

Thomas Bowyer, 133, Hashemy

Researched by Marcia Watson

Name variations: Boyer

Baptism	26 December 1813, Willey, Shropshire
Parents	Richard Boyer and Jane Watters (Walter)
Parent's Marriage	18 December 1806, Willey, Shropshire
Siblings	Edward (1807), Richard (1809), Jane (~1818), Eliza (~!1822), Harriet (1824), Enoch (1827)
Wife	Sarah Armstrong
Married	2 April 1835, St Peter's, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
Children	Harriet (1835) [Called Elizabeth] Jane (1836-1838) Eliza (1839) Thomas (1840-1841) Emma (1843-1845) Letitia (1846-1852) Lucy (1846-1852) Enoch (1848)

When Thomas BOYER was baptised, their abode was Norley (sic) Common, and the father was a labourer. [Nordley Common]

Parents: Richard Bowyer was baptised in 1782 at Barrow, Shropshire, the son of Edward and Mary Bowyer. Jane is possibly the base daughter of Ann Walter, born 1783 in Bridgnorth, Shropshire. The family initially lived at Willey and later at Broseley, Shropshire.

On 12 October 1835, in Shropshire:

Statement by William Bayliss, accountant, of Madeley, that on 12 October an empty [punchcan?] value 1, the property of Joseph Reynolds, wharfinger, of Coalport, was stolen, and that suspecting Thomas Bowyer, labourer, of Linley of taking it and Richard Bowyer of Linley of receiving it, he requests a warrant to apprehend them. Signed William Bayliss and William Anstice, Justice.

Statement by Robert Yeomans that on 12 October, he received a cask from Shrewsbury, which he placed on Coalport Wharf near Mr Reynolds's warehouse door, and it was missing the following morning. Suspecting Thomas Bowyer, Richard Bowyer's house in Linley was searched by Benjamin Goodwin, constable, and William Bayliss, where the cask was found. Robert identified the cask as his, and Richard accused Thomas of taking it. Signed Robert Yeoman, witnessed by William Anstice, Justice.

At the Wenlock Sessions, in October:

Thomas Bowyer, for stealing cask, the property of Mr J. Reynolds, of Ironbridge, three months' hard labour. The judgement is that Thomas Bowyer, labourer of Madeley, is charged with theft of one cask, the property of Joseph Reynolds and that Richard Bowyer, labourer of Madeley, is charged with receiving the said stolen property. Signed; [?] Hinton, Clerk.

Marginal Note; Plea; both Not Guilty.

Verdict: Thomas - guilty; Richard - not guilty.

Reverse: Witnesses listed: Robert Yeomans, William Harvey. ¹

Thomas Bowyer, 22, can read and write, convicted of larceny at Wenlock Borough Sessions on 22 October 1835, 3 months.

¹ Shropshire Archives: WB/F/1/3/2/23/42; WB/F/1/3/2/23/52; WB/F/1/3/2/23/50
Wolverhampton Chronicle and Staffordshire Advertiser, 04 November 1835, p3

Richard Bowyer, 56, charged with receiving stolen goods at Wenlock Borough Sessions on 22 October 1835, Not guilty. ²

Then in February 1838, Thomas Bowyer, 22, cannot read or write, charged with larceny at Stafford County Sessions on 2 February 1838, No Bill. ³ Archive records show the crime was at Wolverhampton.

Thomas was back in Court in March 1841:

Thomas Bowyer and Thomas Hall were severally charged with stealing on 10 February, 100 pounds weight of cart iron sleepers. The property of James Forster and Co., at Wolverhampton.—Mr Greaves and Mr Spooner conducted the prosecution; Mr Yardley appeared for Bowyer and Mr Meteyard for the other prisoner.

Mr Greaves stated the nature of the charge, and Mr Spooner called John Davis, who was employed the Chillington Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Forster and Co. Wednesday, the 10 February, he was at his employ, and when he was about leaving his works in the evening, he saw the prisoners on the ground; he had known them some time, and suspecting that they were after no good, he placed himself in a position where he could watch their movements without being seen by them. They went towards a cinder bank, along which rails were laid to convey the refuse from the works; in short time he saw the prisoners take up something and away; he sent his brother to Mr Lloyd, the agent, and he followed the prisoners; he pursued them at a short distance until they got into Walsall-street, where he lost sight them; he then went towards the Mansfield Foundry, where he waited until Mr Lloyd and his brother came up, and they all went into Horseley Fields; they had not been there more than a quarter of an hour, before they saw the prisoners coming towards them; he (Davis) laid hold of Bowyer, and Mr Lloyd seized Hall, and they found upon each of them a sleeper broken pieces; the iron was produced, and he swore positively to its being the property of the Chillington Iron Company, because the pattern was different from all the sleepers used that neighbourhood.

Mr Evan Lloyd confirmed his statement on most of the material points. Joseph Ferredy, a labourer of the Chillington Works, was employed in the field on 10 February and left at three o'clock, at which time the sleepers were whole and lying on the cinder bank. Mr John Todd, the moulder for the Company, identified the sleepers as having been cast in moulds of his make.

Mr Meteyard and Mr Yardley both addressed the Jury, and three witnesses appeared to give Hall good character. The prisoners were found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Thomas Bowyer, 28, cannot read or write, convicted at Stafford County Assizes of larceny, on 10 March 1841, 12 months. ⁴

Thomas Bowyer, tried on the last indictment, and Enoch Bowyer, his brother, aged 13 years, were severally charged with killing a ewe sheep, the 31 January, at Tettenhall, the property William Wilson, and stealing the carcass thereof. —Mr Allen conducted the prosecution, and Mr Yardley the defence.

John Snow, a shepherd to the prosecutor, stated that on the night of the 31 January last, he had the care of nineteen sheep in a field belonging to the prosecutor. On the following morning, he missed ewe sheep, and on looking about the field, he found the skin and the entrails on the other side of the hedge. He saw footmarks of two persons, one much smaller than the other, and the shoes nailed.

Jane Rowley ⁵, sister of the prisoners, with whom they lodged at Wolverhampton, stated that on the night of Monday, the 8 February, her brother Thomas brought home some mutton about ten o'clock. She asked him where he had obtained it, and he said, "never mind, I came it honestly, and it my own." Her husband was not at home. The younger prisoner was in bed when he brought it, having come home about

² Class: HO 27; Piece: 50; Page: 147

³ HO 27; Piece: 56; Page: 211

⁴ HO 27; Piece: 65; Page: 124

⁵ Jane Bowyer married Thomas Rowley, widower, in 1839 at Bushbury, Staffordshire. Her father was Richard Bowyer, labourer

six o'clock the evening. On Saturday before, her elder brother was out later than usual, but her younger brother was not with him. When he brought the meat, it was put in a basket and covered over with a cloth. She was present when Fenn, the constable, found the mutton.

John Fenn, a constable of Wolverhampton, took the prisoners into custody after finding the mutton in Rowley's house. When in custody, the younger prisoner said to him, "We were at a house on the Saturday night. We left the house and went up Horsley-fields, where we bought a basket. We went below Compton, and my brother got into the field, and came over with a sheep. He put the head and some other parts and carried it home; we went home with the mutton and went to bed, but I did not know what time my brother came home." He (Fenn) produced a shoulder of mutton and a foot, which corresponded, and Snow being recalled, produced the skin, which he identified his master's, by a raddle mark it had on the shoulder.

Mr Wilson, the prosecutor, and Mr Ash, a butcher, of Wolverhampton, were examined, but they adduced no new fact.

His Lordship stopped the case, he thought that the enquiry under consideration dates were very material. The sheep question, it was proved, had been killed on the night of the 30 January, but nothing was traced into the possession of the prisoners until the 8 February, and the question naturally arose whether the prisoners killed Mr Wilson's sheep on the night stated by the witnesses. Now, if they (the Jury) looked at the whole case, there was a total absence of any evidence of mutton being the possession of the prisoners until the 8 February. If the mutton found in Rowley's house on that day was obtained by the prisoners in the way attempted to be shown by the prosecution, what had been done with it during that lapse of time It surely might have been expected that they would have taken it home immediately. There might have been other cases of sheep-stealing which the prisoners were concerned, but the evidence in the case then before them did not support the charge in the indictment. Under these circumstances, the prisoners must be acquitted.

When the 1841 census was taken, Thomas Bowyer, 25, iron caster, was in the County Prison, Staffordshire.

Thomas could not stay out of trouble. At a committal hearing in June 1843:

Thomas Bowyer, for two ash poles at Barrow, belonging to Lord Forrester, and also for stealing a piece of cheese, a pair of gaiters, a shawl, a handkerchief, a waistcoat, and 13s 6d, belonging to Edward Howells, of Wenlock.⁶

Then, at the Wenlock Borough Sessions on 24 June 1843, Thomas was found guilty of housebreaking and sentenced to 10 years. He was 30 years old and could not read or write.⁷ He was received on the *Warrior* hulk, at Chatham and Woolwich, on 13 July 1843 from Shrewsbury Gaol. The register recorded: Thomas Bowyer, 30, convicted of housebreaking at Wenlock, Shropshire, sentenced to 10 years. He was single, a moulder, could read, twice convicted of felony, a suspected character for many years.⁸ His behaviour was noted as good or very good while he was on the hulk. Thomas was pardoned on 4 August 1848, and returned home.⁹

Less than a month later, in September 1848, he was committed to the Staffordshire Gaol, for trial: Thomas Bowyer and Richard Bowyer, charged with stealing one lamb, the property of John Miller, at Lower Penn.¹⁰ They were old offenders, according to the newspapers.

At the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on 16 October 1848:

⁶ Shrewsbury Chronicle, 09 June 1843, p3

⁷ HO 27; Piece: 71; Page: 18

⁸ Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books; Class: HO9; Piece: 12

⁹ HO8/97

¹⁰ Staffordshire Advertiser, 02 September 1848, p7

Thomas Bowyer, aged 37, and Richard Bowyer, aged 40, were indicted for stealing one lamb, the property of John Miller, at Lower Penn. They were old offenders.

Joseph Cooksey stated that he was employed as a shepherd by Mr Miller of the Grange Farm. His master had three flocks of sheep. On Thursday, the 17 August last, he counted them. One of the flocks contained 156 sheep and lambs; when he went to look at the sheep the next morning, there were but 155 in that flock. On looking around the field, he found concealed under the hedge the entrails and skin of a lamb. The skin was produced, and the witness identified it as being the skin belonging to a lamb, the property of his master.

George Fleming, a police officer stationed at Penn, stated that on 18 August, he examined a field the occupation of the prosecutor. The shepherd pointed out to him the entrails of a lamb and the skin produced. He observed footmarks in the field, which he covered up. He afterwards went towards Wolverhampton and found a quarter of lamb in a field, which appeared to have been drawn from some nettles near. He took the mutton and put it amongst the nettles, and (witness) and another policeman watched the place until between nine and ten o'clock night when they observed two persons in the road near the place where the mutton was concealed. Richard Bowyer went towards the nettles, and when the other prisoner, who remained in the road, gave a whistle, Richard Bowyer picked up the mutton and returned to his companion. Witness and the other policeman (Locke) pursued them, and the mutton was dropped on the road. A severe struggle took place, but they ultimately succeeded in taking the prisoners. On searching the house of the Richard Bowyer, he found a Jacket with blood upon it, and his waistcoat there was some wool. He also found a pair of boots that belonged to Richard, which exactly corresponded with the foot-marks in the field.

John Locke corroborated the above testimony; and Christopher Price, a butcher living Wolverhampton, stated that he had compared the skin with the mutton found in the field, and it exactly corresponded.

Mr Meteyard addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners. The having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty against Thomas Bowyer; the other prisoner was found guilty.

A previous conviction against Richard Bowyer for burglary in 1842 was proved by Mr Brutton. The Chairman told the prisoner Thomas Bowyer that he had had very lucky escape. He had been previously convicted this county, and undergone twelve months' imprisonment. Since that time, he had been convicted of an offence at Wenlock, and was sentenced to ten years' transportation, and was liberated in June last, having been detained the hulks five years. He (the Chairman) thought there was little hope of reformation and was afraid he would soon be there again. The Chairman then sentenced Richard Bowyer to be transported for 15 years.¹¹

THOMAS BOWYER was indicted for stealing 10lbs weight of lamb, the property of Mr John Miller, of Lower Penn. A second count charged him with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr Kettle appeared for the prosecution. Mr Meteyard defended the prisoner.

The prisoner and his brother were tried the second day the sessions on the charge of stealing a ewe lamb out of a flock belonging to the prosecutor. On that charge, he was acquitted, but his brother was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. The prisoner was detained in custody, and the present indictment was preferred against him, the 10lbs weight of lamb named in it, being part of the carcass of the lamb referred to in the previous trial. Hitherto it has not been permitted in an indictment for stealing property to add an account for receiving the same property knowing it to have been stolen, but an act was passed in the last session of Parliament, by which such course of proceeding is made allowable.

A lengthened argument took place between the learned counsel as to the validity of the indictment.

Mr Meteyard contended that the indictment was bad, insomuch as the prisoner had been tried last week and acquitted for the offence laid in the first account. Such being the case, he could not be tried again

¹¹ Staffordshire Advertiser, 21 October 1848, p7

under the present indictment, as the second count was not distinct from the first count; and if separated from it, became a complete nullity.

Mr Kettle, in reply, said the indictment was good as it then stood. He did not mean to offer any evidence as to the first count, which was put in the indictment merely as a matter of record or introductory averment, referring to the second count, to which he should confine himself.

The Chairman said he should confer with the Chairman in the other Court on the matter, and on his return, he stated that the second count was held to be good.

The case was then proceeded with. The same witnesses were called as in the previous trial and gave similar testimony to that reported in last week's paper.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr Meteyard then said he hoped the Court would reserve the point he had raised as to the validity of the indictment. It was a new point, and he thought the opinion of another court ought to be taken.

The Chairman said it was a new point because it was a new law.

After some observations from Mr Kettle, the Court decided that the point wished to be reserved by Mr Meteyard should be considered by the full Court of Quarter Sessions; and if thought necessary by them, should be referred to a higher court.

Mr Meteyard hoped the judgement would be suspended until the point reserved was settled.

The Chairman said it would be better to pass a judgement and suspend the execution of it.

A previous conviction was then proved against the prisoner by Mr Phillips, gaoler at Salop prison, for a burglary at Wenlock, for which offence he had been sentenced to ten years transportation.

The Chairman told the prisoner that as he had been convicted twice before, the sentence of the Court upon him was that he be transported for fifteen years.¹²

Petition. ¹³

Received 14 August 1849.

Pentonville Prison, 13 August 1849

Sir,

In compliance with the desire of the Commissioners for the Government of this Prison. I beg to transmit for your consideration the accompanying Petition from Convict Thomas Bowyer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant

Robt Hosking, Governor.

To The Right Honorable, Sir George Grey Bart, Home Office.

Pentonville Prison, 27 July, 1849.

Sir,

I was convicted at Stafford on 16 October 1848 of killing a lamb with the view of stealing the carcase.

It was stated in Court, that while my brother was engaged with the lamb, I was on the road and gave a whistle.

It was admitted there was no evidence against me, but the Chairman said, as I was a returned convict he could not well commit the other man (who was my brother) without me. The Jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty'.

I was not set free, however, but detained till the close of the Sessions, and I was then tried for receiving of my brother 12 lbs of meat knowing it to have been stolen.

I did not receive any meat from my brother, nor had I any thing to do with the matter.

¹² Staffordshire Advertiser, 28 October 1848, p6

¹³ HO18/226

I trust that, although I am a returned convict, I may not again be sent out of the country, not being guilty of any fresh offence.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient humble servant

Thomas Bowyer.

Cover: 226/2

Thomas Bowyer, 37, Stafford Qr Sess, Oct 1848, Receiving stolen goods, 15 years transportation, 4th time in prison, convicted and transported before.

Pentonville

The prisoner declares his innocence.

Nil. HW

Thomas Bowyer, 37, single, cannot read or write, moulder, was convicted on 16 October 1848 of receiving stolen mutton after a previous conviction and sentenced to 15 years transportation. He had been twice convicted and transported. When Thomas arrived at Millbank on 26 December 1848, he weighed 10 stone 3 lbs, said he was born at Bridgenorth, Shropshire, and his father Richard was a farm labourer at Coalport near Bridgenorth. [His brother, Richard, said his father Richard Bowyer was dead.]

Thomas was removed to Pentonville Prison on 23 April 1849. The Pentonville register records he can read only, is an iron moulder, and the gaoler's report of character was good. On 4 March 1850, he was transferred to Portland Prison, and from here, he boarded the *Hashemy* on 19 July 1850 for the voyage to Fremantle.¹⁴

During the voyage, Thomas appears on the sick list:

Folio 1: Thomas Bowyer, aged 39, prisoner; sick or hurt, colica spasmodica; put on sick list, 3 August 1850, discharged 9 August 1850 well.

Folio 4: Thomas Bowyer, aged 39, prisoner; sick or hurt, diarrhoea; put on sick list, 23 September 1850, discharged 5 October 1850 well.¹⁵

On arrival at Fremantle in October 1850, his description was:

133. Thomas Bowyer, 39, 5'5", dark brown hair, blue eyes, long face, dark complexion, cut on the forehead, an iron moulder and single.¹⁶

General Register:

133. Thomas Bowyer, 40 (in 1852), single, Iron Moulder, Church of England, never went much to school, can read and is improving, can write a little but can't do maths.

Thomas said his father, Richard Bowyer, labourer, lives at Coalport near Ironbridge, Shropshire.

Attended Divine Service? Mostly went once on a Sunday

Received Sacrament? Not before coming into prison

Habits? Occasionally indulged in drink

Intellect? Sound

State of Mind? Hopeful

Knowledge, Secular? Very limited

Knowledge, Religious? Limited, but depends on Christ for Salvation

Alleged Cause of Crime? Alleges innocence

Name of Person referred to for Character, &c. Does not name any. His former master having died recently.¹⁷

Thomas appears on the Casual sick list at Fremantle Prison.¹⁸ H=in hospital

¹⁴ HO24/4; HO24/16; HO8/105; PCOM2/62

¹⁵ ADM 101/32/6/1-6

¹⁶ SROWA Acc 128/40-3

¹⁷ SROWA Acc 1156 R21A

		Complaint	Treatment
Bowyer Thos	12 March 1851	Indigestion	Infus: Gent
Bowyer Thos	13 March 1851		Emetic
Bowyer Thos	14 March 1851	Febris C.C.	Fever mixture
Bowyer Thos	15 March 1851		Discharged
Bowyer Thos	3 April 1851		Beer
Bowyer Thomas 133	23 May 1851	Strain	Liniment
Bowyer Thos H	24 May 1851	Injured(?) testicle	Cont: liniment
Bowyer Thomas H	26 May 1851	Strain	Cont. medicine
Bowyer Thos H	27 May 1851		Discharged
Bowyer Thos 133	28 May 1851	Cold	Nil
Bowyer Thos	29 May 1851		

Thomas was issued with a Ticket of Leave was issued on 26 January 1852 and granted a Conditional Pardon on 3 February 1855.¹⁹

In March 1855: List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office - Bowyer, Thomas.²⁰

Thomas was in trouble again as the Fremantle Police Report, from the 20 August to the 4 September 1855, shows: T. Bowyer, c.p., stealing fowls; committed for trial.²¹

At the Quarter Sessions, in October 1855:

T. Bowyer, c.p., charged with stealing three fowls, the property of Thomas MackLeary, of Fremantle. No verdict recorded in the newspaper. He does not appear to have gone to Gaol. ²²

Then, at the Quarter Sessions, on 2 April 1856:

Thomas Bowyer, charged with stealing three bags the property of John Aming at Fremantle. Not Guilty.²³

Thomas Bowyer arrived in South Australia between April and November 1856.

Adelaide, 23 June 1856 ²⁴ Thomas Bowyer and family are possibly the "T Honor wife and child" or "Bongan wife and child". Bower may be wrongly transcribed as Honor, especially if the handwriting was bad.

ARRIVED.

Monday, June 23—The brigantine **Robert Clive, 165 tons, G. Clarke, master, from the Vasse, Western Australia, June 7. D. Bowers, agent. Passengers—A. Scott, J. Nash, T. Honor wife and child, B. and J. Planes, J. Waman, W. Pentage, J. Welsh, Bongan wife and child, and S. Nash wife and child.**

At the Adelaide Police Court, 10 February 1857:

Thomas Bowyer was charged with stealing one handsaw and four pairs and a half of lasts from George Blackley in November last, at Hindmarsh. Prosecutor said he was by trade a shoemaker, but had been for some time past carrying on the business of butcher. The saw and lasts produced are his property and missed them about six weeks ago. Did not sell them or authorize any person to take them. He knew the saw by a stain which was on it at the time he bought it. Detective Percy deposed that he went to

¹⁸ SROWA Acc 1156 CS1

¹⁹ SROWA Acc 1156 R21B

²⁰ The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA : 1848 - 1864), 30 March 1855, p3

²¹ The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA : 1855 - 1901), 12 September 1855, p3

²² The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA : 1848 - 1864), 5 October 1855, p2

²³ The Inquirer and Commercial News (Perth, WA : 1855 - 1901), 9 April 1856, p3

²⁴ South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), 25 June 1856, p2

Hindmarsh from information and searched the prisoner's house, where he found the saw produced concealed between the bed and the mattress. On asking the prisoner how he came by it, he said he bought it from a carpenter for 3s. 6d. Prosecutor described the marks on the saw before he saw it. Police-constable Burchell found the lasts beneath some sacks in the backyard. The prisoner and his wife denied any knowledge of them. He was remanded to this day.²⁵

Thomas was sent to Yatala Prison.

Thomas Bowyer	No 167 at Yatala Prison
When received	11 March 1857
Where from	Adelaide Gaol
Class assigned to	SS
Date of Conviction	6 March 1857
Offence	Larceny
At what Court	Local Court
Judge or Magistrate	
Sentence	6 Cal months
Native Place	Wolverhampton
Date of Arrival	1856
Name of Ship	Can't tell
Where from	Swan River
Last Employer	Port Railway
Friends in the Colony	Yes, wife bought in Swan River for £5.0.0. with one child
Where Residing	Hindmarsh
Married or Single	
Religious Creed	Protestant
Education	Write a little and read
Occupation	Moulder
Age	40
Height	5' 3"
Weight	
Make	Medium
Complexion	Dark
Face	Oval
Hair	Dark brown
Forehead	High and Good
Eyes	Hazel Grey to Steel Grey
Nose	Long and Straight
Mouth	Small
Teeth	Very bad, gone on right side
Chin	Large receding
Whiskers	Dark
Expression	Mild a little stupid
Marks	

The prison record mentions a wife and child. If Thomas married in England, it must have been before 1843 as he was in prison between 1843-8. He was only out of prison a month before he was sentenced to transportation. No marriage has been found in England or Australia.

Thomas Bowyer returned to England by 1871.

²⁵ South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Wed 11 Feb 1857, p3

The 1871 census: 56 Oxford Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England ²⁶

John Buckley, 55, married, Inn keeper, born Brewood, Staffordshire

Eliza Buckley, 50, wife, born Willey, Shropshire [Sister of Thomas Bowyer]

Thomas Bower, 60, brother, unmarried, Moulder, born Willey, Shropshire

Sarah Jones, 19, General servant, born Wednesbury, Staffordshire

Thomas Bowyer died on 3 April 1872 at Great Hampton Street, Wolverhampton, of diseased heart, aged 59. Thomas was a general labourer. Present at death was Mary Suthard from the same street.

Merridale Cemetery (also known as Wolverhampton General Cemetery):

BOWYER Thomas, 59 years, buried 7 April 1872, from Great Hampton Street, St. Andrew, Moulder, Grave: 4778.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Wolverhampton</i>									
Registrar's District <i>Wolverhampton West</i>									
1872. DEATHS in the District of <i>Wolverhampton West</i> in the County of <i>Stafford</i> .									
No.	What and Where Dtd.	Name and Surname	Sex	Age	Rank or Profession	Cause of Death	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	When Registered	Signature of Registrar
340	3 April 1872 Great Hampton Street	Thomas Bowyer	Male	59 years	General Labourer	Discovered Heart Disease	Mary Suthard Present at the Death Great Hampton Street Wolverhampton	3 April 1872	Thomas Bowyer Registrar

Eliza Bowyer, sister of Thomas Bowyer

1st Marriage.

Eliza Bowyer married widower George Williams on 22 March 1857. He was a licensed victualler, living in Dudley Road, Wolverhampton. He died in December 1858, aged 48.

1861 Census: 56, Oxford Street – SADDLE AND STIRRUPS

Thomas Rowley (49), victualler, born Pattingham

Jane Rowley (42), wife, born Broseley, Shropshire

Eliza Williams (39), sister in law, unmarried, assistant, born Broseley, Shropshire

Mary A. Coller (24), general servant, born Coalport, Shropshire

Saddle and Stirrups Inn, 56 Oxford St, Bilston, corner of Warwick Street. ²⁷



²⁶ RG10/2950, p136

²⁷ Tony Hitchmough, *Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs*, 2nd edition, 2012

LICENSEES

William Peck [1849] – [1858]
 Thomas Rowley [1861]
 Philip H Fellows [1864] – [1865]
 Benjamin Fellows [] – **1868**;
 Elisha Fellows (**1868** – [] |Is this Eliza?)
 Mrs. Eliza Fellows [1868] – [1870]
 John Buckley [1871] – **1877**;
 Robert Hunt (**1877** – **1881**);
 Frank Bridgman (**1881** – **1886**);
 John Farmer (**1886** – **1889**);
 Samuel Hill (**1889**);
 John Silvester (**1889** – **1892**);
 William Pettifer (**1892**);
 Thomas Talbot (**1892** – **1909**);
 William Edwards (**1909** – **1926**);
 Alice Edwards (**1926**);

2nd Marriage:

Eliza (43) then married Phillip Henry Fellows (39), on 31 August 1865. He was a widower with several young children, and an Engineer. He died in December 1867.

3rd Marriage:

Eliza (47) married a third time to widower John Buckley (64) on 19 December 1869. John was a farmer of Somerford, Staffordshire. He farmed about 400 acres and employed several men. John died in 1887, aged 81.

Eliza died in 1893 aged 70.