boarding the Lady Nugent (1) described him as Indent 67:

#### 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		Religion.	Single, Married, or Widowed.	Children		Native Place.	Trade or Calling.	Offence.	Tried.	
				R. Reads.	W. Writes.			Male.	Female.				Where.	When.
35-1024	67	John Morgan .....	26			Protestant	Single	--	--	Herefordshire	Ostler, brewer, farm-servant .....	Sheep stealing	Herefordshire assizes	22 March, 1834

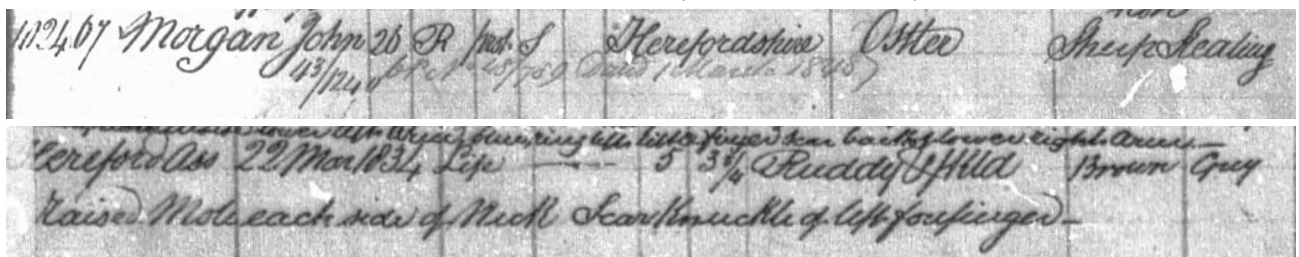
Indent Number 67  
 Name John Morgan  
 Age 26  
 Education No Mark - cannot read or write  
 Religion Protestant  
 Status Single  
 Native Place Herefordshire  
 Trade or Calling Ostler, brewer and farm servant  
 Offence Sheep stealing  
 Where Herefordshire  
 When 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1834.

#### 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.	Colonial History.				
			Feet	In.		Hair.	Eyes.		Colonial Sentence.	Exemption. Ticket of Leave.	Conditional Pardon. Absolut. Colonial.	Certificate of Freedom.	Dead or Left the Colony.
67	Life	None	5	3 3/4	Ruddy and Mild	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<sup>3/4</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup> November 1834 to 27<sup>th</sup> April 1835 and recorded 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 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> April. The prisoners were landed on 27<sup>th</sup> 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.

## 1835 – 1839 John Morgan assigned to Robert Scott of Patrick Plains

It is not known for sure what happened to John Morgan after he landed in Sydney but many newly arrived prisoners were sent to work on government road chain gangs. However, the aim of the system was to assign convicts as “free labor” to the new settlers as soon as possible, rather than having the cost of housing and feeding them. There were fortunes to be made in NSW if you could stake out a land claim and apply for convicts to help you 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. Undoubtedly many people profited immensely from the system. By 1827 over 60 per cent of convicts in the NSW colony were privately assigned and by 1838 this was 70 per cent. Shoemakers and weavers were not of great use to the settlers but architects like Francis Greenway who had been transported in 1814 for forging documents, quickly caught the eye of Governor Lachlan Macquarie and assisted in designing Sydney’s Macquarie Street.

John Morgan was an Ostler by trade, a horse handler and would have been in strong demand by settlers such as Robert Scott who in 1823 had received land grants in the Hunter area near Singleton called Patrick’s Plains, where he established a horse stud called Glendon which had 300 horses by 1832. So it’s possible that John Morgan was assigned to him soon after his arrival in Sydney in 1835. In the Convict Muster of 31<sup>st</sup> December 1837, John Morgan was recorded as being assigned to Robert Scott at Patrick’s Plains, but we don’t know for how long he had already been there and for how much longer he stayed. Convict Musters were not gatherings of convicts but rather a Census locating all convicts, who they were assigned to and where they lived.

### Convict Muster of 31<sup>st</sup> December 1837

Name of Master	Name of District
<i>Robert Scott</i>	<i>Patrick's Plains</i>
<i>Morgan John</i>	<i>26 Lady's Regent 1835</i>

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. Their brother Alexander Walker Scott would later follow them to Australia.*

*Robert and Helenus soon received land grants of about 2000 acres each. They combined their land and named the estate 'Glendon'. This land had one advantage over 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 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 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 (previously 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 river bed, 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.*

*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 was the murder of 28 unarmed aboriginals by 12 colonists on 10<sup>th</sup> June 1838. After two trials 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 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 about 23,000 acres with an excellent mansion, extensive Stores, stabling and wool shed, 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.*

So Robert Scott and his brother Helenus were not the nicest of people to work 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 left Robert Scott and was 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 in early 1839. John Morgan was probably assigned to Robert Scott of Patrick Plains for four years from 1835 to 1839 as we do know from John Morgan's death notice, that he had worked for the Norths for 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](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 July 1839, a small public notice appears in the New South Wales Government Gazette Wednesday, July 13<sup>th</sup> 1839 that Joseph North had been assigned 2 convict labourers. It's likely John Morgan was one of them.

<p>NEW SOUTH WALES <b>GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.</b> Published by Authority. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.</p>	<p><b>LIST of Assignment of Male Convicts from the 16th May to the 13th June, 1839.—</b> <b>North Joseph, Williams River, 2 laborers</b></p>
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#	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 New South Wales, Australia. It runs from its junction with the Hunter River, north through Dungog where Joseph North first settled. We know John Morgan was in this area as later his Ticket of Leave was stamped the by The Bench from Dungong. In 1841 the Norths purchased land at Bulahdelah (Bulla Della) near Port Stephens 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 we need to know 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 respected and loyal worker 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 28<sup>th</sup> June 1806 and had 4 sons Joseph, Francis, William and Roger and daughter Eiiisabeth.  
**Sarah Marsh** Born 1783 Ireland, Married 28/6/1806 Ireland and died 3/ 4/ 1872 in Ipswich.

<b>Lieutenant Joseph North</b>	Born 1808	Died 1881.
<b>William North (Junior)</b>	Born 1810	Died 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1881.
<b>Francis North</b>	Born 1811	Died 9 <sup>th</sup> December 1864 at Ipswich. .
<b>Elisabeth North</b>	Born 1813	Died 26 <sup>th</sup> June 1902
<b>Rev Roger North</b>	Born April 5 <sup>th</sup> 1816	Died 21 <sup>st</sup> 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=12573&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). Mortgage 16 Mar 1818 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, Cloonagh & 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. So Major William North arrived with a about £2,000 - more than enough to establish the 3 properties at Bulahdelia plus Faernie Law and later Wyvenhoe near Ipswich. Today the properties are worth millions.

### 1837 8<sup>th</sup> May - Joseph North arrived – listed in the Sydney Gazette

He was a member of the 80<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> May 1837. He arrived with his wife, Mrs Robert Dundas North (yes Robert). His first son William North was born in 1841 and his family were 8 sons and 2 daughters. Initially, Lieutenant Joseph was appointed Superintendent Ironed Gang Berrima 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1837 and in the 1841 Census he is stationed at Berrima Barracks. Lt Joseph North was likely so impressed with opportunities available in the new colony that he persuaded his family to come.

### 1838 26<sup>th</sup> April – Francis North Arrived – listed in Sydney Gazette

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

### 1838 2<sup>nd</sup> July – Major North and his family arrive – listed in Sydney Gazette

Major William North arrived Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1838 on the Amelia Thompson with his wife and family – William (Junior) and Elizabeth. A Major in the 68<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. He served under the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. He came 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 and Dungong area)

In 1840/1841 Major North applied for 3 grants of land for his three sons Joseph, Francis and William at Bulla Della. The land was west of the ranges, east of Myall, south of Crawford, and north of Black Camp Creek.

### Purchases of land at Bulla Della (later called Buladelah)

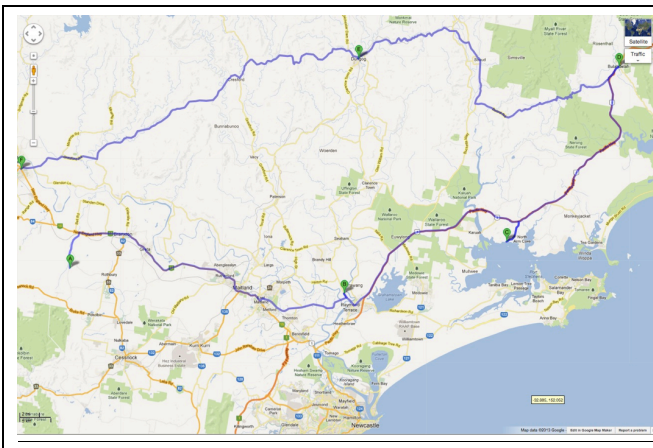
William North of Port Stephens 803 Acres at Bulladella on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1841 for one farthing for ever

Francis North of Bulla Della 618 Acres at Bulladella on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1841 for one farthing for ever

Joseph North of Port Stephens 1060 Acres at Bulladella on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1840 for one farthing for ever

They built their homestead close to the Crawford-Myall Junction and named their horse station "Bulla-della" which means the meeting of the waters. John Morgan's Ticket of Leave was limited for the Port Stephens area, but he travelled to Bulla Della with his masters, the Norths as his Ticket was later stamped by The Bench from Dungong, the registration district for Bulladella.

### 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. Buladella 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 Buladelah 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 the District of Moreton 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 property 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 9<sup>th</sup> May 1843

In 9<sup>th</sup> 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 permission from 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 prisoner's sentence that must be first served before a ticket was tallowed. 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 9<sup>th</sup> May 1835 and so with a Life Sentence, he was eligible in 1843 for a Ticket of Leave and was duly granted one on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1843, exactly 8 years to the day after his arrival.

His ticket of leave shows that he was original limited to Port Stephens in 1843, then re stamped to 1844 when the North Family went to Moreton Bay to establish their property at Fairny Lawn, then restamped again when he returned to Port Stephens and finally torn up when he was granted a Conditional Pardon in 1848.

*Altered for Moreton Bay 30 May 1841 per re com: by the Dungong Bench Reg 44/18/18*

**TICKET-OF-LEAVE.**

No. *43/1260* 9<sup>th</sup> May 1843

Prisoner's No. .... *35/024*

Name..... *John Morgan*

Ship ..... *Lady Nugent*

Master ..... *Fawcett*

Year ..... *1835*

Native Place.....

Trade or Calling .....

Offence .....

Place of Trial..... *Herefordshire Gaol*

Date of Trial..... *22 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 *do* Bench.

Dated *Jan/43*

3000

*Altered to Port Stephens 18 Feb/44*  
*Port Stephens 18 Feb/44*  
*44/48/18*  
*recom of the Bench*  
*1843*  
*recom of the Bench*  
*1844*  
*recom of the Bench*  
*1846*

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

After his assignment to the Norths in early 1839, he was granted a Ticket of 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 Fairnie Law and Fairney Lawn).

The Ticket of Leave was restamped for Moreton 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1844 by the Dungong Bench Reg 44/48/18, so presumably he did spend time at Buladelah which was in the Dungong area.

It was later altered back to Port Stephens 18<sup>th</sup> February 1847 then torn up in 7<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> March 1848

John Morgan returned to Port Stephens in 1847, probably to request his conditional pardon granted 1/3/1848.

## 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 Governour-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 *thirty 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 and *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<sup>s</sup> 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*  
COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

## Page 2 of Conditional Pardon


DESCRIPTION.	
NAME .....	John Morgan
SHIP .....	Sadly Knight (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 1864.
SENTENCE .....	Life
YEAR OF BIRTH .....	1809.
HEIGHT .....	5 feet 8 3/4 inches.
COMPLEXION .....	Ruddy & 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 it is likely 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. Within the year, on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1853, Ellen Glynn and John Morgan were married at Fairnie Law (Fairy Lawn/Fairny Lawn). Of note is that a Thomas Morgan was a witness but much searching has not revealed if there was a connection to our John Morgan. In another two years, Ellen gave birth to twins, a boy named John Morgan and a girl named Ellen Morgan, born 26<sup>th</sup> October 1855. Ellen's birth was not registered as she died just one month later on the 26<sup>th</sup> November 1856.

<b>John Morgan (1808 – 1853) Marriage Certificate 1853</b>	
<b>New South Wales</b>	
<b>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</b>	
Roman Catholic	
<b>MARRIAGES</b>	
<b>Number</b>	359 Vol 99
<b>Grooms Details</b>	
<b>Name</b>	John MORGAN (His X mark)
<b>Member</b>	Not stated
<b>Abode</b>	Fairy Lawn
<b>Brides Details</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Ellen GLYNN
<b>Member</b>	Roman Catholic Church
<b>Abode</b>	Fairy Lawn
<b>When married</b>	25 August 1853
<b>Where married</b>	Ipswich
<b>Minister</b>	William McGinty
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic, Moreton district
<b>Abode</b>	Ipswich
<b>Witnesses</b>	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 Curry*

Registrar

## 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 to come. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1856, John Morgan fell from his horse and died 4 days later on 6<sup>th</sup> June. The accident was widely reported in several newspapers but this one in the Moreton Bay Courier gave the most graphic detail.

### **Death of John Morgan The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> 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. The deceased was forty-five years of age.*

In the 4 days that John Morgan lay dying, he was able to dictate a Last Will and Testament on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1856 to Joseph North who transcribed it for him and witnessed his mark.

#### **Will of John Morgan died 1856**

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

Death Certificate John Morgan died 1856

REGISTRATION NUMBER  
1856/ 002203

NEW SOUTH WALES

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995

DEATH CERTIFICATE

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 <sup>th</sup> June 1856	John Morgan Stock Keeper to Mr. North	Male age 44 years	Fall from a horse Lived 4 days after the accident Medical attending Dr. Beckler in family after the accident Dr. Rowland		James Fletcher Lea Grassar ppreach

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 14 <sup>th</sup> June 1856 Spwisch Rep <sup>n</sup> Beattie sp <sup>n</sup> Registrar	Buried on the 8 <sup>th</sup> June 1856 at Spwisch Joseph Lucas undertaker	John Baptist James Fletcher	Nearly 19 years in these Colony	Married to Ellen Glynna	John. about 11 months old

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



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS  
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

SYDNEY 28 Feb 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

Corey Curry

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, the North Australian, Ipswich and General Advertiser, on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1856.

**To be Let**

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 property of the late John Morgan.

All particulars can be ascertained by applying to Mr. **JAMES FLETCHER**, Nicholas Street, Ipswich or to **FRANCIS NORTH, Esq.**, Brisbane River

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All particulars can be ascertained by applying to Mr. **JAMES FLETCHER**, Nicholas Street, Ipswich ; or to **FRANCIS NORTH, Esq.**, Brisbane River.

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. The land is shown below in the middle of the map as a triangular Portion 2 and marked 51.1.9 acres.



## 1833 – 1906 A Brief Time Line for Ellen Glynn

**1833** Ellen Glynn was 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 arrived on the Rajah Gopaul on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1852 in Moreton Bay as a young 19 year old. She arrived alone. Timothy and Molly are listed as her parents and a note stated only her mother was 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 25<sup>th</sup> August 1853 Ellen Glynn Married 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 26<sup>th</sup> October 1855, Ellen gave birth to twins, John and Ellen but one month later on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1855, baby Ellen died. (see John Morgan's story for details).

**1856** Ellen's husband John Morgan died in a fall from his horse. She was only 23 and had already 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 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.

**1864** Ellen Morgan's neighbour in Kilshanny Ireland, Edward Thynne of Ballinagrave Kilshanny, County Clare moved to Ipswich with his wife and 7 children and leased a house called Claremont just a few hundred metres from where Ellen Jackson lived with her husband David. This is no co-incidence. Edward Thynne was the lessee of the estate house Ballinagrave in Kilshanny County Clare Ireland, just 200 metres from the small cottage where Ellen's mother Mary Glynne lived. It was located on the Ballinagrave estate and was sub leased to her by Edward Thynne. The 1856 Griffiths Valuation for Carromanagh South described Edward Thynne's estate house as a ten roomed house and Mary Glynne's cottage as a three roomed house. I suspect Ellen Glynne lived in that small cottage while growing up and, being able to read and write as shown on her shipping record, wrote letters to her mother extolling the virtues of Ipswich Queensland. Ellen had come from an impoverished County Clare Ireland following the potato famine, and despite the tragic death of her first husband John Morgan, she was a very well off woman owning several properties in Ipswich. Edward Thynne's children thrived in Ipswich, his third son Andrew becoming a solicitor and in 1922, was appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, remaining there until its abolition in 1922.

**Between 1866 – 1868** Ellen and David Jackson are listed as living in Bell St Ipswich whilst he had a bootmaking business in Ellenborough Street. In 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.

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

**In 1878 - 1879**, on the 6<sup>th</sup> May, Ellen's first son John Morgan married Catherine Suthers. He left the family home and set up his own boot maker's business in Brisbane St Ipswich. His step-father David, a boot maker of Nicholas St, probably taught him his trade. During the Great Fire of Ipswich on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1878, John Morgan's

recently rented boot maker's shop burnt down and like most other business premises in the street was probably not insured. No mention was made of David Jackson's shop in Nicholas St, so it was probably OK. His first born son William was born and tragically died later the same year. In 1879 John Morgan was declared insolvent, presumably as a result of the fire.

**In 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.

**In 1886** On 16<sup>th</sup> 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

**In 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.

**In 1888** Ellen's first son William by her second marriage to David Jackson, married Mary Agnes "Alice" Enright on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1888. They moved to Milton where William took a position with Robert Harper and Co as an accountant. In 1893, 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.

**In 1901**, Ellen's youngest son David Jackson married Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1901 and they remained at Murphy Street at least until 1903. David is the only relative mentioned on his mother Ellen's admission to the Dunwich Benevolent Society.

**In 1902** On 11<sup>th</sup> February 1902, Ellen Jackson 'sold' her house at 7 Murphy St to her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson for Ten shillings "and natural love and affection paid to me by Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson, wife of David Jackson". Her son David Jackson was probably on the brink of insolvency and Ellen herself was likely unwell and could foresee that soon she would be admitted to a home. Bypassing son David in favour of Elizabeth meant that the house would have been safe from creditors. Later in the same year, on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1902, Ellen Jackson sold her second block of land, Allotment 10 Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. 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.

**In 1903** David Jackson, who had become an alcoholic, was declared insolvent on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1903, "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 the death of his sister, father and brother whilst he was still a young man, is it any wonder he turned to drink and became insolvent.

**In 1903**, Ellen Jackson was admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1903 just one month after her son David had been declared insolvent and was probably incapable of her. Her record states she was 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.

**In 1905** Ellen Jackson "died" and a death certificate issued. However in 1906 it was discovered that our Ellen Jackson was 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.

**In 1906** Our Ellen Jackson died and was 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 bear. To this day, two death certificates are still in existence for Ellen Jackson.

**In 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 age 11.



## 1833 – 1906 The Life and Times of Ellen Glynn

### 1833 Ellen Glynn – Birth at Kilshanny, County Clare, Ireland

Ellen Glynn was born in Ballinagrave, Kilshanny, County Clare, Ireland in 1833. Her parents were Mary (Molly) Brennan and Timothy Glynn. 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 with the population fell by almost 2,400,000, more than 25% of the pre-famine population. Emigration from Ireland to Great Britain, Australia and the United States had started long before the famine, but between 1846 and 1856 about 1,800,000 emigrated from Ireland. Ellen Glynn was one of them but her life can only be described as tragic with the death of two husbands, three children, and her own death at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum.

### 1852 14<sup>th</sup> September – Ellen Glynn arrived in Australia on 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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, being totally inadequate 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,*

Ellen Glynn arrived in Moreton Bay on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1852 on the Rajah Gopaul, an immigrant ship carrying financially assisted passengers (Not Convicts). She was 19, a domestic Servant from County Clare Ireland, could read and write and her parents were Timothy and Mary, her mother still living in Clare. The treatment of passengers on the Rajah Gopaul was controversial and there was an outbreak of typhus with several dying. An earlier immigrant ship had suffered a severe outbreak of typhus with dozens dying. It was not a pleasant cruise for Ellen Glynn. Reports in the Moreton Bay Courier highlighted the situation.

#### **The Moreton Bay Courier Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> 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 14 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 landing 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.*

## 1852 - 1856 Ellen Glynn married 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 married him in 1853. They have twins, John and Ellen born in 1854, but sadly the young Ellen Morgan died. In 1856 John Morgan died.

## 1856 - 1862 Ellen Morgan moved from Fairnie Law to Ipswich city

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 horses were purchased by George Holt.

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>10 Head of Horse Stock.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SCOTT &amp; Co.</b></p> <p><b>H</b>AVE received instructions from the Executors to the will of the late John Morgan, to Sell by Public Auction, (without reserve), at their <b>SALE YARDS</b>, adjoining the North Australian Livery Stables,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THIS DAY, JULY 8th,</b> at 12 o'Clock, Noon,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS HORSES:—</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Black Mare, foal at foot</li> <li>2 Black Filly</li> <li>3 Dark Gray Horse, good and quiet to saddle</li> <li>4 Chestnut Filly</li> <li>5 Brown Mare</li> <li>6 Bay Filly</li> <li>7 Bay Mare, broken in, very quiet</li> <li>8 Chestnut Filly</li> <li>9 Gray Mare, with Filly Foal</li> <li>10 Bay Filly.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Terms, Cash.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>10 Head of Horse Stock</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scott and Co</b></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 <b>SALE YARDS</b>, adjoining the North Australian Livery Stables.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THIS DAY, JULY 8th</b> at 12 o'Clock, Noon,</p> <p>The Following First Class Horses:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Black Mare, foal at foot</li> <li>2 Black Filly</li> <li>3 Dark Gray Horse, good and quiet to saddle</li> <li>4 Chestnut filly</li> <li>5 Brown Mare</li> <li>6 Bay Filly</li> <li>7 Bay Mare, broken in, very quiet</li> <li>8 Chestnut Filly</li> <li>9 Gray Mare, with Filly Foal</li> <li>10 Bay Filly.</li> </ol> <p>Terms, Cash.</p>
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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;"><b>TO LET,</b></p> <p><b>A</b> 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, &amp;c. For particulars, enquire of Mrs. <b>MORGAN</b>, Martin Street, Ipswich.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TO LET</b></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) married David Jackson

Ellen Morgan met David Jackson from Glasgow, Lanarkshire Scotland who had arrived in Queensland in 1851. He was renting a house in Bell Street with a bootmaking business in Ellenborough Street. Their marriage certificate simply stated they were married 1<sup>st</sup> November 1862 in St Mary's church Ipswich and was witnessed by John and Flora Murphy. David Jackson's was a bootmaker in Ipswich, and Ellen a domestic servant. They would have had a lot in common. They were of similar age, David was 31, Ellen 29 and both arrived from the UK at about the same time. They have three children between 1863 and 1870 and moved to Nicholas Street.

## 1863 - 1870 Ellen and David Jackson have 3 children

Ellen and David Jackson had three children 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 20/12/1871
David Jackson	B 14/02/1870	D 25/10/1913

The family first lived in Bell Street Ipswich where David is registered in the Queensland Electoral Roll. By 1870 they had moved to Nicholas Street Ipswich where they lived until 1884. In about 1885 they moved to 7 Murphy Street. Ellen must have thought her life had turned the corner. But tragedy struck again and again and again.

## 1864 Ellen's neighbour in Ireland, Edward Thynne, moved to Ipswich

Edward Thynne of Ballinagrave Kilshanny, County Clare moves to Ipswich with his wife and 7 children and leases a house called Claremont just a few hundred metres from where Ellen Jackson lived with her husband David. This is no co-incidence. Edward Thynne was the lessee of the estate house Ballinagrave in Kilshanny County Clare Ireland, just 200 metres from the small cottage where Ellen's mother Mary Glynn lived. It was located on the Ballinagrave estate and was sub leased to her by Edward Thynne. The 1856 Griffiths Valuation for Carromanagh South describes Edward Thynne's estate house as a ten roomed house and Mary Glynn's cottage as a three roomed house. I suspect Ellen Glynn lived in that small cottage while growing up and, being able to read and write as per her shipping record, wrote letters to her mother extolling the virtues of Ipswich Queensland. Remember Ellen had come from an impoverished County Clare Ireland following the potato famine, and despite the tragic death of her first husband John Morgan, she was a very well off woman owning several properties in Ipswich. Edward Thynne's children thrived in Ipswich, his third son Andrew becoming a solicitor and in 1922, was appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland.

## 1863 – 1893 William Jackson married Alice, has 4 children and died at 29

William Jackson was born on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1863. He must have been a bright boy as in 1876, aged 13 he won 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. Successful candidates in order of merit: 17 William Jackson, Ipswich (north)*

In 1881, he was dux of Ipswich Grammar School and became a successful accountant with the Lands Office, then Cribb and Foote and then with Robert Harper and Co after his move from Ipswich to Toowong. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1888, he married Mary Agnes Enwright (Mary A Enright /Alice Enwright) at Milton. She was born in County Kerry Ireland in 1865 and arrived in Brisbane on 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 1885. They have 4 children

### Children of William Jackson and Mary Agnes Enright

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

On the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1893, William Jackson died of influenza and pneumonia. A death notice and obituary appear:

**The Queenslander 18<sup>th</sup> August 1893 Death Notice William Jackson**

*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.*

**The Queenslander on the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 «as 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 H. 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 on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1893, he left £751 to his wife Mary Alice Jackson. 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, was pregnant with their fourth child at the time of his death, having lost the infant William Harold in October of 1892. On 27<sup>th</sup> December 1893, just five months after her husband William's death, she gave birth to William Jackson.

Mary Alice wasted no time marrying again and on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 1894 she married George Richard Taylor (his parents were George and Lavinia Taylor). They moved 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 ??

Then what happens is anyone's guess. Alice teams up with George Henry Newton and together they have four children whose father is listed on each birth certificate as unknown, but the children's surname 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 Henry Newton died on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1925 and Alice died soon after on the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1927.

George Richard Taylor, 2<sup>nd</sup> husband of Alice, 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. He died in a motor car accident in Annerley Road on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1929.

## 1866 – 1871 Ellen Jackson drowned at school aged 5

Ellen Jackson was born on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> December 1871 aged just 5 years. Her death was graphically reported.

### *The Queenslander 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 1872.

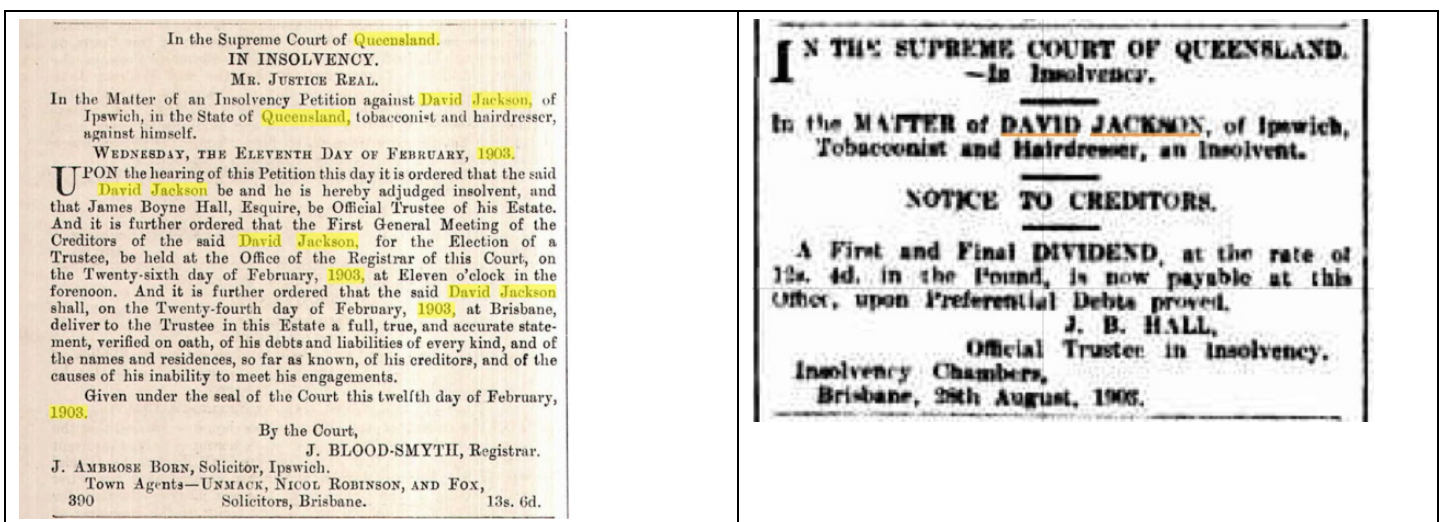
## 1870 – 1913 David Jackson married Elizabeth Cochrane and died age 43

David Clyde Jackson was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1901, he married Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane, born 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> July 1901	Died 10 <sup>th</sup> June 1930
William Hamilton Jackson	Born 3 <sup>rd</sup> December 1902	Died 14 <sup>th</sup> January 1951

Soon, David's business was faltering and on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1903 he was declared insolvent. This occurred just one month before his mother Ellen Jackson (previously Ellen Morgan nee Glynn) was admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Society. By August, the matter had been resolved with creditors paid 12s 4d in the pound. The Murphy Street house was sold earlier in 1902 to Ellen's daughter-in-law Elizabeth Begbie to keep the house safe from creditors. In late 1902, Ellen also sold her remaining Allotment 10 in Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. 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.*

Within two years, on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1913, David Jackson, Ellen's youngest son died in the Brisbane Hospital of cardiac failure, the result of alcoholism. He left a wife and two boys Harold aged 11 and William aged 10 years. His death certificate lists his cause of death as chronic alcoholism and Heart Failure. He was buried at 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 25 October 1913. Personality £124 Probate to Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson, of Brisbane, widow, sole executrix.

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 16<sup>th</sup> November 1935, she married 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 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1955.

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

Harold David Jackson died aged 30 on 10<sup>th</sup> June 1930

William Hamilton Jackson married Emily Rhoda Lindsay on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1926. They had a son William Albert Jackson whose birth was not registered, who died on 27<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 1949.

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

***Courier Mail 16<sup>th</sup> 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 attend 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 Parlour Peel St. South Brisbane Today 16th January 1951, at 3 p.m. to the Toowong Cemetery. A service will be held in Hislop's Chapel at 3 45 p.m.*

## **1886 Ellen Jackson's Husband David died.**

As if all the drama with Ellen's children isn't enough, in 1886, Ellen's husband David Jackson died. 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 died of acute peritonitis, probably a burst appendix. It must have been a huge blow to the family.

## **1902 – 1902 Ellen Jackson sells 7 Murphy St and 4 Smith St**

On 11<sup>th</sup> February 1902, Ellen Jackson 'sold' her house at 7 Murphy St to her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson for Ten shillings "and natural love and affection paid to me by Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson, wife of David Jackson". Her son David Jackson was probably on the brink of insolvency and Ellen herself was likely unwell and could foresee that soon she would be admitted to a home. Bypassing son David in favour of Elizabeth meant that the house would have been safe from creditors. Later in the same year, on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1902, Ellen Jackson sold her second block of land, Allotment 10 Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. 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.

**In 1903** David Jackson, who had become an alcoholic, was declared insolvent on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1903, "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 the death of his sister, father and brother whilst he was still a young man, is it any wonder he turned to drink and became insolvent.

## 1903 – 1906 Ellen Jackson at the Dunwich Benevolent Society.

In On the 27<sup>th</sup> 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 stated 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 nominated 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 noted "others unknown address", but having sold John and Catherine the Allotment 11, she surely would have known his address.

### Ellen Jackson died 1906

It had always been a mystery to the living relatives as to why Ellen Jackson had two Death Certificates, one on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 1905 and the other on 26<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 females; 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 noted 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.

1796 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 " " " 76 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 Jr (son of convict)

### 1855 26<sup>th</sup> October John Morgan was born

John Morgan was born in tragic circumstances on 26<sup>th</sup> October 1855. One of twins, his sister Ellen died one month later on 26/11/1855 and 11 months later his father died. 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, his mother Ellen married David Jackson. David Jackson was a bootmaker and young John 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 married Catherine Suthers

At age just 22, John Morgan married Catherine Suthers, aged 20 on 6<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 1878 with the Great Fire in Brisbane St, 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 church-bells warned the townspeople that another conflagration had occurred. On proceeding to the spot, it was seen that a fire had broken out at the back of the grocery store of Mr H. Shanks, Brisbane St. 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 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. There was great delay in getting any water.*

#### 4.30am

*By this time, 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 control in Nicholas St, and it is probable, if Hughes and Cameron's premises are saved, that the block of buildings down the street will yet escape destruction. Owing to a break in the main in Nicholas St, it has been impossible to throw 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 was born and died 10 months later

On the 17th February 1879, John and Catherine's first child William is born. Sadly he died 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 <sup>th</sup> July 1879	Qld Government Gazette 22 <sup>nd</sup> 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><b>U</b>PON 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, <b>WILLM. BELL,</b> Deputy Registrar.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IN INSOLVENCY.</p> <p>In the <b>MATTER</b> of <b>JOHN MORGAN</b>, of Ipswich, Bootmaker, an Insolvent.</p> <p><b>N</b>OTICE 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;"><b>G. H. NEWMAN,</b> Official Trustee in Insolvency. Supreme Court House, Brisbane, January 22, 1880. 908</p> <p><b>IN INSOLVENCY</b></p> <p>In the <b>MATTER</b> of <b>JOHN MORGAN</b>, of Ipswich, Bootmaker, an Insolvent.</p> <p><b>N</b>OTICE 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><b>G. H. NEWMAN</b>, 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 was burnt down, he was declared insolvent, and his first child William died. 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.

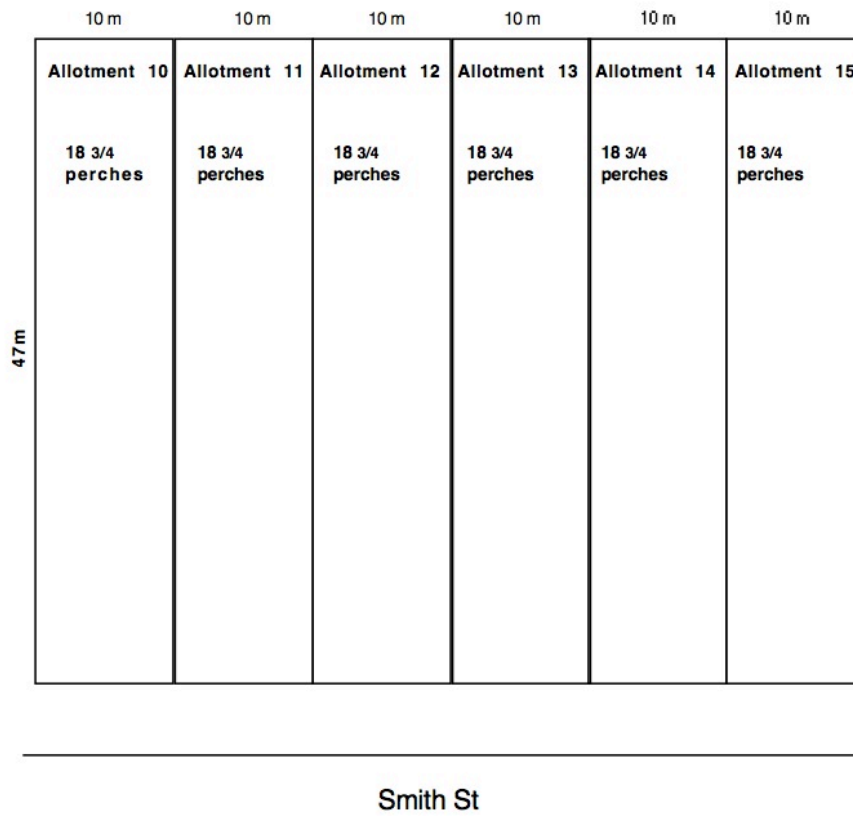
Over a period of almost 20 years, Catherine Morgan purchased all six allotments one by one. Two houses were initially built on these allotments. No 4 Smith St in 1891 was built on Allotment 11 with a mortgage of £60 and No 6 Smith St was built in 1915 on Allotment 14 and part of 13 with part of the mortgage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

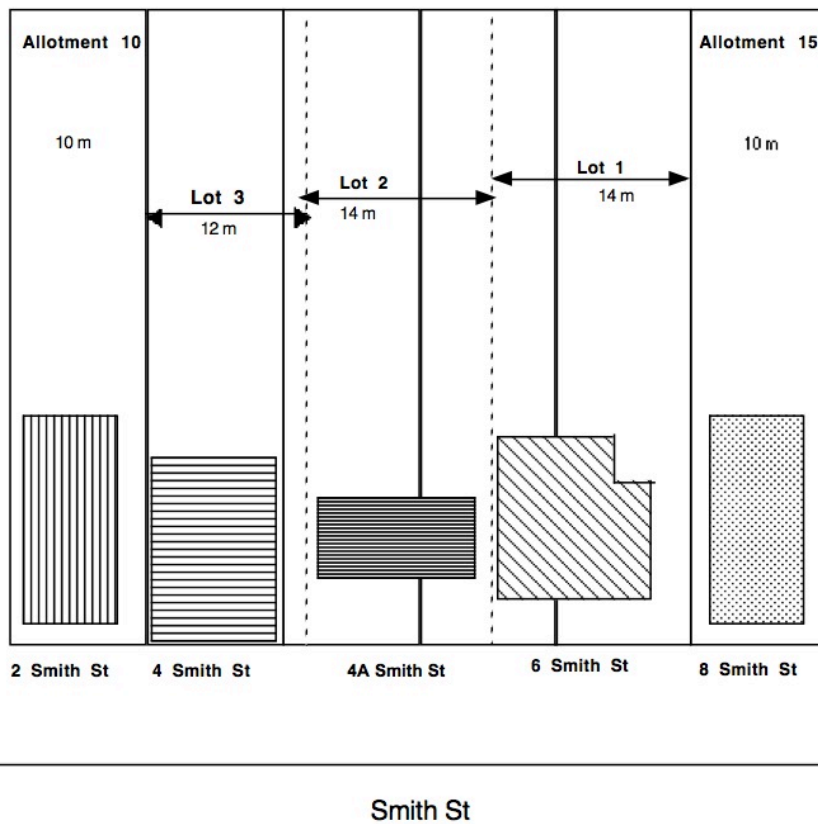
No 4 Smith St, encompassing Allotments 11, 12 and part of 13, and where Albert and Maud lived, was never sold but remained in the name of John Morgan as Devisee for 50 years until claimed by Maud in 1972. After the claim for No 4 Smith St, a Chamfer board house was built and called No 4A Smith Street. 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 <sup>st</sup> Built	1 <sup>st</sup> 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 Street as it is in 2013**



## 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 saw it as a good time to move out of the family home in Ellenborough Street. In 1879, the Old Electoral Roll placed 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 (24<sup>th</sup> April 1880), Charles (15<sup>th</sup> June 1882), William (28<sup>th</sup> June 1884), Albert (the 7<sup>th</sup> September 1886). But life took a change for the better when John's mother Ellen purchased two allotments in Smith Street.

## 1887 May 3<sup>rd</sup> Ellen Jackson purchased two allotments in Smith Street

On May 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 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  $\frac{3}{4}$  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;"><b>CROWN LAND SALE.</b></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 Shillite; 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;"><b>CROWN LAND SALE.</b></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><b>Frontages to Cribb, Challinor Ferrett, and Thomas Streets</b> -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 83/4p , £45 10s , Andrew Muir</p> <p><b>Frontages to Ferrett and Syntax streets</b> _____ 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, 183/4p, £7, and lot 28 183/4p £8, Mrs Ellen Jackson. lot 29, 183/4p , £10, and lot 30, 183/4p , £10, E W Hargreaves lot 31, 183/4p , £12, and lot 32, 183/4p , £13, Joseph Hargreaves lot 33, 183/4p £13, and lot 34, 183/4p, £15, J J Johnston, Lot 35, 256/10pp , £12 10s , C C Cameron , lot 36, 21p £16, Samuel Shenton, lot 37, 17 8/10p, £13, and lot 38, 183/4p, £14 10s, Henry Bishop, lot 39, 183/4p , £13 10s, Thomas Brigdon, lot 40, 183/4p , £15, and lot 41, 183/4p , £14 10s , Francis Biddell, lot 42, 183/4p , £14, C C Cameron lot 43, 183/4p £13, and lot 44, 183/4p, £12 10s , Francis Biddell, lot 45, 183/4p , £11 10s , and lot 46, 183/4p ,£12, E W Hargreaves , lot 47, 183/4p , £10, and lot 48, 183/4p , £9 10s , and lot 49, 183/4p, £10, C C Cameron, lot 50, 183/4p, £10, S Shenton lot 51, 183/4p £8, and lot 52, 183/4p , £8, Samuel Shillite lot 53, 183/4p , £6, M J Deane, lot 54, 183/4p, £7, Thomas Brigdon, lot 55, 23 2/10p , £9, C C Cameron</p>
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## 1887 – 1918 Catherine Morgan purchased 6 Allotments One by One

Over a twenty year period, Catherine Morgan acquired 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 15<sup>th</sup> Catherine Morgan purchased 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 common in those days for the women, whose status on electoral rolls was usually as house wife, to buy land for the family, 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. 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 purchased 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 (26<sup>th</sup> July 1888) and Emily Christina Morgan (18<sup>th</sup> June 1891) to make their family now 6 children, four boys and two girls. Time to build their own house.

### 1891 House 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 (22<sup>nd</sup> February 1894) and Lillian May (15<sup>th</sup> 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 purchased Allotment 10 from Ellen Jackson.

This one is really hard to understand. On the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1902, Catherine Morgan purchased Allotment 11 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 (14<sup>th</sup> 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 came 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 indicated they may have had trouble with repayments for whatever reason.

### **1912 Mortgages of £160 are paid out**

It seems strange that on December 12<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 purchased 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> April 1916, Myrtle Kate Morgan married Harry Lines and on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1916, Ellen Ivy Morgan married 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 20<sup>th</sup> April 1918, Lillian May Morgan married George Jackson Hare and moved 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 17<sup>th</sup> October Catherine died intestate

On the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1918 Catherine suddenly died. 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 took 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 22<sup>nd</sup> October John Morgan (snr) wrote a will

Five days after Catherine died, son John Morgan hurriedly arranged for his father John Morgan to write a will outlining his wishes. Son John Morgan was to be the Trustee and Emily Christina and Mildred Annie were to be the sole beneficiaries. They were 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 County 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 devise 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 twenty second day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen*

**1919 17<sup>th</sup> 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 died. Or was it the other way around!! The timing is interesting.

**1919 21<sup>st</sup> May John Morgan (snr) died**

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

**1919 16<sup>th</sup> December 1919 Supreme Court decided on Catherine Morgan's estate**

Mr Justice Chubb of the Supreme Court of Queensland issued 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 3<sup>rd</sup> January Probate was 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)
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b>		<b>£1067 0s 0d</b>	

**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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 was 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 built around 1913 and is known as 6 Smith Street. But the house was 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 was registered, the remaining two Lots 1 and 2 remained in limbo for 50 years (see story 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 the estate was divided, 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
<b><u>MONEY RAISED FROM SALE OF 2 PROPERTIES</u></b>	<b><u>£480</u></b>

#### 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
<b><u>TOTAL COSTS FOR ESTATE</u></b>	<b><u>£414</u></b>

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

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 it is. Almost a million dollars in property (in today's dollars) accumulated by Catherine and John Morgan and 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

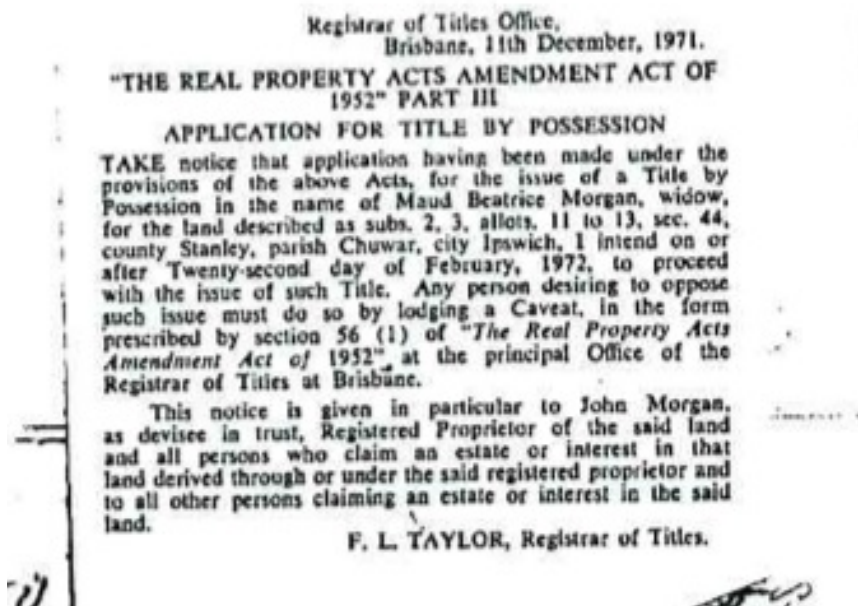
It is not known why Albert and his wife Maud didn't buy 4 Smith Street at a time when Ivy and Bill Evans were buying Number 6, and Isabella and William were buying Number 8 Smith Street in 1921. It was possible that Albert and Maud had moved to Brisbane for a short time between 1922 and 1925, where Maurice their son was born as his birth was registered in Alderley. In both the 1922 and 1925 QLD Electoral Rolls, Albert and Maud were at 4 Smith Street. Later, Maud, in an affidavit, stated 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 - 1915 Summary of Progression of Title of 2, 4, 4A, 6, & 8 Smith St

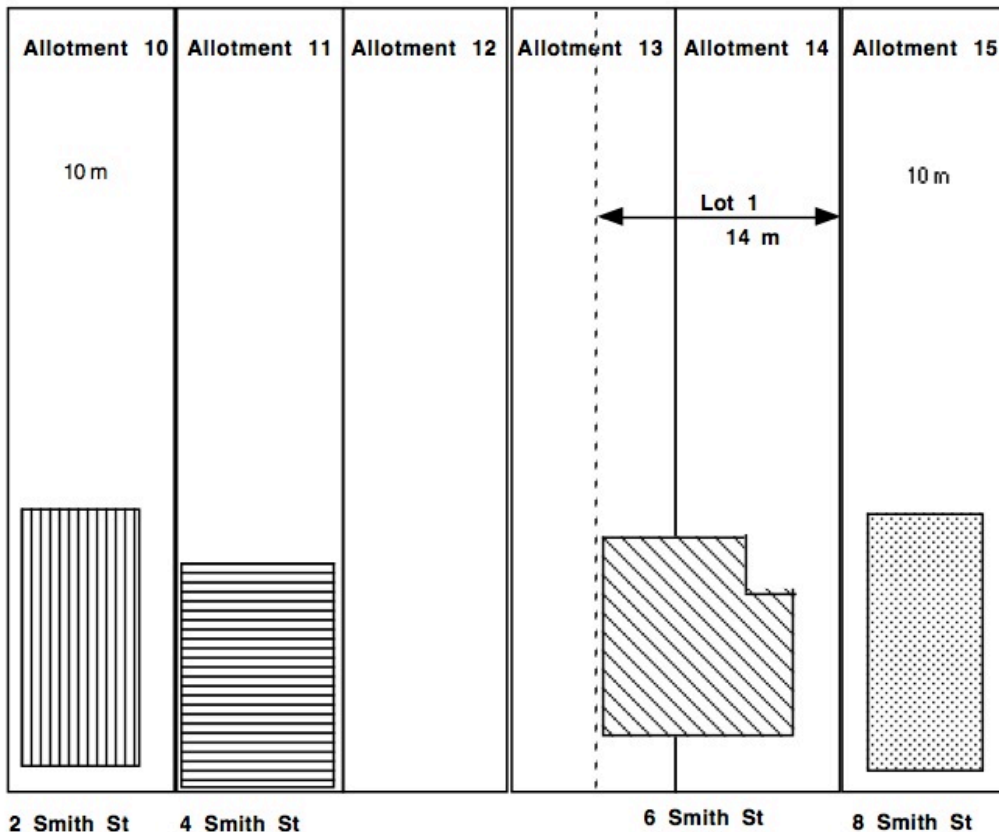
	Allotment 10 Section 44	Allotment 11 Section 44	Allotment 12 Section 44	Allotment 13 Section 44	Allotment 14 Section 44	Allotment 15 Section 44
	<u>2 Smith St</u>	<u>4 Smith St</u>			<u>6 Smith St</u>	<u>8 Smith St</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> Owner 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 1887	<b>E. Jackson</b> Price £7	<b>E. Jackson</b> Price £8	<b>E. Hargreaves</b> Price £10	<b>E. Hargreaves</b> Price £10	<b>J. Hargreaves</b> Price £12	<b>J. Hargreaves</b> Price £13
15 <sup>th</sup> December 1887		<b>C. Morgan</b> Price £26				
13 <sup>th</sup> February 1888						<b>J. Adair</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> March 1888			<b>J Weldon</b> Price £23	<b>J Weldon</b> Price £23	<b>J. Weldon</b> Price £23	
19 <sup>th</sup> January 1891		Mortgage <b>236321</b> £120 to A. Foote to build house on <b>4 Smith St</b>				
24 <sup>th</sup> September 1901		Paid out £120 then Re- mortgaged <b>365804</b> £100	<b>C.Morgan</b> Price £25 for 3 Mortgage <b>365804</b> £100	<b>C.Morgan</b> Price £25 for 3	<b>C. Morgan</b> Price £25 for 3	
25 <sup>th</sup> March 1902	<b>C. Morgan</b> Price £70. Mortgage <b>373002</b> Bld Soc for £60 (to buy Allot 10			SameMortgage <b>373002</b> to Bld Soc £60 to buy Allot 10		
17 <sup>th</sup> July 1903						<b>S. Leetch</b> From J Adair
9 <sup>th</sup> July 1906						<b>P. Johansen</b> £36 mortgage to mother S. Johnsen
20 <sup>th</sup> January 1909						<b>W. Morgan</b> Price £85 Mortgage £85 to S. Johnsen
16 <sup>th</sup> November 1911						Re Mortgage £100 Ipswich Bld Soc
12 <sup>th</sup> December 1912	Same Mortgage £60 <b>373002</b> paid out 1912	Mortgage £100 <b>365804</b> Paid out 1912		Same Mortgage £60 <b>373002</b> paid out 1912		
19 <sup>th</sup> September 1913	New Mortgage Bld Soc £55 <b>692647</b> build <b>6 Smith St</b>					
11 <sup>th</sup> March 1915	New mortgage <b>634458</b> £250 to John Carter. Buys Allot 15 and £55 paid out from Mort 692646					<b>C. Morgan</b> Price £210 New mortgage <b>634458</b> £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 died intestate on the 17<sup>th</sup> October 1918. John Morgan flung into action and arranged 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 encouraged 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 was the sole benefactor. He then became the Administrator of Catherine's estate in order to transfer the title to John Morgan, who by this time had 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



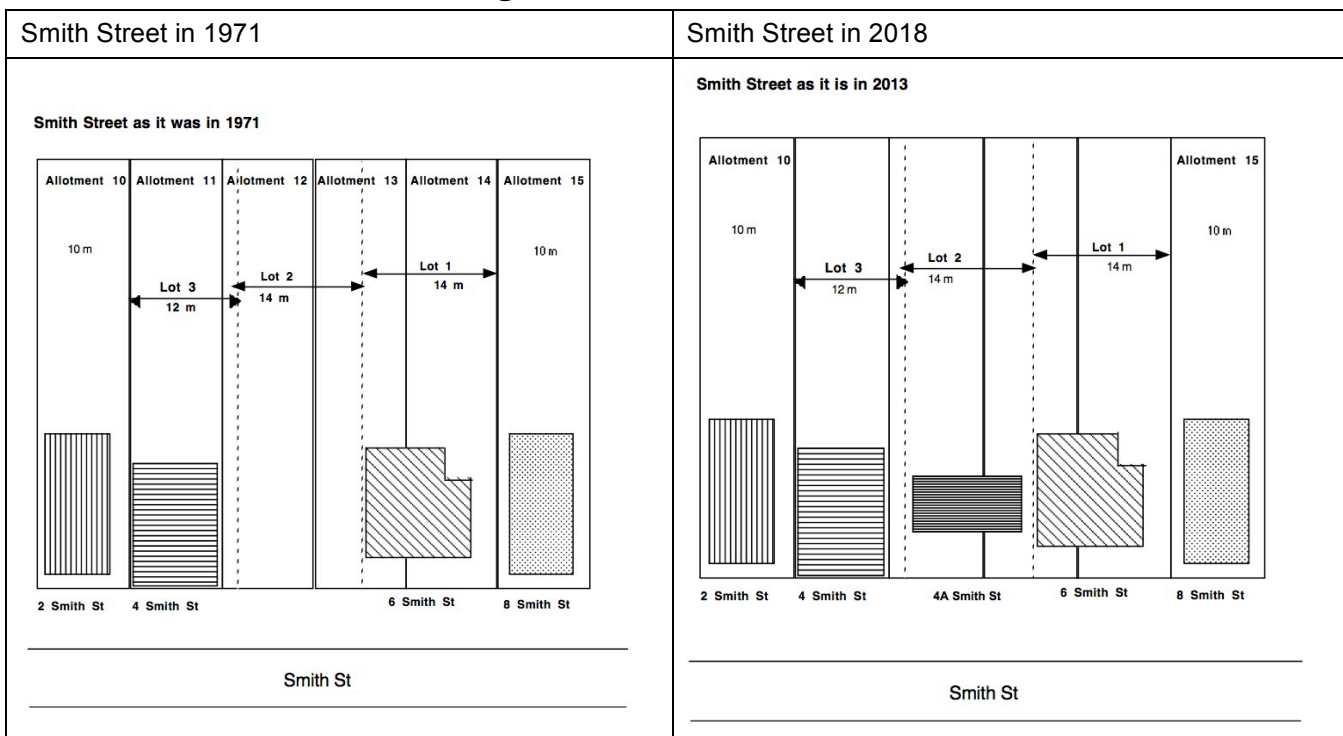
## 1921 to 1972 Progression of Titles after Catherine's Estate was Sold

14 <sup>th</sup> May 1920	Allotment 10 Section 44 <b>2 Smith Street</b>	Allotment 11 Section 44 <b>4 Smith Street</b>	Allotment 12 Section 44	Allotment 13 Section 44 A slice was taken off this, but it was not registered	Part Allotment 13 and 14 <b>6 Smith Street Now Lot 1</b> House crosses the border	Allotment 15 Section 44 <b>8 Smith Street</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> April 1921	Not clear if rented to family or other but was 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	<b>William Thomas Evans and Ellen Ivy Evans</b> £250	<b>Isabella Stirling Morgan</b> £234 <i>Mortgage Henry Smart Cribb.</i>
19 <sup>th</sup> November 1926						<i>Re-Mortgaged State Advances Corporation</i>
8 <sup>th</sup> May 1928						<i>Re-Mortgaged William Mitchell</i>
1929						<b>William Thomas Mitchell</b> 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						<b>John Bowerbank</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> January 1939	<b>Florence Elisabeth Shipperley</b>					
1947					Mulroney	
1948					Egan	
1949		AlbertMorgan diedintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts	AlbertMorgan diedintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts	AlbertMorgan diedintestate. Maud thinks its Alberts		.
1951						CouncilResume No rates.
1951						David and Marion Wilson
1952						Roderick Kelly
1958					Stalker	
1967						Kathleen Kelly (Transmitted)
28 <sup>th</sup> January 1971	<b>Walter and Susan Jane Anderson</b>	Maud Beatrice Morgan claims Allot 11. And was assigned owner. Petition by Ronald and Maurice Morgan	Maud Beatrice Morgan claims Allot 12. And was assigned owner. Petition by Ronald and Maurice Morgan	Maud Morgan claims Allot 13. And was 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 <sup>nd</sup> 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 was Current Owner	Welk was Current Owner	Current Owner was 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



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

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.

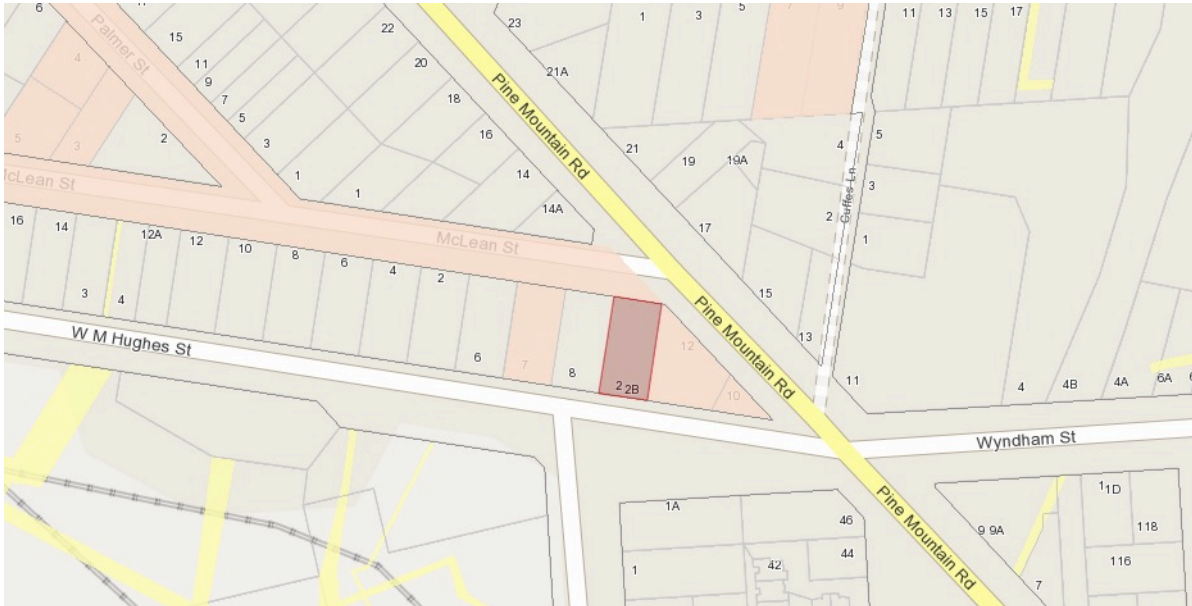
### **John Morgan (B 24/4/1880**

**M 18/11/1911**

**D 17/9/1942)**

John Morgan was the second child of John and Catherine. He was 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 8<sup>th</sup> November 1878) who arrived in Australia in early 1901. Soon after, she gave birth to a son Rupert Ford, born 10<sup>th</sup> September 1902, but sadly he died aged just 2 months on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1902. She worked as a barmaid at the Victoria Bridge Hotel for a number of years from 1903, until she married John on 18<sup>th</sup> 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 was 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 28<sup>th</sup> June 1884, in the rented house in Smith St before moving as a seven year old to 4 Smith Street. He appeared in the early QLD Electoral Rolls as a butter maker. Soon after he married Isabella Stirling King on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 1908, he bought 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 faded and his mother Catherine bought the land from him and paid top pounds. She took 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 was 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 took 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 a 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 was 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 became the new owner.

William and Isabella continued to rent the property but in 1931, there was a disastrous fire and the house burnt down. William and Isabella and the younger children moved to Gulland Street North Ipswich, whilst several of the older children were spread far and wide to other relatives.

**The fire at Smith St – article in the The Brisbane Courier Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 appeared consistently in the QLD Electoral rolls as a labourer of Smith Street until his death in 1949. He married Maud Beatrice Thomas on the 27<sup>th</sup> 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 was consistently registered as "home duties". She married William Thomas Evans, a Fitter, on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1916 and they were 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 lived with her older brother John Morgan and his wife Bertha Louise at Wyndham St. She later lived a roaming life and moved 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> 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 was listed as buying shares in the Rialto Theatre along with Myrtle's brother John Morgan. From 1949 they were 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 15<sup>th</sup> April 1896 at 4 Smith St. She married George Jackson Hare on 26<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 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

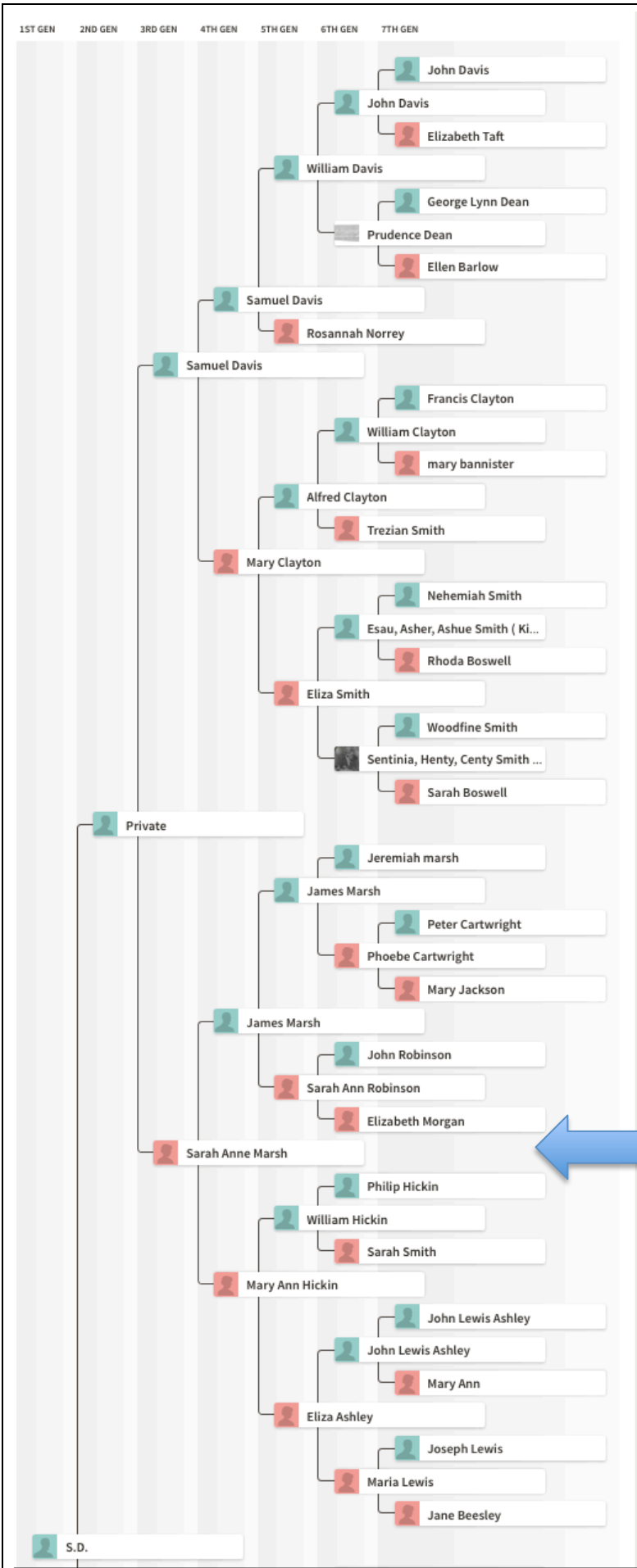
Member Matches for Joyce Evans

**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 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	Siblings	Common Ancestor
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S.D. relation from John Morgan, **father** of Convict John Morgan born in Leominster is 6<sup>th</sup> Cousin to anyone in his generation

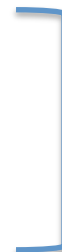
Jan's relation to John Morgan, **father** of convict John Morgan born in Leominster is 4<sup>th</sup> Cousin to anyone in her generation

SO JAN IS 4<sup>th</sup> Cousin to Sarah Anne Marsh Who Died Gold Coast 2009  
**And Jan is 4<sup>th</sup> Cousin twice removed to S.D. Or vice versa**

**SIBLINGS**

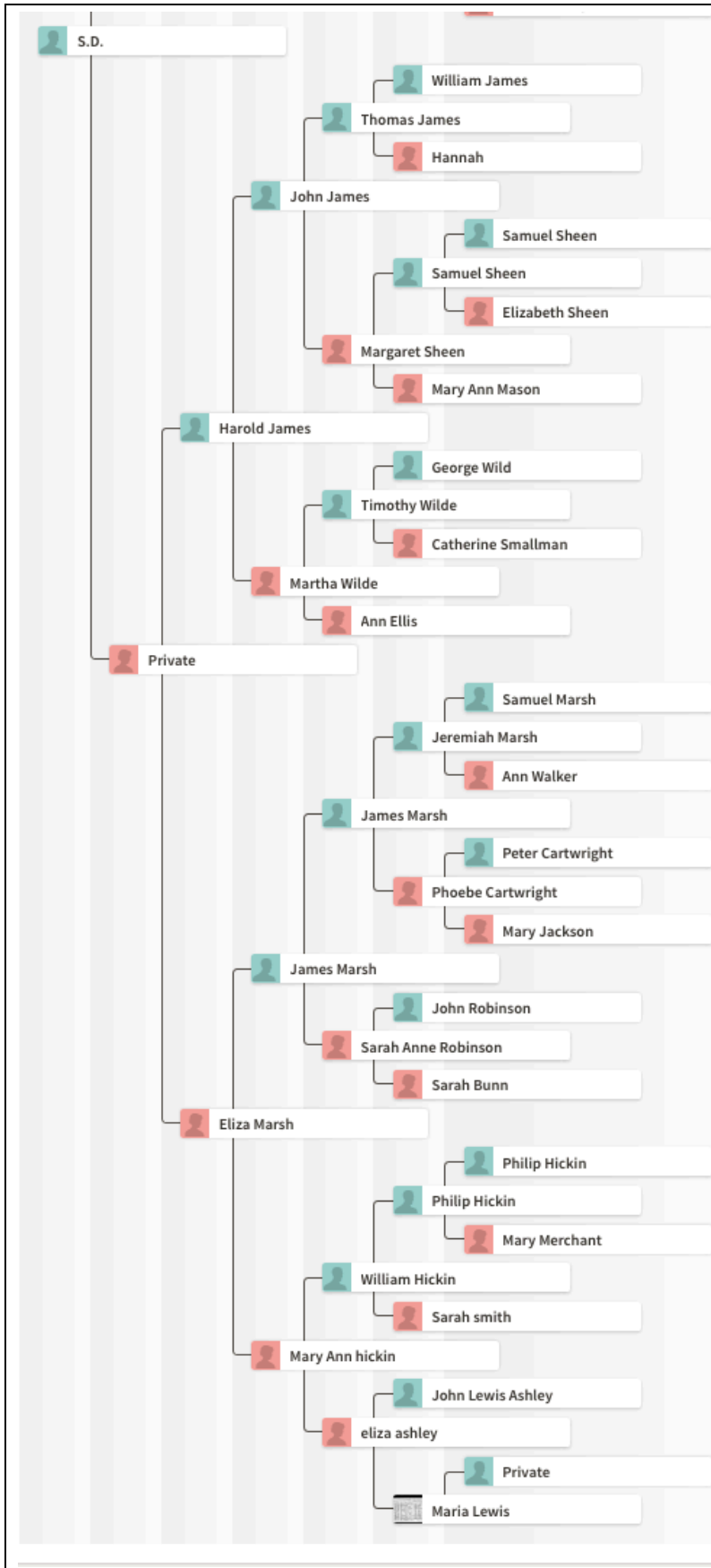
**5xg Grandfather to S.D.**

William Morgan  
 B 1803 Leominster



**John Morgan  
 B 1775 Leominster  
 Married 1799 to  
 Elizabeth Hatch**

John Morgan  
 B 1806 Leominster



## Appendix B - Stretford Court – scene of sheep stealing crime

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 18<sup>th</sup> January 1748 and John Wall was born there on 17/4/1751 (Baptised 20/5/1751). 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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. He was appointed by Dr Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, as Vicar of Kington and Prebendary of Hereford on 8/6/1782. Presumably their first child John Wall died at a young age (no record of death) as much later, their second son named 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1814 died 27<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 11/11/1834.

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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 described 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 - Ivinaton, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Brown  
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire  
 Residence: 1798 - Staabatch and Chostrev, Hereford, England

Tenant: Jno Brown  
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall  
 Residence: 1798 - Staabatch and Chostrev, Hereford, England

Tenant: Colt  
 Proprietor: Reverend Jno Wall  
 Residence: 1798 - Ivinaton, 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 Harber  
 Proprietor: Jno Wall Esquire  
 Residence: 1798 - Leominster, Hereford, England

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

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

Tenant: Searlett  
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall (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 - Brillv, 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 Kinton, Hereford, England

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

Name: Wvke  
 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 Kinton, 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 Choostick  
 Proprietor: Reverend J Wall  
 Residence: 1798 - Kimbolton, Hereford, England

Tenant: Ben Litwall  
 Proprietor: J Wall  
 Residence: 1798 - Old Kinton, 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 Tavor  
 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 - Ivinaton, 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 - Kinton, Hereford, England

## History of Stretford Court

Stretford Court was mentioned several times in the Hereford Journal and Hereford Times when it was for sale or lease. The article below in the 1822 Journal described 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:

**A**LL 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 *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 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, Thripples, &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 Hop Poles: One Capital Broad Wheel Wagon Double Shafts, Dash and Chark Boards, a Narrow ditto, Thripples, 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

BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Eq. 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, ADVOWSONS,  
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:—

**T**HE MANOR or LORDSHIP of STRETFORD, in the County of Hereford, with its Rights, Royalties, and Appertinances.

Also, the very Desirable ESTATE called STRETFORD 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, Orchard, 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 STRETFORD, 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 STRETFORD 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	Numbers referring to the Plan	Names and Description of Lands and premises	Quantities in British measures	Amount of Rent-charge apporportioned upon the several lands and payable to the Rector
				A. R. P.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward	4. 2. 10	
John Edward (continued)	Himself (continued)	93	House and Homestead	5. 3. 25	CA.)
				5. 1. 35	✓ 1. 4. 0 CA) as to £ 1/- 11 only
Hull Elizabeth Widow	Charles Jones	1	Part of Little Grove ...	3. 2. 35	
		2	Grove ...	9. 1. 3	
		3	Far Croft ...	4. 0. 26	
		4	Lower Hobbett ...	1. 3. 4	
		5	Upper Hobbett ...	5. 1. 14	
		6	Near Croft ...	3. 3. 18	
		7	Lower Orchard ...	4. 2. 5	
		8	Malt House Croft ...	0. 0. 13	
		9	House Homestead ...	1. 2. 0	
		10	Green Orchard ...	3. 2. 0	
		11	Pigeon House orchard ...	4. 2. 27	CR
		12	Malt House orchard ...	7. 0. 22	14-18-50
		13	West Croft ...	5. 1. 10	
		14	Middle Croft ...	5. 0. 36	
		15	Baynoshes Croft ...	6. 2. 3	
				74. 2. 19	✓ 16. 15. 0
Wall, Arthur Henry Esquire	Thomas Mason	18	Coppice ...	1. 1. 20	
		19	Lake Stoyds ...	1. 3. 8	
		20	Lake Bounds ...	2. 3. 28	81820
		32	In Stretford Field ...	1. 0. 15	
		39	In Monkland Field ...	1. 2. 0	
		37	... 2° ...	1. 3. 8	
		40	... 3° ...	12	CA2
		41	... 4° ...	3. 36	
		45	... 5° ...	1. 1. 34	
		46	... 6° ...	8. 3. 8	
		47	Little Inclosure ...	9. 1. 0	
		48	Big Inclosure ...	19. 1. 0	
		51	Leap Yard Fold ...	5. 2. 0	
		53	... 7° ...	4. 2. 13	81820
		27	Lake Stoyds ...	4. 2. 31	CA2
			Carried forward	50. 2. 9	✓



**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 measure	Amount of Rent above appraised upon the several parcels and payable to His Grace -
Wall, Arthur Henry Esquire (Continued)	Thomas Mason (Continued)	55	Brought forward Orchard . . . . .	4. 11. 8	£. 17. 2
		56	Flat field . . . . .	50. 2. 8	
		57	Lower Land Pits . . . . .	7. 3. 2	
		58	Lower Land Pits . . . . .	8. 1. 24	
		59	Lower Land Pits . . . . .	15. 0. 8	
		60	Collage and Garden . . . . .	1. 1. 17	
		61	Part of Elm Field . . . . .	1. 0. 00	
		62	Strip out Croft . . . . .	7. 3. 35	
		63	Upper Land Pits . . . . .	10. 1. 10	
		64	Quicksets . . . . .	14. 0. 0	
	John Williams Undertenant Thomas Mason	65	Young Hopyard . . . . .	5. 2. 12	
		66	Tree Enclosure . . . . .	3. 3. 29	
		67	Grider Green . . . . .	6. 3. 3	
		68	Lower or Pasture . . . . .	8. 2. 26	
		69	Rushy Meadow . . . . .	12. 0. 12	
		70	Little Pesty Croft . . . . .	9. 1. 13	
		71	Big Pesty Croft . . . . .	9. 2. 15	
		72	Sheriffs Meadow . . . . .	12. 2. 8	
		73	..... 3 <sup>rd</sup> . . . . .	9. 3. 10	
		74	Old Hopyard . . . . .	3. 0. 5	
		75	Common Meadow . . . . .	4. 0. 37	
		76	Eight day work . . . . .	8. 1. 38	
		77	Lower Mill Orchard . . . . .	8. 3. 21	
		78	Mill Orchard . . . . .	5. 0. 7	
		79	Lower Close . . . . .	7. 1. 28	
80	Stretford Orchard . . . . .	3. 1. 37			
81	House Homestead &c . . . . .	3. 1. 31			
82	Cow Pasture . . . . .	9. 2. 39			
83	Flood Oaks . . . . .	1. 2. 3			
84	Cherry Bridge Meadows . . . . .	2. 2. 7			
85	Meadows . . . . .	3. 3. 0			
86	Chapel Field . . . . .	3. 0. 12			
87	Bridge Meadow . . . . .	8. 1. 20			
88	Grove . . . . .	10. 1. 24			
				274. 0. 28	64. 11. 6
					£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 described the visits by the aunt but not the mother of Benjamin, and the Hereford Journal described the grandmother as stating that Benjamin was a sickly child prior to entering the workhouse.

**Hereford Journal Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> October 1850 re death of Benjamin Morgan died 25<sup>th</sup> 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; 1 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; 1 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, 1 deemed it right, and did not to see about it; never refused anything she sent for.*

**Hannah Twigg deposed:**

*1 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 1 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 1 thought he looked much thinner than when he went to the infirmary; 1 passed my hand down his chest, which felt like skeleton, and remarked that 1 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 1 attributed to their diet; 1 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 week low state ; after that time he was attacked with diarrhoea, which continued for a clay 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; be "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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 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 jurymen 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 vivant: milk brandy: skeleton training." "Morgan, Benjamin, anatomic vivant : 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 rose and said he had been commissioned by nine of the jurymen to thank Mr. Watling for the way in which he had given 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.

**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, Miffilin, 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 Miffilin 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 Miffilin 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 5<sup>th</sup> October 1850 re the death of Benjamin Morgan died 25<sup>th</sup> 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 juryman, 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 12<sup>th</sup> October 1850 re the death of Benjamin Morgan died 25<sup>th</sup> 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 to the Committee of Council. I shall recommend a small increase to her present salary."



# Birth Certificate for Benjamin Morgan 1845

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *Northland*  
in the County of *Keppel* 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 No. 201.	Benjamin	Elizabeth	Morgan	Northland	servant	W. S. Evans
Nov. 23 No. 202.	Elizabeth	Thomas & Sarah	Harris	Newtown parish of Keremaitia	Labourer	W. S. Evans
Nov. 20 No. 203.	Sarah Jane	John & Sarah	Watts	Northland	Lawyer	By Rev. W. T. Lemon.
Nov. 30. No. 204.	Matthew	John & Anne	Cheese	The Strand	Labourer	By Rev. W. T. Lemon.
1840 March 29 No. 205.	William	Philip & Jane	Millichop	Choleroi	Labourer	W. S. Evans
April 20 No. 206.	Elizabeth	Thomas & Anne	Barham	Northland	Mason	W. S. Evans.
May 31. No. 207.	Martha Cook	Thomas & Martha	Berks	Northland	Labourer	W. S. Evans.
August 9 No. 208.	Anne	Sarah Mason	Mason	Northland	Spinster	By Rev. T. Lemon.

# Death Certificate for Benjamin Morgan 1850

FE 677540

  
**CERTIFIED COPY**  
**of an ENTRY**  
**Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953**

Registration District Leominster									
Death in the Sub-district of Leominster in the County of Hereford									
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

  
 Deputy Superintendent Registrar  
 29th November 2017

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

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT  
**WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.**



## Appendix E Notes on William Morgan brother John Morgan

My gg grandfather John Morgan was convicted of sheep stealing in 1834 in Herefordshire UK and transported to Australia for life as Convict Indent Number 67. We knew much of his story from the time he arrived in Sydney Australia in April 1835 to his death in Ipswich in 1856 and my book chronicles his Australian family. However little was known about his family in Herefordshire prior to his conviction. It took many years and a DNA test to find that John Morgan had a brother William Morgan and many more years of research discovering and documenting the family of William Morgan who was born in Leominster in 1803 and lived and died in 1841 in Monkland near Leominster, Herefordshire. This is the story of the family of William Morgan.

William Morgan was born 16<sup>th</sup> October 1803 in Leominster and John Morgan, my gg Grandfather, was born on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1806 to parents John and Elizabeth Morgan (nee Hatch), married 1799 in Leominster. William Morgan married Ann Bedward on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1825 in Leominster. Ann was born 13<sup>th</sup> May 1804 to Thomas and Mary Bedward in Norton Cannon. They had 6 children, Elizabeth Morgan born 1825 (birth Leominster Baptised Dilwn) and 5 others born in Monkland a village 4k west of Leominster - George Morgan born 1828, Sarah Morgan born 1831, Mary Ann Morgan born 1834, Thomas Morgan born 1836 and William Morgan born 1838. John's brother William was buried in Monkland Church cemetery on 4<sup>th</sup> January 1842, so I assume he died in the Christmas of 1841. In late 1842 Anne Morgan (nee Bedward) married Allen Williams. They had two children Allen born 1844 and Frances born 1847 – their story best told in ancestry *kmckee123*. This is the story of William Morgan's 6 children.

### Family of Elizabeth Morgan born 1825 died 1889

Elizabeth Morgan was born in Leominster and baptised in Dilwyn on 30/7/1825. Her parents William Morgan and Ann Bedward had married in Leominster on 9/5/1825. Elizabeth may have been born just before or just after their marriage and before they moved to Dilwyn. They were living in Monkland by 1828 when son George was born (documented in the Monkland All Saints Parish Church). In the 1841 Census William and wife Ann were living in the three-house hamlet of Upper End near Monkland with three children Mary (8), Thomas (5) and William (2) plus William's mother Elizabeth (65). At that time, George was working at a horse farm at Stagbatch near Monkland, and Elizabeth was working at the grocery shop of John Jones in High St Leominster. In 1845, Elizabeth's son Benjamin Morgan was born in Monkland, and placed in the Leominster Workhouse about 1848 (see below). About that time, Elizabeth Morgan went to Dudley and soon married John Robinson on 24/6/1850. They had 7 children and lived at Court 5/33 Wolverhampton St Dudley. Some family trees list Julia as their first child but I think that Julia's father, being a school master in Warwickshire is not our Elizabeth. John Robinson, a carpenter, was born 27/5/1827 in Dudley. In 1851 Elizabeth, John and 8month old baby Elizabeth Robinson were in Wolverhampton St Dudley. Elizabeth Robinson died 6/12/1889 in Dudley and husband John died and buried 12/5/1895 in Dudley. These are her children.

#### Benjamin Morgan

born 2/10/1845 Monkland died 25/9/1850 Workhouse Leominster

The tragic story of Benjamin Morgan proved to be the missing link in finding the family of my gg Grandfather John Morgan born 1806 in Leominster. Benjamin Morgan was born to Elizabeth Morgan in Monkland 2/10/1845, placing the Elizabeth Morgan born in Leominster to parents William and Ann, in Monkland. This Elizabeth Morgan who then went to Dudley and married John Robinson always stated she was born in Leominster and that her father was William. This connection was confirmed by a DNA match to Mike Davies, a descendant of Elizabeth and John Robinson in Dudley. My research leads me to believe that Benjamin's father was Benjamin Vernals (or Vearnals, born 5/4/1818 who lived in Monkland Common in 1841 not far from the Hamlet of Upper End Monkland where William Morgan's family lived. The name Benjamin was not common, and coupled with the age and location of Benjamin Vernals, he seemed a likely choice as the father. In about 1848, young Benjamin was taken to the Workhouse Union in Leominster and two years later he died on 25/9/1850, a Death Certificate issued on 27/9/1850. At the request of the Leominster residents who were concerned that the death of a young child at the workhouse might be due to ill treatment, the body was exhumed and a lengthy inquest was held. The doctor at the inquest commented that prior to Benjamin's death, he was anatomie rivante (dead body of skin and bone). Despite several members of the jury reporting that they considered his death to be neglect, the consensus was that it was due to natural causes and a second Death Certificate was issued again declaring "waste" as the cause. The inquest noted that Benjamin was visited by his grandmother (Ann Williams nee Bedward late Morgan) and Aunt (Mary Ann Morgan) but not his mother (Elizabeth Morgan) who, in about 1848 had gone to Dudley where she married John Robinson in 1850. We cannot be judgemental as to why Benjamin was left at the Workhouse but the inquest revealed he was a sickly child on entering and perhaps Elizabeth thought he might receive better treatment there. The birth of Benjamin Morgan in Monkland was the link to our Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley, born Leominster, and several DNA tests confirmed this link between the Morgan family from Monkland and the descendants of Elizabeth Morgan in Dudley.

**Elizabeth Robinson** born JAS 1850 Dudley died ????

Elizabeth Robinson was born Jul-Aug-Sep 1850, a short time after her parents marriage on 24/6/1850. She was in the March 30<sup>th</sup> 1851 Dudley Census in Wolverhampton St Dudley with parents John and Elizabeth Robinson as an 8 month old (birth late July 1850) one month after the marriage of her parents on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1850. She was in the 1861 Census as a 10 year old with her parents. Elizabeth Robinson married Walter Charles Hatton on 3/10/1870 in Dudley (Elizabeth's father noted as John Robinson and Walter's is Edward). Elizabeth and Walter appeared in the 1871 Census at 2 Pitfield St, 400 metres from John and Elizabeth's family at 5/33 Wolverhampton St Dudley, and was next door to brother James Robinson living at 4 Pitfield st in the 1881 Census. Curiously there was another Elizabeth Robinson born 1849 listed as a prostitute living in Brandy Row Dudley. This is not "our" Elizabeth but it interesting that the whole street called Brandy Row was full of prostitutes and that the street was described in the literature as one gigantic brothel. But I believe "our" Elizabeth married Walter C Hatton in 1870 as John Robinson was listed as her father on the marriage record along with Walter's father, Edward Hatton. No children apparent. I don't know what happened to either Elizabeth or Walter after 1871.

**James Robinson** born AMJ in Dudley 1852 and died 1936 Dudley

James Robinson was born 1852 and lived with parents John and Elizabeth at 5/33 Wolverhampton St Dudley in the 1861 and 1871 Censuses. James was a carpenter/sawyer. He married Sarah Ann Collett in 1875 and after she died in 1885, married Phoebe Haden in 1886. In each census subsequent to his marriages he lived in Pitfield St/Row (adjoining streets often cited as one or the other), about 300 metres from his parents.

**James First marriage 1875 to Sarah Ann Collett** bap 31/5/1857 Bromsgrove Sarah Died 1885

Sarah Ann Collett' was born to parents George and Ann in Catshill Bromsgrove and baptised on 31/5/1857. The family moved from Bromsgrove to Dudley in the mid 1870's and Sarah married James Robinson in 1875. Their first child was John James born 1876 and died soon after birth. In the 1881 Census James and Sarah lived at 4 Pitfield St Dudley with their 2 children Ann and Ellen. Ann died 1882 age 5 and Sarah died 18<sup>th</sup> April 1885 age 28. Her death Certificate cited cirrhosis of liver, peritonitis and 7 days exhaustion at her address 4 Pitfield St. Maybe after the death of her two infant children John in 1876 and Ann in 1882, she was driven to drink. Present at her death was Virtue Collett (nee Nowell) her sister-in-law, who had married Sarah's brother John 1871. James married 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Phoebe Haden in 1886 and in the 1891 Census were next door at 5 Pitfield St.

**John James Robinson** Born JAS 1876 Dudley died JAS 1876 age 0 in Dudley. John was James and Sarah's first child, his birth registered with mother's name Collett

**Ann E Robinson** Born Ann Elizabeth Robinson OND 1877 Dudley died 15/11/1882 age 5 in Dudley. Only appears in the 1881 Census with parents and sister Ellen.

**Ellen Robinson** Born JFM 1879 Died 4/1/1965, buried Cronulla Australia.  
In the 1891 Census she was called Nelly. Married 24/6/1900 Thomas Alfred Evans, born Wollongong Australia 1/4/1881 to parents George and Hannah (nee Wakelam) who emigrated from Dudley to Australia 12/6/1879 on the ship Samuel Plimsol. Thomas, age 16, was at reformatory school in New South Wales and was likely sent to his mother's brother Thomas Wakelam at 12 Pitfield St Dudley where he met Ellen who lived with her family at 5 Pitfield St. Their first child Ellen Evans was born and died 1889. In the 1901 Census they were at 95 Steppingstone St Dudley with 8 month old second daughter Ellen May born 23/8/1900, baptised 12/9/1900, less than close to brother James in Pitfield St. Thomas stated he was born in "Wolingong" NSW. In 1906 they travelled to Australia on the Ortona and in the 1930 Electoral Roll are at Gunnedah with daughter Ellen May who had married Matthew John Harvey in 1923, whom she divorced in 1943. In 1944 Ellen May married Cecil Dowman in Kogarah NSW. Thomas Alfred Evans died in 1954, buried Sutherland. In 1963, Ellen lived with daughter Ellen May and 2<sup>nd</sup> husband Cecil Dowman at 1 Waratah St Cronulla and died 1965, buried Sutherland. Ellen May Dowman died 1987 Nowra NSW *See jliessmann family tree in ancestry*

**James Second Marriage 1886 to Phoebe Haden** born Jan 1866 Swan Village West Bromwich. Died 1920 Dudley

Living at 5 Pitfield St Dudley in 1891 when first married. In 1901 they were at 12 Pitfield Row. At some time Pitfield St became a park and often in the records the two adjacent streets Pitfield St and Pitfield Row are randomly used. In 1911 at 34 Churchfield St, 200 metres from Pitfield Row where he states

they had 6 children, but only 3 were living and 3 had died, referring to the children he had with 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Phoebe as there was a big gap between 1887 when daughter Phoebe was born and 1895 when Elizabeth was born. I think the three Robinson children who died (mother Haden) were twins Beatrice and John James born OND 1889. Beatrice died JFM 1890 and John James died soon after in JAS 1890. James Albert was born JAS 1891 and died age 3 OND 1894. Such a tragic loss.

**Phoebe Robinson** Born 1887 (10<sup>th</sup> Oct) in Dudley  
Living with family in 1911. Married 1915 to Benjamin Taylor born 8/9/1878. In the 1939 Census they are in 11 Hellier St close to father James old house in Pitfield St. Phoebe died 1961 in Dudley. Benjamin died 1956 in Rowley Regis. Don't know if any children.

**John James Robinson** Born OND 1889 Dudley 1889 (one of twins)

**Beatrice Robinson** Born OND 1889 Dudley 1889 (one of twins)

**James Albert Robinson** Born JAS 1891 Dudley died age 3 OND 1894

**Elizabeth Robinson** Born Edith Elizabeth OND 1894 (mother Haden GRO 6c p118)  
Died 1964

Called Elizabeth or Lizzie. In the 1901 Census, Elizabeth was at Pitfield St with parents James and Phoebe. In 1911 Lizzie was with parents at 34 Churchfield St. Edith Elizabeth married Samuel Kynnersley in 1930. He was born 2/6/1878. In 1939 they were at her parent's home 34 Churchfield St (father James had died in 1936) with Samuel and son Clifford Robinson age 19, born 7/6/1920 before her marriage. Edith died OND 1964.

**Arthur Leonard Robinson** Born 1896 (1<sup>st</sup> Sept) died 1941 (9<sup>th</sup> July) in Dudley.

His WW1 Record stated he was at 34 Church Hill St Dudley, mother Phoebe. 1<sup>st</sup> marriage 1921 to Florence May Tibbits born 1899 died 1935. One child Muriel May Robinson (1928 – 2016). And 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage in 1938 to Gladys Sarah Hughes (born 22/5/1909) in Stourbridge. In 1939, they are at "Sunnycroft" Stourbridge Rd Brierley Hill Dudley, 2 children private.

**Joseph Robinson** born Apr-may-Jun 1856 died 13/6/1909

Often mistaken for Joshua. Married 11/4/1880 to Mary Cooper who was born 13/9/1858 in Tipton, Bilston to William and Mary. In 1881 Joseph and Mary lived 4 Westley St, 700m from parents at 5/33 Wolverhampton St Dudley with first child William Henry Robinson. In 1901 they were at 9 Great Hill Dudley with 7 children and Mary's mother Mary Cooper age 78. Joseph died in 1909 prior to the 1911 Census when widowed Mary and 5 children Frank, Jack, Lizzie, Charley and Maud were at 42 Vauxhall St Dudley. Mary stated she had 12 children of whom 6 had died prior to 1911. I can find 7 children, one of whom died before 1911 – James aged 18 in 25/9/1901 just after the 1901 Census, his death record cited his address as 9 Great Hill, same as the 1911 Census. The other Robinson children I found with mother's maiden name Cooper were Elizabeth born and died 1882, John born and died 1884, Jane born and died 1896 and unnamed male and female (twins?) both born and died 1898. In 1939 Mary Robinson (nee Mary Cooper) was living with daughter Blanche E Skidmore at 84 Foxglove Rd Dudley, 100 metres from son William H Robinson in 9 Ivy Rd Dudley. Mary died in 1941.

**William Henry Robinson** Born 13/2/1881 (One month at time of Census) Dudley died 1943  
Married Mary Ann Shakespeare, nee Round (born 2/3/1885 died 1966). Mary had previously married Edward Shakespeare in 1903 to (NOTE: not our Edward Shakespeare from Christiana). Mary Ann and Edward Shakespeare had a son Joseph on 11/3/1904 before Edward (born 1883) died in 1906. Mary Ann then married William Henry Robinson in Oct 1907. They had 5 children, Alice May born 1910, Phyllis born 1915, William H born 1921, and Leonard Robinson born 1922. (married Sarah K Priest in 1945, who in 1939 lived at 200 Laurel Rd just 100 metres from Leonard at 9 Ivy Rd) and Gladys Robinson born 1924 (married Harris). In 1939 William Henry Robinson and Mary Ann were at 9 Ivy Rd Dudley with 4 children and just 100 metres from sister Blanche E Skidmore (nee Lizzie Robinson) living with widowed mother Mary Robinson at 84 Foxglove Rd. Another strange connection in 1939 was William E Robinson (father Christopher) who married William Henrwass daughter Phyllis M Robinson in 1932. Phyllis died in 1936 and in the 1939 Census, William E Robinson born 24/8/1909 was widowed. William and Phyllis have a child May Spicer-Williams born 4/1/1932.

**James Robinson**

Born JFM 1883 died 25/9/1901 age 18 in Dudley

He was listed in the 1901 Census at 9 Great Hill for the last time and died six months later. His death certificate noted his death was caused by Enteric (Typhoid) Fever and his address was 9 Great Hill. So this was **our** James who died in 1901 and not the one who married Ida Lucy Evans in Shropshire.

**John Robinson**

Born 15/2/1886 (twin brother of Francis) called Jack died April 1954.

Married Clara Smith in 1914 in Dudley. In 1901 Clara lived at 12 Fanny St Dudley with parents Charles and Caroline. In 1939 John and Clara lived at 57 Vauxhall St Dudley just 20 metres from mother Mary (nee Cooper). Couldn't find any children. Interesting that twin brothers John and Frank born 1886, married the same year 1914 and died same year 1954.

**Francis Joseph Robinson**

Born 1886 (15/2/1886) (Twin Brother of John) died Jan 1954 in Dudley.

Married Sarah E Pearson (30/4/1894 – 1961) in 1914 and had 5 children Maud born 17/6/1914, Winifred (born 1916 died 1923, Francis J born 2/4/1918, James born 1921 (married Edna Rushton in 1943) died 1983 and Cyril born 17/5/1924. In 1939 Francis J and Sarah lived at 4 Woodsorrel Rd Dudley just around the corner from brother William Henry Robinson in 9 Ivy St and mother Mary at 84 Foxglove St living with his sister Blanch Elizabeth Skidmore.

**Elizabeth Robinson**

Born 22/7/1888 Dudley as Blanche Elizabeth Robinson died JFM 1951 Dudley

An impossible person to find as Blanche Elizabeth was called Elizabeth or Lizzie. If Blanche Elizabeth Skidmore had not been living with her mother Mary Robinson (nee Cooper) at 84 Foxglove St Dudley in the 1939 Census, I would never have made the connection. - *ancestry linda Claudia perry for Skidmore.*

Despite 12 ancestral trees claiming "our" Elizabeth married Richard James Gaunt in 1916 (Richard born 29/1/1892 – 1942), the "Elizabeth Robinson" he married was NOT "our" Elizabeth. They had five children Richard Gaunt (1916 – 1942), Samuel Gaunt (1919 - 1987), John C Gaunt (1922 – 1983), Arthur Baden Gaunt (1925 – 1981) and Marjorie Gaunt (1928 died 1929). I think the Elizabeth Robinson who married Richard Gaunt was born in 1896 to Isaiah and Amy Robinson. In the 1939 Census, Elizabeth Gaunt noted her birthdate was 29/1/1896 and at her death in 1955 she was about 60, born abt 1896. "OUR" Elizabeth Robinson was born 1888 to Joseph and Mary. Two of Richard and Elizabeth's children, Samuel and John, seem to be named after Elizabeth's brothers. But most compelling was the 1911 Census when Richard Gaunt was at 30 St Johns Road Kate's Hill Dudley with parents Rosehannah and Josiah and next door at 28 St John's Road was Isaiah and Amy Robinson with daughter Elizabeth. In 1939, Richard and Elizabeth are at 35 Jasmine Rd Kate's Hill.

So back to "our" Elizabeth Robinson. In 1911 she lived with widowed mother Mary Robinson (nee Cooper) and siblings at 42 Vauxhall St Dudley, just a few houses from Victor J Skidmore and his family at 58 Vauxhall St. Blanche Elizabeth Robinson married Victor John Skidmore in AMJ 1916. They had 3 children Leslie Skidmore (born 11/5/1922 – died 1994), Stanley Skidmore (born 26/9/1924 – died 20/12/1933 in Edgbaston's Children's Hospital of Broncho Pneumonia and Septicaemia) and Marjorie Skidmore (born 1926 – died 2014). Husband Victor Skidmore died 29/1/1939 and in the 1939 widowed Blanche E Skidmore was at 84 Foxglove Rd Dudley with her two children Leslie and Marjorie who married Claude Ronald Edwards in 8/1/1949 in Dudley. Stanley had died age 9 in 1933 in Birmingham. In that 1939 Census, Blanche's mother Mary Robinson (nee Cooper) was also living with them and her birthdate 13/9/1858.

**Charles Robinson**

Born 30/8/1890 Dudley died sept 1975 in Dudley.

Married 1913 Sarah Phillips (born 1/3/1890 Baptised 21/3/1890 father William mother Mary and died ????) in Dudley. In 1911 the Philips family was living at 80 St James Tce not far from Charles and his family at Great Hill near Dock Lane. In the 1939 Census Charles and Sarah were at 22 Fairfield Rd Dudley with son Stanley born 21/10/1924 who was an engineering assistant. Possibly had 2 other children Joseph Robinson born 1913 and Charles J Robinson born 1915.

**Maud Robinson**

Born 1894 (2<sup>nd</sup> May) Dudley died 1977 (April 1977) Birthdate noted at death

In 1911 she lived at 42 Vauxhall St with widowed mother Mary and siblngs Frank, John, Lizzie and Charley. She married William Adams (1890 – 1952 Wolverhampton) in 1916 in Dudley. Can't find Maud or William in the 1939 Census.

**Sarah Ann Robinson**

born 29/4/1858 in Dudley died 1916.

Sarah Ann Robinson was born 29/4/1858 and lived with her parents John and Elizabeth at Court 2 / 5/33 Wolverhampton St Dudley in the 1861, 1871 and 1881 Census. Her son Arthur John Morrall Robinson was born in 1878 and appeared in the 1881 Census as the nephew of John and Elizabeth. Second son James Robinson was born 1884 prior to her marriage to James Marsh in 1885 in Dudley. James Marsh was born 1860 in Wombourne. For more info see ancestry *michaeledward47*. Mike Davis from the Gold Coast, a descendent of Sarah Ann Marsh, has a DNA match to 3 members of the Morgan family in Brisbane Australia. In 1891 Sarah Ann and husband James lived at 16 Lonsdale St Wednesbury. In 1911 they were at 17 Oxford Rd, 4 Swan Village West Bromwich and stated they had 10 children of which 9 were living and one had died. (Jeremiah born 1888 and died 1889). James Marsh died 14/8/1939 and probate address was 38 Phoenix Rd West Bromwich, the same as daughter Alice Saunders (nee Marsh) in 1939 Census.

**Arthur John Morrall Robinson** born 1878 (11/12/1878) in Dudley died 1955 (7/5/1955) .

Son of Sarah Ann prior to marriage to James Marsh. He married Caroline 1899 Passmore. Children Florence (1899 - ??), John Robinson (1901 – 1957), Caroline Robinson (1903 – 1968), James Robinson (1905 - ????), Arthur Robinson (1908 - ????), Sarah Ann Robinson (1909 – 1970), Joseph Robinson (1911 - ????). In 1911 lived at 17 Oxford Rd West Bromwich. Caroline died 1944 West Bromwich and Arthur died 1955 West Bromwich.

**James Robinson (Marsh)**

born JFM 1884 (6/2/1884) Dudley died 1958 West Bromwich

I think James Robinson was born prior to the marriage of Sarah Ann Robinson and James Marsh and then re-named James Marsh. (GRO Index Vol 6C p140) He married Mary Ann Hickin 6/8/1905. Children James Marsh (1906 – 1969), Alice Marsh (1909 – 1999), Sarah Ann Marsh (1910 – 2009), Eliza Marsh (1912 – 1994), Phoebe Marsh (1915 – 2014), Clara Marsh (1920 – 2003), Elizabeth Marsh (1921 – 2014), Joseph Henry Marsh (1924 – 1992), Alfred Edward Marsh (1926 – 1987), Beryl Marsh (1927 – 2017), Mary Doreen Marsh (1929 – 2010) and Brenda Marsh (1931 – 2006).

**Albert Edward Marsh**

born 3/5/1886 Willenhall, Wolverhampton and died 1961 Bridgwater Somerset

Married 1909 to Mary Ann Warner born 18/7/1886 died 1956 or 1966. In the 1911 Census lived 67 William St West Bromwich. In the 1939 Census lived at 4 Swan Village 90 Phoenix St West Bromwich, close to sister Alice Saunders nee Marsh. Children Elizabeth Warner born 1908, Alice Marsh born 1910, Gladys born 21/6/1921 born and Albert Stephen born 31/12/1930 died 1930 in Taunton Devon. Probably more children in between - possibly, Doris 1912, Edward 1914 (died same year), Ivy 1916, Elsie 1919. Albert Edward Marsh died 1961 Bridgwater Somerset possibly while visiting son Albert Stephen who lived there at the time and who also died there according to a relative on ancestry which matched his birth record identically. Mary Ann Marsh died 1956 or 1966 West Bromwich. Check which one both are for Mary A Marsh born abt 1887?



- Jeremiah Marsh** born JFM 1888 West Bromwich, died JFM 1889 West Bromwich  
Jeremiah was not in any Census data as he was born 1888 (GRO Index Vol 6B page 848, mother's maiden name Robinson) and died age 1 in 1889
- Alice Marsh** born 31/10/1889 in Wednesbury, West Bromwich, died 1965 West Bromwich.  
Alice was born 31/10/1889 West Bromwich. In 1911 she was with parents James and Sarah Ann Marsh at 17 Oxford Rd West Bromwich. Married Joseph Saunders in 1911. In 1939 Alice Saunders was listed as widowed at 38 Phoenix St West Bromwich (same as father James probate). Alice's 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage 1942 was to John T Aston as the 1939 Census has her name Saunders ed out and written over at a later date with name Aston. Alice Aston died in 1965 in West Bromwich. I think John T Aston born 1889 died in 1957 and they were both widowed. No record of children.
- Joseph Marsh** born JAS 1891 in West Bromwich died 6/7/1917 Flanders France.  
In the 1911 Census was a Caster and at 4 Swan Village, 17 Oxford Rd West Bromwich. Killed in Action 6<sup>th</sup> July 1917 at Flanders in WW1. Army record stated he was L. Corporal of the Machine Gun Corps on the Western Front, South Staffordshire Regimental No 4248 formerly 12842. His UK War record stated parents were James and Sarah Ann Marsh of 4 Swan Village West Bromwich. One of too many young men killed in WW1
- William Henry Marsh** born 4/10/1893 West Bromwich died 1974.  
Married 1915 to Mary Jane Preece (born 19/7/1895) in West Bromwich. In 1939 Census living at 41 Gladstone St West Bromwich with children Edna born 18/5/1916, George born 8/12/1919, Violet born 30/1/1922, Albert born 14/7/1924, Bernard born 9/1/1927, and Harold J born 9/5/1929. Mary Jane Marsh died in 1966 in West Bromwich. William Henry Marsh died 1974.
- Alfred Marsh** born 13/5/1896 West Bromwich, died OND 1977 Sandwell  
Married Fanny Elizabeth Roberts in 1921. She was born 10/1/1900 West Bromwich. In 1939 Alfred and Elizabeth were at 17 Vernon St West Bromwich with children Alfred William born 16/11/1922, Reggie born 17/7/1924 and Alfred Edward Marsh born 4/12/1925 (died 14/8/1987). Also there are Elizabeth's father William Roberts born 1877 and brother James Roberts born 1916. Alfred Marsh died OND 1977 and his wife Fanny Elizabeth died 1986, both in Sandwell West Midlands
- Sarah Ann Marsh** born 13/6/1898 West Bromwich died 1964 West Bromwich  
In 1911 at 17 Oxford Rd Swan Village West Bromwich. She married Joseph W Cutler in 1921. He was born 16/1/1897. In 1939 they were at 201 Crankhall Lane West Bromwich. Six children. Alice M Cutler born 1921, Joseph R Cutler born 1923, James E Cutler born 1925, Leonard E Cutler born 1927, Jessica D Cutler born 1930, Kitty Cutler born 1933 and Raymond E Cutler born 1937. Joseph died died AMJ 1979 Birmingham (1939 Census birth date same as death record).
- Edward Marsh** born 3/6/1900 died 1976 or 1980 in Sandwell. Not sure of death  
Edward was born 3/6/1900 and was 9 months in 1901 Census with parents. Edward Marsh married Elizabeth Edis (nee Lambeth) in 1935 in West Bromwich. Elizabeth Lambeth, born 5/8/1902 in West Bromwich married Albert M Edis in 1926 West Bromwich and their son Walter was born and died same year 1927. Albert died in 1930 and Elizabeth Edis (nee Lambeth) then married Edward Marsh in 1935 in West Bromwich. Elizabeth died 1978 Sandwell, her death record has same birthdate as 1939 Census when Edward and Elizabeth lived at 8 Oak Lane West Bromwich. Edward Marsh's birthdate was noted as 3/6/1900. One child Edward J Marsh born 25/8/1935 West Bromwich, mother Lambeth noted and he died in Sandwell JFM 1985. Edward Marsh senior died 1976 or 1980 in Sandwell or 1984 in Walsall but no death to match birthdate.

**William Robinson**

born 2/3/1860 Baptised 1875 died 1928 (OND or JAS age 68)

In the 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 Census he was at home with parents as a letter carrier. First married Mary Villiers in 1884 and when she died in early 1903, he married Ann Maria Windsor in late 1903.

**William's First marriage 1/6/1884 to Mary Villiers (born abt 1857 and died 1903)**

Mary Villiers born 1857 Sedgley Upper Gornal to Joseph (born 1818 in Polesworth Warwickshire) and Mary Mitton (born 1817 in Bilston). One child Joseph born 1885. In 1891, they were in 21 Vicarage Prospect and in 1901 they moved 200 metres to 4 Ludgate St Dudley where son Joseph was 16 yrs old. Mary Robinson died in Jan 1903 age 46. Later that same year William married Ann Maria Windsor.

**Joseph Robinson**

Born JFM 1885 (GRO Index mother Villiers). He was a letter carrier like his father. In 1911 age 25 he was with his father William and step mother Ann Maria at 22A Prince Albert St Dudley. Don't know much more about him.

**William's Second Marriage Oct 1903 to Ann Maria Windsor (Born 13/12/1870 died 1944) Dudley.**

In 1911 Lived at 22A Prince Albert St near Wellington St Dudley. Census 1911 stated he had 2 children born alive and still living, referring to 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage. William died in 1928 and in 1939 Census Ann M Robinson was still in Prince Albert St Dudley with daughter Maud Robinson. Ann Maria died in Oct 1944.

**Maud Robinson**

born 13/8/1904 Dudley I don't think she ever married. In 1939 she was still living at 22A Prince Albert St (nr Wellington Rd) Dudley with widowed mother Ann Maria. After mother Ann Maria died in 1944, Maud went to live with/near sister Elsie who had married Frank Rogers and had gone to Weston Super Mare. Elsie died in Weston-Super-Mare in 1983

**Elsie Robinson**

born 1906 (29<sup>th</sup> April) Married Frank Rogers (18/9/1906 to 1979) in Jan 1932 in Dudley. In 1939 Elsie and Frank Rogers (see Rosers) are living at 47 Vicarage Prospect in Dudley, about 200 metres from mother Ann Marie Robinson and sister Maud Robinson in 22A Prince Albert St Dudley. Frank Rogers, in 1911, was living at Dock Lane, just 300 metres from where Elsie lived in Prince Albert St. They have one child listed as private in 1939. At some point Frank and Elsie moved to the seaside resort of Weston-Super-Mare where Frank died in April 1979 and Elsie died in 1983 and sister Maud died in 1978.

**Ann Morgan Robinson**

born 23/12/1861 Baptised 30/10/1872 died JAS 1930 Dudley

Annie's life was complicated. I believe she had 14 children. First child Florry was born in 1878 and in 1881 was listed as a niece of Annie's parents. Annie had two more "Robinson" children, Ann in 1882 and Mary in 1884. About 1881, Annie linked with Joseph Harper (30 yrs older), possibly as the carer of Joseph's alcoholic "wife" Deborah who died in 1884. She has eight more children to Joseph, many of whom died as infants (see list below). Annie and Joseph were married 21/12/1890. In 1891 Annie and Joseph were at 3 Campbell St Dudley with 6 "Harper" children. Joseph died in 1898 and Annie married William Hathaway and had three more children Fanny Thomas and Jane and moved to 6 Paradise St.

**Florry Robinson**

born 7/7/1878 died 1925 in Stourbridge

Florry Whitehead Robinson was born 7/7/1878 and baptised 19/11/1878 to Ann Morgan Robinson, the father probably a Whitehead boy who lived nearby. Her Birth Certificate stated Mother Ann Robinson at 5 Court 2 Wolverhampton St. In 1881 she was the "niece" of Annie's parents, but by 1891, age 13 she was Florry Harper with Annie and Joseph. According to some ancestry trees she married John Pargetter Moss in 1905 but this is NOT our Florry, as that Florry was born in 1881 to parents Thomas and Sarah. Thanks to Susan Bridgwater in Dudley who found the marriage certificate we now know that our Florry Robinson married John Morse on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1900, and Edwin Ernest Wall and Annie Wall were witnesses. In 1901 Florrie and John Morse were at Burnt Tree near Dudley and in 1911 they had moved to Cradley with 3 children William John born 1901, William born 1904, Florence May born 1910. Florrie (Florence) Morse died 1925 in Stourbridge and John Morse (born AMJ 1873 in Wollaston) died (possibly) 1927 in Dudley.

**Ann Elizabeth Robinson**

born 1881 (Oct 1881) in Dudley died 1904 (11/9/1904) in Dudley.

In the 1891 Census Annie was with mother Annie and "father" Joseph Harper. Annie Robinson married Ernest Edwin Wall in 1899 in Dudley, Florry Robinson was a witness. In 1901 Annie Wall is visited by sister Mary Robinson at 17 Paradise St but no Ernest Edwin. Daughter Annie Wall was born and died AMJ 1903. Annie died in 11/9/1904 at 7 (or 17) Paradise St Dudley. Annie's husband Ernest Edwin Wall, born 27/8/1879 in Dudley to Edwin and Sarah Jane Wall (nee Guest), is in Grantham Lincolnshire in the 1939 Census (same birthdate 27/8/1879) with 2<sup>nd</sup> (or 3<sup>rd</sup>) wife Elizabeth Bleur whom he married in 1938 in Grantham. They both died 1946 in Grantham.

### Mary Robinson

born 28/9/1884 (per 1939 Census) in Dudley died 1938 Derbyshire.

In 1891 "May" Harper was with mother Annie and "father" Joseph Harper. In 1901 Mary Robinson visited her sister Annie Wall at 17 Paradise St next to step brother James Harper at 18 Paradise St. Mother Annie and 2<sup>nd</sup> husband William Hathaway were at 6 Paradise St. As per some ancestry trees, Mary didn't marry Benjamin Guest (he married Mary Robinson from Netherton and they went to Nuneaton Warwickshire). Our Mary Robinson aged 17 and a half married Joseph Payton age 20 in mid 1900 and in the 1901 Census were at Burnt Tree near Dudley. Joseph was born 26/5/1881 in Dudley and in 1901 lived at 4 Paradise St, almost next door to Mary's mother Annie Hathaway. Mary was visiting sister Annie Wall at the time and not home. They lived at 15 Paradise St Dudley for 8 years, close to sister Annie Wall at 17 Paradise. Three of their six children died at 15 Paradise St before they moved to Rowley Regis by the 1911 Census. They had five more children in Rowley Regis and about 1926 moved to Chesterfield Derbyshire where they had two more children. The 13 children were. Joseph born 29/1/1902 died 10/4/1904, Elizabeth born 1904, Maria (twin sister) born 1904 died 1904, James born 1906 died 1908, Harold born 9/12/1910, Sarah Annie born 1913, Edith born 1917, Joseph born 23/11/1920, Gordon born 8/11/1922, Geoffrey born 1924, Irene born 19/4/1926 and Iris born 18/5/1928. Mary died in Derbyshire in 1938 and Joseph, who was in Derbyshire with four of his children in the 1939 Census, died in 1946.

### Annie's First Marriage to widowed Joseph Harper (1831 – 23/10/1898) Married 21/12/1890 Dudley

**The story of Joseph Harper:** Joseph was born 25/12/1831 Dudley (parents David and Hannah) and married twice. First to Deborah Smith abt 1855 then to Annie Robinson in 1890. In Census records from 1841 to 1891, he consistently states he is a chain maker's striker, chain maker, chain striker, shackle (shaggle) striker. His second marriage to Annie Robinson was well documented but I was interested to know more about him as I believed he was 30 not 15 years older as stated on their marriage record. The 1841 Census for John St Dudley lists his parents as David born 1796, Hannah born 1796, and children David age 20, Joel age 15, Jemima age 15, Richard age 12, Maria age 10, Joseph age 8 and Hannah age 6. Two other children were Nancy born 1812 and William born 1818, both of whom had left home by 1841. In the 1851 Census, Hannah (David died in 1848) and children Jemima, Joel, Maria, Joseph, Hannah and grandchildren Priscilla age 1 and Elizabeth age one month, are still in John St. But in 1861, Hannah was in Fountain St with children Joel, Joseph, Jemima, Maria and four grandchildren Priscilla, Mary, Maria and Deborah. In 1871, Deborah was one of three nieces (plus Mary Ann and Maria), with Joseph Harper, his "wife" Deborah, and sister Maria. Deborah Harper's 1857 birth certificate stated her mother was Maria of Fountain St Dudley, and Mary Ann and Maria are also likely to be Maria's daughters. It's likely that when the young Deborah Harper was born in 1857, that Joseph Harper was associated with his "wife" Deborah Harper nee Smith so it's probable that Maria named her daughter after Deborah Smith. But the marriage certificate of Deborah Harper born in 1857 to Alfred Jones states her father was William Harper, a painter, who was dead!! William's father David and brother David were both painters so it's possible that he was too at some stage. However he was Maria's brother but being 12 years older it's possible he was the father. Who was this William Harper? We know that the William Harper who married Sarah Jones and went to Birmingham was definitely not Joseph's brother as our William and another brother Jesse were together in Fountain St Dudley in 1841. It's possible that Deborah's father was a different William Harper or even someone called William with a different surname. We don't know.

**What happened to the younger Deborah Harper born 1857.** In 1881 she was a servant at 57 Flood St and soon married Alfred Jones in 1881, they had three children Mary Ann Jones born 1882 (married Richard Morgan in 1903 and died 1959), Alfred Jones born 16/4/1884 and Pamela Jones born 1888 (An earlier Pamela born 1886 had died). In 1891 they lived in Campbell St Dudley almost next door to step father Joseph Harper and Annie (nee Robinson). In 1893, Deborah's husband died and two of her children Mary Ann and Alfred went to live with Priscilla Stanfield (born abt 1835 as Cokely, then Ruston then Stanfield). I cannot find any further information on Deborah Jones and daughter Pamela except that a Deborah Jones married a William T Tolley in 1910 and Deborah Tolley died in 1939. Not sure on this.

**The Deborah Smith Story born 1825 in Presteigne Wales.** Deborah Smith/Harper, Joseph's "wife" always maintained she was born in Presteigne Radnorshire Wales. I believe she was born to parents Richard and Deborah Smith in about 1825 and named after her mother Deborah born in Clungunford, Shropshire about 1785. In the 1841 Census parents Richard and Deborah were in High St Presteigne with three children James born 1826, Elizabeth born 1829 and Mary born 1839. By 1841, Deborah was a servant In High St Presteigne, 200 metres from parents Richard and Deborah in Hereford St. In 1851, she was at Spring Gardens Dudley with her widowed cousin Mary Turner (nee Meredith who married William Turner in Kingsland Herefordshire in 1834 and had several children there including Lewis). Mary was also born in Presteigne. Sometime about 1855, Deborah and Joseph are "married" and possibly she was living with him in Fountain St. Joseph and Deborah had a son James Harper born 10/12/1859. His birth certificate stated his mother was Deborah Harper, nee Smith, of Fountain St Dudley, and the father was Joseph Harper, a chain maker's labourer. Deborah Harper and her son James don't appear in any 1861 Census. In 1871, James was the nephew of an unknown widowed relative Mary in Oakey Well St near George St. In 1881 he was with parents Joseph and Deborah at 11 George St. In 1884 he married Elizabeth Homer in Dudley and is was with her in 1891 in 3 Court 9 Hall Street Dudley. In 1901 they are at 18 Paradise St next door to his step sisters Mary Robinson and Annie Wall (nee Robinson) at 17 Paradise St and also another half sister Mary Payton (nee Robinson) at 15 Paradise St with husband John Morse. In 1902, James wife Elizabeth died and he married Elizabeth Ward in 1910. In 1911 James and second wife Elizabeth were in Hall St.

Deborah Harper died 6/10/1884 at 11 George St and Ann Robinson, also of 11 George St was present at her death from Dipsomania, the old word for alcoholism.

**Back to Annie Robinson:** So clearly Annie Robinson had linked up with Joseph Harper before they were married in 1890. In the 1881 Census Annie was a visitor at her parents place in Wolverhampton St, and her profession was a Domestic Servant. So it's possible that as early as 1881 Annie lived with Joseph as a servant caring for his "wife" Deborah and his "imbecile" sister Jemimah. Joseph and Annie had Eight children of whom five died as infants. Her surviving children were James born 1886 died 1946, Elizabeth born 1888 died 1928 and William born 1896 died 1976. Joseph and Annie were married 21/12/1890 and the marriage Certificate records that it was witnessed by son James Harper and wife Elizabeth (nee Homer). Joseph's birth then changed from 1831 to 1845 to appear 15 not 30yrs older.

#### **James Harper**

born 3/11/1886 (mother Robinson in GRO Index Vol 06C page 116) died 1946

Born John James Harper to parents Joseph and Annie and lived with parents in 1891. In 1901 lived with mother Annie and stepfather William Hathaway. He married Rhoda Hetta Detheridge (born 6/9/1890) in Dudley on 30/11/1913. Joined the army in 1915, address was 15 New Bond St Dudley. Children Mary Annie Harper born 1914, Florence May Harper (11/4/1917 - ??) Rhoda Harper (23/2/1921 - ?? married ?? Foley), Ada Harper (15/8/1922 – 2000 married Francis McGee in 1941), and Gladys Harper (20/8/1925 - ?? married ?? Chambers). In 1939 family was still living at 15 New Bond St Dudley.

#### **Elizabeth Harper**

born 4/2/1888 to parents Joseph and Annie. Baptised 22/2/1888 Dudley and died OND1928 in Dudley.

In 1901 Elizabeth was a servant at 35 Constitution Hill, 300 metres from parents at 6 Paradise St. I think she married Walter Underhill in Dudley in 1909. He was born in Brettle Lane Staffordshire in 1881 to parents William and Ellen. In 1911 Walter and Elizabeth are at 52 Spring Meadow, Old Hill, Rowley Regis with David born 15/5/1909 (Based on 1939 Census but birth certificate stated 6/3/1910). Other children were John born 11/4/1911 died 2005, Elizabeth born AMJ 1913, Charlie born 19/10/1914 died 1987, and Elsie born JAS 1917. Walter died age 38 in Dudley JFM 1919 and Elizabeth died age 40 in Dudley OND 1928. Son William David

	married Amy Gwilliam in 1932 in Kidderminster and in 1939 lived Stourport on Severn.
<b>Joseph John Harper</b>	born John Harper 28/4/1890 to parents Joseph and Annie and died 22/8/1891 age 1 – about 16 months. Appeared as 1 yr old called Joseph in 1891 Census but was not in the 1901. Burial of 1 yr old Joseph Harper on 26/8/1891.
<b>Jesse Harper</b>	born 27/11/1891 to parents Joseph and Annie and died JFM 1892 age 0 – about 3 months old
<b>Martha Harper</b>	born 21/2/1893 to parents Joseph and Annie died 3/12/1893 age 10 months or JFM 1895 age 2 could be either
<b>Noah Harper</b>	born JFM 1895 to parents Joseph and Annie Baptised 6/3/1895 and buried 1/11/1896 age 1 – about 18 months old
<b>William Harper</b>	born 21/11/1896 to parents Joseph and Annie. Died Jan 1976 in Dudley. Married Ethel Norwood (1895 – 1929) in 1924 and had 4 children Ronald A born 10/4/1924, Lily born January 1926, Geoffrey born 14/9/1926, and Millicent Joyce 1928 – 2014.
<b>Nellie Harper</b>	born 27/12/1898 to parents Joseph and Annie and died 31/5/1899 age 0 – age 5 months Born one month after father Joseph died. <b>Both Nellie and Joseph died at 3 Paradise St Dudley.</b>

### **Annie's Second Marriage to William Hathaway (Hatherway) (1870 – 1912)**

Annie married William Hatherway on 1/4/1900, the marriage witnessed by Joseph's son James Harper and wife Elizabeth. In the 1911 Census they lived at 6 Paradise St Dudley 4 children - James and William Harper from 1<sup>st</sup> marriage and Thomas and Jane Hathaway from 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage. The 1911 Census noted that she had 3 children with William but one died, Fanny in 1900. They were at 6 Paradise St.

**Fanny Hathaway** born 9/4/1900 died the same year OND 1900 Bout 6 months old

**Thomas Henry Hathaway** born 20/6/1902 Bapatised 9/7/1902. Didn't marry and in 1939 was in Staveley Derbyshire unmarried as a general labourer. Died 1952 age 50 in Leicestershire.

**Jane Hathaway** born 1907 5/1/1907 baptised 30/1/1907)died 1995 Birmingham. Married 1926 Charles Vale (7/1/1909 – 1956). Children Leonard 1932, Edward 1933, Charles 1935, Janet 23/1/1939 and private. In 1939 at 6 Arlington Grove Birmingham.

## **Family of George Morgan born 1828 died 1843**

### **George Morgan**

George Morgan was born 28<sup>th</sup> May 1828 in Monkland to William and Anne. He was in the 1841 Census at Stagbatch, a horse farm near his parents William and Ann Morgan who lived in the hamlet of Upper End. An Article appeared in the Hereford Times about George Morgan as the best driver under fifteen years of age of a bullock wagon which came second in a rural show at Leominster. He does not appear in any later Census records.

## **Family of Sarah Morgan born 1831 died 1837**

### **Sarah Morgan**

Sarah Morgan was born 15<sup>th</sup> May 1831 to parents William and Anne in Monkland Village. She does not appear in the 1841 Census as she died in 1837, her burial recorded in the parish records of the All Saints Monkland Church. No death certificate was issued as this was not required by law until July 1<sup>st</sup> 1837 so we have no way of knowing how she died.

## Family of Mary Ann Morgan born 1834 died 1895?

### Mary Ann Morgan

Mary Ann Morgan was baptised 12<sup>th</sup> Jan 1834 and died between 1891 and 1901

Mary Ann Morgan was in the 1841 Census living with parents William and Ann and in 1851 as Mary Williams with mother Ann who had married Allen Williams after the death of her first husband William Morgan. Mary Ann married Philip Watkins 20/5/1856 in Eardisland and their child Elizabeth Watkins was born AMJ 1857. In 1861, 3 yr old Elizabeth was living with her grandmother Ann so I assumed that Mary Ann had died, however, it was her husband Philip who had died 3/3/1858 at the farmhouse Dorston in Birley, a hamlet 4k south of Monkland. His death Certificate noted his cause of death as Pleurisy and Effusion of the Chest. His wife Mary Watkins was in present. Mary Ann then left her daughter Elizabeth Watkins with her mother at Upper End Monkland, and went to Hereford where she "married/met" William Nicholls. I can't find a marriage record. William and Mary Ann had a son William Henry Nicholls born 9/1/1861 in Hereford. His Birth Certificate states his mother's maiden name was Morgan from Barr's Court, their 1861 Address when he was 3 months old in the 1861 Census.

Mary Ann's "husband" William Nicholls was baptised 26<sup>th</sup> June 1837 to parents Joseph and Mary (nee Rogers) and in 1841 and 1851, lived with them and his siblings in Catherine St, Hereford. Joseph was a brick maker as was son William in 1851 and 1861. Mary and William Nicholls became itinerant workers for the next 30 years, identifiable in the Census Records as William was born in Hereford and Mary in Monkland or Leominster.

**1861 Census:** Mary born 1834 in Monkland, William born 1836 in Hereford. Living at Bars Court Tce Hereford near Catherine St in Hereford with 3 month old son William Nicholls.

**1871 Census:** Mary born 1835 in Hereford, Herefordshire, William born 1835, Hereford, living at 11 Spring Lane Birmingham. Young William H Nicholls, age 10, was at the Gem Industrial School near their house in Birmingham.

**1881 Census:** Mary born 1833 in Monkland Herefordshire, William born 1833 in Monkland, Herefordshire. Living at The Red Lion Hotel, Henley on Thames as boarders. William was a painter and Mary a tailoress.

**1891 Census:** Mary born 1833 in Leominster Herefordshire, (wrongly called Leicester) and William born 1833 in Hereford Herefordshire. Living as boarders 4 Fishgate St Norwich. William was a painter, Mary's position not stated.

I cannot find either of them in the 1901 or 1911 Census and suspect that both died between 1891 and 1901.

#### Elizabeth Watkins

born AMJ 1857 in Monkland/Leominster and died ????

Elizabeth first appears in the 1861 Census in Monkland as a 3 yr old living with grandparents Ann and Allen Williams (her grandmother Ann Morgan nee Bedward had re married). In the 1871 Census, she was at Pembridge Herefordshire visiting her half sister Frances Williams who was a servant there. After that I have found nothing. Her half brother and sister Allen and Frances Williams went to New Zealand in 1878 but the shipping records do not show she was with them. Her step father Allen Williams had died in 1866 and her mother Ann Williams had died in 1876 and I don't know if there was any further communication with mother Mary Ann Nicholls.

#### William Henry Nicholls

born 9/1/1861 in Hereford and died 1917 or 1924 or 1933 in Dudley

William Henry Nicholls was born 9/1/1861 in Hereford, his mother's maiden name noted as Morgan. In the 1861 Census in Hereford he was 3 months old with parents William and Mary Nicholls in Barr Courts Rd. In 1871 he's a student at the Gem Industrial School in Birmingham, not far from his parents in Spring Rd. In the 1881 Census he was a sailor in the Royal Navy on the Royal Adelaide ship in Plymouth. He next appears in Dudley 1/2/1886 when he married Emma Taylor and stated he was a sailor his father was William, a painter. In the subsequent 1891, 1901 and 1911 Census he was recorded living with Emma's family in Hall St Dudley and stated he was born in Hereford in 1861. Emma Taylor was born in 1866 to John William Taylor and Sarah Taylor (nee Cotton). They first lived in 7/3 St John's Rd Dudley, and later at 76 Hall St Dudley, both places close to Elizabeth Robinson at 33 Wolverhampton St and William Morgan in 2 Wood St. Was there a connection?? Maybe not, but just a weird co-incidence because in the 1871 Census, Frederick England was a visitor to Emma's family in Dudley. There were several families called England in Hall St Dudley so perhaps he was a friend of the Taylor family or a relative?? Strangely this Frederick England also joined the Navy and was in Plymouth at the same time as William Henry Nicholls on the same ship a few days apart so perhaps they became friends in Plymouth and William just visited him in Dudley and that's how he met Emma. There's no definite death record but he doesn't appear in the 1939 Census so I assume it was either 1917 or 1934 or 1933 in Dudley.

## Family of Thomas Morgan born 1836 died 1907

Thomas Morgan was born 13/11/1836 in Monkland Herefordshire to William and Ann Morgan. He married Mary Ann Davies (born Mary Ann Pugh) on 25/3/1872 at Grendon Bishop. Mary Ann Pugh was born in 1855 in Byton to mother Sarah who married John Davies in 1856 in Byton. They had 3 children Thomas born 1877, Sarah Jane born 1878 and Mary Ann born 1883. Thomas senior died in Kington in 1907 and Mary Ann died in Leominster in 1912. In 1911 Mary Ann Morgan was in Lower Lye Aymestrey, a widow with 13 yr old grandson Allen Morgan (son of Sarah) and noted she had 3 children, all of whom are still living. When Mary Ann Morgan died in 1912, Allen went to live with Uncle Thomas in The Dingle, Craven Arms Shropshire, the same address on Allen's army records. I cannot find if anyone from his family went to Dudley to visit William or Elizabeth.

**DNA MATCH: Joyce Evans has DNA match 6 centimorgans to Mary Ann Davies Family cleirwyponies**

**Thomas Morgan** born 5/1/1877 Byton (reg Presteigne) died 1953 Ludlow Shropshire  
 Married 1910 Alice Becks (Beeks) in a joint ceremony with his sister Mary Ann Morgan who married Arthur Powell. All 4 are listed on the same marriage record. Alice Becks was born JAS 1877 in Lucton, registered Leominster to Thomas and Hannah Beeks and died JFM 1930 in Ludlow. By 1911 Thomas, a shepherd, and wife Alice are living at the Craven Arms Road, The Dingle, Shropshire. There were 4 children. In 1918, nephew Allen Morgan lists The Dingle as his home address on his army records so it appears he went there about 1912 after his grandmother Mary Ann died. In the 1939 Census Thomas Morgan, shepherd, was widowed and living with 3 children. His wife Alice had died earlier n 1930 in Ludlow. Clara E was not listed as she had married Charles W Carter in Ludlow in AMJ 1939.

**Charles T Morgan** Born 1911 (24/11/1911 in Ludlow ) died November 1991 Shrewsbury

In 1939 was still at home with father Thomas Morgan at 59 The Dingle Ludlow Shropshire. Married Louisa M Adams in 1941. Possible children Henry born 1942, Kevan born 1948 and Gareth born 1953. Not sure as they were all born in Shropshire with mother's maiden name Adams.

**Margaret A Morgan** Born 1913 (27/9/1913) Ludlow Shropshire died 1986 in Ludlow  
 Married 1946 in Ludlow to John Swindells (born 13/11/1904 died 1994 Ludlow). At time of John Swindells death in 1994 he lived at 98 Old St Ludlow according to probate. Possible children Rosemary born 1948 and Angela C born 1952.

**Ellen M Morgan** Born 1917 (22/7/1917) Ludlow died 1996 Leominster  
 Married 1942 in Ludlow to Eric Ward (born 1/9/1920 – died 1999 Leominster). Moved to Leominster at some time and both died there. Ellen in 1996 and Eric in 1999. Birthdays match death record.

**Clara E Morgan** Born 17/3/1920 in Ludlow died ???  
 Clara Ethel Morgan married Charles W Carter in AMJ 1939, just prior to the 1939 Census in which they were living with his parents Charles and Florence at 20 Fishmore Rd, Ludlow. Charles William was born 30/10/1919 and died Dec 1991 in Ludlow. In 1939 he was listed as a soldier. I can find 2 children. Doreen M Carter born 1939 and Brenda M Carter born 1942. Not sure when Clara Ethel Carter died.

**Sarah Jane Morgan** born 13/12/1878 Docklow (reg Leominster) died 1951 Leominster  
 Allen Morgan was her first child born 6/1/1898 and listed as a son of Mary Ann and Thomas Morgan in 1901, but later in the 1911 Census, as the Grandson of Mary Ann (widowed). Sarah married in Kington in 1899 to John Lello (born Aymestrey 13/8/1877 died 1962 Leominster) and they had 7 children. In 1911 they lived on a farm at Eardisland and at the time had 5 children, 2 being born after the 1911 Census (Name Lello incorrectly spelt Lilello in 1911 Census). Would need a birth certificate to determine if Allen was son of Sarah or Mary but I think Sarah as she was 19 at the time and Mary was just 13. In 1939 Sarah Jane and John Lello lived at The Crab Trees near Pudleston Herefordshire with 2 sons William H Lello (born 23/6/1908) and George H Lello (born 4/2/1915).

**Allen Morgan** Born 6/1/1898 in Kington Herefordshire Died 1967 in Essex  
 He was listed in the 1901 Census as the son of Thomas and Mary Ann, but in the 1911 Census with the widowed Mary Ann, he is listed as her grandson. I think he is the son of Sarah Jane Morgan as she would have been 19 at the time, whereas Mary Elizabeth would have been only 13. When his grandmother Mary Ann died in

1912, Allen went to live with his Uncle Thomas Morgan at The Dingle, Craven Arms Rd, Norton, Shropshire. He joined the army 27/1/1917 from Shropshire and his address in 1918 is listed as The Dingle, Craven Arms Rd Norton, same as Uncle Thomas, indicating that's where he went after his grandmother died. He served in the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1917 and was discharged in 25/2/1918 with myalgia. He married in Essex in 6/4/1931 Edith Elizabeth Carder (born 6/12/1906 Essex) as the marriage record stated his father is Thomas Morgan (or he would have thought so). He died in 1967 in Rochford Essex and Edith Elizabeth Morgan died 1994 Southend on Sea Essex. I can't find any other Allen Morgan that matches the 1898 birth and in the 1939 Census (at Yew Tree Farm Lucton) with wife Edith in Alexandra Rd Great Wakering Essex he stated that he was born 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 1898, but the record is interpreted as June not January. However every record whose birthday is in June is spelled out june, but those in January are abbreviated to just Jan and sometimes it does look like jun – I need to do a correction for ancestry. And his army record stated his birthday was January. So! {Another example of incorrect transcription was Ernest Hubbard in 1939 his birth date was written as 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 1912 but interpreted as 21<sup>st</sup> June 1912. In fact his actual birth record stated he was born on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1912}. Possible child was David Morgan born 1933 Rochford Essex who was still alive in the 2005 UK Electoral Roll in Great Wakering Essex. (see *ancestry trees Lorna Beresford and chyde162*)

**John Thomas Lello**

Born 4<sup>th</sup> April 1900 Weobley died Kidderminster OND 1972  
 Married in Kidderminster in 1927 to Rose Emily Green (born 18/10/1896 died 1988 in Kidderminster). In 1939 they lived at Stourport on Severn, Staffordshire with 6 children, all born in Kidderminster. Muriel M Lello born 27<sup>th</sup> July 1927, Doreen M Lello AMJ 1930, Beryl J Lello born JAS 1931, Kenneth JE Lello born AMJ 1933, Pauline A Lello born 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1936, Trevor J Lello born AMJ 1943.

**Sarah Jane Lello**

Born 1901 (25/5/1901) Kingsland, Leominster, died 1962 age 62 Hereford  
 Married in Leominster JFM 1927 to Henry Walter Jones (born 5/1/1902 died OND 1990 in Hereford). Had one child Gwendoline born 17/3/1927 married Norman Hartley 1944 in Leominster, noted in Census 1939. Gwendoline P Hartley died 2005 Much Birch in Hereford. In 1939 Sarah Jane, Henry Walter and Gwendoline P lived at 2 Brays Cottage Docklow. In the 2003/2004 UK Electoral Roll, Gwendoline and Norman Hartley lived at 12 Trump Lane, Much Birch, Herefordshire. Not sure when Sarah Jane died –1962 in Hereford ??.

**Mary Elizabeth Lello**

Born 19/5/1904 Weobley died 1/12/1973 Hereford.  
 Married in Leominster in 1928 Thomas George Powell (born 21/9/1897 – died 1975) and had at least 4 children Dorothy Mary Powell (1928 – 1986) Geoffrey Powell (1931 – 2016), Bryan John Powell (1933 – 2006) and Michael G Powell (1939 – 2009). Mary Powell died in 1/12/1973 in Hereford and Thomas in 1975.  
 (see *ancestry tree valentine powell*)

**Clara Lello**

Born 1906 (2/7/1906) Weobley died 1983 Ross Herefordshire  
 In 1939 she was still single and living in Ross Herefordshire where she probably met her husband Albert Cecil Burford (born 1895 died 1970) and they married in 1940. No obvious children. Albert died in 1970 in Ross and Clara died in 1983 in Ross.

**William H Lello**

Born 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1908 Weobley died 1985 Shropshire  
 In 1939 he was still with parents John and Sarah at The Crab Trees, Pudleston near Leominster. Married Lavinia Davies (1904 – 1980) in 1946.

**Annie M Lello**

Born 29/7/1911 Weobley died 1987 Shrewsbury, Shropshire.



Married AMJ 1935 Thomas E Griffiths Leominster. Thomas E Griffiths was born 10/6/1911 in Atcham and died Nov 2004 in Shrewsbury. Annie M Griffiths died 1987 in Shrewsbury. In 1939 she lived at Alderbury Rd, Atcham, Shropshire and both birth dates in that Census match the birth date on the death record. No obvious children

**George H Lello**

Born 1915 (4<sup>th</sup> Feb 1915) Weobley died 1991 Leominster

In 1939 he was still living at home with his mother Sarah Lello at The Crab Trees and in 1958 married Edith Hannah Barnett (born 11/10/1909 Almeley Herefordshire died Sep 1997 Leominster). George died March 1991 in Leominster and Edith died Sept 1997 in Leominster. No children that I can find and not likely given that Edith was 50 when she married George.

**Mary Ann Morgan**

born OND 1883 in Stretfordbury, birth registered Leominster died ?

In 1901 Mary Ann Morgan lived with parents Thomas and Mary Ann Morgan and siblings Thomas, Sarah and Allen (grandson of Thomas and Mary Ann) at Yew Tree Farm Lucton. Married Arthur Powell in 1910 in a joint wedding ceremony with brother Thomas Morgan and Alice Becks (Beeks). In 1911 Mary Ann and Arthur lived in Portway Cottage Orleton Herefordshire and Arthur was a waggoner on a farm about 16k north of Leominster. Arthur Powell was born in 1886 in Nantmel Wales to David and Catherine J Powell and was one of at least 9 children in the town of Maesgwynne Wales. Can't find anything for either Mary Ann or Arthur after 1911 except possible birth of Margaret A Powell (mother's maiden name Morgan) in AMJ 1916 in Weobley.

## Family of William Morgan born 1839 died 1924

### William Morgan

William Morgan was the youngest of William and Ann's six children from Monkland. Born late 1838 and baptised 6/1/1839 in Monkland, he moved to Dudley about 1858, where he married his first wife Hannah Bradford on 27/2/1859 in Rowley Regis. Hannah was born AMJ 1842 to parents John and Harriet in Dudley. They had 2 children, but Ann died in 1861, the same year his wife Hannah died. He then married Eliza Large on 30/8/1862. In 1911, William and Eliza lived at 2A Wood St, Dudley, and Eliza's father Joseph Large was at 2 Wood Street. The house was split. By 1911, they had 8 children, of whom 6 were alive and two had died (Eliza in 1873 and Elizabeth in 1897). Eliza died in 1921 and William in 1924.

**William's First Marriage to Hannah Bradford:** William Morgan and Hannah had their first child, Mary Ann Morgan on 1/1/1859 then he married Hannah on 27/2/1859 in Rowley Regis. Their second child Ann Morgan was born in Oct 1860. In 1861 they were living in Pedmore Rd Dudley with 2 children Mary Ann age 1 and Ann age 6 months. Ann died soon after in 1861. Hannah also died the same year. For more info on Hannah Bradford see ancestry *Anne Mole Family Tree*.

**Mary Ann Morgan** born January in Dudley 1859 died OND 1935 in Dudley

Mary Ann was born just prior to the marriage of William and Hannah. In later Census records she resided with her father and his second wife Eliza without mention that she was the half sister to the children of William and Eliza. She married Thomas Cooke Clarke in 1879 and had 5 Children. Thomas Cooke Clarke was born in 1855 at 6 Rumbold's Lane St Swithens Lincoln and according to Anne Mole, no father was listed on his birth Certificate. In the 1881 Census, Thomas and Mary Ann lived at 17 Wood St Woodside, 40 metres from her father William and stepmother Eliza Morgan at 2A Wood St. According to Anne Mole, this house belonged to Harriet Bradford, grandmother of Mary Ann (her mother was William's 1<sup>st</sup> wife Hannah Bradford). By 1911 they had moved to Birmingham at 151 St Pauls Rd Balsall Heath where Thomas was an accountant for an Iron Smelting Foundry. Thomas Cooke Clarke died 30/9/1936 in 4 Grove Hill Road Birmingham where he went to live with son Sydney Herbert Clarke and wife Mary Ethel after Thomas' wife Mary Ann died in 1935.

**John Thomas Clarke** born 1881 and died in 1892 of meningitis

**Alfred Ernest Clarke** born 18<sup>th</sup> July 1883 in Dudley. Died 1956 in Minnesota.

He went to America in 1909 with friends William and Martha Beatrice Morris. Alfred and William were carpenters. He became a naturalised citizen in 1917 then signed in the draft for WW1. He lived with the Morrises in the 1920 and 1930 Census in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota until his death on 13<sup>th</sup> Oct 1956. He didn't marry.

**Sydney Herbert Clarke** Born 18/8/1885 Holly Hall, Dudley, died 9/5/1952 Birmingham

In 1901 Sydney (Sidney) Herbert Clarke was employed as a 16 yr old in the Railway station at Bournville a few kilometres from where he lived at Balsall Heath. His wages record stated he was born 18/8/1895. He resigned after 2 years. He served in the military during WW1 and was discharged 27 Sep 1917 with a disability. In 1911 he lived with his parents at Birmingham and in 1919 married Mary Ethel Fallon in Dudley. They moved to Lancashire where 1<sup>st</sup> child Thelma was born. In the 1939 Census they lived at 4 Oxhill Rd Birmingham with two children, Joan DF Clarke born 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1921 and Thelma MF Clarke born 30<sup>th</sup> June 1925. In 1945, Joan DF married Edmund Penman in Birmingham and in 1948, Thelma MF married Henry Field in Birmingham. The "F" in the children's name was for Fallon. He died 9/5/1952, probate address was 88 Grove Lane, Birmingham, with effects to wife Mary Ethel Clarke who died in Birmingham 1963.

**William Henry Clarke** Born 1888 Pensnett and died France during WW1 in 9/3/1917

Never married. In 1911 still at home with parents in Balsall Heath Birmingham. Joined the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and was killed in action near Aisne and Verdun France on 3/7/1917

**Frederick Charles Clarke** Born 1890 in Pensnett and died in 1935 Dudley

In 1911, he lived with his parents in Birmingham and in Sept 1918 he eloped and married Emily Walshe in Wareham, Dorset. Emily was born 1895 in Dudley and died 1973. They had 4 children Mary A Clarke (1919 – 1997), Dennis C Clarke (1922 – 1977), Margaret Clarke (1934 - ??) and John Anthony Clarke (1929 – 1989) all born in Dudley.

**Ann Morgan**

Born Oct 1860 and died less than 12 months later in JAS 1861

Ann was born OND 1860 and only appears in the 1861 Census as a 1 yr old. She died soon after.

**William's Second Marriage to Eliza Large:** After Hannah died in 1861, William married Eliza Large on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1862. Eliza Large was born 26/3/1844 and died in JAS 1921 in Dudley. They had eight children, two of whom died prior to the 1911 Census - Eliza in 1873 and Elizabeth in 1897.

**Christiana Morgan**

Born 18/1/1863 Woodside Dudley died April 1943 Dudley

Christiana was also known as Anna and Hannah. She married Joseph Shakespeare on 15/6/1882 in Dudley. In 1901 they lived at 54 The Croft, Woodside, Dudley, near her parents at 2 Wood St Woodside and 7 children were listed. In 1911 they had moved to 21 Orchard St, Stapleford, 60k from Dudley, on the border between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire with 2 extra children Sydney and George. I think they moved after the death of Louisa (also called Louie) in 1909. The 1911 Census showed they had 11 children, nine of whom were still living and two had died. I found 12 children altogether, one of whom, George Gregor Shakespeare I believe was a grandchild (son of Lily Shakespeare) and raised as their son, leaving 11. So it was Louisa (died 1909) and John (died 1896) who had died pre 1911 otherwise it doesn't add up as I can find definite records for all the other children listed below.

**Job Shakespeare**

born JFM 1883 died 1949. He first married Ruth Blunt (born 1881) in 1907 in Dudley. In 1911 they are living in Stapleford, Nottinghamshire with 0 children. Ruth died 1919 and Job married her sister Laura (born 1891) in 1921. They had two children Sidney born 1921 and Doris born 1924. Laura died 1970. Ruth and Laura were daughters of Joseph and Hannah Blunt of Stapleford, Derbyshire. In 1939 Job and Laura are living at 5 Hall St Dudley, 200 metres from Elizabeth and John Robinson's old place at 5/33 Wolverhampton St. Perhaps they knew the Robinson relatives.

**Louisa Shakespeare**

born 1885 Dudley (JFM 1885) died 1909 Dudley

A tragic story. Some sites show she married John Richard Kirby Baker in 1912. But this Louisa Shakespeare age 23, was born 1888 in Hanley, Stoke on Trent, and lived in Dudley in the 1911 Census. SO not ours. BUT there is a headstone in Dudley cemetery for Louie Shakespeare from Woodside born 1885 died 9/4/1909. This led me to the Newspaper archives where I found that Louisa Shakespeare had drowned in the Birmingham Canal near Brierley Hill, Dudley, last seen Friday April 9<sup>th</sup> on her way to church. According to the newspaper she had been ill since Christmas. Her Death Certificate noted suicide while of unsound mind and her father Joseph's address was 54 The Croft. I think the pain and stigma of Louisa's death prompted her family to move to Stapelford, Derbyshire

**Lily Shakespeare**

born 24/10/1886 in Dudley and Died 1953 Dudley

Married Matthew Macgregor Ashman in 1907 in Dudley. Matthew was born 11/8/1884 and died April 1972. In 1901 lived at 2 Wood St, Woodside with William and Eliza. In 1911 they lived at 55 The Croft, Woodside, 20 metres from where her parents had lived in 1901. Their pre-marriage son George Gregor went with the Grandparents Joseph and Christiana to Stapleford. Soon after, Lily was pregnant with Florence Ashman. According to the 1911 Census another child had died – Harry Ashman born 1908 died 1909 in Dudley. In 1939 they had moved back to the old family home at 2 Wood St, Dudley. They had at least 6 children Florence Ashman (born 1907), Harry (born 1908 died 1909), Macgregor born AMJ 1911 died 1986, Harold Sydney (born AMJ 1918), Frank W Ashman (born 1921 who married Clara Lawley in 1942) and Vera Ashman born 1924.

**William Joseph Shakespeare**

born 31/12/1888 died 3/6/1975 in Nottinghamshire. His mother's maiden name was Waldron so was he adopted??

In 1911 Census Joseph was with parents at 21 Orchard St, Stapleford. He joined the army 11/12/1915 and left in 1918, his badly charred Army records noting he married Emma Watson (born 1891) in Stapelford in 7/3/1914 and lived at 202 Nottingham Rd, Ilkeston with one child John McGregor Shakespeare (1916 – 1991).

Their marriage record stated that William was a pipe moulder age 25 of 16 Lot St and Emma a 23yr old of Lower Orchard St. William's father Joseph was also a pipe moulder. The witness was George Shakespeare (brother). In 1939 they lived at 6 Mount St, Stapleford near his old home in Lower Orchard St. He was a lorry driver with two more children listed private. Emma died 1983.

**John Shakespeare**

born AMJ 1895 died AMJ 1896. mother's maiden name Morgan

**George Henry Shakespeare**

born 6/1/1891 and died 1949 in Weston Super Mare, Somerset  
Also known as Harry. Married Constance Annie Gobey (1892 – 1967) in 1915 in Shardlow ,Derbyshire, near Stapleford. Lived in West Bromwich in 1939. Constance died in Weston super Mare in 1967. George Henry died same place 1949 (Birth date on death record). Norman H Shakespeare was born and died in 1923, mothers maiden name was noted as Gobey.

**Eliza Shakespeare**

born Eliza Ann AMJ 1893 died 3/2/1987 Mickleover Derbyshire.  
In 1901 Census she and sister Lily were with their Grandparents William and Eliza Morgan in 2 Wood St, Dudley. In 1912 she married Arthur James Harriman Minton. Marriage notes state she was a tailoress of 21 Middle Orchard St, Stapleford, same address as mother Christiana Shakespeare in 1911. They have 3 Children Edith Irene Minton (1912 - 1988), Edmund Arthur Morgan Minton (1918 - 2008) and ??? private.

**Edward Shakespeare**

born 15/4/1896 and died 10/1/1956 Minnesota USA.

Married Francis Maud Westwood in 1918. They moved to USA 1925 and are shown living in same street, Mohawk, as her mother Rachel Mathilda Westwood and her husband Thomas Henry Westwood. Rachel Mathilda Timmins married Thomas Henry Westwood in 7/11/1897 in Dudley, 4 months after Frances Maud Timmins (Westwood) was born on 24/7/1897. In the 1901 Census Frances Maud Timmins lived with her grandparents Job and Elizabeth Timmins, listed incorrectly as a daughter. In 1911 she was correctly listed as their granddaughter Frances Maud Westwood. Thomas Henry Westwood, wife Rachel Mathilda and their 3 children, moved to the USA in 1910. Frances stayed behind with grandparents Job and Elizabeth Timmins, married Edward Shakespeare in 1918 then moved to the USA in 1925 with two daughters Frances and Hilda. *Best ancestry is Hadley-Price USA.*

**Harold Shakespeare**

born 1898 (9<sup>th</sup> April) died 1954 (14<sup>th</sup> Feb) in Cannock.

Married Alice Maud Reynolds (born 7<sup>th</sup> Jan 1899) in 1923 in Dudley and had one son Alan Edgar Shakespeare born 1927, who married Louisa Horlock (born 6<sup>th</sup> June 1929 died 27<sup>th</sup> Nov 1967) in 1967 in Cannock. He died 14<sup>th</sup> Feb 1954 in Cannock. Alan Edgar died 1985 in Cannock.

**Elizabeth Shakespeare**

born 5<sup>th</sup> or 25<sup>th</sup> /2/1900 Census or death record, died JAS1975

Known as Lizzie age 1 in 1901 Census. In 1911 she was with grandparents William and Eliza Morgan at 2 Wood St, Woodside Dudley. Married James Davies in 1926 in Dudley. James was born 20/4/1899 to parents James and Mary and in 1911 lived at 31 Inhedge Dudley near Woodside. In 1939 Elizabeth and James are at 33 Lawley St Dudley about 800 metres from parents William and Eliza. One child was obvious. Joan Mary Davies born 12/5/1927 who married Leslie Parkes in 1957. James was born 20/4/1899 and died in Dudley in Sept 1984 and Elizabeth died 1975 Dudley.

**Sydney Shakespeare**

born 8/11/1901 Dudley died 27/9/1982 (Dudley)

Married Mabel Annie Bragger (1904 – 1996) in 1925 in Dudley. In 1939 lived at Brierly Hill with Mabel Annie Shakespeare. Birth date was corrected from 1902 to 1900 but birth record was actually 1901. Possibly one son Roy born Dudley 28/10/1929, mother's maiden name Bragger.

**George Gregor Shakespeare** born 12/6/1906 Died 6/10/1982 **I THINK HE'S THE GRANDSON**

George Gregor Shakespeare was the son of Lily Shakespeare and Matthew McGregor Ashman, and the grandson of Christiana and Joseph, even though his birth record noted his mother's maiden name as Morgan. Reasons: Firstly: Why call 2 brothers George? Secondly: Lily married Matthew McGregor Ashman in 1907 a year after George Gregor's birth and it was usual to include the father's name in the illegitimate child's name. The birth record was Gregor not Gregory. Thirdly: it's 5 years after Christiana's last child Sydney was born. Fourthly: in the 1911 Census, Matthew McGregor lived at 8 King St, Dudley just 100 metres from The Croft, where Lily was with her parents. And if Christiana and Joseph had 11 children, not 12, then it's likely that George Gregor was not their child. George married Doris Cook in 1932. Doris was born 1/5/1906 and died in 1996. Not sure of children. In the 1939 Census they were with his mother Christiana (Hannah) Shakespeare born 18/1/1863 and unmarried Aunt Florence Jane Morgan born 4/8/1882. Address was 54 The Croft, Woodside, original home of Joseph and Christiana.

**Fanny Morgan**

Born 12/12/1864 in Dudley died 1/8/1954 in Cannock

Fanny Morgan was born 12/12/1864, baptised 19/11/1865 in Dudley. In 1871 she was with parents William and Eliza at 2 Wood St, Woodside Dudley. In 1881 she was a servant in Birmingham and in 1891 she was a servant in Cannock where she met husband Samuel James Cooper whom she married in 1892. Samuel was born 18/10/1865 in Cannock. They had 5 children. In 1901 Samuel and Fanny Cooper (noted as Karper) were at 35 Burgoyne St, Cannock with 4 children (Edith was born in 1906). In 1911 they were at 8 Burgoyne St, Hednesford Cannock with 4 children, Elijah, Samuel, Sarah and Edith. Clara was a servant at at 22 West Hill, Hednesford. In 1939 Samuel, Fanny and daughter Edith aged 35 were at 35 Huntington Tce, Cannock. Samuel died in 1945 and Fanny in 1954.

**DNA MATCH: Joyce Williams (nee Evans) has a good DNA match of 19 Centi Morgans on 3 segments to Penelope Cooper a descendant of Fanny and Samuel Cooper. Best ancestry tree is penelopecooper.**

**Elijah Cooper**

born 12/7/1892 (GRO) in Cannock, died 29/11/1966 Birmingham  
Married Alice Hathaway (19/3/1889 – 1940) in Lichfield near Rugeley in Jan 1915. In the 1939 Census they lived in Hagley Rd, Rugeley and Elijah stated he was born 22/10/1888, not the same as GRO. They had at least 8 children, Leslie J born 14/6/1915, Elsie M born 13/6/1916, Ethel born 6/1/1918 Gladys born 23/3/1919. John, born 1920, Raymond born 6/9/1921, Jesse born 1925, Edward C born 7/7/1927. Alice Cooper died in 1940 in Lichfield Staffordshire. Elijah died in Birmingham in 1966.

**Samuel Robert Cooper**

born 29/3/1894 in Cannock died 13/12/1952 in Birmingham.  
Married Marian Billingham (1891 – 1971) in 1915 in Aston Warwickshire. They had 3 children Gladys Cooper (1913-2001) who married William H Ashton in 1938, Olga Cooper (1921 – 2005) who married Richard Arkell in 1942 and Samuel Robert Cooper (1925 – 1962), who married Olive Audrey Wallace in 1949 in Birmingham. In 1939 Samuel and Marian lived at 38 Yew Tree Rd near Marian's parents, Samuel and Caroline Billingham at 42 Yew Tree Rd, Birmingham. Samuel was foreman at a Tube Works. He died in 1952 and Marian in 1971 in Birmingham.

**Clara Cooper**

born 18/2/1897 in Cannock died 13/5/1978.

Clara married Richard Whetall (1894 – 1966) in 1915 in Cannock. They had 4 children Fannie Barbara (1916 – 2002) Samuel Leonard (1919 – 1998) Robert (1923 – 1928) and Muriel (1926 – 2016). In 1939 they lived at 55 Dudley Rd, Tipton Staffordshire with 2 children Samuel and Muriel.

**Sarah Ann Cooper**

born 9/3/1898 Cannock died 1981 North Warwickshire.

Married Edward Archer (born 16/9/1898) in 1921 in Cannock. In 1916 Edward Archer enlisted in Coldstream Guards Warwickshire and served until 1918. His address was 109 Cecil St Chadsmoor, Cannock. One child Edith Irene Archer born 4/1/1923 mother listed as Sarah Ann Cooper. Sarah Ann nor Edward Archer are in the

1939 Census or in emigration/immigration records but I think they travelled to North America or Europe and returned for their daughters marriage in 1944. Daughter Edith Irene Archer married Raymond JM Hasbury (born 26/1/1921 and died 4/7/2009) in 1944 at Cannock/Lichfield Staffordshire and moved to Birmingham about 1965 before moving to Sidmouth, Devon where Edith died 30/4/2004 age 81. Husband Raymond died in Sidmouth 4/7/2009. Sarah Ann Archer and husband Edward re-appear in Warwickshire where he died in Nuneaton, North Warwickshire in 1979 and Sarah Ann died in 1981 in North Warwickshire. Birth dates on both death records correspond to birth records in Cannock from 1898.

**Edith Cooper**

born 1906 (9<sup>th</sup> Aug 1906) died Cannock 1966

In 1939 was still living with parents Samuel and Fanny in Cannock. Seems to be not married and possibly died 1966.

**Eliza Morgan**

Born 29/1/1867 died 30/4/1873 in Dudley

In the 1871 Census she was a 4 yr old with parents William and 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Eliza at 2 Wood St Dudley, but she was not in the 1881 Census. Eliza died in Dudley in 1873 a six year old. Noted on her death record are her parents William and Eliza, Birthdate 21/1/1867, Baptism 21/6/1868 and death 30/4/1873. Very sad. Hence child called Elizabeth born later in 1876.

**William Morgan**

Born 23/10/1869 Dudley to Eliza and William died 23/12/1896 ?

Married Phoebe Ann Dunn in Jan 1891 in Dudley. Phoebe was born 29/4/1866 in Sedgley. In the 1891 Census William was living with Phoebe at 28 Lake St, Sedgley. Child Willie was born in 1892. William Morgan died between 1891 and 1901 when wife Phoebe was listed as a widow and living in Rotherham. Only likely death record was that he died in 23/12/1896 registered in Dudley age 29 (actual age 28 and 2 months). Wife Phoebe with son William moved to Yorkshire. In 1901 Phoebe as a widow appeared in Rotherham, Yorkshire with young son Willie and brother –in-law Thomas Bullock and family. In 1911, Phoebe was living at 10 Selborne St, Rotherham as a retired widowed pensioner with nephew Charles W Lyon, his wife Mary Ann Lyon (nee Mary Ann Bullock) and their daughter Ivy Lyon. In the 1939 Census she was still at the same address with George William Williams who had married Ivy Lyon in Rotherham in 1930. No sign of Phoebe's son William. Phoebe died in 1952 Rotherham, Yorkshire.

**William Morgan**

Born 1892 (Jan 1892) died don't know.

Known as Willie In 1901 Census with widowed mother Phoebe in Rotherham, Yorkshire. In the 1911 Census young William age 19 was living with his Uncle Joseph (William's brother) at 90 Ralphs Road Saltley Birmingham as a locomotion engine cleaner with the Railway. After chasing thousands of William Morgans in Warwickshire and Yorkshire I have found no trace of William after 1911. In 1939, there was a William Morgan born late 1891 living in Rotherham with wife Eliza but he was a soldier No 9831 born in Tyesdale according to WW1 Records. Also a William Morgan who "married" Annie Alice Worsley was in Birmingham.

**Joseph Morgan**

Born 5/11/1871 died 26/7/ 1951 in Sutton Coldfield Warwickshire

Married Emma Paxford 8/9/1895 in Aston Birmingham. Emma was born 25/4/1871 Birmingham. They had a son Allan Morgan born 1903. In the 1911 Census Joseph was a Railway Locomotive foreman and his nephew, William Morgan, was with them at Ralph Rd, Aston Birmingham as an engine cleaner. Joseph probably got a job for young William. He remained in Ralph Rd at until 1922 then appeared in the 1939 Census with wife Emmie at 42 Royal Road Sutton Coldfield near son Allan. He died in 1951 and his probate address was 42 Royal Pde and he left £2,000 to son Allan. Emmie died in 1952 and left £3,646 to Henry Herbert Wellsbury even though her probate record stated she was with son Allan at 129 Whitehouse Common Rd, Sutton Coldfield. I don't know Henry Wellsbury except he was the mechanic!

**Allan Morgan**

Born 19/7/1902 Aston Birmingham, died 1960 Aston Birmingham

In 1911 he was at Aston Birmingham, and later moved to Sutton Coldfield with father Joseph Morgan. He married Lucy E Wellsbury in 1933 at Sutton Coldfield. In 1939 they were at a 129 Whitehouse Rd, Sutton Coldfield Warwickshire on the edge of Birmingham not far from father Joseph at Royal Rd. According to his mother's probate, Emmie Morgan was living with son Allan at 129 Whitehouse Rd, Sutton Coldfield at time of her death.

**Mercy Ann Morgan**

Born JFM 1874 (4/2/1872 Woodside Dudley) died 5/10/1926.

Lived with parents William and Eliza at 2 Wood St, Woodside, Dudley in 1901. In 1898 she married Harry Jones in July 1898 in Crannock Staffordshire. Harry was born 12/6/1876 in Cannock. His parents were John (born 1850 Worthen, Shropshire) and Ann (born 1855). In 1911 Mercy Ann and Harry lived with 3 children Miriam, Ernest and Elizabeth in 1 Burgoyne St, Cannock, next door to Harry's parents John and Ann at 2 Burgoyne St. The 1911 Census stated they had 3 children, all of whom were still living. However, Margaret was listed in the 1901 Census as a 9 yr old child living with "parents" Harry and Mercy Ann. I think she was the young sister of Harry born 3/9/1891 in Cannock and listed as Harry's sister in the 1911 Census. She married Edgar Morgan in 1910 and had 2 children Lillian born 1909 and Reginald born 1911. After Mercy Ann died in 1926, Harry married Lucy Selina Merricks in 1930 in Cannock. Harry Jones died 29/9/1937.

**DNA MATCH: Joyce Williams (nee Evans) has a good DNA match of 9 Centi Morgans to DeborahJHancox a descendant of Mercy Ann and Harry Jones. Best ancestry is DeborahJHancox.**

**Miriam Jones**

Born 1899 (10/2/1899) died 1979

Don't think she ever Married. In 1939 she was living at 254 Orchard Rd Birmingham as a servant. Died July 1979 as Miriam Jones in Cannock.

**Ernest Jones**

Born 1900 (12/12/1900) in Broomhill Staffordshire and died in 24/2/1977

In 1911 he was with parents Mercy Ann and Harry in Cannock. He married Minnie Jones in July 1920 in Dudley. Very confusing when Jones married Jones, however the birth records of both children Freda and Ronald state mothers maiden name as Jones. Minni was born 21/4/1901 in Pensnett to James and Emma and died in 1/7/1977 in Wolverhampton. Sometime between 1911 and 1920 Ernest and Minnie moved to Brierly Hill near Dudley. In 1939 they lived at 57 Tennyson Rd Brierly Hill South of Dudley near Stourbridge. Minnie and Ernest had 2 children Freda born 12/12/1921 and Ronald born 3/1/1929 in Brierly Hill, both births registered in nearby Stourbridge.

**Elizabeth Jones**

Born 17/5/1903 Cannock died 30/1/

Married James Freeman 18/4/1927 and had one son Gordon T Freeman (1902 – 1931) born 1928. After James died in 17/11/1931 Elizabeth married Richard Harvey in 8/12/1934 in Cannock. They had 2 children. In 1939 they lived at 11 Bank St Heath Hayes with children Derek born 16/2/1936 and Irene born 6/8/1939 and also listed was Gordon T Freeman born 29/9/1928, her son from her first marriage to James Freeman,

**Elizabeth Morgan**

Born AMJ 1876 died December 1897

In the 1881 Census she was 5 and with her parents at 2A Wood St Woodside. And in 1891, was a 15 yr old still with her parents at Woodside. *Thanks to the Williams Family tree on ancestry called "annoyingtheliving"* we have detailed information of her marriage to Edward Webb on 17/4/1897. Father was William Morgan, an engine driver, and sister Mercy Ann Morgan was a witness. At the time her address was 9 Wood St, Dudley, about 50 metres from her parents at 2 Wood St. Edward and Elizabeth had a son Edward born December 1897 in Oldbury, West Bromwich but sadly, both Edward and Elizabeth died that same month. Elizabeth was just 21. Her husband Edward Webb was born to John and Mary on 3/1/1874 in Dudley and lived there in 1881 before moving to Oldbury for the 1891 Census. After Elizabeth died in 1897, Edward married Florence Eales on 7/1/1900 in Dudley. Together they had 7 children between 1900 and 1911.

**Edward Web**

Born Dec 1897 died Dec 1897

A tragic death for baby Edward and mother Elizabeth who died in childbirth Dec 1897

**Florence Jane Morgan**

Born JAS 1878 died 1945 Dudley

In 1911 aged 31 she was still living at home at 2A Wood St Woodside with parents William and Eliza and niece Elizabeth Shakespeare (daughter of Christiana and Joseph who had gone to Stapleford). She never married. She lived in 1939 in Dudley with her widowed sister Christiana Shakespeare and nephew George Shakespeare (Christiana's Grandson) and his wife Doris, and stated her birthday as 4/8/1882. She died in 1945 in Dudley.

## Appendix F Notes on Ellen Glynn, wife of John Morgan

For almost a decade, the only information we had about Ellen Glynn prior to her arrival on the Rajah GoPaul in 1852 was a few comments on the ship's passenger list and her admission notes when she was placed in the Dunwich Benevolent Society Asylum in 1903 prior to her death in 1906. From those snippets, we gleaned that she was born in Ennis County Clare Ireland about 1833 to parents Timothy Glynn (deceased by 1852) and mother Molly Brennan, she could read and write, and was a domestic servant. Until....

A DNA test opened up a whole new chapter in her life. I was obsessed with finding information about our gg Grandfather John Morgan, but cousin June was equally obsessed in knowing more about Ellen Glynn. June was one of four family members who took a DNA test hoping to find the roots of John Morgan – which was highly successful. June then persisted in looking for every Glynn in her DNA matches looking for the roots of Ellen Glynn. On several occasions she excitedly pointed me to several Glynn matches but I could find no link back to Ellen Glynn. However June believed that her DNA matches to Michael Doyle and Christopher Dunphy was related through Ellen Glynn. I finally followed up and after several weeks of digging through ancestry and more DNA matches, we solved the mystery of Ellen Glynn.

Previously in 2013, I had enlisted the assistance of the Clare Heritage Centre, and after a lot of money and twelve months later. I received a detailed report with a lot of info that could easily be obtained from the internet, and pages of ifs, buts and maybe's about a John Glynn born either in 1829 or 1845 or 1849, who had married a Mary Connell in 1871, most of which I dismissed because there were too many inconsistencies. However, on checking the shared DNA matches between the four family members, Christopher Dunphy and Michael Doyle, another match through Julie Flinn popped up and we saw that on her ancestor Timothy Glynn's death record, his parents were John Glynn and Mary Brennan, and that he was born in Ennis County Clare. This Mary Brennan connection could not be a coincidence and coupled with the DNA match. Then on looking into Christopher Dunphy's small family tree on ancestry, I noticed that the parents of his ancestor Timothy J Glynn born 1875, were John Glynn and Mary O'Connell. And I scurried back to the report from the Clare Heritage Centre and it all fell into place.

Timothy Glynn married Mary Brennan about 1820 and had at least five children that we know of. Patrick Glynn born about 1821, Michael Glynn born about 1821, Timothy Glynn born 1828, John Glynn born about 1829, Ellen Glynn born about 1833 and possibly Bridget Glynn born 1836.

Timothy Glynn moved to the USA about 1850 and married Hannah Goggin in 1857 Chautauqua New York USA according to Julie Flinn's family tree. He died in 1905 in Pomfret, Chautauqua State of New York. See *jbflinn's family tree for an excellent of Timothy Glynn*.

John Glynn remained in County Clare and lived on the family farm with mother Mary Glynn at Ballinagrave, County Kilshanny. Mary Glynn was noted in the 1855 Griffith's Valuation as living in the townland of Carrowmannagh and the Ordinance Survey map show her house and land of 4 acres as half way between St Augustine's church and Derreen House. Mary was still alive in 1865 when she was noted as the defendant in a court case with her neighbour John McCarthy from Derreen regarding her 4 hens trampling on his wheat and turnip fields. We don't know when she died but in 1871, John Glynn married Mary O'Connell and they had 8 children. In the 1911 Census, John was living in the same house with two of his children Jeremiah and Ellen Glynn, both unmarried.

Despite knowing much about my gg Grandmother Ellen Glynn from the time she arrived in Queensland in 1852, we knew nothing about her past in Ireland except that she was born Near Ennis in County Clare to parents Timothy Glynn and Mary Brennan in about 1833. That changed when cousin June pedantically looked for any DNA matches with any Glynn family from Ireland and after much digging we now know so much about her family. The story so far.

### **Timothy and Mary Glynn from Kilshanny County Clare, both born abt 1800, had at least 5 children**

Patrick Glynn born abt 1821 died 1898 in Fanaleen Kilshanny County Clare Ireland

Michael Glynn born abt 1821 died 1895 in Ennistymon County Clare Ireland

Timothy Glynn born 1828 Ennistymon died 1905 Pomfret New York State USA

John Glynn born abt 1829 died 1912 in Ballinagrave Carrowmannagh Kilscanny County Clare Ireland

Ellen Glynn born abt 1833 died 1906 in Dunwich Brisbane Australia

Bridget Glynn born abt 1836 died 1913 Ennistymon County Clare Ireland– not sure of this one



DNA matches to Ellen Glynn 1833		Australian Descendants of Ellen Glynn 1833				
DNA matches are: xx centiMorgans/yy strands	DNA matches	Joyce Evans	June Fitzgerald	Albert Morgan	Cheryl Burns	Jan Somers
<b>Michael Glynn born abt 1821</b> lived in Deerpark south of Ennistymon County Clare. DNA match to Mary Alig nee Mary Glynn born 1880 to John Glynn and Kate McNamara in Ardnaculla near Deerpark. Went to USA abt 1882 and lived in Cincinnati Ohio. John is son of Michael.	Edward Alig	25/4	0	10/1	0	19/1
	Darenkamp	33/2	13/1	0	0	24/1
	Schar85610	48/3	14/1	0	0	0
<b>Michael Glynn born 1821</b> in Deerpark DNA match to Pipitypop (Erin Riley) and G.W. (Jeffrey Walton) are related to Michael's daughter Mary Glynn born abt 1857. She went to Australia about 1875, married John Richard Carrick and states her parents are Michael and Mary Glynn.	Pipitypop	17/2	10/1	18/2	8/1	0
	G.W. Jeffrey Walton	10/1	0	10/1	23/2	11/1
<b>Michael Glynn born 1821</b> in Deerpark DNA match to Robert Macchi descended from Michael's daughter Delia Glynn who married Edmund White. Their daughter Lena White married Jerry Macchi and Robert Macchi is a descendant of them.	Robert Macchi	20/2	15/2	0	0	10/1
<b>Timothy Glynn Born abt 1828</b> in Ennistimon to parents Mary Brennan and John (Timothy) Glynn in County Clare. DNA match to jbflinn in Arkansas USA. Timothy went to the USA abt 1850 and married Hannah Goggin abt 1857. Julie Flinn is a descendant of them.	Jbflinn	11/1	0	0	8/1	0
<b>John Glynn born abt 1829</b> in Ballinagrave Carrowmannagh Sth, Kilshanny. DNA match to Michael Doyle and Christopher Dunphy, descended from Timothy J Glynn born 1875 Ballinagrave who is the son of John Glynn born 1829.	Michael Doyle	55/4	28/3	22/2	11/1	17/2
	Christopher Dunphy	22/2	31/2	9/1	0	0
<b>Patrick Glynn was Born abt 1821</b> and died 1895. He lived at Fanaleen 1k from the Mary Glynn house in Ballinagrave and his son John Glynn born abt 1864 bought the Ballinagrave estate in 1900. No DNA matches yet but 99% sure he is brother of Timothy, Michael, John and Ellen Glynn.	No DNA matches	No DNA matches	No DNA matches	No DNA matches	No DNA matches	No DNA matches
<b>Ellen Glynn born abt 1833</b> states her parents were Timothy Glynn and Mary Glynn, County Clare. She married John Morgan in Australia in 1853. When he died in 1856, Ellen married David Jackson in 1862. Their Granddaughter Dawn Jackson married Harley Willbatt Sr in 1949. These DNA results are for son Harley Willbatt Jr.	Harley Willbatt Jr	140/8	14/1	0	19/2	0

DNA cross matches between Michael Glynn, Timothy Glynn, John Glynn and Ellen Glynn

<b>DNA matches to Ellen Glynn 1833</b>		<b>DNA cross matches</b>			
<b>DNA matches are: xx centiMorgans/yy strands</b>	<b>DNA matches</b>	<b>Michael Pipitypop</b>	<b>Timothy jbflinn</b>	<b>John Michael</b>	<b>Ellen J Evans</b>
<b>Michael Glynn born abt 1821</b> lived in Deerpark south of Ennistymon County Clare. DNA match to Mary Alig nee Mary Glynn born 1880 to John Glynn and Kate McNamara in Ardnaculla near Deerpark. Went to USA abt 1882 and lived in Cincinnati Ohio. John is son of Michael.	Edward Alig	> 32/2	0	>20/1	25/4
	Darenkamp	??	9/1		33/2
	Schar85610	??	0		48/3
<b>Michael Glynn born 1821</b> in Deerpark DNA match to Pipitypop (Erin Riley) and G.W. (Jeffrey Walton) are related to Michael's daughter Mary Glynn born abt 1857. She went to Australia about 1875, married John Richard Carrick and states her parents are Michael and Mary Glynn.	Pipitypop	<b>N/A self</b>	9/1	>31/2	17/2
	G.W. Jeffrey Walton	>1557/42	17/2	>20	10/1
<b>Michael Glynn born 1821</b> in Deerpark DNA match to Robert Macchi descended from Michael's daughter Delia Glynn who married Edmund White. Their daughter Lena White married Jerry Macchi and Robert Macchi is a descendant of them.	Robert Macchi	13/1	??	??	20/2
<b>Timothy Glynn Born abt 1828</b> in Ennistimon to parents Mary Brennan and John (Timothy) Glynn in County Clare. DNA match to jbflinn in Arkansas USA. Timothy went to the USA abt 1850 and married Hannah Goggin abt 1857. Julie Flinn is a descendant of them.	Jbflinn	9/1	<b>N/A self</b>	>20	11/1
<b>John Glynn born abt 1829</b> in Ballinagrave Carrowmannagh Sth, Kilshanny. DNA match to Michael Doyle and Christopher Dunphy, descended from Timothy J Glynn born 1875 Ballinagrave who is the son of John Glynn born 1829.	Michael Doyle	> 31/2	33/3	<b>N/A self</b>	55/4
	Christopher Dunphy	??	32/2	>20/1	22/2
<b>Patrick Glynn was Born abt 1821</b> and died 1895. He lived at Fanaleen 1k from the Mary Glynn house in Ballinagrave and his son John Glynn born abt 1864 bought the Ballinagrave estate in 1900. No DNA matches yet but 99% sure he is brother of Timothy, Michael, John and Ellen Glynn.	No DNA matches yet	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet	No DNA matches
<b>Ellen Glynn born abt 1833</b> states her parents were Timothy Glynn and Mary Glynn, County Clare. She married John Morgan in Australia in 1853. When he died in 1856, Ellen married David Jackson in 1862. Their Granddaughter Dawn Jackson married Harley Willbatt Sr in 1949. These DNA results are for son Harley Willbatt Jr.	Harley Willbatt Jr	??	0	>20/1	140/8

>20 indicates a shared match which only shows in ancestry DNA matches if the length is greater than 20.

## **Patrick Glynn born abt 1821 died 19/9/1898 Fanaleen County Clare**

Patrick Glynn was born about 1821 in Kilshanny, indicated by his age of 74 years on his death certificate of 1895, which noted him as a carpenter. He was recorded as early as 1853 in Irish Courts of Petty Sessions records living in Fanaleen, a townland near the village of Kilshanny, for being drunk or having disputes or assaults with neighbours. In the Griffiths Valuation of 1856 he was living in Fanaleen in a house leased from William Kenny. He married Mary O'Connor about 1847. According to her death certificate she was born 1826 and died 1902. They had at least 7 children. In the 1901 and 1911 Census two of his children, Patrick and Denis, were still living at Fanaleen with family members. I expect there were other children born between the gaps in the birth records below, especially between Patrick born 1848 and Michael born 1859.

### **Patrick Glynn born 1848 died 1926.**

Patrick was born abt 1848 to Patrick Glynn and Mary O'Connor of Fanaleen. He was a carpenter and remained single living with his mother Mary and brother Denis at Fanaleen in both the 1901 and 1911 Census records. He died in 1926 age 76. His brother Denis Glynn was present at his death.

### **Michael Glynn born 1859 died after 1917**

He was born 1859 and appears in the Court of Petty Sessions at Fanaleen in 1889 and again at Ballingaddy nearby in 1893. He "married" Bridget McGuire and they had a son Patrick in 1892 at Ballingaddy. I cannot find a marriage record. In 1901 they were at Church St Ennistymon. He was noted as a carpenter. In 1911 the Census records are in Irish Gaelic and they are still living in Church St Ennistymon. His wife Bridget died 27<sup>th</sup> May 1917 in Ennistymon. Michael was present at her death.

### **John Glynn born 1864 died 1926**

John Glynn was born 1864 to Patrick Glynn and Mary O'Connor of Fanaleen. He was noted as a National School teacher and in 1882, he tried to immigrate to Australia but his deposit of £5 was refunded because he didn't go. He bought the estate of Ballinagrave on 135 acres for £4,100 on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1900. It's unclear where he acquired the funds as a National School teacher's wages in 1900 were about £100 per year. Did he have enough for a deposit? In the 1901 Census, he was living there with his 16yr old niece Kate Doorty (Doherty) daughter of sister Lizzie Glynn who married John Doherty. He also owned other houses on the estate including the small 3 roomed cottage where his Uncle John Glynn and cousins Ellen and Jeremiah lived in 1901 and 1911. In 1901, his sister Nora O'Neill (nee Glynn) who married John O'Neill in 1899 lived in 3 rooms of the large estate house with John and moved to another house on the estate by 1911. Nora's marriage record notes her father was Patt Glynn of Kilshanny. John Glynn married Annie Cassidy on 9<sup>th</sup> Feb 1904. She was born 1872 in Mooghna near Cloonee Ennistymon County Clare. The marriage record stated his father was Patrick Glynn of Kilshanny and her father was William Cassidy of Moughna, both dead – Patrick born 1821 died 1895 in Fanaleen and William born 1821 died 1896 in Mooghna. The marriage took place in Clooney east of Ennistymon near Mooghna. They had many children and in the 1911 Census they are Willie born 17/11/1904, Pat born 11/4/1906, John born 2/6/1907, Mary born 1909 and Evelyn Bridget born 7/4/1910. Also with them was John's 12 year old nephew Barney Doherty born 1899, son of his sister Lizzie Doherty. After the 1911 Census, Anne Celia Glynn was born 24<sup>th</sup> March 1913, Francis Glynn born 7<sup>th</sup> August 1915, Joseph born 16<sup>th</sup> March 1917, Norah Glynn born 28<sup>th</sup> August 1918. John Glynn died 27<sup>th</sup> September 1926 and his wife Anne died in 23<sup>rd</sup> Feb 1944. Patrick Glynn died 1989 and his sisters Mary Glynn died 1993 and Celia Glynn 17/8/1993, all of Ballinagrave, the two sisters being the last of the Glynn's to live at Ballinagrave. The Ballinagrave estate was listed for sale as a renovated property in 2012.

### **Honorina Glynn born 1866**

Nora Glynn married John O'Neill on 5/11/1899 and in 1901 they were living with daughter Nora in the estate house of Ballinagrave, owned by brother John Glynn. (see above). In the 1911 Census, they were living in a smaller house on the estate with daughter Nora Mary and two nephews Patrick and James Doherty (see below).

### **Denis Glynn born 15/2/1868 died 1934**

It's possible he was born as Darby Glynn to Patrick and Mary O'Connor of Kilshanny, the birth registered in Ennistymon. The birth record states Kilshanny the place, not the Parish which narrows it down to the village of Kilshanny near Fanaleen. Also his father's name was spelt Patrick Glynn (with an 'e'), and noted as Patt Glynn, his usual abbreviation. This was the only recorded birth of any of Patrick Glynn's children. The birth was simultaneously registered on 14<sup>th</sup> March with Mary O'Loughlin, parents Thomas and Mary (nee McGrath) of Ballynagrave, the adjoining houses to Fanaleen and where Mary Glynn, Patrick's mother lived. It was possible that it was convenient for the O'Loughlin's to register the Glynn's birth at the same time as the Glynn's had never registered any

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other birth. Dennis married Bridget Guthrie in 11/2/1903. Denis died in 1934 and Bridget died in 1932. See ancestry Terence Hamilton for a list of their children. Probable children were Patrick Glynn (1904-1934), Daniel Glynn (1906-1995 in USA), Denis Glynn (1908-1988), James Glynn (1909-1985), Mary Glyn (1911-??), Michael Joseph Glynn (1913-1994), Annie Glynn (1915-1936), Bridget Glynn (1916-2002).

**Lizzie Glynn** born 1870 died 1938

Elizabeth Glynn married John Doherty on 16<sup>th</sup> Feb 1890. They had at least 14 children and three, Patrick, James and Barney lived at Ballinagrave at various times – See ancestry Maura Murray for more info

**Anne Glynn** born 1872 (??) Appears at Kilshanny School in 1876 aged 4, father (Patrick?) noted as a carpenter.

**James Glynn** born 1872. No other information is available.

## Michael Glynn born 1821, died 1895 Deerpark Ennistymon

I do not know when Michael Glynn first moved to Deerpark on a farm near Ennistymon. He was mentioned in the court of Petty Sessions living in Deerpark in 1875. There was also an 1826 Land Apportionment mention of a Michael Glynn on land in both the Ardnaculla and Woodmount area, just near Deerpark – not him - but maybe a relative? In the 1855 Griffith's valuation there is no Michael Glynn either at Deerpark nor Ardnaculla. So how do we know so much about Michael and Mary Glynn? The key to finding Michael and Mary from Deerpark was through his daughter Ellen Brassill (Brassiel/Brassil/Brassel) and several DNA matches:

1. **Death Records:** In 1886, Mary Glynn died age 63 in Deerpark (near Ennistymon) and in 1895, Michael Glynn age 74 died at Ennistymon. Both records state daughter Ellen Brassiell was present.
2. **Immigration Record:** About 1885, Kate Glynn immigrated to Boston Massachusetts USA and in 1888 married James B Sawyer, both Kate and parents Michael and Mary incorrectly noted as Mc Glynn.
3. **Immigration Record:** In 1893 Ellen Brassill (33) and her family, husband Daniel (34), and four children Daniel (10), John (7), Michael (6) and George (1) immigrate to Boston USA. The shipping record noted she was from Ennistymon, had previously visited the USA in 1891, and was visiting sister K. Sire (Kate Sawyer) in Pond St, Milford Massachusetts.
4. **Immigration Record:** Mary Glynn age abt 22 (born 1873), the daughter of John and Mary Glynn from Ballinagrave, Carrowmannagh South, Kilshanny, County Clare, emigrated in 1897 to the USA and stated she was from Ennistymon (the closest town to the townland of Carrowmannagh South) and was visiting her cousin/aunt Ellen Brassill at 69 East Main St Milford Massachusetts. A few years later, Mary Glynn moved 60 miles to 75 Mulberry St Springfield Massachusetts and in the 1900 Census stated she arrived in 1897. She remained a spinster but Michael Doyle's family knew of her history.
5. **Obituary:** In 1914, Kate Sawyer died in Vermont. Her Obituary summed up the family of Michael and Mary Glynn. The four sisters were Kate Sawyer who died in 1914 Vermont, Ellen Brassiell and Delia White, both still living in Milford Massachusetts and Mary Carrick was the third sister in Australia. John Glynn, the brother had previously died in Cincinnati Ohio in 1895 and wasn't mentioned. Bridget Glynn also isn't mentioned which makes me think she was Michael Glynn's sister, not daughter.

### DEATH DUE TO PNEUMONIA

#### *Mrs James B. Sawyer Passed Away Last Evening.*

*Mrs James B Sawyer passed away at her home, 23 South Main Street, last night at 10.35 o'clock, death following an attack of pneumonia which had confined her for six weeks. Earlier in the week the patient's condition seemed to show improvement, but when there came a turn for the worse she was too weak to rally. Besides her husband, she leaves one son, James, and two daughters, Miss Lillian Sawyer of Barre, and Mrs Grace Lebboshire (Lebbossieres) of Milford, Massachusetts. Three sisters survive. They are Mrs Ellen Brassal and Mrs Delia White of Milford and a third sister living in Australia.*

*Katherine (Glynn) Sawyer was born in Deer Park Ennisdymon (Ennistymon) County Clare, Ireland Aug 26 1868. When she came to America and joined two elder sisters who were then living in Milford. Her marriage to Mr Sawyer took place in Hopedale, Massachusetts, Oct 3 1888. Seven years ago the family removed to Barre. The deceased was a member of St Monica's church and had taken an active interest in its welfare. She leaves a large circle of friends who will mourn her passing.*

*Funeral services will be held at St Monica's church Thursday at 9 O'Clock; pastor, Rev P.M. McKenna, officiating. Thursday night at 9.20 the remains will be taken over Green Mountain express to Milford, where they will be placed in a receiving vault until spring. Internment is to be made in the family lot.*

6. **DNA match to Mary Alice Carrick in Australia:** In Kate Sawyer's Obituary, the "third sister living in Australia" is Mary Glynn who married John Patrick Carrick in 1880 in Ballarat Australia. Her marriage record noted her parents are Michael and Mary Glynn, farmer, County Clare. Her descendants are Eril Riley and Jeffrey Walton, both of whom have DNA matches of varying degrees to Ellen Glynn's descendants – myself, June Fitzgerald, Cheryl Burns, Joyce Evans and Albert Morgan. PLUS jbfliinn in the USA, descended from Timothy Glynn, and Michael Glynn have confirmed matches to both Eril Riley and Jeffrey Walton.
7. **DNA Match to Alig/Darenkamp/Mc Crate:** Kate Sawyer's Obituary doesn't mention Kate's brother John Glynn as he had previously died in 1895 in Cincinnati Ohio. However John Glynn and his wife Kate McNamara had a child Mary Glynn born in Ardnaculla County Clare, just a few hundred metres from Deerpark. They immigrated to the USA about 1882 and lived in Cincinnati Ohio where they had 4 more children, of which Michael Glynn born 1884 in Ohio was the only surviving child. Whilst their marriage record doesn't nominate the names of their parents. It's noteworthy that their first two children were Mary and Michael. Daughter Mary Glynn married Anton Alig in Cincinnati in 1902. Their descendants are Edward and Tom Alig, and Catherine E Alig who married Albert T Darenkamp. Their descendants have DNA matches of varying degrees to Ellen Glynn's descendants - myself, June Fitzgerald, Cheryl Burns, Joyce Evans and Albert Morgan. PLUS jbfliinn in the USA, descended from Timothy Glynn, has a confirmed match to James Darenkamp.

**From the above we can piece together the children of Michael and Mary Glynn of Deerpark:**

### **Mary Glynn born 1857 in Deerpark and died 1931 in Adelaide South Australia**

Mary Glynn probably Immigrated to Australia between 1870 and 1876. She would have been alone as her parents were still in Deerpark Ireland. On 28<sup>th</sup> July 1880, Mary Alice Glynn married John Patrick Carrick (a widower) in Ballarat. She stated her parents were Michael and Mary Glynn from County Clare. They had at least eight children: Lilian Carrick (1881-1943), John Richard Carrick (1883-1945), Mary Alice Carrick (1884-1950), Thomas Michael Carrick (1886-1905), Louise Ellen Carrick (1888-1977), Kathleen Bridget Carrick (1894-1972), Grace Emily Carrick (1894-1972), Margaret Mary Carrick (1895-??). The family lived in country Victoria at Horsham before moving to Richmond Melbourne. Mary Alice Carrick died in 1931 in Adelaide, her body returned to Melbourne to be buried.

The DNA matches from the descendants of Mary Carrick (nee Glynn) – Eril Riley and Glenda Walton unmistakably link Mary Glynn's father Michael to his siblings Timothy, John and Ellen.

#### **DNA matches to**

***Cheryl Burns, Albert Morgan, Joyce Evans in Australia – link to Ellen Glynn b 1833 Kilshanny***

***Michael Doyle in Massachusetts United States – link to John Glynn b abt 1829 Kilshanny***

***jbflinn in Arkansas USA – link to Timothy Glynn b abt 1828 Ennistymon (Kilshanny).***

***Edward Alig, Tom Alig, James Darenkamp – link to Michael Glynn b 1821 Ennistymon***

See Pipitypop's Ancestral tree for more information on the Carrick Family. These DNA matches confirm that Mary is indeed the "third sister living in Australia" of Kate Sawyer, the other two being Ellen Brassiell and Delia White and therefore her parents Michael and Mary Glynn are one and the same who lived in Deerpark, Ennistymon.

### **Ellen Glynn born 1860 in Deerpark and died ?? in Milford Massachusetts**

Ellen Glynn was born about 1860 in Deerpark. She married Daniel Brassiell on July 31<sup>st</sup> 1879. Daniel at the time was a tailor and lived in Corofin. His father, also Daniel Brassiell was stated as dead, he died 1879 in Corofin where the family worked as tailors. Ellen Glynn lived in Ennistymon and her father was stated as Michael Glynn, farmer. Noteworthy is that the marriage was witnessed by John Glynn (probably her brother) and Bridget Glynn (possibly her aunt, Michael Glynn's sister). Their first child Daniel Brassiell was born 7<sup>th</sup> August 1880 in Corofin where they lived at the time. At some stage they moved back to Deerpark as in 1887, Daniel Brassiell and Michael Glynn were involved in a Civil dispute in the Irish Court of Petty Sessions with Bridget Cullinan, residence was noted as Deerpark East. Interestingly, in 1884, Kate Glynn, Ellen's unmarried sister at the time, together with Daniel Brassiell and Mrs Brassiell (presumably Ellen) were joint witnesses in a dispute. It appears that Daniel Brassiell was in Court on numerous occasions, mostly for petty disputes and assaults but on several occasions in 1882, 1885, 1887 and 1889, 1890, 1900 and 1901 he spent 7 to 14 days in prison in Limerick or Galway for drunken and disorderly behaviour. Those prison records state he was a tailor and born in Gurteen near Corofin in 1854 and at the time lived in Ennistymon. Any ancestry search for Daniel Brassiell (tick Sounds like/similar/soundex) and Ennistymon in the Keyword, displays 99 times that Daniel Brassiell was in Court or prison. The last recorded court case was in Corofin 1917 for being drunk and he had no fixed address.

In 1887 Ellen Brassiell went to the USA with her daughter Mary Brassiell age 5. She stayed for 4 years, being listed in the Milford Directory as living in Pond Street, Milford Massachusetts. She probably went there for the marriage of two of her sisters, Kate Glynn to James B Sawyer in 1888 and Delia Glynn to Edmund White in 1889. She returned to Ireland in 1891 and on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1893, the whole family moved back to the USA, their immigration record showed they intended visiting her sister K. Sire (Kate Sawyer) in Pond St Milford Massachusetts. The children listed were Daniel born 1880, John born 1885, Michael born 1887 and George born 1892 – the gap between 1887 and 1892 due to her living in the USA at the time. A few years after arriving husband, Daniel returned to Ireland and is in a court dispute in Ennistymon in 1895. He was back in prison in 1896 and 1900 again for being drunk and disorderly, which explains why he was absent from the 1900 Census in the USA when Ellen declared she is married but no husband Daniel is present. In the 1910 Census Kate declared she is widowed probably because she had written him off as a dead drunk. I believe Daniel Brassiell died in 1927 in Corofin age 79. Ellen's son John died in 1907 in a tram accident. Daughter Mary married Frank C Esmond on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1914 but died 6 months later on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1914 of Tuberculosis, here husband Fran died in 1918 in WW1. Ellen Brassiell is mentioned in the Obituary for her sister Kate Sawyer in 1914 as a surviving sister. She last appears in the 1927 Milford Directory at 44 Depot Street so I don't know when she died.

## **John Glynn born 1861 in Deerpark and died 1895 Cincinnati Ohio USA**

John Glynn was born about 1861 in Deerpark. On 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1878, he was noted in the Irish Court of Petty Sessions as disturbing the peace in Ennistymon. His address was Deerpark which places him near father Michael. He married Kate McNamara in Drumclift, Ennis on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1879, perhaps they eloped as they were both 19 years old and under age. No parents were listed on the marriage record. On 15<sup>th</sup> April 1880, daughter Mary Glynn was born in Ardnaculla, a few hundred metres from Deerpark. About 1882, they went to the United States. I can't find this record, but soon after moved to Cincinnati Ohio. They had 4 more children in Ohio. Michael Glenn, born in 1884, Daniel Glenn born 1887 and died age 6 weeks in Cincinnati Ohio and in 1888, "Unknown" Glenn born to Kate and John Glenn. I can't find the 5<sup>th</sup> child who died.

John Glynn born 1860/1861 and died of pneumonia on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1895 in Cincinnati Ohio age 35, the address was 2<sup>nd</sup> Street just a few metres from where widow Katherine Glynn lived in E Sixth Street in the 1900 Census. She was living there with two of her 5 children Mary Born 1880 in County Clare Ireland and Michael born 1884 in Ohio. Noteworthy is the names of their first two children. Katherine Glenn died in 1901 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cincinnati Ohio, age 41. On 16<sup>th</sup> June 1902, Mary Glenn married Anton Alig in Cincinnati and soon after moved to Covington Kentucky. Her children were Catherine E Alig born 1907, George William Alig born 1985, Anthony Alig born 1912, Thomas Alig born 1916, Edward Alig born 1918 and Arthur Alig born 1919. Mary Alig died in Kentucky 16<sup>th</sup> July 1937 of arteriosclerosis, parents noted on the death Certificate were John Glynn and Katheryn McNamara, both born Ireland. Catherine E Alig married Albert Thomas Darenkamp on 11/11/1930.

### **DNA matches to**

**Edward Alig, Tom Alig (USA)** - link to Michael Glynn by 1821 Deerpark Ireland via Mary Alig  
**Cheryl Burns, Albert Morgan, Joyce Evans (Australia)** – link to Ellen Glynn b 1833 Kilshanny  
**Michael Doyle in Massachusetts United States** – link to John Glynn b abt 1829 Kilshanny  
**JB Flinn in Arkansas USA** - link to Timothy Glynn b 1828 Kilshanny  
**Pipitypop (Eril Riley) in Australia** – link to Mary Glynn, daughter of Michael Glynn

## **Delia Glynn born abt 1865 in Deerpark and died 1933 in Massachusetts**

Delia was born about 1865, but sometimes she stated she was born in 1870 as in the 1920 Census – probably to appear younger than Edmund born in 1870. She claimed to have travelled to the USA in about 1880 (1910 Census), but the only immigration record for Delia Glynn was in 1886 age 18, through Boston Massachusetts. She married Edmund White 20<sup>th</sup> June 1889 in Milford, parents noted were Michael and Mary Glynn (misquoted as Flynn). In 1900 Delia and Edmund lived at 5 Cedar St Milford Massachusetts and 1910 at Dellar St Milford with 5 Children - Eddie born 1890, Lena born 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1894, Henry born 1896, Amelia born 18<sup>th</sup> October 1897 and Raymond born 17<sup>th</sup> January 1902. In 1914 she was mentioned in sister Kate's Sawyer's Obituary as a surviving sister. In the 1920 Census, Delia G White and husband Edmund are at Fountain St Milford. In 1930, Edmund (Edward) and Delia are with son Raymond White at 435 East Main St Milford. It is likely that Delia died in 1933 and Edmund in 1934 in Milford Massachusetts.

On 17<sup>th</sup> September 1912 Lena White married Jeremiah Macchi in Stonington Connecticut. They have four children Joseph Macchi (1891-1982), Alfred Macchi (1916-2005) Helen/Lena Macchi (1918-1998) and Arthur Macchi (1921-1998). The Macchi family resided in Milford Massachusetts. Amelia White married William Nicholas but don't know much about her.

### **DNA matches to Robert Macchi, grandson of Lena White and Jeremiah Macchi**

**Jan Somers, June Fitzgerald and Joyce Evans** – link to Michael Glynn of Deerpark  
**Joyce Evans - shared matches to Robert Macchi, James Darenkamp, Edward Alig and Schar85610** further confirming the link between Delia Glynn of Milford Massachusetts and John Glynn of Cincinnati Ohio, both children of Michael and Mary Glynn of Deerpark Ireland.  
**Pipitypop (Eril Riley)** – link to Robert Macchi

## **Kate Glynn born 1868 in Deerpark County Clare and died 1914 in Vermont USA**

Kate Glynn was born in Deerpark about 1868. She was mentioned in the Court of Petty Sessions in 1884 in a dispute between Michael Lynch and Daniel Brassiel who was supposed to have stabbed Michael Lynch in the arm with a knife. Kate Glynn and Mrs Brassil (probably Daniel's wife Ellen) are the witnesses. This couldn't have been the Kate Glynn nee McNamara who married John Glynn as they had already immigrated in 1882 to the USA. Kate Glynn immigrated about 1886, although she stated in a Census that it was earlier in 1880. I can only find a record in 1886 for Kate Glynn age 19 immigrating to the USA through Boston Massachusetts.

### **DNA matches none discovered yet**

## Timothy Glynn born 1828 Ennistymon died 1905 Pomfret USA

Timothy was born 1828, to parents Mary Brennan and father Timothy Glynn, the birth registered in Ennistymon.

Timothy emigrated to the USA about 1850 and married Hannah Goggin about 1857. They lived all their life in Fredonia, Pomfret, Chautauqua, New York, United States. Hannah was born in 1835 in County Cork Ireland. Hannah died 9/3/1895 and Timothy died 25/11/1905. The death Certificate of Timothy Glynn stated his parents were Molly Brennan and John Glynn (perhaps Timothy John Glynn?) and a newspaper obituary stated he came from Ennis County Clare. Ennis being the Capital of Clare was probably nominated as the largest place near Ballinagrave Carrowmannagh where he probably lived with the family.

For more info see ancestry family tree jbflinn

They had 7 children

Mary Agnes Glenn (1858-1926),  
 John Glenn (1860-1936),  
 Ellen K Glenn (1861-1936),  
 Katie Glenn (1864-1875),  
 Thomas Joseph Glenn (1867-1922)  
 Hannah Glenn (1869-1875) and  
 Jane I Glenn (1871-1953).

## John Glynn born abt 1829 died 1912 in Kilshanny County Clare Ireland

John Glynn was born about 1829, presumably on the family farm at Carrowmanagh. John Glynn according to family, grew up on the family farm of 4 acres in a 3 roomed cottage on the estate known as Ballinagrave. He married Mary Connell on 20/2/1871 in Liscannor on the coast near Ennistimon. The marriage certificate stated his father was Tim Glynn and the marriage was witnessed by his brother Patt Glynn (of Fanaleen). He states his age is 22, ie born about 1849, but the 1911 Census and his 1912 death record notes his birth was about 1829. He died 8/12/1912 at Carrowmanagh. Son John Glyn was present at the death.

**Patrick Glynn** born 5/2/1872 Sponsors Jeremiah and Ellen Connole

**Mary Glynn** born 1/3/1873 Sponsors Darby Connell and Mary McMahon  
 Mary Glynn emigrated to USA 16/8/1897 and noted her current address as Ennistymon County Clare. She stated that she was going to visit her cousin/aunt Ellen Brassiel in 69 East Main St Milford Massachusetts. I believe Ellen Brassiel was indeed her cousin, Mary's father John being the brother of Ellen's father Michael. However, she may have had second thoughts and believed that being 13 years older, that Ellen was an aunt. The record clearly shows the word 'cousin' struck out and 'aunt' substituted. By the 1900 Census she had moved to 75 Mulberry St Springfield Massachusetts and stated she immigrated to the USA in 1897. She was at the same address in the 1920 Census. I believe she died 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1946 in Springfield Massachusetts, her address listed was 97 Spring St Springfield. Surviving family are noted as sister Ellen Glynn and brother James J Glynn. Other family members were Thomas M Glynn (Thomas Monaghan Glynn her nephew) and Edward Dunphy.

**Bridget Glynn** born 13/3/1874 Sponsors Michael Glynn and Betty Clare  
 Bridget was born 13/3/1874 and died in 1882 in Carrowmanagh of phthisis (consumption or tuberculosis).

**Timothy J Glynn** born 31/10/1875 Sponsors Darby and Bridget Connell  
 Timothy Joseph Glynn went to the USA in 1902, and the shipping record noted he went to visit his sister Mary Glynn living at 75 Mulberry St Springfield Massachusetts. He married Katherine Agnes Monaghan in 1912 Hampden Massachusetts - Katherine born 1878 and died 1950. They had 5 children: Timothy stillborn 1913, John born abt 1915, Mary Florence born 1916, Margaret Angela (1918 -1998) and Thomas Monaghan Glynn born 16/19/1919 died 2004. Thomas Glynn visited the Glynn family farm in Kilshanny in about 1960 and again with his nephew Michael Doyle in 2000. Thomas died in 2004. Timothy Joseph Glynn died in 1942.

**Ellen Glynn** born 14/5/1877 Sponsors John Glynn and Mary O'Neill



She was probably one of the 5 persons noted in the 1901 Census at Carrowmannagh South and was noted in the 1911 Census with father John and brother Jeremiah. Ellen remained unmarried and lived in the family home at Ballinagrave Carrowmanagh South until her death in 1963.

**John Glynn** born 9/9/1878 Sponsors Darby and Bridget Connell

John remained at home in Kilshanny and was present at the death of his father in 1912. Michael Doyle believes he went to Dublin and was a newspaper vendor

**Dermot (Jeremiah) Glynn** born 29/6/1880 Sponsors Dermot and Bridget Connell

He is probably one of the 5 persons noted in the 1901 Census at Carrowmannagh South and was noted in the 1911 Census with father John and sister Ellen. Jeremiah remained unmarried and lived in the family home until his death in 1968.

**James Joseph Glynn** born 2/7/1882 Sponsors Darby and Ellen Connell

James remained in the 3 roomed family house at Ballinagrave and was one of the 5 persons present at the 1901 Census. He travelled to the USA in 1905 and he stated on his shipping record that he was going to visit his sister Mary at 75 Mulberry St Springfield Massachusetts. He was noted at her funeral in 1946.

## Ellen Glynn born abt 1833 Kilshanny died 1906 Dunwich Australia

Ellen Glynn was born in Kilshanny, County Clare, Ireland to parents Timothy Glynn and Mary (Molly) Glynn. Her father died during the potato famine of 1845-1852. We believe she lived in the 3 roomed house at Ballinagrave with mother Mary. In 1852 Ellen Glynn emigrated from Ireland and arrived on the Rajah Gopaul on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1852 in Moreton Bay as a young 19 year old. She arrived alone, Timothy and Molly are listed as her parents and there was a note in the shipping records that only her mother was still living in County Clare. She was described as being able to read and write and her profession was a domestic servant.

**In 1853**, the 25<sup>th</sup> August Ellen Glynn married John Morgan at Fairnie Law. On 26<sup>th</sup> October 1855, Ellen gave birth to twins, John and Ellen but one month later on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1855, baby Ellen died.

Ellen Morgan (1855-1855) in Ipswich Qld Australia,

John Morgan (1855-1919) in Ipswich Qld Australia

**In 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 for his education. Ellen received no direct benefits. It is not known how long Ellen remained in the employ of the North Family before she moved to Ipswich. Soon after, John Morgan's horses were sold for £36, a tidy sum in those days.

**By 1857**, Ellen Morgan was listed at Martin Street Ipswich in an advertisement to rent John Morgan's 52 Acres on the Drayton Road. Francis North 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 owned property in the same street (Allotments 15 and 11 respectively). I estimate the address was either 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. In 1861 Ellen Morgan purchased a large block of land, 1 rood 8 perches in the centre of Ipswich at 7 Murphy Street.

**In 1862** Ellen Morgan (nee Glynn) married David Jackson at St Mary's Roman Catholic Church Ipswich. . The witnesses were John and Flora Murphy. 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 20/12/1871
David Jackson	B 14/02/1870	D 25/10/1913

**In 1864** Edward Thynne of Ballinagrave Kilshanny, County Clare moved to Ipswich with his wife and 7 children and leased a house called Claremont just a few hundred metres from where Ellen Jackson lived with her husband David. This is no co-incidence. Edward Thynne was the lessee of the estate house Ballinagrave in Kilshanny County Clare Ireland, just 200 metres from the small cottage where Ellen's mother Mary Glynn lived. It was located on the Ballinagrave estate and was sub leased to her by Edward Thynne. The 1856 Griffiths Valuation for Carrromanagh South described Edward Thynne's estate house as a ten roomed house and Mary Glynn's cottage as a three roomed house. I suspect Ellen Glynn lived in that small cottage while growing up and, being able to read and write as per her shipping record, wrote letters to her mother extolling the virtues of Ipswich Queensland, which were probably passed on to Edward Thynne. Ellen had come from an impoverished County Clare Ireland following the potato famine, and despite the tragic death of her first husband John Morgan, she was a very well off woman owning several properties in Ipswich. Edward Thynne's children thrived in Ipswich, his third son Andrew becoming a solicitor and in 1922 was appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland.

**Between 1866 – 1868** Ellen and David Jackson are listed as living in Bell St Ipswich whilst he had a bootmaking business in Ellenborough Street. In 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.

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

**In 1878 - 1879**, on the 6<sup>th</sup> May, Ellen's first son John Morgan married Catherine Suthers. He left the family home and set up his own boot maker's business in Brisbane St Ipswich. His step-father David, a boot maker of Nicholas St, probably taught him his trade. During the Great Fire of Ipswich on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1878, John Morgan's recently rented boot maker's shop burnt down and like most other business premises in the street was probably not insured. No mention was made of David Jackson's shop in Nicholas St, so it was probably OK. His first born son William was born and tragically died later the same year. In 1879 John Morgan was declared insolvent, presumably as a result of the fire.

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

**In 1886** On 16<sup>th</sup> 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

**In 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.

**In 1888** Ellen's first son William by her second marriage to David Jackson, married Mary Agnes "Alice" Enright on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1888. They moved to Milton where William took a position with Robert Harper and Co as an accountant. In 1893, 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.

**In 1901**, Ellen's youngest son David Jackson married Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Cochrane on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1901 and they remained at Murphy Street at least until 1903. David was the only relative mentioned on his mother Ellen's admission to the Dunwich Benevolent Society.

**In 1902** On 11<sup>th</sup> February 1902, Ellen Jackson 'sold' her house at 7 Murphy St to her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson for Ten shillings "and natural love and affection paid to me by Elizabeth Begbie Wilson Jackson, wife of David Jackson". Her son David Jackson was probably on the brink of insolvency and Ellen herself was likely unwell and could foresee that soon she would be admitted to a home. Bypassing son David in favour of Elizabeth meant that the house would have been safe from creditors. Later in the same year, on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1902, Ellen Jackson sold her second block of land, Allotment 10 Smith Street to Catherine Morgan for £70. 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.

**In 1903** David Jackson, who had become an alcoholic, was declared insolvent on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1903, "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 the death of his sister, father and brother whilst he was still a young man, is it any wonder he turned to drink and became insolvent.

**In 1903**, Ellen Jackson was admitted to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1903 just one month after her son David had been declared insolvent and was probably incapable of her. Her record stated she was 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.

**In 1905** Ellen Jackson "died" and a death certificate issued. However in 1906 it was discovered that our Ellen Jackson was 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.

**In 1906** Our Ellen Jackson died and was 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 bear. To this day, two death certificates are still in existence for Ellen Jackson.

**In 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 age 11.