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Joseph Morgan Pewterer

“A Light in Victorian England”

*From Genealogy, Pewter History & Pewter Mark research by collectors who wish to remain private.
From Genealogy, Newspaper & Trade Directory research by Christine Ellis of Sydney Australia.*


Joseph Morgan born 1802 in Bewdley, Worcestershire, trained to pewter work and developed businesses in Manchester, Birmingham and London.

His huge importance however, for which he adapted his pewter training, was to produce and patent the first automated candle making machinery and candle wick making machinery.

His inventions, for quite a number of years, (perhaps 1833 to 1858), made it possible for Victorian England to enjoy night light at prices most could afford.

BY

Special Authority



**JOSEPH MORGAN,
PEWTERER,
AND
CANDLE MOULD MAKER.
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER
OF THE
VARIOUS MACHINES USED IN CANDLE MAKING, IN ALL
ITS BRANCHES.
WALKER'S CROFT, HUNT'S BANK,
NEAR THE VICTORIA STATION,
MANCHESTER.
MOULD CANDLE MACHINES. DIP CANDLE MACHINES.
CANDLE WICK CUTTING MACHINES. IMPROVED PLATTING MACHINES.
Candle Moulds for Exportation,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND WARRANTED TO DRAW IN ANY CLIMATE.**

This article gives a dated list of events recorded in his life history.

This list is followed firstly by a few notes mainly giving some historical perspective to the times in which he lived.

Then there are further notes on these subjects –

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Joseph Morgan (& Son) – thinking of Australia	See 1857/59/60/81

Year by Year available details for the life of Joseph Morgan born 1802

In the last quarter of the 1700s a John and Ann Morgan had two sons. Charles christened in 1777 in Bedminster Somerset who died in 1828 in Bristol aged 51 and Joseph born about 1782.

Bedminster, whilst in Somerset was immediately on the outskirts of Bristol. Charles Morgan was apprenticed to Robert Bush of Bristol from 1791 to 1800, though he did not become free (able to trade on his own) until 1812. Charles married Maria Eiles in 1800 and they are the parents of Joseph Morgan (II) born in Bewdley Worcestershire in 1802. (Another son, George was born in Birmingham in 1808, but later children including two sons, Samuel and Henry, were born in Bristol.)

George is found living in Manchester in the 1830's and it might be assumed working for his older brother Joseph (II). He appears to have only stayed in Manchester for a short time before returning to Bristol and from work recorded it is unlikely that he was successful in business. He did marry and have children and one of those was on occasion mentioned as a pewterer.

Church being the focal social point of family life then, thus accounts for Baptisms in Bristol even if living in Birmingham or Bewdley. Charles worked as a pewterer in Bristol from about 1813 until he died in 1828. It appears Maria then continued her husband's business, though it was likely never of any size. The interest in Candle Mould making is evident in pre 1830 records. In the early 1800s Charles was perhaps a journeyman working in differing places such as Bewdley and Birmingham.

Uncle to Joseph Morgan(II), the first Joseph Morgan was, like his brother Charles a Robert Bush apprentice, from 1796-1807. Joseph (I) married in 1804 and had one son and two daughters.

A mystery with Joseph Morgan (II) has always been the Bristol, Bewdley, Birmingham, London and Manchester business addresses. This article is one of the first to attempt to give some sequence to events. This article also seeks to praise a very industrious man, whose work (developed from his pewtering background) greatly benefited the entire UK for a while.

Born in 1802 in Bewdley (probably while his father worked there), and apprenticed to his father after 1812 in Bristol. Likely working with his father until after his marriage, he appears to have set up on his own at Alders Court Bedminster about 1825 until 1827 and by early 1828 moves to Manchester.

The London address from about 1848 appears to have been a residence and a shopfront/London office for the Manchester business, though how Joseph Morgan possibly came to that address is also explained later.

The Birmingham address from about 1860 appears to be his son in law (Peter Gaskell) and eldest child/daughter establishing a branch business for Joseph (II). So clearly Joseph (II)s principal place of business was Manchester.

In his time he was very successful with his name, in a continuation of his business, lasting until 1978.

Year	Event	Read ref no.below
1802	Born in August 1802 in Bewdley Worcestershire. Baptised at the end of the year in Bristol.	See above
1821	Joseph married Susannah Perry on the 11 th December 1821 at St Michaels Bristol. (This would normally tie in with age at completion of the usual seven year apprenticeship as a Master would have to give his permission for an apprentice to marry but as Joseph was a Minor it could mean that he was apprenticed to his Father – Charles Morgan).	
1822	First daughter, Augusta, born in Bristol. (JM(II)'s Father - Charles 1822 Pigots Directory – Pewterer Wilder Street Bristol)	
1823	The National Trust (nationaltrust.org.uk; "Lighting by tallow candles", p.3) states: Joseph Morgan, in 1823 (<i>this date is likely incorrect? at least 11years too soon</i>), improved on an 1801 Thomas Binns designed, water-cooled candle mould.	

1825	<p>Daughter Ann Maggs Morgan born Bristol .</p> <p>(JM (II)'s Father Charles 1825&26 Pigots Directory – Pewterer Wilder Street Bristol)</p> <p>J. Morgan (II) works two years in Bristol area (near his Father and Uncle?) 1825-7 at 1 Alden's Court, Bedminster as a pewterer and candle mould maker.</p>	See ref. to Ann Maggs later
1827	<p>The following press cutting/copy was found by Martin Roberts for the Pewter Society Newsletter of Winter/Spring 2010, and this website is delighted at such a timely find.</p> <p>It was said to be from a publication called THE AGE of the 25th of March 1827 and had been quoted by the Bath Herald. (A quote from 1827 is thus out of copyright wherever later quoted)</p> <p>The address given as Alden's Court Broadmead is a misquote for Bedminster - see 1825 entry above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Guided by sentiments of the most unbiased and disinterested character, we feel ourselves called upon as editors, for the general benefit of society, to draw the attention of those who may be unfortunately afflicted with Stammering, or hesitation of speech, under every form, and howsoever inveterate or distressing from concomitant symptoms, to the new system of Dr. Roy, a physician of high respectability, now residing at No. 7 Pulteney-street, in this city; and we do so with more decided and unmixed satisfaction, from a persuasion, that the system being founded on unerring philosophical principles, and a knowledge of the radical cause of Stammering, the cure is effected not only with certainty, but without the aid of any surgical operation whatever. In the new and triumphant case, to which we this week solicit notice of the public, the patient, a young man of 25 years of age, had been visited with this painful affection, during a period of 18 years; it having been brought on, as he stated, at the early age of seven years, by the effects of fright. The impediment in this severe case, attended as it was with long, laborious, and ineffectual attempts at articulation, painful equally to the patient and his hearers (several highly respectable individuals of this city, who had met at Dr. Roy's for the purpose of seeing the case both before and after it was submitted to his care) was to their astonishment removed, and could not by any possibility return. The name and address of the party is, at his express desire, communicated to the public, being Joseph Morgan, pewterer, No. 1, Alder's-court, Broadmead, Bristol. We feel the highest gratification in adding, that several of the gentlemen present on this occasion, actuated by the same feeling of public benefit with ourselves, have readily consented to attest the correctness and authenticity of the above statement, viz.:-</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>James Randolph, Esq. Solicitor. S. Fisher, M.D. C.H. Wilkinson, M.D. N. Gifford, Esq.</i></p>	
1827/ 1828	<p>Joseph Morgan moved to the growing city of Manchester with daughter Christianna baptised there in February 1828.</p> <p>Manchester is not an attractive environment for a family and a lengthy quote appears later describing how Friedrich Engels viewed the area not long after Morgan moved to it.</p> <p>For candle making machinery Manchester would offer an industrial environment, good communications, cheap labour, and inexpensive waste fibre from the well established textile fabric weaving and spinning industry, for the making of candle-wicks</p>	

1829	Son Joseph (III) born 1829.	See ref. to Joseph later
1830/32	(Father Charles Morgan 1830 Pigot's Directory pewterer; Wilder St., Bristol – Charles deceased - business continued by his wife) Daughter Susannah born 1832.	
1834-1836	1834 Joseph Morgan created a candle making machine which could produce up to 1500 candles an hour 1834 Pigots Directory Manchester - Joseph Pewterer and Candle mould maker 13 Long Millgate Daughter Mary Ann born 1834 - Son Benjamin born 1835. (Charles, son of Josephs' brother George – born 1832 Exeter baptised in Manchester 1836)	
1837/1838	Son John born 1837. <i>The Leeds Mercury Saturday 25 March 1837</i> – Joseph advertising his candle making machine, benefits and companies using it. Patent for Candle Mould Making Machine recorded in <i>The Manchester Times and Gazette Saturday August 19 1837. Issue 459. Refers to article in Edinburgh Evening Chronicle regarding Joseph Morgan's candle mould making and candle wick machinery.</i> <i>This might have been where the connection with the Gourlay pewtering family started. (see 1839)</i> Son Edward born 1838.	Ref. 1 below See ref. to Edward later
1839	Son Charles born 1839. Frederick Gourlay (formerly of Edinburgh and of 40 Hoxton Square London) advertises himself as a candle mould maker working from 27 Hoxton Square London– later the address of Joseph Morgan. Later will be found on an article as to this Pewtering connection and as likely how Joseph Morgan became established with a London address. (1839 Directory – Brother George - Pewterer Wilder Street Bristol)	See 1847
1841	Several children appear to have died as shown by the 1841 census entry: Long Mill Gate Manchester Joseph 39 Pewterer, wife Susannah 42 and children, Ann 16 Joseph 12 and Charles 2 plus servant....	

	<p>Note – Son Edward aged 3 is living with his maternal Grandmother Ann Perry 60 at Russell Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester</p> <p>1841 Pigot and Slater Manchester - Morgan Joseph pewterer and candle mould maker 13 Long Millgate</p>	
1842/ 1843	<p>Daughter Eliza born 1842.</p> <p>(1842 Directory - Brother George pewterer and candle mould maker, Wilder Street, Bristol)</p> <p>Daughter Mary Ann born 1843.</p> <p><i>New Patents February 1843</i> <i>Joseph Morgan, of Manchester, manufacturer of patent candle-making machines, for improvement in the manufacture of candles. Sealed 11th February: six months.</i></p>	
1847	<p>1847-1882 Business(?) / residential address at Hoxton Square, London.</p> <p>Former business location/home of Fredrick Gourlay, (died 1846 Edinburgh, son of pewterer David Gourlay of Edinburgh).</p>	See London premises page 23
1848/ 1849	<p>Joseph's wife Susannah dies aged about 49 in Manchester shortly after their son Joseph, a Pewterer, marries (from Hoxton Square)</p> <p>1848 Slaters Directory – Joseph Morgan Walker's Croft Manchester Pewterer and candle mould and patent machine manufacturer</p> <p>1848 Post Office Directory London Morgan Joseph, pewterer & candle mould mak. 27 Hoxton Square, London</p> <p>Daughter Ann Maggs marries Peter Gaskell.</p> <p>(1849 Hunts Directory - Brother George Pewterer Wilder Street Bristol)</p>	
1850	<p>Joseph remarries from Hoxton Square (Fathers name confirmed as Charles) - to Ann Elizabeth North.</p> <p>1850 Slaters Directory Manchester – Joseph Morgan Walkers Croft Manchester – (house at Cheetham Hill) Pewterer and patent candle machine maker</p> <p>In 1850, paraffin wax appeared, shortly followed in 1857 with the combination of stearine & the plaited wick resulting in a bright affordable candle.</p>	

<p>1851</p>	<p>1851 census Cheetham Hill Cheetham Manchester Joseph 49, Pewter machine maker and his second wife Ann 28 with two children from his first marriage Charles 11 and Eliza 9 plus two servants. Note – son Edward aged 13, a pupil at the large boarding school of Bramham College, Bramham, Yorkshire.</p> <p>Also in 1851 is son, Joseph (III), aged 22 listed as a Pewterer, with wife Sarah and son Joseph Charles aged 1 living at Berkeley Street Cheetham Manchester.</p> <p>(1851 census - Brother George Pewterer Cheese Lane Bristol)</p> <p><u>The Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851</u> – the first exhibition of products made by machinery – agreed to be a first ‘International Exhibition’ in London, England– a huge opportunity in the time of Empire for those who exhibited.</p> <p>Morgan did exhibit but in a minor part of the Exhibition without competitors. He is mentioned separately and later, in the 1852 Jury publication, where he is mentioned within remarks about Price’s candles although apparently no address given.</p>	<p>See page 30 for further on Joseph (III)</p>
<p>1852</p>	<p>Manchester Times Saturday July 3, 1852. Issue 383 <i>New Patents</i> <i>Joseph Morgan, of Manchester, patent candle machine manufacturer, and Peter Gaskell, of the same place, gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of candles. June 24th.</i></p> <p><i>Also A little more patent detail:</i> 1852 Patent for enamelled iron candle moulds granted jointly to J. Morgan, patent candle machine manufacturer & Peter Gaskell, gentleman.</p>	<p><i>Manchester Times Wed, November 10, 1852. Issue 420</i> <i>Factory Accidents with Machinery</i> <i>See....Ref 2 below</i></p>
<p>1853</p>	<p>1853 Whelan & Co. Directory of Manchester Joseph Morgan Pewterer and patent candle machine maker, Walkers Croft, House Cheetham Hill</p> <p>Court case: Palmer v. Cooper, 5/2/1853 mentions in the text Joseph Morgan had a candlewick patent out using a bismuth thread back in 1843</p>	
<p>1854</p>	<p>Entries in <i>The Manchester Times</i> also show that Joseph was a supporter of local charities such as a Dramatic festival in aid of local charities in 1852, the Manchester and Salford Lock Hospital in 1854 and the City of Manchester Patriotic Fund in 1854. Joseph was also involved with the proposal for a Hop market in 1854.</p>	

	Eliza listed as daughter of Mr. Joseph Morgan of Heaton Terrace Cheetham Hill dies aged 13 on the 15 th September 1854 (<i>Source: The Manchester Times Saturday 23 September 1854</i>)	
1855	<p>1855 Two candle-wick patents for coarsely plaited wicks.</p> <p>1855 United States' patents (3 days apart). Awarded to Humiston and J. Stainthorp, Buffalo N.Y., USA, for similar designs which incorporated all of the previous improvements. These designs were purchased by Flagg & Homan, Ohio pewterers and silverplaters and by 1880 their machines dominated the world candle making market well into the 20th. C.</p>	
1856	<p>In 1856 Joseph (II) of Walkers Croft, Pewterer is fined £1 in the Police Courts for having '<i>one unjust weighing machine, and one unjust pair scales</i>' (Source: The Manchester Times Saturday 8 March 1856 Issue 720).</p> <p>1856 patent – Compressed air used to eject the solid candles. E. Cowper, Consulting Engineer to Price's Patent Candle Co. replacing Morgan's ejection method.</p> <p>1856 Post Office Directory London Morgan Joseph, pewterer & candle mould mak. 27 Hoxton Square</p>	
1857	<p>Joseph and his second wife have six children including two sons, Herbert born in 1851 and Walter Joseph in 1857.</p> <p>Newspaper report shows that Joseph Morgan building a new five story building on one side of Ducie Bridge (over the River Irk) while apparently occupying a three storey building next door. (Miles Platting contained three mills, Holland, Victoria and Ducie).</p> <p>18/7/1857 Daily Southern Cross (NZ daily newspaper): has a long article discussing soap and candle manufacturing, specifically mentioning the Morgan Patent Candle Mould Machine laid out on three rails basically industrializing the process of making candles and also mentioning the introduction of gas lighting (which destroyed the industry in England c.1875).</p> <p>The Argus – Melbourne (Australia) 21 November FOR SALE, just landed - One of Morgan's Patent Composite Candle Machines, complete, in good order, containing- 56 frames 6's : 8 frames 8's :4 frames 12's : 2 frames L.4's : 1 frame S.4's For particulars, apply to BAYLDON and GRAHAM Coro street, Geelong</p>	<p><i>Manchester Times Saturday January, 1857. Issue 774</i> <i>Alarming Accident</i> See.....Ref 3 below</p>

1859	1859 Patent for improved dispersal of steam and cold water for candle machines via perforated piping. <i>The listed moulds made out of pewter may mean the 1852 patent was a dud. Not sure why pewter moulds.</i> - Perhaps heating properties of pewter made ejection of candles easier than say with brass or iron.	
1860	<p>Daughter Ann and son in law Peter Gaskell and family move to Birmingham - daughter born there in the latter half of that year.</p> <p>The Argus - Melbourne (Australia) 6 November CANDLEMAKER WANTED, who thoroughly understands Morgan's Patent Machine. Apply 31½ Little Collins-street west. (address of <i>Footscray Soap and Candle works</i>)</p>	Historical view of these years See Ref. 4 below
1861	<p>1861 Corporation General and Trades Directory, Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Joseph Morgan and Co., pewterers and brass cock founders 60 & 61 Stafford Street</p> <p>(First appearance in Birmingham - in the former premises of Henry Jones, Pewterer and beer machine maker)</p> <p>Daughter (from first marriage) Ann Maggs Gaskell dies.</p> <p>1861 census 22 South Hill Road Milton Gravesend Kent Joseph listed as son in law 59 visiting his wife's Father Joseph North 64 and his second wife Mary Ann 29 and several of Joseph Norths' adult children from his first marriage.</p>	
1862	<p>1862 Birmingham Business Directory - Morgan Joseph Pewterers 60,61 Stafford Street</p> <p>1862 Slaters Warwickshire – Morgan J & Co Pewterers, brass cock founders, beer machine manufacturers and bar fitters 60 & 61 Stafford Street</p> <p>1862 Graces Guide. on the 1862 London Exhibition: catalogue: Class VIII.: J. Morgan and Co., Stafford St. , Birmingham . <u>Block-Cutting machine.</u> (<i>But this could be an error in the original catalogue</i> – see also Prize medal awarded for candlewicks report Illustrated London News July 1862).</p>	See Ref. 5 below
1863	<p>1863 Slaters Directory of Manchester & Salford</p> <p>a) Morgan Joseph, Pewterer & Manufacturer of platted candle and patent self-consuming wick, and lever beer machines, pillar pumps, brass cocks, &c. DUCIE WORKS, Ducie bridge (house 2 heaton terrace, Cheetham Hill).</p> <p>b)Morgan Joseph & <u>Son</u>, manufacturers of all kinds of tape cottons for lamps, DUCIE WORKS, Ducie Bridge</p>	

	<p>1863 London Gazette NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership (if any) heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, Joseph Morgan and Edward Morgan, carrying on business in Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, as Pewterers and Candle Machine and Candle Wick Manufacturers, under the firm of Joseph Morgan & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing to and from the said firm will be received and paid by the said Joseph Morgan, who will alone continue the said business. - Dated this 25th of August, 1863. <i>Joseph Morgan</i> <i>Edward Morgan</i></p> <p>This dissolution of the partnership of Joseph Morgan and Co. between Joseph and Edward, his second surviving son from his first marriage, takes place prior to Edward's marriage to Mary Edmunds daughter of William, a Tallow Chandler, in 1864 when he lists his occupation as Manufacturer and his address as 27 Hoxton Square London.</p> <p>This notice names Joseph Morgan and Co. whereas the Manchester Directory listing is for Joseph Morgan and Son. Whether this is an error or a loose/interchangeable use of names is unknown although certainly Joseph Morgan and Son is not used again until Joseph's retirement, but the insertion of 'if any' in brackets in the actual notice of dissolution of the partnership would tend to indicate that perhaps an informal partnership was originally set up.</p> <p>After this dissolution the entries in Manchester for Joseph Morgan and Son disappear, reverting to Joseph Morgan, while Joseph Morgan & Co. continues in Birmingham.</p>	
1865	<p><i>Manchester Times Saturday January 28, 1865. Issue 373.....</i> <i>Local and District – Housebreakers caught</i></p> <p><i>Advertised for Pewterers in the Glasgow Herald – address at Ducie Works Manchester</i></p>	See.... Ref 6 Below
1866	<p>1866 Morris' Commercial Directory of Warwickshire with Birmingham Morgan Joseph and Co., pewterers, plumbers, brassfounders, and beer machine makers, 60 and 61, Stafford street</p>	
1867	<p>1867 – Post Office Directory Birmingham Beer Engine Makers (No entry under Pewterers) Morgan J & Co, 60 and 61 Stafford St.</p>	

1868	<p>1868 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham Morgan J. & Co Beer engine mnfs/makers 60&61 Stafford Street</p>	
1869	<p>1869 Slaters Manchester Candle and Lamp Wick manufacturers (Platted candle and self consuming wicks) / Pewterer - Morgan Joseph Ducie Bridge</p> <p>This directory also shows that in 1868 Joseph was a subscriber to the Manchester Royal exchange.</p>	
1871	<p>1871 census Heaton Terrace Broughton Salford Manchester LAN Joseph 69 Candlewick manufacturer Ann E 48 Herbert 19 Marian 17 Elizabeth A 15 Emma L 11 Rosina 9 plus two servants</p> <p>Also in 1871 – son Edward, Commission Agent (for his father perhaps?) and his wife Mary are living in London at 27 Hoxton Square.</p>	<p>See London premises page 23</p>
1872	<p>1872 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham and suburbs Morgan J. & Co. beer engine manufctrs. 60 & 61 Stafford st</p>	
1873	<p>1873 PO Directory Manchester Morgan Joseph Pewterer, Candle mould maker manufacturer of Candle wick & platted and lamp wick maker, Ducie works, Ducie Bridge, Cheetham Hill Rd</p> <p>1873 Whites Directory of Birmingham and the Hardware District Morgan Joseph & Co, brass cock founders, pewterers, candle mould, beer machine, and liquor fountain manufacturers, 60-61 Stafford street</p> <p><i>Birmingham Daily Post (Birmingham, England), Saturday, July 19, 1873</i> Advertisements & Notices Brass caster, for cock and beer machine work, Wanted - Apply to <u>Morgan & Gaskell</u>, Stafford Street</p> <p><i>(First appearance of company by the name of Morgan & Gaskell)</i></p> <p><i>The name of Morgan & Gaskell, Stafford Street also appears in 1873&1874 as contributing to the Birmingham Hospital Saturday collection.</i></p>	
1874	<p>Second wife – Ann Elizabeth dies aged 51.</p>	

1875	<p>1875 White's Commercial and Trades Directory of Birmingham Morgan & Gaskell 60 Stafford Street Beer Engine & Liquor Fountain Manfrs; Mould Makers; Patentees; Pewterers</p> <p>Joseph Morgan advertising in <i>The Birmingham Daily Post</i> for Pewterers for Ducie works Manchester.</p>	
1876	<p>1876 Slaters Directory Manchester & Salford Morgan Joseph - platted candlewick wick manufacturer, patentee for self-consuming wick for tallow, mould and dip candles, manufacturer of paraffin, petrolin, moderator, solar, argand camphine. and all kinds of tape cottons for lamps &c; Mould makers; Pewterers Ducie Works, Ducie bridge, Corporation st; (house, Holland House, Holland st. Cheetham Hill)</p> <p>1876 Kellys' Directory of Birmingham and suburbs Morgan & Gaskell 60&61 Stafford Street, pewterers Peter Gaskell, Pewterer see Morgan & Gaskell</p> <p>1876 Post Office Directory Manchester Morgan Joseph, pewterer, candle mould maker, manufacturer of candlewick and platted and lamp wick maker, Ducie works, Ducie bridge, Cheetham Hill road.</p>	
1877	<p>1877/78 Slater's Directory of Manchester & Salford Morgan Joseph, Candle and Lamp Wick Manufacturers; Cotton Waste Dealers; Machine makers (candle making machines) ; Smallware Manufacturers and Warehouses; Sponge Cloth Manufacturers; Wick Manufacturers (candle); Mould makers; Pewterers - Ducie works, Ducie bridge, Corporation st</p> <p>Joseph Morgan advertising in <i>The Birmingham Daily Post</i> for Pewterers for Ducie works Manchester.</p>	
1878	<p><u>1878 London Gazette</u> NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Joseph Morgan and Peter Gaskell, in the trade or business of Pewterers, carried on under the firm of Morgan and Gaskell, at 60 & 61 Stafford-street, Birmingham, is dissolved, on and as from the 9th day of January, 1878, by mutual consent. All partnership debts will be received and paid by the said Peter Gaskell. - Witness our hands this 18th day of February, 1878.</p> <p><i>Joseph Morgan</i> <i>Peter Gaskell</i></p>	

	<p>22nd February – Joseph Morgan advertising in <i>The Birmingham Daily Post</i> for Pewterers for Ducie works Manchester.</p> <p>(With the cessation of Morgan and Gaskell from the beginning of 1878, Peter advertises under his own name, although occasionally including 'late Morgan & Gaskell'.</p>	
1879	<p>1879 Slaters Directory of Manchester & Salford Pt2 Morgan Joseph - <i>Candle and lamp wick manufacturers - (all kinds of wicks for lamps and candles); Small Ware Manufacturers; Sponge cloth manufacturers (superior qualities sponge clothes, also dusters and towels); Machine Makers (candle making machines); Mould Makers (candle); Pewterer</i> Ducie Works, Ducie bridge, Corporation st, Manchester</p>	
1880	<p>As 'Joseph Morgan & Son' advertises in <i>The Birmingham Daily Post</i> for Pewterers for Ducie works Manchester.</p> <p>NB Charles, (son of Pewterer brother George), who started his working life as a Pewterer moves to Manchester in the late 1860's. He lists himself as a Pewterer in 1881 in Manchester, so with this and earlier advertisements, perhaps he is working for Joseph.</p>	
1881	<p>1881 census Holland House Holland Park Crumpsall Joseph widowed 79 <u>Retired</u> merchant, Marian 27 Emma 21 Rose M (sic Rosina) 19 Walter 23 Daughter in law Rose H (sic Elizabeth A) Morgan 36 and granddaughter Evelyn (daughter of son Herbert) plus three servants</p> <p>Also in 1881 son Edward, a Commission Agent, and his wife Mary are living at 27 Hoxton Square London.</p>	<p>See London premises page 23</p>
1881/1882	<p>The following is based on a report in <i>The Argus</i> of Melbourne (Australia) on Wednesday 16 November 1881:</p> <p><u>The Furniture Gazette, Jan. 7th, 1882:</u> <u>Proposed Manufactory of Blindcords in Victoria</u> (Australia) "As an illustration of the way in which manufactures are started under protection, it is stated that the Commissioner of Trade & Customs in Victoria has received a communication from colonial agent of Messrs. Joseph Morgan and Son of this city offering to establish a factory in the colony for manufacture of blind-cord and plaited cotton and lampwicks. The condition accompanying this offer is a protective duty of from 20-25% shall be imposed on imported goods of this class. The Commissioner has referred the communication to the Tariff Commission and is said to be personally favorable to the acceptance of such offers."</p> <p>Joseph Morgan died 20 April 1882 Manchester Lancashire.</p>	<p>1881 report plus 1882 Tariff commission and son Walter Joseph in Australia See Ref 7.</p>

<p>Probate Granted 1 May 1882 on a Personal Estate of £14,731.10s. 6d. The Will with three Codicils of Joseph Morgan formerly of Holland House Cheetham Hill near Manchester but late of the Ducie Works Ducie Bridge Manchester and Orkney Villa Parsonage Road Withington near Manchester all in the county of Lancaster Pewterer, Candlewick manufacturer and Machine maker who died 20 April 1882 at Orkney Villa was proved at Manchester by Herbert Morgan of Polygon Villa Higher Crumpsall near Manchester Pewterer, Candlewick and Candle Machine Maker the son and Charles Henry Peverley of Ash Villa Albert Park Didsbury near Manchester of 41 Corporation Street Manchester Architect and Surveyor the Executors.</p> <p><u>What was £14731.10s. 6d in 1882 as compared with today.</u> Well it would have purchased 70 average houses then, like £11million today might, or if the money had doubled every 10 years since then it would be perhaps £12 million today – but if put into Government stuff like war loan then slightly less than £14000! Whichever way you look at it in 1882 it was a large sum of money.</p> <p>130 hands gives an idea of the size of business about the time Joseph Morgan (II)'s retired. (This figure of 130 hands is given by son Herbert on the 1881 census when he is running the company after his Fathers' retirement).</p>	<p>Sons Herbert and Walter James granted probate And more Info</p> <p>See..... Ref. 8 below</p>
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And afterwards - It would appear that about the time Joseph retired, the company name was changed to Joseph Morgan and Son, but as can be seen by a 1903 Slaters' Directory the company does still have connections with the trade of Pewtering.

Year	Event
1883	<p>In Birmingham, a Receiver is appointed when son-in-law Peter Gaskell is Insolvent, and the freehold property of 60 & 61 Stafford Street plus goodwill and other trade assets of the company are put up for auction.</p> <p><i>Kelly's Dir.</i> 1883 lists J. Morgan and Son, Ducie Mills, Miles Platting, Manc'r., manufacturers of lamp and candle wicks, sponge cloths, and waste. Listed under Waste Manufacturers.</p> <p>1883 Slaters Directory Manchester Morgan Joseph & Son, Candle and Lamp Wick Manufacturers (of all descriptions of wicks for lamps & candles); Cotton Waste Dealers; Engine Waste manufacturers. Ducie Works, Ducie bridge, Corporation st</p>

1884	<p>1884 Business Directory of London - Provincial Morgan Joseph & Son - Candle cotton (& wick) Mfrs & Cotton Waste Manufacturers and Merchants - Manufacturers of lamp and candle cottons, sponge cloths and engine waste.</p> <p>Trade mark 'Bee hive.'</p>
1888	<p>Joseph Morgan & Son exhibits at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition</p>
1891	<p>1891 Kellys' Directory Birmingham Morgan Joseph & Son - Lamp Wick Manufacturers of all descriptions of wicks for lamps, candles & petroleum stoves Morgan Joseph & Son are the largest makers of wicks in the world, Ducie mills, Miles Platting, Manchester</p>
	<p>1891 Cotton mills Manchester and Salford - Joseph Morgan & Son (lamp and candle-wick manufacturers), Ducie Mills, Miles Platting (Manchester) Telegrams, 10wick, Manchester. Telephone No. 10. (Source Gracesguide.co.uk,)</p>
1892& 1895	<p>1892 & 1895 Kellys' Directory Birmingham Morgan Joseph & Son - Wick Makers - Candle & Lamp Morgan Joseph & Son are the largest makers of wicks in the world (for candles, lamps and petroleum stoves) Ducie mills, Miles Platting, Manchester</p> <p>1895 Kelly's Directory Manchester and Salford Morgan Joseph & son are the largest manufacturers in the world of all descriptions of wicks for stearine, composite, wax and tallow candles, Ducie Mills, Miles Platting</p> <p>1895 Slaters Directory Manchester Morgan Joseph & Son - Engine Waste manufacturers (see also Cotton Waste Dealers); Sponge Cloth Manufacturers Ducie Mills. Hulme Hall la , Miles Platting</p>
1899	<p>Son (from first marriage) Joseph dies in Australia.</p>
1896	<p>1896 Telephone Directory Morgan Joseph & Son Wick Manufacturers Ducie Mills tele ALD 10</p>
1903	<p>1903 Slaters Directory of Manchester, Salford & suburbs Shipping - Merchants & their goods etc : Morgan Joseph & Son, Ducie Mills, Miles Platting Markets - <u>Cape, Australia, India and South America</u> Goods - Lamp and Candle wicks, and <u>PEWTER</u> Goods Pay days, Friday 11 to 12 and second Tuesday 10 to 12. TeleNo .10 Nat; Telegraphic Address "HERBERT, Manchester" Trades - Morgan Joseph & Son (all descriptions of wicks for stearine. composite, wax and tallow, Ducie Mills, Miles Platting</p>

	23 Apr 1903 - Joseph Morgan and Son, Ducie Mills, Miles Platting, (MSS.198/R/3/2/51); One of a large number of testimonials to Ragosine Oil Company presumably acknowledging the use and satisfaction with their non-corrosive lubricating oil made from Astatki (<i>a mineral oil residue previously considered waste</i>). (Held at Warwick University Modern Records Centre)
1905	Sometime after 1903 the company became Morgan, Crossley & Co Ltd incorporated in 1905 – with James Crossley & Son of Ripley Derbyshire .
1906	Herbert Morgan moves to Derbyshire where he lives until he moves to Wales in 1922. It is unknown if, in what form, or for how long he retained an interest in the company.
1909	1909 Slaters Directory Morgan, Crossley & Co. Ltd (all descriptions of candle and lamp wicks). Ducie Mills, Miles Platting; also at Ripley and Chesterfield. TN 10 and 1390 Nat: TA "WICK, Manchester" (also listed as engine waste manufacturers) (More details are available on the company Morgan Crossley & Co. Ltd., but although Pewter items exist with the Morgan Crossley name, it would appear that this production was short lived). Trademarks used by Morgan, Crossley & Co, Ltd., "Bee Hive." "Standard Oil Wick" & "The Swan."
1918	Son (from first marriage) Edward dies in Devon - effects £220.17s.
1922	Son (from second marriage) Walter Joseph dies in Manchester - effects £21825 9s 6d. (see Ref. 8 below)
1929	The candle wick business in Manchester survived the 1929 Depression and consolidated the entire English candlewick industry.
1935	Son (from second marriage) Herbert Morgan dies in Wales – Estate £93,174 (see Ref. 8 below)
1941	Morgan Crossley & Co. Ltd continue making Candle wicks until at least 1941. 1941 Kellys Directory Derbyshire Morgan, Crossley & Co. Ltd., (branch) , wick mfrs. Furnace Hill (Chesterfield) T N 2300 – <i>see business chart at end for some later details.</i>

The largest candle-wick and lamp wick manufacturers in the world.

This business was founded on Joseph Morgan II's early invention which automatically rethreaded each mould with wick as the candles were ejected. An invention he improved on in 1852, 1855 and 1859 (some 18-25 years after moving to Manchester). Although he tried other metals such as enamelled iron, it was pewter that proved best suited and most efficient in the candle making machines.

Morgan and Gaskell – run by Peter Gaskell was the business in Stafford Street Birmingham making Pewterware etc., – (even JM II could not be in two places at one time – and this business continued his early training as a skilled pewter worker. A business formed when history which would shape the world was in the making).

Reference 1

The Leeds Mercury Saturday March 25, 1837

BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. TO TALLOW CHANDLERS AND SPERMACETI CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. JOSEPH MORGAN, PEWTERER, Manchester, having taken out a Patent for an Improved mode of Manufacturing MOULD CANDLES by a MACHINE, which with Three men and Five Boys, will MANUFACTURE TWO TONS of CANDLES in TWELVE HOURS, begs leave to state that these Candles will be found far superior to home made in the ordinary way : there is no waste of Wick, as there are no clippings : it also saves the time of cutting the Wick into short lengths, as the Pipes are Cottoned by the Machine and no Cottoning Stick is used, so that the Gloss will continue much longer on the Moulds. The Cotton cannot break or spoil the ends of the Candles, as it is pushed out from the other end of the Pipe ; and the Wick is so well adjusted that it cannot by any possible means, get out of the centre of the candle.

The Machine is in operation at Messrs. B. & W. HAWKS, of London : BANKS & Co., Liverpool, MR. TEBBUTTS, Manchester ; Messrs. J. CROSSFIELD & Co., Warrington ; where the most satisfactory and explanatory Testimonials will be given.

The Manchester Times and Gazette Saturday August 19 1837. Issue 459

Local Intelligence

Mould Candle making – Morgan's new patent machine for making mould candles is the greatest improvement ever made in candelmaking, which, with three men and three boys, will manufacture two tons of mould candles in twelve hours. There is no waste of wick, as there are no clippings; it also saves time of cutting the wick into short lengths, as the pipes are cottoned by the machine as it goes along working, and the wick is so well adjusted that it cannot by any possible means get out of the centre of the candle. – Edinburgh Evening Chronicle. – We have pleasure in being able to add, that the ingenious inventor of this new and excellent mode of making mould candles is our townsman Mr. Joseph Morgan, pewterer, of Long Millgate.

REF 2**Manchester Times Wednesday, November 10, 1852. Issue 420
Factory Accidents with Machinery**

A little girl of eleven years of age, named Margaret Brady, lost her life from a similar accident on Thursday. She worked for Mr. Joseph Morgan, of Mill Brow, as a candle wick cutter. When she came to her work at six in the morning, she took her shawl off, which dropped out of her hand upon a horizontal shaft that turned at the height of one foot from the floor. The shaft pulled her shawl round, and she was trying to get at it; the others saw her stoop to it, and called to her to stop, - but it was too late; the poor child's arm was caught, entangled in the shawl, and quite pulled off at the shoulder. They took her to the Infirmary where she died the same night. She had only got her place at the factory the day before, and knew nothing about the machinery. The shaft was next the wall, on one side; on the other side there was a wooden protection; but the top lid of the casing had been taken off to put a fresh machine to it; and it had been left open since Monday. It ought to have been temporarily covered. The jury, at the coroner's inquest, censured the parties connected with the establishment, for allowing the shaft to remain in that dangerous state, and requested that the coroner to state the case to the inspector of factories.

REF 3**Manchester Times Saturday January, 1857. Issue 774 - Alarming Accident**

About half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a large portion of a projecting stone cornice, just placed on the top of a new five-storey building, on one side of Ducie Bridge, gave way, and fell down. It is being erected for Mr. Joseph Morgan, manufacturer of articles in pewter, candlewick, &c., the brickwork being done by Mr. Davidson, and the mason work by Mr. Batley. Mr. Morgan has a building for his business near the basement of the new one. It is of three storeys, and, at the time of the accident, a young man, named Isaac Collis, of Balloon-street, was at work in the top storey. The heavy coping stones from the new building burst through the roof, and forced in the floor of the room in which he stood. Assistance was rendered as soon as practicable, and Collis was found, in the second storey, nearly suffocated with the fallen rubbish, and entangled in a burnishing machine in such a way that some difficulty was experienced in extricating him. He was conveyed to the Infirmary; besides various bruises, he has suffered some injury to his back. On inquiry last night at the Infirmary, however, we learn that fatal consequences are not anticipated. The engineer, who was in the firing-up place, was also bruised, and cut about the head, but his injuries were not serious. The accident seems to have occurred either from failure of the iron cramps employed, or from the absence of sufficient ballast in the placing of the cornice: the latter is perhaps the more probable conjecture

REF 4**Brief Notes on Historical Perspective of 1860-1875 as would have affected Manchester businesses**

In 1860 Lincoln visited Manchester shortly before his election. In April 1861 the American Civil War destroyed the Manchester cotton market as a naval blockade increasingly pinched off the flow of American cotton. British merchants built small, steam powered flat-bottomed blockade runners and sent them off to be crewed by off-duty British naval personnel at British ports in the Caribbean. Much trade both ways ensued but eventually 95% of the cotton is prevented from being shipped to the British mills.

1873 saw Austria switch from silver thalers to paper money(?) which set off a worldwide banking crisis. These two events caused tariff wars which were not resolved and pushed Manchester into a permanent decline.

This is why trade with Australia and Canada became so important. Patent laws were not universally accepted among nations until the end of the century.

REF 5

Graces Guide kindly checked the catalogue but it is possible that this unlikely entry is an error in the original catalogue, because the following entry also appears:

1862 London Exhibition: Catalogue: Class 7: E/N1663. MORGAN and Co., Paisley. (Scotland); Block-cutting machine (which is relevant to the business carried out by that particular company).

That Joseph did attend the International Exhibition is shown by the following:
1862 Illustrated London News Saturday July 19 - The International Exhibition -
'A prize medal has also been awarded to the very excellent specimens of candlewicks exhibited by Mr. J. Morgan, Manchester (3685). The display of these useful articles is very tastefully arranged, and the goods have been highly commended by those best able to appreciate their value.'

REF 6**Manchester Times Saturday January 28, 1865. Issue 373
Local and District – Housebreakers caught**

The warehouse of Mr. Joseph Morgan, candlewick manufacturer, &c., Ducie Bridge, was left secure at half-past one on Saturday. At half-past seven, Mr. R. Beckett, having occasion to visit it, found that a window had been broken and a door prized open, and, instituting a search, he discovered two young men concealed in a cupboard. One was Archibald Richards, who had been employed ten years in Mr. Morgan's work-shop: and his companion was Francis Mara. At the City Police Court, on Monday, they were committed to the sessions.

REF 7 – Tariff Commission hearing Melbourne Australia

The Argus Melbourne Wednesday 16 November 1881

The Commissioner of Trade and Customs has received a communication from the colonial agent of Messrs. Joseph Morgan and Son, of Manchester, England, offering to establish a factory in this colony for the manufacture of blind cords and plaited candle cotton and lampwicks. The condition accompanying this offer is that a protection duty of from 20 to 25 per cent, shall be imposed upon imported goods of this class Mr. Graves has referred the communication to the Tariff Commission, the members of which will doubtless examine the agent of Messrs. Morgan on the subject.

Walter Joseph appears to be the agent who contacted the Melbourne authorities in 1881 regarding opening a new factory, as in February 1882 he was a witness in Melbourne at the Tariff Commission stating; *“I represent Joseph Morgan and Sons, of Manchester. If we could get a guarantee that a duty on candle wicks and candle cotton would be imposed we should start a factory to make such articles. If such duty were imposed the price to the candle manufacturer would not be advanced. We should employ about 3* (*unclear) Hands here. Have already secured for our firm a good portion of the trade here. German wick is cheaper than ours, but not as good in quality. Candle wicks are no dearer here than at home, except so far as regards the cost of bringing them out. At home we have not protection, but there they go in for quality, while here they go in more for price.”*

REF 8

This Probate lists Herbert with the same occupations as Joseph although census details do not reveal this as in 1881 Herbert is listed as a ‘*Manufacturer Master employing about 130 hands*’. In 1891 he lists himself as a ‘Manufacturer’ when he appears to be holidaying in Southport while in 1901 he is a ‘Cotton manufacturer’ and in 1911 a Cotton Winder Manufacturer and Director.

Son Walter James does not appear to have continued in the family business for very long after representing the company in Australia in 1882. By 1888, after his return from Australia, he is already involved with Match making, in 1891 he is a Timber Merchant and in 1901 and 1911 as a Match manufacturer, operating as W J Morgan Matchworks in Manchester.

Miscellaneous notes

Candle productions peaked around 1855 and fell precipitously after 1875.

The Manchester mills survived but this must have been a very difficult for the workers and maybe the pubs too. Birmingham didn't suffer at all being a diverse and in-demand commercial powerhouse by then.

The Manchester wick business survived very well because their wicks were derived from the scraps underneath the machines (weaving and spinning) the children picked (certainly hazardous and many lost digits and were killed) until 1855(?) when the children were supposed to have been banned from work. Public schooling starts around 1875. What did the families then replace the children's wages with?

The Chadwick Sanitary Report published in 1842, although apparently based on little medical information, noted the average worker's lifespan was 17; the owner's 38 and compared the same to those working and living in the countryside - which were far greater.

— **More detail of this follows, perhaps useful as it reflects on Morgan's fortunes as he begins work and life in Manchester**

.....

Joseph Morgan's Machine

-- "A couple of years later, however, in 1834, we come to an invention which for completeness of detail and general efficiency of design may fairly be regarded as *the father of the present candle machine*. In combination with the moulding frame, Joseph Morgan of Manchester (inventor), had a means of ramming the candles out of the moulds, a sort of clamp to hold the candles when expelled, revolving knives for cutting the wicks from beneath the made candles, and nippers to hold the free wick in their central position in the moulds pending the pouring of more material. Thus Morgan's machine, having movable pistons through which passed the wick, was continuous wicking -- that is to say, the expelled candle's place in the mould was taken by a fresh length of wick, proceeding from the inverted tip-end of the new-made candle, through the vacated mould and piston tip to the reel or bobbin below the machine containing the bulk of the wick."

"The action of the machine was briefly this: -- The wicks being drawn through each mould, were held accurately in its centre by the nippers above. The whole frame was run upon a little railway to beneath a vat containing the substance of the candles to be made, where the moulds were filled in the usual manner. This machine was then "shunted" along the line out of the way until the candles had hardened, when the nippers being removed and the superfluous material scraped off, the frame was run along again (others having meanwhile undergone the filling operations, etc.) to a table furnished with rammers, and corresponding in number and position, to the moulds in the machine. The frame, which is pivoted, was then tilted to a horizontal position so that the piston or tip-ends at the moulds faced the rammers, which were then simultaneously forced against them, so ejecting, by the movable tip-piece, the candles from the moulds. The candles passed into a grooved divided box or clamp, hinged at one end and provided with a clasp at the other, so that on being shut down it held the candles firmly, and the wicks beneath being again centrally secured by the nippers, the portion above these and below the newly made candles was severed so that, on removing the clamp, full of candles, the machine was ready for refilling, as at first. (*whew*)

It is a pity that Morgan's specifications gives no complete view of the machine in question, though amply provided with drawings of various parts; for this reason it is not easy to give a figure of reference to this invention, the full importance of which can be gauged by the foregoing description, and will be more readily comprehended when compared with the description of machines of a much later date.

Continuous Wicking Candle Machines

Chemical Technology, or Chemistry to Art....by Chas. E. Groves, Wm. Thorp, Friedrich L. Knapp, pub. 1895, Continuous Wicking Candle Machines, p.81-?

- 1801 patent: Binns steam heated and water-cooled candle frame patented to prime the moulds to receive the wax and then to cool the candles after the pour. (*Candles take 1/2 hour to set, this attempts to speed this time up.*)
- 1832 patent: Wm. Palmer is cited as having a genius for improving the workings of candle machines over the course of his life though not for this one and mentioned as an introduction to the little that had been done prior to Morgan's 1834 patent machine.
- The final major process modifications in the century were:

1856 patent -- Compressed air used to eject the solid candles. E. Cowper, Consulting Engineer to Price's Patent Candle Co. replacing Morgan's ejection method.

1855 United States' patents (3 days apart). Awarded to Humiston and J. Stainthorp, Buffalo N.Y., USA, for similar designs which incorporated all of the previous improvements. These designs were purchased by Flagg & Homan, Ohio pewterers and silverplaters and by 1880 their machines dominated the world candle making market well into the 20th. C.

1859 patent. -- Joseph Morgan adding perforated tubes to better disperse steam or cold water to the cooling tank (*not mentioned in the original 1834 patent*)

SPERM WHALE CANDLE WAX

It should be mentioned that the 19th. C. saw virtually all of the improvements to candle making and Morgan's machine, wicks and processes were first-rate, cutting-edge achievements in a turbulent and capricious venue. Before Morgan's machine, both English-made and imported candles were expensive, taxed by the government and solely produced by the Worshipful Mystery of Chandlers.

The repeal in 1831 England of taxes that inflated the market, discouraged imports and had propped up the candle makers guild removed the last obstacles to innovation and progress. Morgan's machine process and further developments in

the chemical production of wax made the night accessible to all and at the same time rang the death bells for the chandler's hold on the industry.

The spermaceti candle wax derived from Sperm whales led to an American whaling fleet of 750 ships alone which pushed the whales to near extinction but by 1820, spermaceti was a rarity in England and the Continent and it was the distillation of stearine from tallow (Cambaceres, French patent 1820) and combined with palm oil as a substitute with valuable soap and machine oil among other valuable byproducts that formed the new candle stock for Price's Patent Candles.

(Apparently the Sperm Whale derived wax spat in burning and stung the eyes and whilst far better than darkness clearly had disadvantages of its own.)

Although Morgan's machine is not directly acknowledged in Price's history, it does document a rail system transporting the moulds around the factory that was installed in 1849 and a compressed air ejection system was in place by 1864. Paraffin was derived from coal and then by petroleum distillation at the middle of the century. The discovery of oil by Drake in 1859 flooded the world markets with a cheap source of oil for candles. By 1875, the candles made by Morgan machines gave way to those made with similar American machines with wax from American oil wells at the end of the decade Americans lit the world's night. In turn gas lamps and incandescent electric bulbs steadily replaced candles to dominate the late 19th. and 20th. C. lighting.

Morgan Premises in Birmingham

Birmingham had been established because it was on dry site on a south-east facing slope, with a good supply of spring water, the convergence of many roads and with access to a wide range of economic products – there was also the benefit that, with absentee and disinterested landlords, there were no restrictive trade guilds. Of course by the time Frederick Engels visited the city in the 1840's the city, like many others, was suffering the effects of the Industrial revolution and with a population in 1838 of 186,000, it had been the scene of Chartists riots in 1839. By 1851 the corporation of Birmingham had taken over the responsibilities of sanitation, lighting and roads but the city was expanding dramatically and the quality of life for its citizens varied considerably. Acts of the 1860's and 1870's were designed to improve housing conditions but did not solve all the problems as quotes from an article of 1876 show: *"Nowadays... the closely packed houses of the older districts are deserted by the rich... and, when in a state of decay...are tenanted by the very poor, who crowd these tenements to an extent never contemplated by those who built them.... Birmingham has in its central districts a miserable region of damp, dilapidation and decay where the deaths are twice as numerous as in Edgbaston...young children die especially fast..."*

So no wonder Peter Gaskell chose to live out of the immediate centre of the city although not far from the Joseph Morgan & Co. Stafford Street premises and why

Joseph Chamberlain, responsible for many later municipal improvements, said on becoming Mayor of Birmingham, *"The town shall not, with God's help, know itself."*

Birmingham, being a diverse and in-demand commercial powerhouse, didn't suffer the same effect from the American Civil War as Manchester, so Joseph Morgan's timing of this move to Birmingham by his daughter and husband Peter Gaskell, is nearly impeccable.

Stafford Street was right at the heart of everything good and bad. A great location; close to the Great Western Railway depot, the main roads North and East, and the main canal. Number 60 Stafford Street had been the former premises of Pewterer and Beer engine maker, Henry Jones who was born in 1805 in Wribbenhall over the river from Joseph's birthplace of Bewdley.

Numbers 61 and 62 as can be seen from the 1883 auction details was *"A highly-important centrally-situated block of freehold property....at the corner of Lawrence Street, having extensive frontages to both the streets ; also to the Gullett at the rear...It comprises two front retail shops in Stafford Street, with Office and Warehouses, approached from Lawrence Street, Yard and Machine Shop, and range of two-storey Shopping and Warehouses, Engine-House and Vaults in the basement, the whole containing an area of about 180 square yards."*

By 1883 Stafford Street was seen as *"in the heart of the Town Council's Improvement Scheme, close to Corporation Street, into which Lawrence Street is now continued"*.

Morgan Premises in London.

27 Hoxton Square Shoreditch – It is given elsewhere that Joseph was the 'successor' to the business of Frederick Gourlay and that it was a 'working' address of Joseph Morgan but perhaps it was a 'registered' address as an agency in London for the company given the occupation of Commission Agent for son Edward in 1871 and 1881. It is unknown when Morgan acquired occupation of these premises but it is perhaps likely that it was in the middle 1840s.

Although directory entries and marriage certificates confirm that Joseph is advertising from and using this address from 1848, in 1851 this number is occupied by 3 different households including John B G Vani , from Edinburgh Scotland – listed as a Pewterer, perhaps employed by Joseph Morgan; although there is no confirmation that this is his trade, as other documentation shows that his occupations are varied both prior to and after 1851, at a time when trained pewterers were advertised for.

In 1861 this address is still occupied by three families including a Printer (who is living in the same house in 1871 when it also the address of Edward Morgan).

Last documented use of this address is a 1882 trade directory entry.

(By 1891 27 Hoxton Square is unoccupied and Edward is living in Islington as a Caretaker. Edward and his wife retire to Devon to 'live on his own means' where he dies in 1918).

A more thorough assessment of the Gourlay-Morgan relationship has been provided by Christine Ellis of Australia perhaps giving a clearer insight as to how Joseph Morgan (II) connection with London began.

Connections: Frederick Gourlay of Edinburgh and London and Joseph Morgan of Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham and London

As noted in the data base of the Pewter Society and in an article by Peter Spencer Davis in the Pewter Society Autumn 2010 Journal; David Gourlay Pewterer of Edinburgh, born about 1767, was an apprentice and later partner of James Wright; a business which he continued in his own right after James Wright either died or retired.

In 1826 David was joined by his son Frederick, by which time Frederick, who had married Janet Henderson in 1821, had three sons. Apparently in 1828 the firm moved premises within Edinburgh but it appears that about this time Frederick and his family left Scotland; as sadly all three sons died within five months of each other in London in the latter half of 1829 when the family are living in Cross Street Hoxton. Other children who did not survive may have been born to Frederick and his wife Janet but certainly a daughter is born in December 1836, Isabella Clark Gourlay.

The Peter Spencer Davis article mentions that in 1838 the business of David Gourlay in Edinburgh closed; while in 1839 a Pigots' London Directory shows that Frederick is working from Hoxton Square (listed as number 40) as a Pewterer and Robsons' Birmingham and London Directory lists him as a Candle mould frame maker. The reason that the Edinburgh business is no longer operating is that David his wife Jean (Johnston) and a daughter, have moved to London, living just round the corner from Frederick at 27 Hoxton Square in 1841. David's wife dies in October 1841 and is buried like her three Grandsons in Hoxton. It is about that time that Frederick and Janet have another daughter, Jane Janet Gourlay.

The family appear to have stayed in London long enough for the following entry in the 1843 London Post Office Directory to appear:

Gourlay Fred. Pewterer and Candle Mould maker 27 Hoxton Square

It is the addition of the occupation of Candle Mould maker as well as the 27 Hoxton Square address, which takes us to the connection with Joseph Morgan Pewterer of Manchester who in 1834 patented his Candle mould making machine

Coincidence? Perhaps Joseph had been looking for a business connection in London or maybe David Gourlay read the report on Joseph Morgan in the Edinburgh Evening Chronicle in 1837 and saw a business opportunity for his son in London.

***The Manchester Times and Gazette Saturday August 19 1837.
Local Intelligence – from the Edinburgh Evening Chronicle.***

Mould Candle making - Morgan's new patent machine for making mould candles is the greatest improvement ever made in candlemaking, which, with three men and three boys, will manufacture two tons of mould candles in twelve hours. There is no waste of wick, as there are no clippings; it also saves time of cutting the wick into short lengths, as the pipes are cottoned by the machine as it goes along working, and the wick is so well adjusted that it cannot by any possible means get out of the centre of the candle. - We have pleasure in being able to add, that the ingenious inventor of this new and excellent mode of making mould candles is our townsman Mr. Joseph Morgan, pewterer, of Long Millgate.

Sometime between 1843 and 1846 David Gourlay, his daughter and son Frederick and family moved back to Portobello Edinburgh perhaps prompted by Fredericks' ill health and now widowed David reaching the age of 80. Frederick dies in August 1846 and his Will, written in the month he dies, lists him as being late of Hoxton Square City of London, so the move probably took place earlier in 1846. Unfortunately further research reveals that Frederick may have had a problem with alcohol which contributed to his early death at the age of 45. (Fredericks' wife Janet remarries in 1849 and his daughters marry in 1861 and 1862).

David, apparently still listed in the Scottish in the Roll of the Incorporation of Hammermen until 1847 but listed as a retired Pewterer in 1851 when his unmarried daughter is living with him, dies in 1854 aged 86 after a fall.

In 1848 the Post Office Directory London lists: *Morgan Joseph, pewterer & candle mould mak. 27 Hoxton Square*; and it is from this address that Joseph Morgans' Pewterer son, also named Joseph marries in 1848, as does Joseph himself when he marries a second time in 1850.

This all raises the question regarding connections; certainly it appears that Frederick moved to London about the same time that Joseph moved from Bristol to Manchester which, with the 1839 Directory entries, confirms that Frederick did operate his own business in London. But, with the addition of Candle mould maker to the occupation of Pewterer for Frederick in the 1839 and 1843 directories, it would appear possible that some sort of business arrangement may have been made with Joseph Morgan. This could lead to the supposition that rather than a definite succession there was perhaps an overlap, and that with the Gourlays' decision to return to Edinburgh, Joseph took over the lease of the premises to continue the London connection himself.

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Joseph Morgan I – is not the father of Joseph Morgan II

It is JM II who is mainly featured in this article whose father was Joseph I's brother Charles – confusingly it appears to have been a tradition to name sons after the father's brother(s). It is assumed that the Joseph Morgan I (b.1782) apprenticed in Bristol with Robt. Bush, Jr. (OPMM p.8, 269) first used these hallmarks. It is well known a far higher percentage of freemen never practiced the trade under their own

names and marks due to financial need. Clearly Joseph (I) had an unusually long apprenticeship (Jan. 14th, 1796 aged 14 (?) and free April 30th, 1807 age 25).

The financial strain of the times in Bristol (loss of the American trade, recent abolition of slavery and expense of building of the floating dock to alleviate navigational problems due to the tidal bore, and higher taxes with the economic slump decimated Bristol as the number two city of the land.

Joseph(I) married Sarah Gwyn in 1804 and had three children baptised in 1806, 1808 and 1811 (in the same non-conformist church as his nephew Joseph (II) was baptised) although he had all three of them re-baptised in a protestant church 1816 with Joseph (II)'s younger brother Henry. Joseph(I) appears to have died prior to 1833.

Who was J Morgan II apprenticed to?

Given his early marriage it is likely he was apprenticed to his father Charles in Bristol. The other pewterers working in Bewdley at the time and known of might include - Ingram & Hunt, Crane & Stinton, then later JC Crane. Surviving evidence shows that other pewterers existed alongside the larger concerns. Joseph Morgan produced ware with similar features to that manufactured by Ingram and Hunt and Crane and Stinton. Their tankard designs have a flared base and rounded terminal on the handles. Little was known about his business, and Holding and Moulson in their study of Bewdley pewter suggest that he may have been apprenticed to Crane and Stinton from 1816 to 1827 but as he was already married with children and in business by 1825 and moves to Manchester late 1827, so perhaps the influence comes from his father having worked in Bewdley.

JOSEPH MORGAN LIVING IN MANCHESTER IN 1828

Joseph Morgan lives in Manchester in an area described by Friedrich Engels in the 1830s. Morgan arrived there with his family by early 1828. It has been suggested that he might have arrived in Manchester, accompanied by his family with an inheritance from his father. It seems unlikely. (In 1860 Peter Gaskell lived a one mile journey away from his rough working area of Birmingham).

"The most horrible dwellings I have yet beheld"

"Among them are mills on the river, in short, the method of construction is as crowded and disorderly here as in the lower part of Long Millgate. Right and left a multitude of covered passages lead from the main street into numerous courts, and he who turns in thither gets into a filth and disgusting grime, the equal of which is not to be found - especially in the courts which lead down to the Irk, and which contain unqualifiedly the most horrible dwellings which I have yet beheld.

"In one of these courts there stands directly at the entrance, at the end of the covered passage, a privy without a door, so dirty that the inhabitants can pass into and out of the court only by passing through foul pools of stagnant urine and excrement. This is the first court on the Lrk above Ducie Bridge - in case any one should care to look into it.

"Below it on the river there are several tanneries which fill the whole neighbourhood with the stench of animal putrefaction. Below Ducie Bridge the only entrance to most of the houses is by means of narrow, dirty stairs and over heaps of refuse and filth. The first court below Ducie Bridge, known as Allen's Court, was in such a state at the time of the cholera that the sanitary police ordered it evacuated, swept, and disinfected with chloride of lime.

"Dr. Kay gives a terrible description of the state of this court at that time. Since then, it seems to have been partially torn away and rebuilt; at least looking down from Ducie Bridge, the passer-by sees several ruined walls and heaps of debris with some newer houses.

"The view from this bridge, mercifully concealed from mortals of small stature by a parapet as high as a man, is characteristic for the whole district. At the bottom flows, or rather stagnates, the Lrk, a narrow, coal-black, foul-smelling stream, full of debris and refuse, which it deposits on the shallower right bank.

"Disgusting, blackish-green slime"

"In dry weather, a long string of the most disgusting, blackish-green, slime pools are left standing on this bank, from the depths of which bubbles of miasmatic gas constantly arise and give forth a stench unendurable even on the bridge forty or fifty feet above the surface of the stream. But besides this, the stream itself is checked every few paces by high weirs, behind which slime and refuse accumulate and rot in thick masses.

"Above the bridge are tanneries, bone mills, and gasworks, from which all drains and refuse find their way into the Lrk, which receives further the contents of all the neighbouring sewers and privies. It may be easily imagined, therefore, what sort of residue the stream deposits.

"Below the bridge you look upon the piles of debris, the refuse, filth, and offal from the courts on the steep left bank; here each house is packed close behind its neighbour and a piece of each is visible, all black, smoky, crumbling, ancient, with broken panes and window frames. The background is furnished by old barrack-like factory buildings.

"On the lower right bank stands a long row of houses and mills; the second house being a ruin without a roof, piled with debris; the third stands so low that the lowest floor is uninhabitable, and therefore without windows or doors. Here the background embraces the pauper burial-ground, the station of the Liverpool and Leeds railway, and, in the rear of this, the Workhouse, the "Poor-Law Bastille" of Manchester, which, like a citadel, looks threateningly down from behind its high walls and parapets on the hilltop, upon the working-people's quarter below.

"Above Ducie Bridge, the left bank grows more flat and the right bank steeper, but the condition of the dwellings on both banks grows worse rather than better. He who turns to the left here from the main street, Long Millgate, is lost; he wanders from one court to another, turns countless corners, passes nothing but narrow, filthy nooks and alleys, until after a few minutes he has lost all clue, and knows not whither to turn.



LONG MILLGATE ... the old part of Manchester where Engels found some of the worst slum dwellings

"Everywhere, heaps of debris, refuse and offal"

"Everywhere half or wholly ruined buildings, some of them actually uninhabited, which means a great deal here; rarely a wooden or stone floor to be seen in the houses, almost uniformly broken, ill-fitting windows and doors, and a state of filth! Everywhere heaps of debris, refuse, and offal; standing pools for gutters, and a stench which alone would make it impossible for a human being in any degree civilised to live in such a district.

"The newly-built extension of the Leeds railway, which crosses the Irk here, has swept away some of these courts and lanes, laying others completely open to view. Immediately under the railway bridge there stands a court, the filth and horrors of which surpass all the others by far, just because it was hitherto so shut off, so secluded that the way to it could not be found without a good deal of trouble. I should never have discovered it myself, without the breaks made by the railway, though I thought I knew this whole region thoroughly.

"Passing along a rough bank, among stakes and washing-lines, one penetrates into this chaos of small one-storied, one-roomed huts, in most of which there is no artificial floor; kitchen, living and sleeping-room all in one.

" In such a hole, scarcely five feet long by six broad, I found two beds - and such bedsteads and beds! - which, with a staircase and chimney-place, exactly filled the room. In several others I found absolutely nothing, while the door stood open, and the inhabitants leaned against it. Everywhere before the doors refuse and offal; that any sort of pavement lay underneath could not be seen but only felt, here and there, with the feet.

"This whole collection of cattle-sheds for human beings was surrounded on two sides by houses and a factory, and on the third by the river, and besides the narrow stair up the bank, a narrow doorway alone led out into another almost equally ill-built, ill-kept labyrinth of dwellings.

"If we leave the Irk and penetrate once more on the opposite side from Long Millgate into the midst of the working-men's dwellings, we shall come into a somewhat newer quarter, which stretches from St. Michael's Church to Withy Grove and Shude Hill. Here there is somewhat better order.

"In place of the chaos of buildings, we find at least long straight lanes and alleys or courts, built according to a plan and usually square. But if, in the former case, every house was built according to caprice, here each lane and court is so built, without reference to the situation of the adjoining ones.

"...utterly corrupted by putrefying substances"

"Here, as in most of the working-men's quarters of Manchester, the pork-raisers rent the courts and build pig-pens in them. In almost every court one or even several such pens may be found, into which the inhabitants of the court throw all refuse and offal, whence the swine grow fat; and the atmosphere, confined on all four sides, is utterly corrupted by putrefying animal and vegetable substances.

"Such is the Old Town of Manchester, and on re-reading my description, I am forced to admit that instead of being exaggerated, it is far from black enough to convey a true impression of the filth, ruin, and uninhabitableness, the defiance of all considerations of cleanliness, ventilation, and health which characterise the construction of this single district, containing at least twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants.

"And such a district exists in the heart of the second city of England, the first manufacturing city of the world. If any one wishes to see in how little space a human being can move, how little air - and such air! - he can breathe, how little of civilisation he may share and yet live, it is only necessary to travel hither.

"True, this is the Old Town, and the people of Manchester emphasise the fact whenever anyone mentions to them the frightful condition of this Hell upon Earth; but what does that prove? Everything which here arouses horror and indignation is of recent origin, belongs to the industrial epoch.

A Joseph Morgan in Australia – Joseph Morgan (III)

Joseph presumably trained as a Pewterer with his Father Joseph (II). It is possible that he may have worked in London from Hoxton Square as his wife, who he marries in London in 1848 is London born.

A son, Joseph Charles, was born in Manchester in 1849 and a daughter named Susannah in 1853 but towards the end of 1854 the family migrated to Victoria Australia arriving on the 'Marian Moore' as unassisted passengers, (i.e., no government assistance) in December of that year.

Apparently by June 1855 Joseph must have become involved with Candle making and a gentleman by the name of Samuel Marks which resulted in Joseph be charged with Perjury in 1856, (shortly after the birth of another daughter), regarding a previous trial and a dispute over the supply of Candlewick leading to the question of the existence of a partnership between them. The newspaper report of the day includes the following; *The apparent "agreement expressed that Marks was bringing over machinery for the manufacturing of stearine candles - a manufacture which he did not understand but which Morgan did. That is that machinery arrived, or when it did arrive, the two shall enter into partnership, and that meantime, in order to retain Morgan in his interest, Marks was to pay him weekly wages for work and labor. The machinery was said to be expected in three months". A few days later "The Bench came to the conclusion that there was no partnership, and dismissed the case"*.

The 1858 birth certificate of another son shows that Joseph is still involved in Candlemaking. Interestingly advertisements appear in the local paper in 1860 with Joseph offering for sale Candle Moulds; were these moulds brought on the ship or was Joseph is using his Pewterers skills to make them?

Were the advertisements in the 'Missing Friends and Messages' section of The Argus in early 1860 attempting to contact Joseph Morgan, Candle maker, with "Important news from home", to inform him that a new branch has been opened in Birmingham?

Joseph appears to have become involved in a further partnership, with one of the three partners, John Thompson, leaving in August 1860 but by the end of that year the remaining partnership is in trouble as can be seen in a report dated 29 December 1860.

This day at one o'clock, J LONG has received instructions from E. Courtney, Esq. Official Assignee in the insolvent estate of John Edwards and Joseph Morgan to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, Arden-street, North Melbourne, near the Edinburgh Castle Hotel, on Saturday, December 29, 2 boilers, one 40 and one 50 gallons, and fittings 1 lathe After Which, The lease, two years to run, at the low rental of £1 per week. J. Long, house, land and estate agent, 58 Collins -street west

In 1861/62 'The Victorian Gazette' and 'The Argus' reveal that Joseph is one of three, (one possibly being an earlier partner), applying for a patent ; "JOHN WALTER OSBORNE, chemist, JOHN THOMSON, merchant, and JOSEPH MORGAN, candlemaker all of Melbourne, have applied for a patent for *Certain*

improvements in the treatment of fatty and oily matters for the production the of the fatty acids and glycerine, and have deposited their specification at the Chief Secretary's office on the 16th day of September, 1861". A hearing is set down by the Victorian Attorney General for the 15th March 1862 but the outcome at this stage is unknown.

Birth certificates of a further daughter and son in 1863 and 1866 reveal that Joseph continued to work as a candle maker but at some stage he left this work behind as by the time he dies in 1899 he is a Postal department pensioner presumably, like his brother Edward, not a wealthy man.

One wonders if half brother Walter J. visited Joseph and his family when he travelled to Australia in 1882 and represented Joseph Morgan & Son at the Tariff Commission in Melbourne shortly before their Father died.

THE MORGAN PEWTER MARKS

THE MORGAN STRIKES:

The familiar JM pseudo-hallmark which incorporates and precedes the three hallmarks that are known as the Ingram Arms. Ingram and Hunt (I&H) of Bewdley were the first makers known to utilize the Ingram hallmarks. Richard Yates of London (RY) OPMM p. 343 closely followed. John Carruthers Crane purchased Ingram & Hunt and continued using their I & H strike with the Ingram arms along with his own (ICC) stamp and Bewdley centralized inside the tankards on the base. As was the fashion, the strikes were placed to the upper body and right of the handle. The Morgan family always placed theirs to the left of the handle, perhaps required by law after 1835 which reserved the handle right for capacity verification inspection stamps, and so while the critical first hallmark can be obliterated with time and wear if the hallmarks are to the handle left it will be a Morgan piece and visa versa.

No Morgan piece with a GIII reign capacity verification mark has been found but even so, one should appear, Joseph Morgan II b.1802 comes of age in 1823...they should have existed.

Arcing "Morgan" Mark

Scarcer and earlier pots show an arcing "Morgan" struck in relief to the base and (G?) or W, crown over M,IV stamps struck midway up on the front body opposite the handle (A.S. Law). Rickett's notes this capacity verification including a maker's mark, c.1825-30 as was the fashion (until outlawed? or generally superseded by VR inspection stamping in the cities)

The arced Morgan stamp is rare, less so the M included in the capacity verification stamp. Thus we have three marks that can be found individually and not necessarily always found with the arced Morgan.

BUCKLED BEEHIVE (SKEP) AND FIVE BEES Mark

OPMM, *Obscure Marks*, p.389, #6133. Circa 1810 (?) no source given and with *no attribution*. A line drawing of a beehive and five bees above within a circled and fastened buckler/ or belt. H H Cotterrell uses circa 1810 to mean from 1800-1820 or plus/minus ten years as I think he explains in his introduction. This may likely be dating the design of the tankard and handle as it can be seen when the earlier Bewdley pewterers are placed alongside Morgan's straight sided tankards showing Morgan copying the lines of an earlier time and place. Compare this mark to the known Morgan beehive designs and the case for attribution is self-evident.

(A Skep was a dome shaped beehive made from platted straw and coiled into shape. It was succeeded by the slatted beehive better for bees making proper cells and for the extraction of honey.)

MORE (Skep) BEEHIVE AND OTHER MORGAN MARKS (and premises)

Beehive marks. One with no number. One with a numeral one. One with a numeral two. One with a numeral three. Let's assume that there are always just five bees above the hive to give this list:

- a) The beehive struck with Morgan & Gaskell also stamped on the body top left of the handle.
- b) The beehive on a pedestal as seen on the reverse of a 7" wide rim plate
- c) The Smellie beehive stamp, circa early 20th century

Joseph Morgan and Peter Gaskell traded in Birmingham from 1860 – 1878 though clearly they had a relationship in Manchester from the early 1850s and there were businesses trading as:

J. or Joseph Morgan & Co at 60&61 Stafford Street Birmingham from 1860 – 1872

Morgan & Gaskell at 60 & 61 Stafford Street Birmingham from 1873 -1878
(See article regarding Peter Gaskell entitled "GASKELL" for further detail of his life and times).

Morgan & Gaskell tankards are identical with a number of unmarked and earlier tankards by way of a bad hinge on their handle moulds and are also the same as those found for Morgan Crossley and Co. Manchester.

Manchester - Morgan & Crossley Ducie Mills - from early 1900's - measures use a modern font stamp to the base.

(See business connection chart at end of article)

More on Joseph Morgan's Pewter Marks and Pewterware

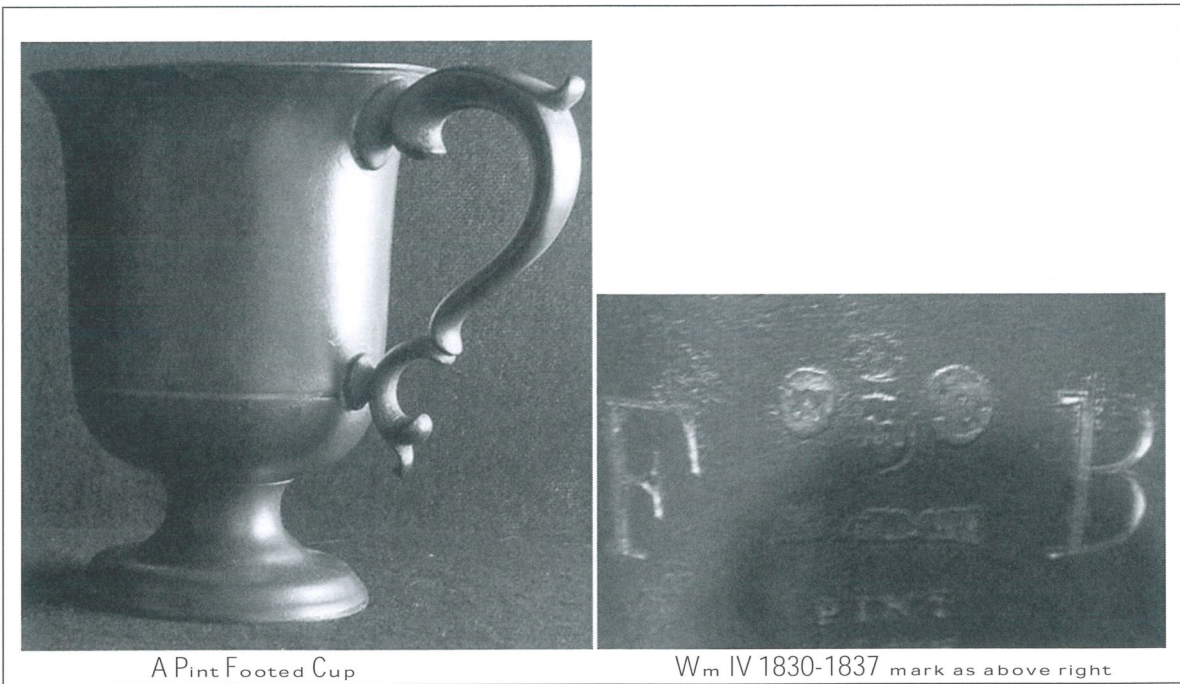
From information and photographs supplied mainly by a private collector.

(Illustrations of marks scanned from H H Cotterell's ' Old Pewter' unless otherwise stated)

Although from 1834 onwards Joseph Morgan's key interest appears to be his inventions of Candle and Candle wick making machines, shown here are various Mugs and tankards bearing the Marks of Joseph Morgan. It is known that he made other pewterware such as Ice Cream or other such moulds. Likely he made a far wider range than is shown here. But what is shown here is what this writer could find to illustrate with kind permission of the collectors whose pieces they are.

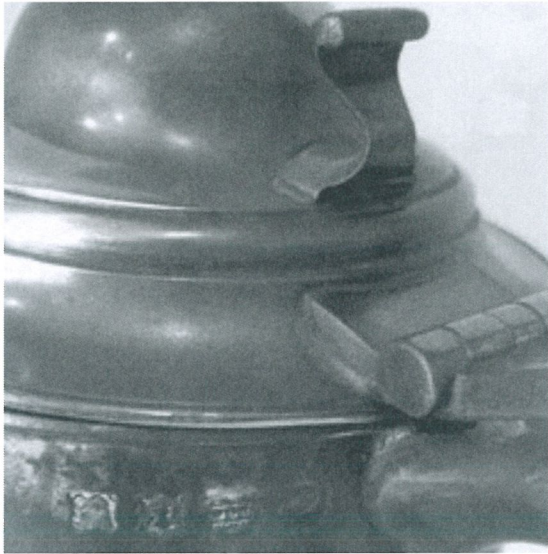


Whilst these marks belong to this mug they are not as clear as the same marks appearing another 5 pages forward.



A Pint Footed Cup

W_m IV 1830-1837 mark as above right



Hallmarks



Bristol style plain bodied tulip shape mugs



Three concave mugs

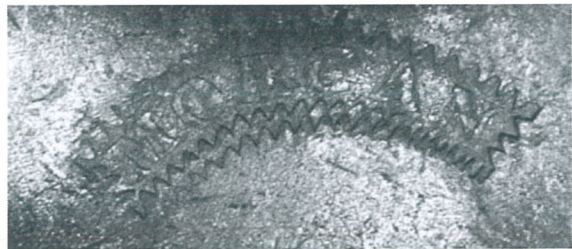
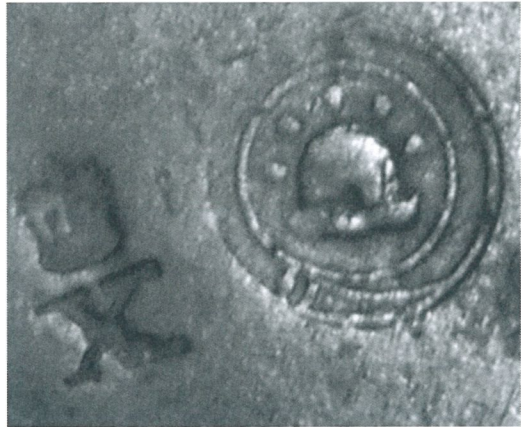


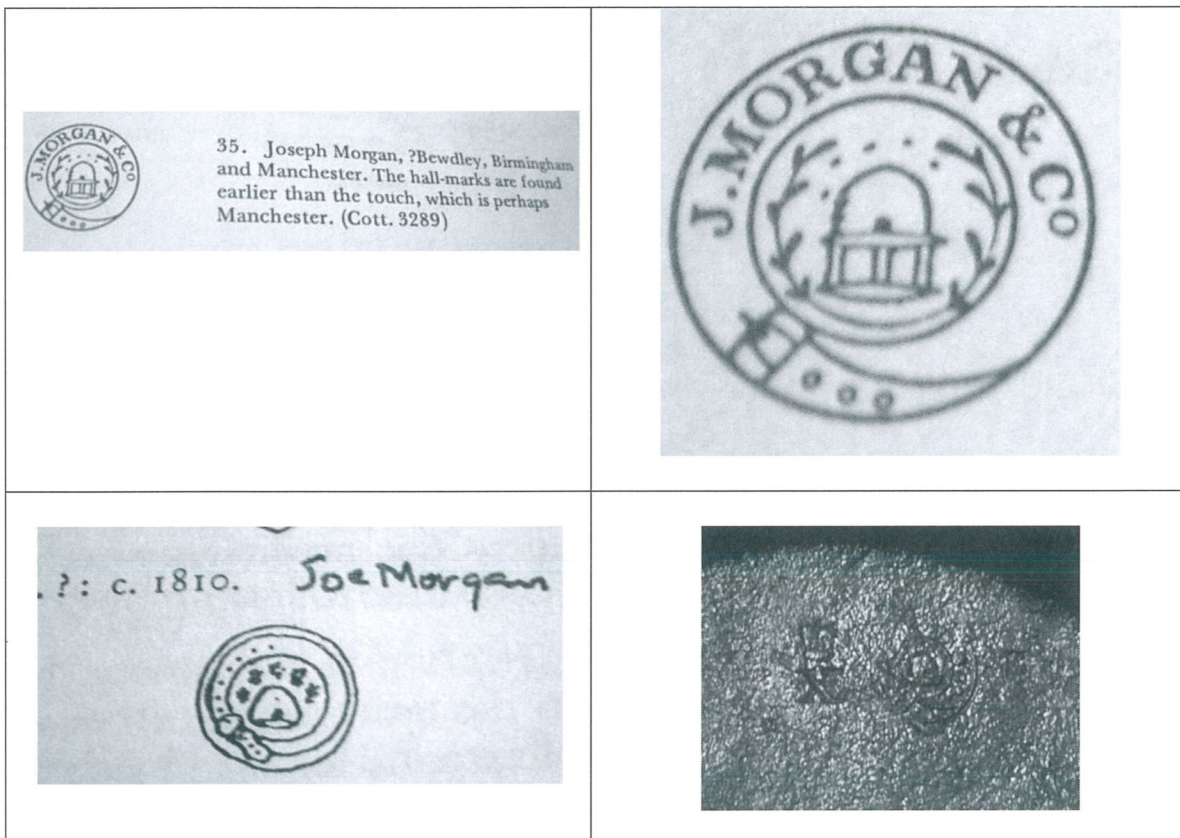
Bewdley style of Quart



A Half pint Concave shaped Mug







There is really no known way of being certain as to at what date these marks were applied. It is likely the Hallmarks are fairly early if only because the pieces they are often found on reflect the Bewdley style heritage. The dates given in the reference books are difficult to understand.

Thus there is no way known to be certain which JM is featured in the hallmarks. However as they appear to use three of the Ingram & Hunt marks then it might be assumed they date after I & H, in other words after 1807. Their successors Crane & Stinton went on until 1821 and may have used the Ingram & Hunt hallmarks. Morgan's use of a curved upward arc with serrated edge and the name Morgan within is only really the same as the Ingram & Hunt London mark with Morgan replacing London and the arc direction changed. Clearly then there must have been some very real connection between Morgan and some part of the I & H business. Given ages and working life then, maybe after 1821, i.e., after Crane & Stinton.

The belted skep suggests by the time this is used he might be working in Manchester. Numbers underneath are thought to indicate workmen but as the names are all very low on Morgans pewter then this is difficult to understand.

A William IV dome lidded tankard, circa 1835, the straight filleted drum, lid with open chair-back thumbpiece and single curve handle with flush terminal, with marks of JOSEPH MORGAN of Manchester and Birmingham in the base (the Catalogue stated of Bristol) (Cott. 3289). The piece bore William IV verification, the drum and lid with late wrigglework decoration and the names of 'Mary Ellen Sugget' and 'Mary Hadfield'.



From an article by David Hall in the Pewter Society Journal of Autumn 1998
 Permission for inclusion of this illustration has kindly been given by Bonhams of Chester, the leading UK auctioneer of antique British Pewter.



Joseph Morgan, Bewdley style half pint, with hallmarks to the left of the handle and a simple X in the centre of the interior base, as shown below.



