

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, MISSIONARY TO POLYNESIA. pdf

1: Robert Clark Morgan - Wikipedia

Memoirs of the Life of the REV. John Williams, Missionary to Polynesia [Ebenezer Prout] on www.enganchecubano.com
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This is recorded in his diary. His parentage is not known. No conclusive record of his birth has been found. In his diary he does not mention his parentage apart from a few cryptic remarks. However, he does not give her name. Religious awakening[edit] When a young man, and just appointed to his first command, he, about ten days before sailing on his cruise, happened to enter a chapel in Greenwich where a revival service was being held, and the result to him was eventful. This would have been in That revival service in Greenwich was led by Isaac English baker and lay preacher. In the census for Greenwich he is shown at Blissett Street with the following entry. Isaac English, age 45, baker. Not born in the county [Kent]. Maria or Miriam English, age 40 [his wife] born in the county. Also in the house are: English could not be found on the census for Greenwich. Before he took up his first command in December on the Sir Charles Price he had hitherto been a reckless, boisterous profligate, living without a thought of God, except to blaspheme his holy name; but Divine grace now wrought so wondrous a change in him, that when he once more went to sea the old hands amongst his crew could scarcely recognise him for the same man. The discipline of the ship was not a bit lessened, and every one was happier, from the sobriety and good feeling of which the captain set example. The present church building was put up in The foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel in George Street was laid in September and it was opened on December sixteenth of the same year. It was capable of seating 1, people. The building may still be there although it has not been used as a chapel for a very long time. He was 25 and she was He had a lifelong devotion to her. He states that they met when very young - the choice of my youth is an expression he often used in his diaries. This Marriage was solemnised between us signed: They had seven children, most dying shortly after birth. There was a daughter, Louisa Clark Morgan, who died at 7 years of age and only one child, also named Robert Clark Morgan, survived the Captain and his wife. Both were baptised at the George St Wesleyan. South Sea whaling[edit] When he left the Royal Navy, in towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars , he transferred to the merchant marine, whaling. He began as an apprentice on the Phoenix , becoming an able seaman and rising to first and second Mate and became a Master at an early age. Captain Morgan is not mentioned by name. However, there is a reference to the second mate, which Captain Morgan would have been at that time. He was the master of the ships Sir Charles Price and Recovery, both owned by Daniel Bennett an owner of many south sea whaling ships and the Duke of York, owned by the South Australian Company , the first pioneer ship to reach South Australia. Recovery, Master Dec - June Duke of York, Master Feb - Aug In his diary later in life he reminisces about his whaling experiences: It was a fine beautiful morning, a clear atmosphere and fine blue sky with the ocean with only a few rippling over its surface. I saw a ship and went to the masthead and saw she had her boats down. Afterwards I saw the sperm whales she was after. She had taken whales before as she was boiling oil and the smoke was going in volleys from her tryworks. The whales were going as nearly as fast as the ship so we kept pace with them for 2 - 3 hours till at last one boat struck a large whale then another struck the same whale and eventually killed it and took it alongside. Oh how vivid did this bring back all my past experience in this work. The days of my youth and manhood was spent in this trade. This was the part of it I loved. A sight of a whale would make my heart jump and take away all relish for food. How happy if when a boy I could get to be let down in a boat and after I came to manhood how happy if I could but get to kill a whale and I always managed to get my share. All these things came fresh to my memory and these feelings rose up and caused a feeling not easily described, but I left it all for Jesus and his work. I will not repine how many hairs breaths escapes have I had in whaling, how many times has God spared my life when my boat has been staven, time after time. Duke of York was owned by the South Australian Company and was fitted out for the Australian run to take the first settlers [8] to South Australia and then whaling after that. This vessel sailed from St Katharine Docks on 26 February

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Another source said she left England on 5 April. She reached Kangaroo Island on 27, July Duke of York finally set sail for the sea on Saturday 19 March , having been unable to get away from the English coast due to bad weather for some five weeks. It carried 42 persons including the crew. Under the emigration scheme, labouring classes received a free passage. They had to be between 15 and 30 years of age, preferably married and needed two references. Although the ships had been assessed for their suitability to convey immigrants, the captain was responsible for their welfare once on board. All emigration to South Australia was voluntary - remarkable also for the high percentage of women and children who arrived on the first fleet. The 9 ships to arrive in South Australia in landed: Their average age was only 19 years of age. Some passengers, including some adults whose passage was charged to the Emigration Fund, were on board as well. Several of the passengers listed had significant appointments in the service of the South Australian Company. Samuel Stephens was the first Colonial Manager, and on behalf of his employers, he established the settlement of Kingscote as a site for their projected whaling venture. From its location in relation to the mouth of the River Murray, and the Gulfs of St Vincent and Spencer, he considered it as a possible shipping port for the future. Schreyvogel was engaged as a clerk. West were gardeners; Henry Mitchell was a butcher; and John Neale was an assistant carpenter. When in sight of the island the previous evening Captain Morgan, a devout Wesleyan, gathered the passengers for a prayer meeting. When they landed Mr. It is now called Cygnet. Soon after landing he conducted a short service to give thanks for their safe arrival. This was probably the first religious service on the shores of South Australia. Most of the passengers wished to be the first to land in the new colony, but Captain Morgan settled the dispute very cleverly. Then Russell was to carry her through the shallow water and place her feet on the beach while the adults were at dinner. In doing so she was the first white female to set foot on that strand. When this happened the crew began to cheer and the passengers soon realised that a landing had been made without them knowing it. They called at Hobart Town from 27 September to 18 October to refresh and to proceed to the South Sea whaling grounds. They were whaling up the coast of Queensland when they were shipwrecked off Port Curtis in Queensland on 14 July Port Curtis is near current day Gladstone , Queensland. The whole Ships Company was saved and got into three boats and rowed and sailed miles to Brisbane, where they arrived Saturday 26 August after a most uncomfortable time. On the way down aboriginals killed an English crewman George Glansford, of Barking Essex, and a Rotumah native boy, named Bob, when the boats put in for water. The Captain said that he was a young man, probably, early 20s. The Captain used to get George down to his cabin for religious instruction. He said that he recalled the Captain writing that George was not a hardened rough type. George apparently accepted his religious teaching. It seems as the captain had a sought of parental role over George. His journal that covers the period that he was master of Duke of York is water marked to attest to this experience. They finally arrive at Morton Bay and the steamer James Watt took Captain Morgan, the Mate and nineteen survivors on to Sydney, leaving the remainder to follow in another vessel. London Missionary Society[edit] On Tuesday, 6 February , three days after he arrived home from Sydney, he visited the Secretary of the London Missionary Society to see if he could take command of the missionary ship Camden. On 10 February he met the missionary John Williams , who was looking to travel back to Samoa with his wife Mary. Morgan sailed in the Pacific in Camden from April till July Seven mission ships named John Williams were successively bought in this way. In the Samoan Brethren suggested that he sit for his portrait [9] when next in Sydney. However, it was finally done in London. The original artwork is held in the collections of the National Maritime Museum , Greenwich, England, and was displayed in the offices of the London Missionary Society. There was a copy reproduced in the journal The Congregationalist June at p. Retirement from the sea[edit] Captain Morgan retired from the sea at the end of the voyage in As far as can be seen in his diary that covers the period from 16 June - 29 March [10] he spent a lot of his time visiting the sick. His final diary that covers the period 15 March to 31 March [10] tells of the voyage the Captain and Mrs Morgan made to Melbourne, Australia on the Yorkshire from about 30 March to 19 June His occupation is shown as a Clerk at the East India Docks. He had lived in Samoa with his parents for a while and went to Sydney in

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2: Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. John Williams, Missionary to Polynesia

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3: John Williams (missionary) - Wikipedia

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