

Jenkin and Mary Morgan



Many people have contributed to **Morgan Family History Research** over the years, but I must make particular mention of the work of:

- **Rev Bob Morgan** "*Brief History of Jenkin and Mary Morgan (by Bob Morgan, Toowoomba)*" and especially to
- **Elizabeth Hooper** who expanded on Bob's research and was responsible for much of the back breaking **Family History research in Wales**.

*Their research, along with the **Memoirs of Benjamin Morgan** (first published in the Diamond Jubilee issue of the "Burrowa News" on 19 October 1934), have been used extensively in the following article.*

The Marriage Certificate of **Jenkin Morgan** and his wife **Mary Morgans** is the commencement point for our research of the Morgan family.

Early research hit upon the stumbling block of the **maiden name** of Jenkin's wife Mary.

Mary Morgan's death certificate, along with the death certificate of some of her children, listed her maiden name as **"Williams"** and hence the marriage certificate remained quite elusive for a number of years.


Bob Morgan's research stated the following, "*There is a report, stating that the family lived in Aberaeron on the west coast, and that Jenkin's marriage to Mary Williams took place in Aberystwyth. However, no record of the wedding can be found in Aberystwyth (although some were destroyed by fire).*"

It was the result of research work by **Elizabeth Hooper** and her minister husband John Hooper, that the marriage certificate of Jenkin Morgan and Mary **Morgans** (not Williams) was uncovered.

Elizabeth and John Hooper were living in Sheffield, England at the time and it was during this time that research expeditions to Wales were undertaken during various breaks and holiday periods.

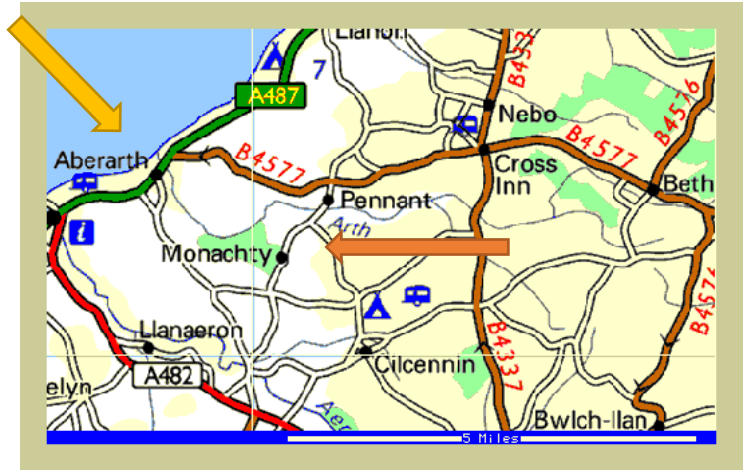
Elizabeth's research was addressed in a 5 page letter dated November 1984, to various family members in Australia and this letter, along with a variety of photos, has become the basis of research into the background of our **Morgan family ancestors**.

Marriage Certificate: Jenkin Morgan married Mary Morgans on 16 July 1839 in the Church of England Church, Parish of **Llanddewi Aberath**, Aberaeron District, Cardiganshire County in **Wales**.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE COPÍ DILYS O GOFNOD PRIODAS				GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON RHODDWDY YN Y GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON			
No. Rhif	Marriage solemnized at Priodas a weinyddwyd yn	the Parish Church	in the Parish of	Llanddewi Aberath	in the County of	Cardigan	
When married Pryd y priodwyd	2. Name and surname Enw a chyfenw	3. Age Oed	4. Condition Cyflwr	5. Rank or profession Safle neu broffesiwn	6. Residence at the time of marriage Preswylla adeg priodi	7. Father's name and surname Enw a chyfenw'r tad	8. Rank or profession of father Safle neu broffesiwn y tad
July 16th	Jenkin Morgan	of full age	Bachelor	Carpenter	Monachty	David Morgan	Labourer
1839	Mary Morgans	of full age	Spinster	—	Llanddewi Village	John Morgans	Mariner
Married in the Parish Church of Llanddewi Aberath according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by me							
This marriage was solemnized between us,		Jenkin X Morgan by Mark		in the presence of us,		David Morgan J. D. Jones Off. Minister	
Gweinyddwyd y briodas hon rhyngom ni,		Mary X Morgan by Mark		yn ein presenoldeb ni,		John Jones	
CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Marriages in the Registration District of Aberystwyth STIOLAETHWYD ei fod yn gopi cywir o gofnod mewn copi y tystiwyd iddo o Gofrestr Priodasau yn Nwsbarth							
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the day of 16th October 1839							
Rhoddwyd yn y GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, o dan Sêl y Swyddfa a enwyd y							
CAUTION:—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person, or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.				RHYBUDD:—Y mae'n drosedd ffigio tystysgrif neu gwneud neu'n fwrriadol i ddefnyddio tystysgrif ffug neu copi o dystysgrif ffug gan fwrriadu iddi gael ei derbyn fel un ddilys gan ragfarnu unrhyw berson, neu i fod yn berchen tystysgrif gan wybod ei bod yn ffug heb ganiatad cyfreithlon.			



Jenkin and Mary Morgan were natives of eastern Wales



Aberarth is a Welsh coastal village

Monachty was the family estate owned by the Gwynne family

Jenkin Morgan was “of full age” (over 21 years), a bachelor and was working as a carpenter at **Monachty** which was the family estate of the **Gwynne family** (expanded on later in the story).

Jenkin was listed as the son of David Morgan, a labourer.

Mary Morgans was also “of full age” (over 21 years), a spinster, and she was residing in the Village of **Llanddewi**. Mary was the daughter of John Morgans, a mariner.



Llanddewi Aberarth Parish Church and church interior, where Jenkin Morgan married Mary Morgans

Photo: Elizabeth Hooper

*{The name difference, **Williams** and **Morgans** remains a puzzle to this day but hopefully in the future, the puzzle may be solved}*

PonDre / Pentre - During 2015 in a visit to Wales, my wife and I were having breakfast at a local café in Aberaeron. I started chatting to one of the waitresses and asked if she had any knowledge of the name “PonDre” or “Pentre”. This led to us visiting a farm “Pentre” not far from the Llanddewi-Aberath Church. The farm owner Huw Thomas welcomed us in for a cup of coffee and a chat.

Huw decided that “Pentre” farm was not the place we were looking for but told us about the house “Pendre” in the village of Llanddewi.



Huw had known about the house “Pendre” through an incident a couple of years earlier. An ambulance had turned up at his farm responding to a medical callout that related to the owner of the village house “Pendre”. The ambulance was obviously directed to the incorrect address and Huw had later checked out its location in the village after the incident.



Llanddewi-Aberath villages are located in this idyllic coastal setting

After the marriage of Jenkin and Mary Morgan on 16 July 1839, there was only a brief period of time before Mary and Jenkin's first child, **David Morgan** was to arrive and he was baptised at Llanbadarn Trefeglwys on 15 December 1839.

ancestry	
David Morgan in the Wales, Select Births and Baptisms, 1541-1907	
Name:	David Morgan
Gender:	Male
Baptism Date:	15 Dec 1839
Baptism Place:	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, Cardigan, Wales
Father:	Jenkin Morgan
Mother:	Mary
FHL Film Number:	105153, 253229

According to the research of Elizabeth Hooper, Jenkin and Mary were living at **"Pencyc"** after their marriage. "Pencyc" is listed in the 1851 Welsh Census as being in the Llanbadarn Trefeglwys area presumably close to Jenkin's employment at **"Monachty"** where according to Jenkin's marriage certificate, he was employed as a **carpenter**.



"Pencyc"

where Jenkin and Mary lived after their marriage and before migrating to Australia

(Research – Elizabeth Hooper)

“Monachty” - estate owned by the Gwynne Family (pictures Elizabeth Hooper)



Jenkin Morgan worked at “Monachty” as a carpenter

Visit to “Monachty”, 26 August 2015 – In our visit to Wales in 2015 we knocked unannounced on many doors, not knowing the sort of reception we were likely to encounter.

I approached the back entrance of the extensive complex of “Monachty”, the estate on which my ancestor Jenkin Morgan had worked as a carpenter. Pam had decided to remain in the vehicle.

I met one of two ladies who had been out walking and after explaining my visit, was invited to “come in”.

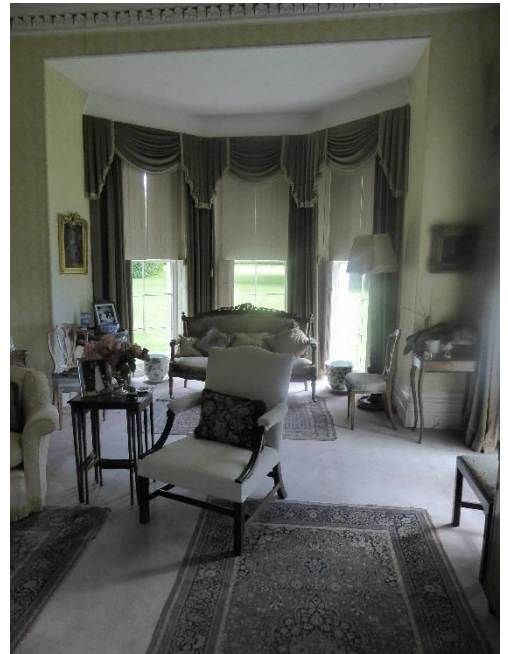
I rescued Pam from the vehicle and we were graciously entertained with a cup of coffee and chat by the current owners of “Monachty”, Wendy and Nigel Symonds-Jones, as well as their husband and wife friends who were visiting.

Despite expecting family for lunch, Wendy graciously showed both Pam and I around various rooms of the house and pointed out a particularly old cupboard that even could have been constructed by the estate carpenter, possibly Jenkin Morgan.

Nigel in turn, then took us around many of the estate outbuildings explaining the function of the various buildings over the years.

For a descendant of Jenkin Morgan, it was an absolute delight to be taken back over 175 years to gain an insight into an era gone by where Jenkin, and most likely his father David were employed.

Monachty – (photos John Malone)





Migration to Australia – Jenkin and Mary Morgan

Very soon after the birth of their first child David, the momentous decision was taken by **Jenkin and Mary Morgan**, along with their infant son **David Morgan** and Jenkin's brother **Thomas Morgan**, to migrate to Australia.

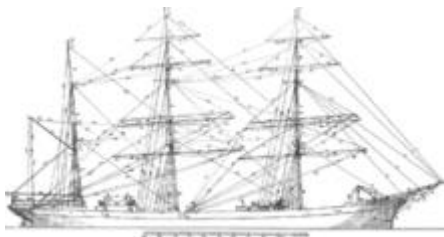
Under the **Bounty Immigrant** Scheme, a London Agent, Mr John Marshall, was paid a sum of £19 (nineteen pounds) each for organising the passage of Jenkin and Mary Morgan to the labour starved colony of New South Wales.

Bounty immigrants were free immigrants whose passage was paid by the colonial government under the 'bounty scheme'. Under this scheme, an incentive or reward (i.e. bounty) was paid to recruiting agents in Britain to find suitable skilled labour and tradespeople, then ship them out to the new colony which urgently needed the working class people to do the manual labour in this new and untouched land.

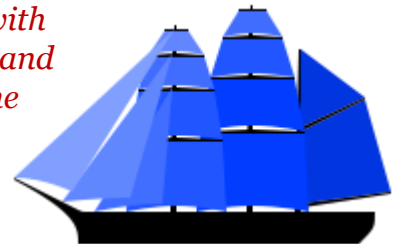
Bounties were paid to the ships' masters for the safe delivery of their passengers under the scheme. The typical bounty was 19 pound for an adult and 5 pound for a child. Bounty for the amount of 4,956 pound was claimed for the agent, AB Smith & Co. of Sydney, for the safe and healthy arrival of the immigrants on the "England" in July 1841.

Under the 'bounty scheme' newly married couples, or single men and women were given preference. Large families were rarely accepted. Selected immigrants were generally shepherds, ploughmen and agricultural labourers, with a lesser number of tradespeople such as brick makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors and needlewomen.

The ships passage for Jenkin and Mary, plus their son David was organised on the ship “**Orient**”. The ship was a **barque** weighing 596 tons.



*A **barque** is a type of sailing vessel with three or more masts having the fore- and mainmasts rigged square and only the mizzen (the aftermost mast) rigged fore-and-aft.*



Under the command of Captain Douglas Wales and Surgeon Superintendent Dr Grant, the “Orient” sailed from London on 2 August 1840, followed by Plymouth on the 11 August 1840, heading for Port Phillip (Victoria) for the assisted emigrant passengers.

As well as merchandise, the ship had on board 18 cabin and intermediate passengers, and 243 steerage passengers (mainly bounty immigrants with some steerage paying passengers).

Bounty for eligible passengers, had gone up to £19 (pounds) per adult, with payments for children under 7 years was £5, and £10 if over 7 years. There was no payment for infants.

Of the 216 bounty immigrants on the ship “Orient” there were 39 families comprising 116 passengers, along with 59 single women and 40 single men.

The ship “Orient” reached Port Phillip Bay on 13 December 1840.

Ship's Indent "Orient" – Jenkin and Mary Morgan

No. of ship	Date of arrival	Name	Age	Trade or calling	Religion	Rank or Office	Native Place	By whom shippered	Days
21	1	Ann	34	Gardener	Protestant	Father	London	Brought from a L	19
22	1	Israh	24	Milkman	do	do	Germany		19 28
23	1	Leary John	37	Farm Labourer	Protestant	Protestant	Wiltshire		19
24	1	Leary Mary	36	House Servant	do	Protestant	do		19 28
25	1	Leary John	36	Farm Labourer	Protestant	Protestant	Wiltshire		19
		Margaret	26	House Servant	do	Father	do		19
		John	11	Son	do	do	do		11
		Martin	9	Son	do	do	do		11
		Patrick	6	Son	do	do	do		5
		Mary	5	Son	do	do	do		5
		Mary	15	Daughter	do	do	do		5
		Thomas	15	Daughter	do	do	do		5
24		Mary	21	Carpenter	Protestant	Protestant	Wiltshire		19
25		Margaret	19	House Servant	do	do	do		19 28
		McNiff John	37	Farm Labourer	Protestant	Protestant	Wiltshire		19
		Margaret	21	Housemaid	do	do	do		19
		Margaret	14	Son	do	do	do		5
		Margaret	14	Daughter	do	do	do		11 28
		Margaret	21	Carpenter	Protestant	Protestant	Wiltshire		19
		Mary	21	General Servant	do	do	do		19
26		David	12	Son	do	do	do		5 28

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Trade/Calling</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Reads or Writes</u>	<u>Native Place</u>	<u>By Whom Imported</u>	<u>Bounty</u>
Morgan Jenkin	23 yrs of age	Carpenter	Protestant	Reads Welsh	Wales	Mr John Marshall	£19
Morgan Mary	23 yrs of age	General Servant	Protestant	Reads Welsh	Wales	Mr John Marshall	£19
Morgan David	1 ¼ yrs	Son	Protestant	-	Wales	Mr John Marshall	£5 4s

Ship's Indent "Orient" – Thomas Morgan (brother of Jenkin)

72

Single New

Single New

73

W. Name of Ship	Date of arrival	Name	Age	Trade or Calling	Religion	Resid. or where	Native Place	by whom forwarded	Agency
		Single Edward	22	Lagos	Protestant	Brill	Shelburne		L
		Proctor's Robert	18	Shelburne	do	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's William	18	Lagos	do	Shade	Shelburne		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	W. Catholic	Brill	Waggon		19
		Proctor's Charles	21	Brill	Protestant	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's Michael	22	Lagos	W. Catholic	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's John	22	Lagos	do	Perrow	Perrow		19
		Proctor's Michael	22	Lagos	do	Brill	Brill		19
		Proctor's James	22	Lagos	Protestant	do	Shelburne		19
		Proctor's James	19	Lagos	do	do	do		19
		Proctor's Henry	21	Lagos	do	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	W. Catholic	do	Waggon		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	do	Perrow	do		19
		Proctor's Thomas	19	Lagos	Protestant	Brill	Brill		19
		Proctor's Nicholas	21	Perrow	W. Catholic	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's Michael	21	Lagos	do	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's John	22	Lagos	do	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's Cora	26	Lagos	Protestant	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	do	do	do		19
		Proctor's Henry	22	Lagos	W. Catholic	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	do	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's James	22	Perrow	Protestant	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	W. Catholic	Perrow	do		19
		Proctor's John	21	Lagos	Protestant	Perrow	Perrow		19
		Proctor's Thomas	22	Perrow	do	Brill	Waggon		19
		Proctor's Michael	21	Perrow	do	do	do		19
		Proctor's Henry	21	Perrow	do	do	do		19
		Proctor's Thomas	19	Lagos	do	do	Brill		19
		Proctor's James	19	Lagos	do	Perrow	Brill		19
		Proctor's William	21	Lagos	W. Catholic	do	Perrow		19
		Proctor's John	21	Perrow	W. Catholic	Brill	Perrow		19

Mr. John M. M. M.

forward L 89

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Trade/Calling</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Reads or Writes</u>	<u>Native Place</u>	<u>By Whom Imported</u>	<u>Bounty</u>
Morgan Thomas	19 yrs of age	Labourer	Protestant	Both Reads & Writes	Wales	Mr John Marshall	£19

Cabin Passengers included: **Colonel Gwynne and lady**, Mr Francis Gwynne, Mr HB Morris and wife, Mr James and Mrs Pastlethwaite, Messrs Willsmore, Pritchard, George Roach and Henry Manning.

Intermediate passengers: Mr Coulstock, Mrs Mary Coulstock and Alfred Coulstock, Messrs F Austen, D Farquhar, Thomas Martin, and Charles Dalrymple,

Not in the newspaper list published are:

Cabin - Mr John Pastlethwaite,

Intermediate - Mr C Austin, Mr John Magill,

"The Australian"
Thursday 24 December 1840

Colonel and Lady Gwynne / Jenkin Morgan

Before immigrating to Australia, Jenkin Morgan was employed at "Monarchy" the family estate owned by the Gwynne Family.

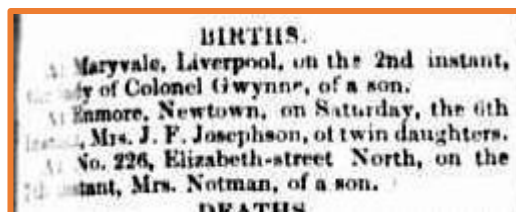
An article on the Gwynne family, published below, states that: "At the age of 57 Colonel Gwynne sailed to Australia to settle some younger sons there."

Therefore Jenkin Morgan sailed to Australia accompanied by his previous employer Colonel Gwynne.

An article previously written by Bob Morgan stated as follows: "They (Jenkin and Mary) came in the company of Colonel Gwynne, his wife and two sons, to whom they were 'engaged' [the true meaning of this word being somewhat unclear]."

The Gwynnes went to Maryvale and one of their sons became Canon Gwynne of St John's Anglican Church, Boorowa."

Until recently "Maryvale" was somewhat a mystery, but a recently found newspaper birth notice, published in the Sydney Morning Herald on Tuesday 9 July 1844, indicates that Maryvale was at Liverpool, Sydney.



BIRTHS

At **Maryvale, Liverpool**, on the 2nd instant, the lady of Colonel Gwynne, of a son.

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The Gwynne Family - Creators of Aberaeron

(Last updated: 26 July 2007)

Henry Phythian-Adams (pictured) is the great great grandson of **Colonel Alban Gwynne**, who was integral in the creation of Aberaeron as a town 200 years ago.



In May 2007 he recounted his relation's influence on the town: "The attractive town of Aberaeron owes its existence to the Thomas-Jones-Gwynnes who apparently descended from the medieval lords of Towyn (near Cardigan), which eventually came to the Jones family of Tyglyn, Llanddewi Aberath.

Dr Alban Thomas was Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society but was sacked in the Jacobite scare of 1722-3.

After returning to Wales he married his relative, Margaret Jones of Tyglyn, thus unwittingly launching the events that led to the creation of Aberaeron.

Their younger son Alban became a rector in Hampshire having married a wealthy parson's daughter, who died immediately after giving birth to an only son.

An increasingly affectionate correspondence with his cousin Susanna Maria Jones of Tyglyn led to Alban coming to Cardiganshire in 1797 to marry her.

She was the heiress of Tyglyn and Towyn and feeling beleaguered by threats to her inheritance.

After the marriage, Alban took the name Thomas-Jones and built the little chapel of St Alban at Tyglyn. In 1805 his first cousin Lewis Gwynne died a bachelor leaving almost all the Monachty estate to Alban and his wife.

There was also a huge pile of gold which had to be carried on a horse sledge to Tyglyn. No one knows what happened to much of this gold. Some must have been spent on building the harbour at Aberaeron but the small mansion of Tyglyn remained almost entirely as Alban and Susanna had known it from their childhood.

Now Lord of the Manor of Aberaeron, Alban had to take the name and arms of Gwynne so the couple became the Reverend and Mrs Thomas-Jones-Gwynne of Tyglyn while his son Alban junior moved into Monachty mansion.

In 1807 the Reverend Alban obtained his private Act of Parliament to rebuild the harbour of Aberaeron, and the town with its trades, crafts, fisheries and shipbuilding followed. He died in 1819 and Susanna so ruled the roost at Tyglyn that she was known in the family as "the Empress" though she loved having her step-grandchildren about her.

After her death in 1830 the younger Alban, Colonel Gwynne, came fully into the estate and the building of Aberaeron took off, principally in the renowned Alban Square.

He also provided a Town Hall in 1835 and a Church of England chapel (later rebuilt as Holy Trinity Church). The architect for the chapel, and clearly for the planned part of the town, was Edward Haycock of Shrewsbury who may also have designed the new wing Gwynne added to Monachty.

Colonel Gwynne had married Mary Anne Vevers of Yarkhill Court, Herefordshire, who bore him ten children. After the famous head of Lampeter Grammar School moved to Edinburgh Academy, the Gwynnes took their younger sons to be educated there and we find Mary Anne procuring stone for Aberaeron from a Scottish quarry.

Tragically, she died in 1837 of typhus and eventually the colonel married an Edinburgh lady who added six more children to his family. **At the age of 57 Colonel Gwynne sailed to Australia to settle some younger sons there.** Not long after he returned to Monachty, his eldest son, Captain Alban Gwynne, married so the colonel retired, first to London, then to Clifton where he died in 1861, still Lord of the Manor of Aberaeron, which continued to flourish.

Every heir of the family was named Alban until the last died in 2003.

Commander Alban Gwynne, involved in highly secret work on depth charges during the First World War, needed to live in the south of England. In 1936 for financial reasons he had to sell the Aberaeron estate. Sadly, there are now no male descendants of the family." - **Article by Henry Phythian Adams.**

An article published in the Wagga Daily Advertiser dated Saturday 11 March 1911, gives a further glimpse of the exploits of some the Gwynne family in Australia:

Taking Up a Station.

Weraï Station, Deniliquin, receives a write up in the "Pastoral Homes" series now running in the "Pastoral Review." The story is told as to how the station was first wrested from the aborigines, who naturally enough resented the idea of the white man, uninvited, occupying their hunting grounds. The tale is typical of the foundation of many other pastoral holdings, and, as a rule, only the white man's side of the story is told: — "Weraï," says the "Pastoralists' Review," "was taken up originally in 1843, by the Gwynne Bros. (Henry, Richard and Frank), sons of Colonel Alban Gwynne. They met with many difficulties during these early pioneering days, not the least being the hostility of the blacks, who caused such constant trouble that the Government had to send troopers to disperse them. Many encounters took place between the troopers and the blacks before the Gwynne brothers were really freed from their interference. One incident is related in connection with the hostility of the blacks, which occurred prior to the arrival of the troopers, which conveys an idea of what the Gwynnes' had to face when making a home at Weraï. The blacks had planned an attack upon the hut, which then constituted the homestead of the station. They had arranged that the attack should take place at a time reckoned by the state of the moon. Fortunately their intention was revealed to one of the Gwynnes by a friendly black out of gratitude for certain kindnesses shown him. Mr. Gwynne despatched a stockrider as quickly and quietly as possible to Morago, the nearest station, for as many men as could be spared. Five men arrived, and managed to get into the hut unknown to the blacks, who were gathering from all quarters, and preparing for a general massacre of all on the station. With the reinforcement that had arrived, there were eleven people in the hut, and preparations were taken to prepare the hut for attack. The place was loopholed all round, and every precaution taken to prevent the hut being fired. The defenders then waited for developments, and at the appointed time they saw the blacks approaching ostensibly unarmed and with friendly intent, but actually dragging through the long grass, with the aid of their toes, spears and other weapons. The watchers in the hut waited until the blacks stooped down to seize their spears, then sent a volley into them, and before they could recover from their consternation, a second volley rang out. Without waiting to remove their dead and wounded, they turned and fled in sheer panic, while from the hut rushed the small band of men to complete the rout. The affair was, of course, much talked of, and the Government sent Commissioner Bingham to investigate the matter. After careful inquiry, he reported that what was done was quite justified by the circumstances. The arrival of troopers, under Mr. Fred Walker, to patrol the district after this secured for the Gwynnes peaceful possession of their land and stock."

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Scandal on the Ship "Orient"

The arrival of the ship "Orient" in Port Phillip on 13 December, 1840, was met with a degree of **scandal**:

There were concerns expressed that some immigrants were taking advantage of the free Bounty Migrant system and making false claims as to their **"moral character"**.

As a result of an enquiry 18 – 20 female immigrants girls were singled out as '**determidly reckless**', '**turbulent and improper**' so **Bounty was refused for them**.

This means the Agent did **not** get refunded 19 pounds for each of these women.

The following newspaper article explains the situation in great detail:

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1803 – 1842), Saturday 23 January 1841

Port Phillip

We have received copies of the Melbourne journals up to the 1st instant. The local news contained in them is not of a very interesting nature. The markets are much the same as given in a former publication. (From the Port Phillip Gazette.)

MR. MARSHALL'S EMIGRANTS.

Any matter connected with Immigration, whether confined to the interference of private parties engaged in the importation of labouring hands under the Bounty System, or connected with the judicious control which government exercises over the regulations of that system, is so manifestly a matter of public interest, as to place its free discussion, beyond a shadow of cavilling, within the province of the press. In making therefore the difference which has arisen between Mr. Marshall's agents upon the justice of refusing certain bounties for females of a certified immoral character, lately arrived in the Orient, as for our especial notice, we shall not, we presume, be required to introduce any prefatory argument to establish our right of interposition between the Local Emigration Agent and the Provincial Government. The circumstances to which we allude as having lately occupied the attention of the Superintendent's moral authority and judgment, should for the sake of a clear and impartial investigation, be first briefly and faithfully set forth.

Upon the arrival of the Orient at the port of her destination, several of that grade of passengers, who reaping the advantage of the free Bounty System, are usually classed as being steerage passengers, waited upon Mr. LaTrobe, with an intimation that a number of profligate female characters had joined the ship, in the same rank, and under similar circumstances, as they had themselves, reached the Colony. His Honour justly considering the characters of the favourite system of emigration, and the social state of the province to be seriously implicated - the one immediately the other prospectively, took steps to assure himself of the truth or falsity of the evidence brought before him, by the additional testimony of the captain and surgeon superintendent; the latter, we regret to say, equally on account of his own character for maintaining discipline during the voyage, the integrity of Mr. Marshall, and the position of the Colony, was obliged to testify the truth of the former statements. Upon these grounds Mr. La Trobe, with the advice of some of the officers of his government, informed Messrs. Thomas, Enscoe and James, that he felt it his duty to re-commend the refusal of the usual bounty on some eighteen or twenty-females on the plea that their testimonials of good character had been falsified by their subsequent conduct.

Now admitting, as we are willing to admit the single-mindedness of His Honour's determination in this unpleasant affair, we cannot refrain appealing upon the part of the public, whose system - that pursued by Mr. Marshall, may peculiarly be termed, against the severity of the present measure. Consider, sir, we would argue, had we the advantage of personal intercourse with the head of the local government the jealousy and bickering that often arises among a crowded body of passengers, especially where its members include at best, a very partially educated set of the lower orders, and the spirit of slander that may be generated in such company; consider, sir, that to such testimony no evidence of a higher character has been added unless you are pleased to receive that of the medical superintendent as sufficient for your purpose. To this however, we have strenuously to oppose the fact of his having received in charge the moral government of the emigrants under his care, and would rather attribute the laxity which has occurred, to his want of attention, or probably to his wilful encouragement, than to any predisposition in the nature of the unfortunate culprits.

Consider, sir, the difficulty Mr. Marshall himself must encounter, or rather that of his agents in various parts of the United Kingdom, to avoid deception in the cases of male and female labourers recommended to them under certificates from the clergymen and residents of their parishes, and above all, consider the liability which the system of emigration, even if conducted under the direct supervision of the Government, would lie under of similar mischance.

Had such an accident occurred in a Government emigration ship, to whom would the public have looked to refund the cost of importation? To whom would they, have appealed to censure their rulers?

With these objections therefore, to his Honour's judgment, we will for the present conclude, observing that the press and the public who are fully as jealous as Mr. La Trobe of their moral character, or the application of their funds to unworthy objects, would prefer that Mr. Marshall should receive such a salutary admonition as may render him more careful in the discharge of his onerous and responsible duties.

The Bounty Names per ship "Orient"

<u>Julia Aldridge 17</u> <u>* Sarah Aldridge 23</u> <u>Edward Argyle 23</u> <u>John Askew family</u> <u>Ellen Barry 17</u> <u>* Mary Barry 19</u> <u>Robert Bashyan 28</u> <u>William</u> <u>Rolling Bennets family</u> <u>Abraham Booth 25</u> <u>Catherine Bradley 21</u> <u>Eliza Bryan 22</u> <u>* Bridget Buckley 20</u> <u>Moses Bulger 27</u> <u>Mary Burke/Bourke 20</u> <u>Honorah Burns/Byrnes 26</u> <u>Annie Cain 25</u> <u>John Callaghan 22</u> <u>Mary Callaghan 23</u> <u>James Cavanagh family</u> <u>William Coles family</u> <u>John Comber family</u> <u>Michael Connell 29</u> <u>Thomas Cook family</u> <u>Charles Cureton 20</u> <u>Timothy Daniel family</u> <u>Phoebe Darling 25</u> <u>Michael Dawson 27</u> <u>Bartholomew Deane family</u> <u>Selina Dillon 16</u> <u>Ellen Doyle 23</u> <u>James Duckett 25</u> <u>Thomas Dwyer family</u> <u>William Dwyer family</u> <u>Anna Edwards 22</u> <u>Ellen Edwards 18</u>	<u>James Evans 19</u> <u>John Farman family</u> <u>David Farnsworth family</u> <u>Jane Fitzgerald 19</u> <u>John 1st Fitzgerald 25</u> <u>John 2nd Fitzgerald 21</u> <u>Mary Fitzgerald 19</u> <u>Mary Anne Fitzgerald 21</u> <u>Henry Forbes 24</u> <u>Celia Francis 18</u> <u>Elizabeth Francis 20</u> <u>Mary Anne Francis 17</u> <u>Nicholas Francis 19</u> <u>Thomas Francis 26</u> <u>Lawrence Freeman family</u> <u>Henry Frenshone family</u> <u>Caster Fullerton</u> <u>Duyilar/Dugal Fullerton</u> <u>Giles Fullerton</u> <u>James Fullerton</u> <u>Rose Fullerton 18</u> <u>Bridget Gammon 21</u> <u>Mary Gammon 20</u> <u>Catherine Gaynor 17</u> <u>John Gill family</u> <u>* Susan Gill 19</u> <u>George Green family</u> <u>Catherine Haggarty 18</u> <u>Daniel Halfpenny family</u> <u>Ellen Halloran 28</u> <u>John Halloran 24</u> <u>Mary Halloran 26</u> <u>Michael Hanrahan 25</u> <u>John Harper 21</u> <u>Leonard Harper 26</u>	<u>Judith Henessy 25</u> <u>Mary Anne Hinson 22</u> <u>Henry Holland family</u> <u>Henry Hughes 22</u> <u>Mary Hughes 20</u> <u>William Humphreys family</u> <u>Agnes Jeldart 19</u> <u>George Johnson family</u> <u>John Jones family</u> <u>Lydia Kemp 19</u> <u>Jane Kennedy 19</u> <u>* Mary Kennedy 20</u> <u>Mary Kennedy 18</u> <u>James Kerr family</u> <u>Harriet Kidd 21</u> <u>John Kidd 18</u> <u>Marion Kidd 20</u> <u>Catherine Larkin 24</u> <u>Mary Larkin 21</u> <u>James Lawlor family</u> <u>Ellen Leary 24</u> <u>John Leary family</u> <u>Margaret Leary 22</u> <u>Patrick Leary 20</u> <u>James Legget 22</u> <u>Mary Lloyd 23</u> <u>George Maggs family</u> <u>* Susan Martin 19</u> <u>Eliza Matthews 23</u> <u>* Sarah Maunder 17</u> <u>Eliza Maynard 17</u> <u>Mary Anne Maynard 18</u> <u>Thomas Maynard 22</u> <u>John Mcauliffe family</u> <u>Henry Mooney 20</u>	<u>Michael Mooney 23</u> <u>Jenkin Morgan family</u> <u>Thomas Morgan 19</u> <u>Alexander Nelson family</u> <u>Michael OConnell family</u> <u>George Owen 19</u> <u>William Peddle 21</u> <u>* Mary Peters 19</u> <u>George Phillips family</u> <u>Eliza Pick 18</u> <u>Patrick Purcell family</u> <u>George Ray family</u> <u>John Reese 24</u> <u>Anne Rogers 20</u> <u>John Ryan 21</u> <u>Margaret Ryan 25</u> <u>John Skinner 27</u> <u>Catherine Slattery 22</u> <u>Jeremiah Slattery 20</u> <u>William Smith family</u> <u>Jackson Sturnett family</u> <u>Patrick Tierney 20</u> <u>Mary Tinnel 20</u> <u>Jane Torr 29</u> <u>Charles Vercoe 23</u> <u>Elizabeth Vercoe 28</u> <u>Robert Vercoe family</u> <u>Thomas James Wallace 25</u> <u>* Sarah Warren 18</u> <u>Isaac Wescott 22</u> <u>Nicholas/Robert Willis 28</u> <u>John Wilton family</u> <u>Henry Windover 21</u> <u>Roger Wynn family</u> <u>James Yates family</u>
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** girls singled out as 'determidly reckless', 'turbulent and improper' so Bounty was refused for them.*

This means the Agent did not get refunded 19 pounds for each of these women.

Family tradition tells the story that when the “Orient” reached Port Phillip, the crew of the ship went on strike. The ship, under the command of its Master Capt Wales, and some of its passengers continued on to Sydney being sailed by a number of the passengers.

On board were Colonel Gwynne and his wife as well as twenty two steerage passengers.

It is presumed that Jenkin and Mary Morgan were among those steerage passengers, along with Thomas Morgan.

An article published in “The Australian (Sydney) on Tuesday 19 January 1841, verifies the voyage to Sydney

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVED.
JAN. 16—The *Fiscator*, M Quio, master, from Newcastle, with coals.
JAN. 16—The barque *Nelson*, 300 tons, *Saxton*, master, from the Downs the 5th Sept., with merchandise. Passengers, Messrs Johnson and Walker.
JAN. 16—The brig *Hetsy and Sarah*, 176 tons, Milne, master, from London 6th July, and Rio 18th October, with merchandise.
JAN. 16—The barque *Orient*, 596 tons, Wales, master, from Port Phillip the 29th ultimo, with sundry merchandise. Passengers, Colonel Gwynne and lady, Messrs Sherwin Pritchard, Dal-ymple, and twenty-two in the steerage.

*Jan. 16 — The barque **Orient**, 596 tons, Wales master, from Port Phillip the 29th ultimo, with sundry merchandise. Passengers, Colonel **Gwynne** and lady. Messrs Sherwin Pritchard, Dalymple, and twenty-two in the steerage.*



The Australasian Chronicle (Sydney NSW), Tuesday 26 January 1841, gives an insight into the important cargo on board:



NEW ORGAN FOR ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—We are happy to announce that this splendid instrument has at length arrived safe in the colony, per the ship *Orient*, which came into port on Sunday. It occupies sixteen large packing cases, and, when fitted up, which will be as speedily as possible, will be a splendid addition to the ceremonial of the august sacrifice. The main pipe of this powerful instrument is thirty-six feet in length.

Jenkin and Mary Morgan – Settling into New South Wales

The research of Rev Bob Morgan and the Late Benjamin Morgan's Memoirs first published in the "Burrowa News" on 19 October 1934 give an insight into the pathway taken by the Morgans in Australia.

The "Orient" arrived safely under its makeshift crew in Sydney on 16 January 1841.

The family always said that when Jenkin and Mary arrived in Australia they could only speak Welsh.

*Apparently after a short time at Liverpool, the Morgans moved overland to Goulburn area where Jenkin was employed by **James Chisholm (2)** on the property "**Kippilaw**".*

The Chisholm Family – Background [Extract from the story of Patrick Malone]

(Employers of both Jenkin Morgan and Convict Patrick Malone)

{Jenkin's and Mary's daughter Sarah Morgan and Patrick's son Patrick Thomas Malone were to later marry}

James Chisholm Snr arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in 1791 as a humble corporal in the New South Wales Corps.

He resigned his commission in 1820 to become a settler.

After receiving an initial land grant of 50 acres in the heart of Sydney where he built the 'Thistle Inn', James Chisholm built a country home called 'Calder House' at Redfern.

However, as the township of Sydney expanded, James Chisholm moved further west to Campbelltown where he established the property "Gledswood". *(It appears that "Gledswood" was registered under the name of James Chisholm's son, Alexander, possibly as a way of acquiring extra parcels of land under the early colony 'land grant' system).*

By the end of the 1830s, James Chisholm Jnr, the son, had moved his family to live on the Goulburn property, which was called *Kippilaw*, after a property in the Melrose area of Scotland where James' wife Elizabeth [nee Kinghorne] had lived. When they married in 1829, Elizabeth, in line with the practice at the time for free settlers, received a grant of land from the then governor of the colony, Lachlan Macquarie. This was an acreage in the Goulburn district, adjacent to her father's holding and formed the 'home acreage' of the *Kippilaw* property, with additions from the Chisholms.



James Chisholm 2nd



Elizabeth Chisholm (nee Kinghorne)

With the Gledswood property near Sydney and the Goulburn holding the family was often on the road for some days with their family that eventually numbered nine sons, travelling by horse and buggy, or by the Cobb and Co. stagecoach, which became a by-word in the transport of goods and people in the colony.

James and his wife were travelling by coach on the Liverpool Road when they were held up by a notorious bushranger, Jack Donahue. In the usual way, Donahue demanded and seized all valuables from the occupants of the coach. However, on learning that one of the occupants was Mr. James Chisholm, he returned their valuables.

James Chisholm became a Member of the Legislative Assembly and an active promoter of agriculture in the Goulburn area, as well as a trustee of the new Anglican Cathedral to be built in Goulburn.

James Chisholm was regarded highly for his treatment of convict labourers. He had publicly denounced the flogging of minor offenders and the laying of trumped-up charges against more useful convicts in order to prolong their time of servitude. Fortunate indeed had been the bond men and women assigned to “Kippilaw”, for James Chisholm and his wife had helped many a poor soul to a new start in life. No bushranger ever molested his property or those belonging to it. Sometimes they had been held up on the road but when recognized had been allowed to keep their money and valuables and go on their way.

A story is told that he once gave his gloves to a convict at the Kippilaw property to protect his hands on a very cold day.

Patrick Malone therefore is likely to have spent his very early years in the Colony of NSW, working on the Chisholm property “Gledswood” at Campbelltown, before transferring from Campbelltown to work on one of James Chisholm’s Goulburn properties, probably also in the late 1930’s.



“Kippilaw” – home of the Chisholm Family

Jenkin and Mary Morgan – Settling into New South Wales - Continued

Jenkin and Mary's second child, Mary (later Tiedemann), was born almost immediately after their arrival in Australia. The exact date of birth remains unclear at this stage with two dates suggested – 22 January 1841 and 22 February, 1841. With the "Orient" berthing in Sydney on 16 January 1841, the first date appears highly unlikely for a heavily pregnant Mary Morgan to be in the Goulburn area just three days later.

The birthplace for was listed as Pomeroy, County Argyle, over 20km west of Goulburn.

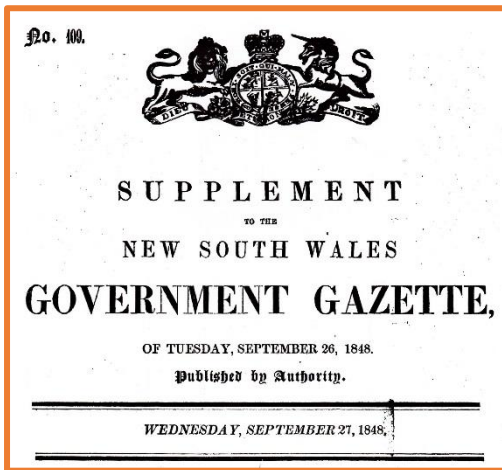
The property "Kippilaw" where Jenkin was employed was a land grant of some 1280 acres made, as previously mentioned, to Elizabeth Kinghorne who was later to become the wife of James Chisholm 2nd.

Properties of the extent of the Chisholm holdings called for large numbers of workers, among them Jenkin Morgan and convict Patrick Malone, whose son Patrick Thomas Malone was to later marry the Morgan's youngest daughter Sarah.

Jenkin Morgan worked at "Kippilaw" until 1850. By then they had increased their family to **eight children**:

David Morgan	born in Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, Wales	1839
Mary Morgan	born Pomeroy, County Argyle near Goulburn	22 January 1841
John Morgan	born near Goulburn	1842
Thomas Morgan	born near Goulburn	1844
Ann Morgan	born near Goulburn	1845
Elizabeth Morgan	born near Goulburn	21 September 1846
Eleanor Morgan	born near Goulburn	16 August 1848
Benjamin Morgan	born near Goulburn	1849

Jenkin and Mary Morgan and their large family moved in 1850 to Davys Creek near Burrowa (Boorowa) on the Chisholm's 22,400 acre property "Gegullalong", where Jenkin was to look after stock. The property "Gegullalong" had been gazetted by James Chisholm (2nd) in 1840.



In July 1852, “Gegullalong”, now reduced to about 7000 acres, changed hands to a man named George Eason. The Morgans transferred to another of the Chisholm properties, the 15,360 acre “Narra Allen” (later “Narrallen”) where they resided for 10 years.

No. 22.

Chisholm James.
Name of Run—Gegullalong.
Estimated Area—22,400 Acres.
Estimated Grazing Capabilities—4,000 Sheep.
 Bounded on the east by Gegullalong Creek, and Mr. Scarr's sheep station, and the road leading from Gobur Creek to Borowa ; on the north by the dividing range which separates the waters that flow into Gobur Creek and from Gegullalong Creek, and is the boundary between Gegullalong Mrs. Campbell's, and Mr. M'Dermott's stations ; on the south by a marked line on the west side of the creek, running due west, marked by the Commissioner, which is the boundary between Mr. Ryan's station and Gegullalong ; and another line on the east side of the creek, commencing at the Old Burial Ground, near the main road to Castle's station, about 1½ miles long, which is the boundary between Mr. Scarr's sheep station and Gegullalong on the east side of the creek ; and on the west by part of my Narra Allen station, and Mr. M'Dermott's station, called Calabash. I estimate the Gegullalong station to be 5 miles wide from east to west, and 7 miles long, from north to south.

No. 23.

Chisholm James.
Name of Run—Narra Allen.
Estimated Area—15,360 Acres.
Estimated Grazing Capabilities—4,000 Sheep.
 Bounded on the east by a part of my Gegullalong station, and a spur of the main Gegullalong Range, to Stony Creek, which separates Mr. M'Dermott's station from Nara Allen and Gegullalong, and Thomas Antoney's station ; on the north by part of my Kenn station, and the dividing range, which separates the waters that flow into Nara Allen Creek from Breakfast Creek and the Lachlan, and is the boundary between Trott's station and part of Mr. O'Sullivan's ; on the west by the head of Reedy Creek and the dividing range, which separates the waters that flow into the Borowa River from the Lachlan ; and on the south by my Gegullalong station. I estimate this station to be 4 miles wide, from north to south, and 6 miles long from east to west.

Meanwhile Jenkin and Mary Morgan had added to their family with the birth of:

Joseph Morgan in 1851 and **Maria Morgan** in 1852

It was at “Narrallen” that Mary gave birth to the last of their children.

Sarah Morgan's entry into the world was for her parents, Jenkin and Mary Morgan a mixture of both joy and tragedy.

Sarah was one of **triplets** born on 21st June, 1856. A messenger had to be sent to Yass, over 80 km away to procure a doctor. The doctor and messenger arrived 24 hours later.

Meanwhile the triplets had all been born and were all set aside, in shoeboxes, by the midwife, the three children presumed to be dead.

On inspection by the doctor, however, the middle of the three children was found to have a pulse. **Sarah was thus pronounced alive.** Jenkin and Mary had now increased their family to 11 living children.

On leaving “Narrallen” in 1862, the Morgan family took up residence at “Glenavon” which was part of the original “Kenyu” Station, also owned by the Chisholms. “Kenyu”, earlier known as “Kener”, was gazetted by James Chisholm in 1849, an area of 34,000 acres on the Boorowa River. Jenkin held the position of property manager at “Kenyu”.

Earlier in 1861, Jenkin had applied for the Conditional Purchase of two parcels of land, one of 100 acres and one of 40 acres in the Parish of Kenyu, this property presumed to be “Glenavon”.

*[A **Conditional Purchase** was a way of obtaining a Crown Grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the grant was dependent on a set of conditions being met. The purchase was conditional on:*

- the area being limited to 40 to 320 acres at £1 per acre*
- paying a deposit of one quarter of the purchase price*
- adding improvements to the value of £1 per acre*
- the selector residing on the land, and*
- occupying the land for three years]*


In 1874 the “**Occupational Lease**” of the “Kenyu” Run was acquired by Jenkin and Mary Morgan. Jenkin turned “Kenyu” Station from a cattle property to a sheep property.



“**Blade Shearing at Kenyu**” Station 1885 – photo negative was at Pardey’s Studio at Cowra – Joyce Laver of “Tatong” Reids Flat passed this information on many years ago.

Although Jenkin Morgan was deceased, Mary Morgan owned “Kenyu” in 1885 when she died. The property was then taken over by her sons David, John, Thomas, Benjamin and Joseph Morgan.

Three years after purchasing the “Occupational Lease” for “Kenyu, Jenkin Morgan was to die.


DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation of deceased	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant, when his last was deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where burial; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister; and names of witnesses at burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or State	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage				
1877	Feb 21 1877	Jenkin Morgan	Male 59 years	1) Debility of heart & chest 2) 10 years 3) 1st time 4) 1st time 5) 1st time 6) 1st time 7) 1st time 8) 1st time 9) 1st time 10) 1st time 11) 1st time 12) 1st time 13) 1st time 14) 1st time 15) 1st time 16) 1st time 17) 1st time 18) 1st time 19) 1st time 20) 1st time 21) 1st time 22) 1st time 23) 1st time 24) 1st time 25) 1st time 26) 1st time 27) 1st time 28) 1st time 29) 1st time 30) 1st time 31) 1st time 32) 1st time 33) 1st time 34) 1st time 35) 1st time 36) 1st time 37) 1st time 38) 1st time 39) 1st time 40) 1st time 41) 1st time 42) 1st time 43) 1st time 44) 1st time 45) 1st time 46) 1st time 47) 1st time 48) 1st time 49) 1st time 50) 1st time 51) 1st time 52) 1st time 53) 1st time 54) 1st time 55) 1st time 56) 1st time 57) 1st time 58) 1st time 59) 1st time 60) 1st time 61) 1st time 62) 1st time 63) 1st time 64) 1st time 65) 1st time 66) 1st time 67) 1st time 68) 1st time 69) 1st time 70) 1st time 71) 1st time 72) 1st time 73) 1st time 74) 1st time 75) 1st time 76) 1st time 77) 1st time 78) 1st time 79) 1st time 80) 1st time 81) 1st time 82) 1st time 83) 1st time 84) 1st time 85) 1st time 86) 1st time 87) 1st time 88) 1st time 89) 1st time 90) 1st time 91) 1st time 92) 1st time 93) 1st time 94) 1st time 95) 1st time 96) 1st time 97) 1st time 98) 1st time 99) 1st time 100) 1st time	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan	David Morgan John Morgan Thomas Morgan Benjamin Morgan Joseph Morgan

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1984.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

Apparently he had planned to go to Burrowa to make his will.

The death certificate indicated he had been attended to by the Burrowa Chemist, Mr Row, the previous day, on 20 February 1877.

Agent for Burrowa:
J. ROW, Chemist, Brial-street.

Jenkin was to collapse and die at his property “Glenavon”, Frogmore the following day on 21 February 1877, without ever making his will. Jenkin was just 59 years of age.

Mary Morgan, the widow of Jenkin, became the administratrix of the estate with the eldest son David having the authority to draw cheques as is shown by the Bank of New South Wales – Boorowa Branch document below!

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	WITNESS
1877				
Feb 6	David Morgan	Bloughmum	D. Morgan	J. Macleay
Mar 19	John & David Morgan	Bloughmum	J. Morgan	J. Macleay
May 4	John Morgan	Bloughmum	J. Morgan	J. Macleay
7	John Morgan	Bloughmum	J. Morgan	J. Macleay
15	Mary Morgan	Glenavon	M. Morgan	J. Macleay
June 6	David Morgan	Bloughmum	D. Morgan	J. Macleay
Oct 20	David Morgan	Bloughmum	D. Morgan	J. Macleay
Dec 6	David Morgan	Bloughmum	D. Morgan	J. Macleay

Jenkin had intended to leave “Kenyu” to his three sons who were currently working on the property, Benjamin, Thomas and Joseph Morgan. However, as a result of there being no will, the property was to be divided equally among all members of the family.

Apparently the **three** sons had to borrow heavily to buy the others out, although the document below lists all **five** sons as the Morgan Brothers, Graziers of Kenyu, David, John, Thomas, Benjamin and Joseph Morgan.

Extract from Bank of New South Wales Boorowa Branch Signature Book 18 March 1878

Morgan Brothers 'Kenyu' Graziers (David, John, Thomas, Benjamin & Joseph)
Extract from Bank of New South Wales Boorowa Branch Signature Book 18 March 1878

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	WITNESS
1878 Mar 16	Margaret Short	Boorowa	Margaret Short	J MacKey
18	Morgan Brothers 'Kenyu' Graziers (David, John, Thomas, Benjamin & Joseph)		Signature of W. David Morgan will sign all cheques	J. Gardner
25	John Gildea	11 Tabourer	John Gildea	J MacKey

Bank of New South Wales – Boorowa Branch Signature Book – 18 March 1878

Mary Morgan continued to live at “Kenyu” with some of her family until her death on 17 July 1885. Mary died from dropsy (***Dropsy: An old term for the swelling of soft tissues due to the accumulation of excess water.*** *In years gone by, a person might have been said to have dropsy. Today one would be more descriptive and specify the cause. Thus, the person might have oedema due to congestive heart failure).*

Mary’s death was certified by her son, David and Rev Mr Glasson came especially from Yass to conduct the funeral service.

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.						CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.						
No.	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	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
74 1015	17 July 1885 Yagoona	Mary Morgan	Female 44 years	(1) Dropsy (2) Dropsy (3) Dr. H. B. L. S. (4) 11 months ago	(1) John Williams (2) Tailor (3) Mary Williams	David Morgan Son J. H. B. L. S.	17 July 1885 Yagoona	20 July 1885 Yagoona	Rev. Mr. Glasson Archdeacon of Yagoona	South Wales 45 years NSW	(1) South Wales (2) 43 (3) John Morgan	5 males 6 females living

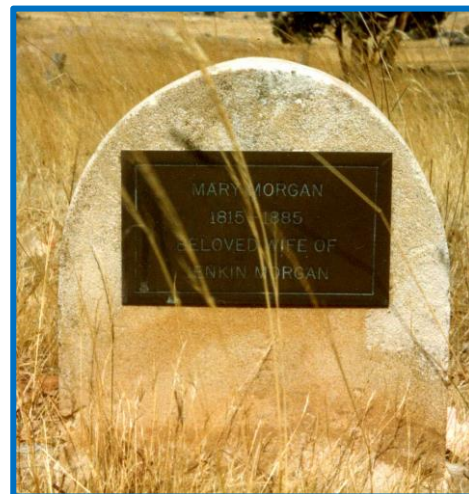
I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 22ND MAY, 1985. PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Mary was buried in an unmarked grave in the Frogmore Cemetery, beside the grave of her late husband.

In later years the headstone shown was added, obviously by family members.

{Inscription MARY MORGAN 1815 – 1885 Beloved wife of Jenkin Morgan}



The inscription on Jenkin Morgan's headstone reads: In remembrance of Jenkin Morgan who departed this life February 21st, 1877 aged 59 years. "And he said unto me: These are they which come out of great tribulations and have washed their robes in the blood of the lamb".



After the death of Mary Morgan, "Kenyu" remained in the hands of the Morgan Brothers. *(Just how many brothers were involved in the operation remains a little unclear and requires further research)*

Ben Morgan was known to extend his financial interests and in 1888, he was listed as a **mill**er. He had borrowed money and was operating a flour mill in Boorowa.

Soon the brothers were to be beset with financial difficulties. Added to the heavy borrowed debt came the depression of the 1890's and a five year drought which came to its awful climax in 1892. In that year, 11,000 sheep died on "Kenyu".

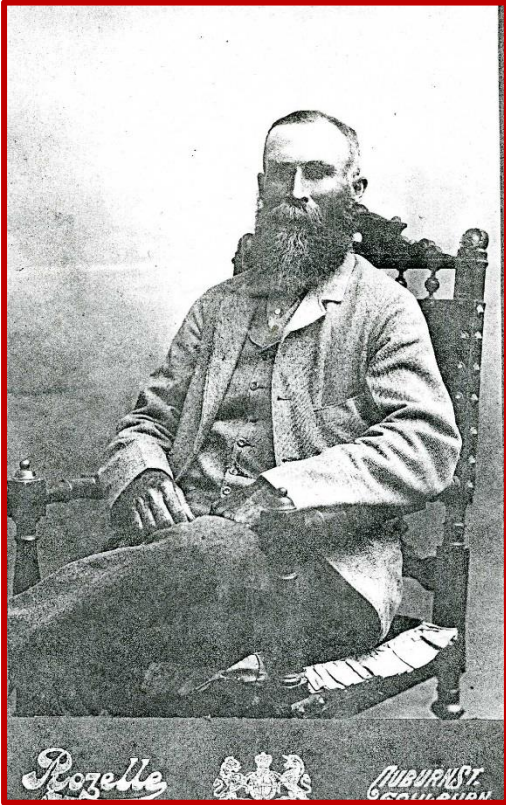
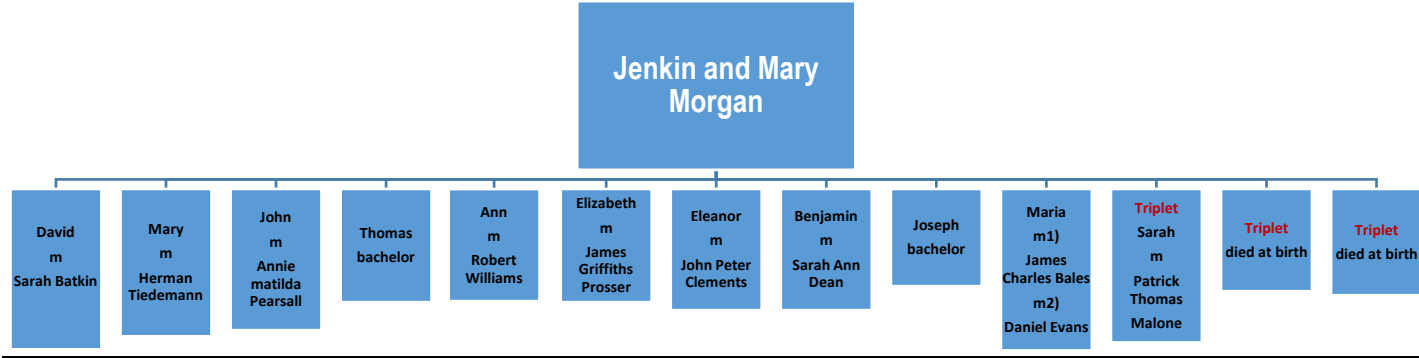
Previously the bank manager had persuaded Ben to borrow money to fence the property. Then, when conditions became very tough, the bank wanted their money back and so finally the bank foreclosed. The property that Jenkin and Mary Morgan and their family had worked so hard to establish, was no longer theirs.

Return of Sheep – “Kenyu” and “Glenavon”

[illegible]

“The run is looking very well now plenty of grass and water. The sheep are looking very well now, they have not been doing very well in the Winter and Spring owing to the wet, but they seem to be doing very well at present – Morgan Brothers”

Family of Jenkin and Mary Morgan





Jenkin Morgan pictured with his 5 sons



Mary Morgan pictured with her 6 daughters