

From Melbourne with Love



With fondest love from
Ada

Institut Ramon Barbat Miracle

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2nd BATXILLERAT A

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During these months, there have been many people that have helped me with my research work. In this section, I would like to thank all of them, since I appreciate so much what they all have done for me.

First of all, I'd like to thank the elderly women of my village, whose names are Frieda Pujals, Francisca Porqueres and Maria Forasté. They have provided me with a lot of very important information that I needed to start researching.

Secondly, I'd like to thank the ones that live in Australia. One of them is Mr Charles Nodrum, descended of Florence, the youngest daughter of Ada. He answered the mails that my tutor and I wrote together to ask him for information about Ada and her family and made us notice that we were searching the wrong way. I'd also like to thank Briony Minehan, who works at the cemetery in where Ada Hannah Scott and Esteve Morell Mariné are buried. She has sent me some of the important things of my research work, such as where they were buried, their location lists and causes of death. To sum up, she has been one of my greatest helpers.

I also thank my family for all the support and advices that they have given me over these months.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	Page 1
2. ADA'S EARLY LIFE... ..	Page 8
2.1. Searching Ada's real name.....	Page 8
2.2. Possible birth certificates for her	Page 9
2.2.1. St. George in-the-East Church	Page 10
2.3. Travelling from England to Australia	Page 11
2.4. Life in Australia	Page 12
3. MEETING HER FUTURE HUSBAND AND HAVING THEIR FOUR CHILDREN	Page 13
3.1. Esteve Morell Mariné	Page 13
3.2. Stephen J. Morell Scott	Page 14
3.3. James S. Morell Scott	Page 15
3.4. Ada Hannah Mary Morell Scott	Page 16
3.5. Florence Annie Morell Scott	Page 17
4. LIFE IN EUROPE: VILA-SECA AND TARRAGONA	Page 18
4.1. Travelling from Melbourne to Vila-seca	Page 18
4.2. Life in Vila-seca	Page 19
4.3. Moving to Tarragona	Page 21
5. COMING BACK TO AUSTRALIA AFTER TWELVE YEARS	Page 24
5.1. Coming back after the death of Esteve Morell Mariné's mother.....	Page 24
5.2. Esteve Morell Mariné starts a new business in Melbourne.....	Page 24

6. WHERE ADA ENDED HER DAYS	Page 27
6.1. Death of Esteve Morell Mariné	Page 27
6.2. Death of Ada Hannah Scott	Page 28
6.3. The church that joined them in marriage ended up by separating them	Page 29
7. RESEARCH DIARY	Page 31
7.1. Contacts to search information	Page 31
7.1.1. Charles Nodrum	Page 31
7.1.2. Deirdre Grage	Page 32
7.1.3. Frieda Pujals	Page 32
7.1.4. Francisca Porqueres	Page 33
7.1.5. Maria Forasté	Page 33
7.1.6. Briony Minehan	Page 34
7.1.7. Fiona Lawrence	Page 35
7.2. Websites to search information	Page 35
7.3. Conclusions	Page 36
7.4. My experience with the research work	Page 37
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	Page 39
8.1. Websites	Page 39
8.2. Books	Page 45

1. INTRODUCTION

The main idea of this research work was to talk about a woman. Initially I had planned to talk about the figure of the woman in English Romantic period. But after talking with my tutor, she recommended me to do something that had taken place in my village and could be interesting for the ones who live there and to enlarge its history.

I finally decided to talk about Ada Hannah Scott/Morell, whose son was Sir Stephen/Esteve Morell Scott, a well-known man that thanks to his effort became mayor of Melbourne, a city placed in Victoria, which is one of the six federated states of Australia.

The main purpose of this research work is to “build” the biography of a woman about whom very few people know something. With this research work, I want to try to find her birth date, where she was born, where she got married, the exact birth date of her sons and daughters, whether she studied in a university, where she worked, how many times she travelled, how she travelled, when she died and where she is buried. To sum up, her life.

I officially began the research work during the summer holidays. On the 22nd of July, Àngels and I started researching her birth certificate. To search her birth certificate we entered the GRO (General Register Office) website, the National Archives website, the Free Birth, Marriage and Death office – in where we found the most possible birth certificate (see appendix 1) -, the Free UK Genealogy website and Family Relatives website. We also contacted with Tarragona’s Port Archive to go and search more information about them, since I had read something like Ada and Esteve had worked in Tarragona’s Port

translating documents for the native people who came to the port in order to sell their product, which was written in Montse Garriga's book *L'emigració vila-secana cap a Austràlia i Amèrica entre 1860 i 1960*.

I soon realised that first of all I needed to talk with someone that knew something about early Ada's life and her stay in Vila-seca and Tarragona. We first tried to send an e-mail to Mr. Charles Nodrum (see appendix 2), owner of an important art gallery in Melbourne and descendant of Florence, Ada's youngest daughter. He told us that Ada and Esteban were from Mornington, in the south of Melbourne, were she and Esteban got married.

We also asked him about her early life in the UK and possible University studies on it, as we didn't know that she went to Australia when she was 2 years old. A few days after, he answered, telling us that he didn't have a place of birth for her, and that if she was born in the UK, he didn't know her arrival date to Australia. He gave us his cousin's email, Deirdre Grage, nee Morell, who is descended from Stephen Morell Scott, and the one who could answer our questions since she had most of the information.

We tried to email her (see appendix 3), but we didn't have so much luck, as she didn't give us any answer to that mail. Then we decided to interview (see appendix 4) Frieda Pujals Fontrodona, granddaughter of Roseta Morell Mariné – Esteve Morell Mariné's sister – and Josep Pujals Ferrando and born on the 5th of January of 1930. I interviewed her on the 28th of July of 2015. Thanks to that interview I noticed I was going wrong with the research, as Frieda had told me Ada was 14 or 16 years younger than Esteve Morell Mariné, so the possible birthdates I had found up to that point didn't fit in properly.

I started researching new birth dates for her again, taking into account that she was 14 years younger than Esteve and that her son Esteve Morell Scott was born in 1869, more or less when she was 18 years old.

In order to know how could have been her travel from Britain to Australia when Ada was younger I decided to interview (see appendix 5) Francisca Porqueres Elvira the 5th of August of 2015, I decided to talk with her because she had born in Australia in 1914, and since she returned to Spain in 1925, when the Suez Canal wasn't constructed yet, I could approximately know the route that the ship in where Ada travelled when she arrived to Melbourne had taken.

That afternoon I also interviewed Maria Forasté Saltó, the great-granddaughter of Roseta Morell Mariné and Josep Pujals Ferrando, she wasn't able to give me much information, but she had lots of pictures including Ada dressed for her wedding, her family and pictures from her descendants, as well as a complete genealogical tree of the whole family (see appendixes 6.1; 6.2 and 6.3) and a document written by the Australian descendants and translated by Maria Forasté's granddaughter (see appendixes 7.1; 7.2 and 7.3). Thanks to those documents I found the whole family's death certificates in the website of FamilySearch by subscribing.

The 10th of August my tutor and I went to Tarragona by train and we spent around five hours from archive to archive to search information and to try to find the restaurant that both Esteve and Ada had in Apodaca Street, we knew that the restaurant was placed in Apodaca Street because I had also read it in Montse Garriga's book and Frieda had mentioned it during the interview.



Picture 1: Searching bills at Tarragona's Port Archive

Firstly, we went to Tarragona's Port Archive to find out whether there was any bill of the translations that Esteve and Ada did when the English ships arrived to the port. We searched for an hour and we didn't find anything in common with them,

just a great number of gunpowder bills. Afterwards we went to the Mercantile Registry Office, but they couldn't find anything which was interesting for us, so we tried to go to the Chamber of Commerce, there they told us that the Chamber wasn't constituted by the time Ada and Esteve were in Tarragona. They told us that we should go to "La Tabacalera", in where the municipal historical archive of Tarragona is placed.

It took us a long time to try to find that time's payment records, but the person in charge of the historical archive finally brought to us some folders where we might find the information that we needed.

Those folders went from 1880 to 1881, from 1881 to 1882, from 1882 to 1883 and from 1883 to 1884. We found some taxes paid by Esteve Morell Mariné in the first three folders. These taxes were what we in Spanish call "arbitrio sobre fondas". To explain it better, it's a tax that all owners of businesses, in this case a restaurant, had to pay to the government to own it. We didn't find any tax paid by Esteve in the last folder and thanks to this, we realised that they could have returned to Australia during the year 1883. We

We kept searching till we found them, they were all written in one page, excepting Florence, since she was born when they returned to Australia in 1883. They all had the names of the places where they were born and their exact birthdates. Thanks to this, we could finally know the birth date of Ada Hannah Scott. They finally lived at St. Pau Street, 6, 1st floor.

PADRON GENERAL DE VECINOS.			CIUDAD DE TARRAGONA.				AÑO DE 1881.					
Calle de <i>San Pablo</i>			Barrio <i>1.º</i>		Núm. <i>6</i>		Piso <i>1.º</i>					
RELACION que D. <i>Estevan Morell</i> habitante en esta Ciudad, dá al Excmo. Ayuntamiento de los individuos que ocupan dicha habitacion, con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 18 de la vigente ley municipal.												
NOMBRE.	APELLIDOS		FECHA DEL NACIMIENTO.			NATURALEZA.		Residencia en el punto. Casa. Casaca. etc.	Residencia en el punto. Casa. Casaca. etc.	Clasificacion como habitante.	IMPORTE.	
	Paterno.	Materno.	Dis.	Mes.	AÑO.	Pueblo.	Provincia.					Estado.
<i>Estevan</i>	<i>Morell</i>	<i>Marique</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Mayo</i>	<i>1876</i>	<i>Vilaseca</i>	<i>Tarragona</i>	<i>Casaca industrial</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Vecino</i>
<i>Ada</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>Estevan</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Febrero</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>Wiltshire</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Vecino</i>
<i>Estevan</i>	<i>Morell</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Agosto</i>	<i>1869</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Berk</i>	<i>Colo</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Vecino</i>
<i>Santiago</i>	<i>Morell</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Julio</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>Vilaseca</i>	<i>Tarragona</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Vecino</i>
<i>Ada</i>	<i>Morell</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Febrero</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>Tarragona</i>	<i>Tarragona</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>Casaca</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Vecino</i>

Picture 3: Census register

After two months of searching the death dates of the relatives and descendants of Ada, I realised that I didn't know where she was buried, so I searched her death certificate through many websites till I finally found the best one in where to search, which was the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust. I knew that I could find Ada there because all her descendants who were dead were registered at that page.

But I had a problem, the registers only allowed me to search from now backwards to the beginning of the 20th century, and Ada died the 1st of December of 1894. In the web page there was an email address to which it was possible to send an enquiry, so I contacted with them in order to ask where Ada was buried.

The one who answered me was Briony Minehan; she sent me the exact information of where Ada was buried and a picture of her grave, as I requested her to send me a picture of the grave. She also sent me her death cause, along with the information of where Esteve Morell Mariné was buried.

We kept in contact for two months (see appendixes 8.1; 8.2; 8.3; 8.4; 8.5; 8.6; 8.7 and 8.8), from October to December. During those months I had thought that they were buried at Springvale Botanical Cemetery, but as Briony explained me later, they were both buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

2. ADA'S EARLY LIFE

2.1. Searching Ada's real name

I noticed the variation of names that I could find for Ada Scott. Every information I could find about her, different name she had. Some people told me that her name was Ada, others Eida or Eyda, others Adelaide, others Madeleine, completely chaos.

When my tutor and I went to search information at the historical archive of Tarragona, we could finally know that her name was Ada Hannah Scott. Thanks to this we could compare different birth certificates of her through many websites.

Ada Hannah Scott	
England and Wales Birth Registration Index	
Name	Ada Hannah Scott
Event Type	Birth Registration
Registration Quarter	Jan-Feb-Mar
Registration Year	1850
Registration District	St. George In The East
County	London
Event Place	St. George In The East, London, England
Volume	II
Page	135
Line Number	10

Picture 4: Birth register of Ada Hannah Scott

2.2. Possible birth certificates for her

As I was trying to find out as most information as possible of Ada, I began searching possible birth dates for her and I found these ones:

NAMES	BIRTHPLACE	BIRTHDATE
Scott; Ada	Leicester	June 1848
Scott; Ada Mary	Hartley Winty	December 1849
Scott; Ada	Leicester	June 1850
Scott; Ada Jane	Bristol	March 1851

I thought that the 4th birth certificate was the most appropriate, since she was 18 when her first child was born.

When my tutor and I went to Tarragona to search where they had their restaurant, we finally knew that she was born on the 20th of February of 1850.

Thanks to the birth register I found on the Internet (see appendix 9), I also knew that she was born in the Sub-district of St. Paul in the Parish of St. George, in London. After I found that birth register, my tutor and I decided to enter the General Register Office website to order her official birth certificate. After a few days, they sent it to us by post (see appendix 10). There I could notice the street in where Ada and her family lived, which was 110 Lucas Street.

In the birth certificate it was written that her father was or had been colonel in Spanish Army, so we sent a request to know if James Scott was recorded in the registers of the Spanish Army. After receiving our request, they tried to search the record, but he wasn't recorded there. After that, they

answered by post telling us that there wasn't any record about Mr James Scott (see appendix 11), so our research about his occupation ended here.

2.2.1. St. George in-the-East Church



Picture 5: St. George in-the-East's drawing

St George-in-the-East is located on Cannon Street Road, between The Highway and Cable Street, in the East End of London. Behind the church lies St George's Gardens, the original graveyard, which was passed to Stepney Council to maintain as a public park in mid-Victorian times. It is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be erected by act of parliament.

St. George in-the-East church is an Anglican Church and one of six Hawksmoor (an English architect) churches in London, England. It was built from 1714 to 1729, with funding from the 1711 Act of Parliament. The name of the church was also the parish for the surrounding area, until subsumed into Metropolitan Borough of Stepney and abolished in 1927.



Picture 6: St. George's church nowadays

2.3. Travelling from England to Australia

When Ada was only 2 years old, her parents, James Scott, who did service at the Spanish Army, and Hannah Scott, nee Clifton, decided to move to Australia to start a little business there, where they could have more opportunities than in England, where everything had developed so quickly that James decided to start a new life in Australia along with his family.

Ada Hannah Scott had one older sister, whose name was Annie Jane Scott, and one brother, James Henry Gillespie Scott, who was younger than Ada and was born in Australia. His parents decided to give him that name because of the ship where they had travelled; its name was Henry Gillespie.

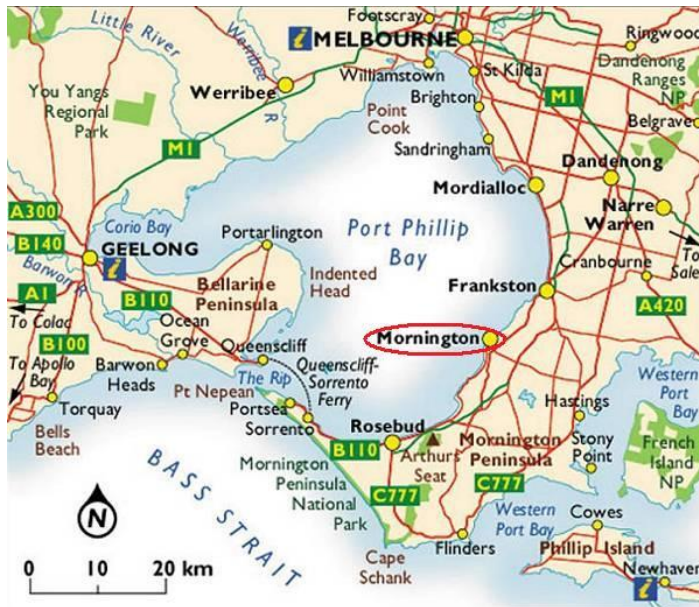
They left England in 1852, in December (see appendix 12), and they might have arrived in January, in 1853. This could be the possible route that they made:



Picture 7: Possible route from England to Australia

2.4. Life in Australia

James and Hannah Scott decided to live in Mornington, a little peninsula which is placed in the city of Melbourne, situated in one of the six federated states of Australia, in Victoria.



Here is where Ada and her family started a little business. They decided to have a hostel, in where people could stay and have good meals. I could know that thanks to Frieda Pujals, who gave me this information.

Picture 8: Map of Melbourne and Mornington peninsula

They decided to stay here, but unfortunately, there isn't any information about the exact place where they lived. I only know that Ada worked there helping her parents and her sister. Maybe James Scott worked outside the hostel.

3. MEETING HER FUTURE HUSBAND AND HAVING HER FOUR CHILDREN

3.1. Esteve Morell Mariné

Esteve Morell Mariné was born in Vila-seca on the 20th of February of 1836 (see appendix 13); his parents were Josep Morell Solé and Maria Mariné Tous. He decided to travel to Australia for the same reason as James Scott, Ada's father, he wanted to make money. He decided to leave at the age of 23, in 1859.

By this time, the British government helped young workers from everywhere in Europe by giving them the opportunity to work in Australia. The government also paid them a house and a small piece of land, which they had

to return when they came back to their countries. As Esteve did, other people from Vila-seca left their village to work in Australia, such as Esteve Rosselló and Salvador Casas Guardiola. Esteve also travelled to Victoria, like Ada's family, to set up a farm. He went to live to Mornington, Melbourne. There, as he was staying at Ada's family hostel, he met Ada Hannah Scott. As he had no intention of coming back to Spain, he stayed for a long period in Melbourne, so he had more time to meet Ada. They finally got married in



Picture 9: Ada wearing her wedding dress

1868 at St. Peter's church, in Mornington. In 1869, they had their first child, Esteve or Stephen Morell Scott.

3.2. Stephen J. Morell Scott

During the research I found two possible birthdates of Stephen/Estevé Morell Scott. The first possibility was that he was born on the 25th of August of 1870 (information provided by journal articles, biographies and books which talk about him).

The second possibility, and maybe the most trustworthy, was that he was born on the 15th of August of 1869 in Carlton, since it is the birth date that I found in the Archdiocesan Historical Archive of Tarragona (Arxiu Històric Arxidiocesà de Tarragona). There, I found his birth certificate (see appendix 14) with the date of his baptism “sub conditione” because he was protestant.

When he arrived to Vila-seca, he went to school like the other kids, and thanks to this, he learned how to speak Catalan. Even when he was older, he loved coming back to visit his childhood village, where he spent almost 10 years.



Picture 10: Sir Stephen Morell Scott's family

When he and his family came back to Melbourne, he studied at the university. He later got married with Elizabeth Rutherford Telford. They had four children, whose names were Stephen Whitson Morell, Sheila Morell and the twins Donald Rutherford and Rodney Telford Morell.

In 1901, at the age of 32, he was elected Alderman of the city of Melbourne and in 1926 he became the mayor of Melbourne. The Duke and Duchess of York gave him the title of Sir. In one of the squares of the city there is a sculpture made in memory of him. During his mandatory, a bridge, which crossed the Yarra River, was constructed in Melbourne. Its name is Morell Bridge.



Picture 11: Morell Bridge

Stephen/Esteve Morell Scott died on the 6th of July of 1944, at the age of 74 in South Yarra (see appendix 15). His wife died the 20th of December of 1947 (see appendix 16).*

**To see their children's death certificates see appendixes 17; 18 and 19*

3.3. James S. Morell Scott

I also searched the birth certificate (see appendix 20) of the 2nd son that Esteve Morell Mariné and Ada had, his name was James Morell Scott. According to what the book *L'emigració Vila-secana cap a Austràlia i Amèrica entre 1860 i 1960* says, he was born on the 11th of July of 1874.

In spite of this, the birth certificate that I found specifies that he was baptised the 13th of July of 1874 and that he was born the day before at 2.30 am, so he really was born on the 12th of July of 1874 in Vila-seca, Spain.

After a few years of coming back to Melbourne, he started working as a gent and got married with Alice Jane Kirkpatrick. They had three children, who were Jean Ada Morell, James Scott Morell and Moira Morell.

James Morell died on the 6th of March of 1954 (see appendix 21) in Toorak, Victoria. His wife had died on the 27th of August of 1950 (see appendix 22).*

**To see the death certificate of James Morell see appendix 23*

3.4. Ada Hannah Mary Morell Scott

Ada Hannah Mary Morell Scott, the 1st girl of Esteve Morell and Ada Morell, was born in Tarragona, Spain, on the 24th of April of 1878 (see appendix 24). She later got married with Alfred Edward Boyes in 1903 in Melbourne.

Alfred Boyes worked as a hardware consultant in Hawthorn, so they decided to live there. They had two children, Geoffrey Alfred Boyes and Florence Ada Boyes.

Ada H.M. Morell Scott died on the 28th of September of 1955 and Alfred Edward Boyes died on the 31st of May of 1954 (see appendix 25).

3.5. Florence Annie Morell Scott

Florence Annie Morell Scott, the second girl of Esteve Morell and Ada Scott, was born in Melbourne in 1884, a year after her family had returned from Spain. She got married with Charles William Nodrum, who was working as a director, in Melbourne in 1908.

They had two boys, whose names were Eric Charles Nodrum – born the 7th of March of 1909 in Hawthorn- and William Morell Nodrum. Florence died in Toorak on the 9th of December of 1959 and Charles died in Hawthorn on the 31st of December of 1959 (see appendix 26).

Eric enlisted in the RAAF (Royal Australian Air Force) in 1940. Sergeant Nodrum of 36 Squadron was killed on the 26th of January of 1942 (see appendix 27) by the Japanese in a flying battle over Endau, Malaya, on Australia Day, aged 32. He is commemorated in the Singapore Memorial. I couldn't find any information about William Morell Nodrum.

Name ▲	Service Number	Unit	Conflict
Nodrum, Eric Charles	400864	No. 36 Squadron (RAF)	Second World War, 1939-1945

Picture 12: Roll of Honour of Eric Charles Nodrum

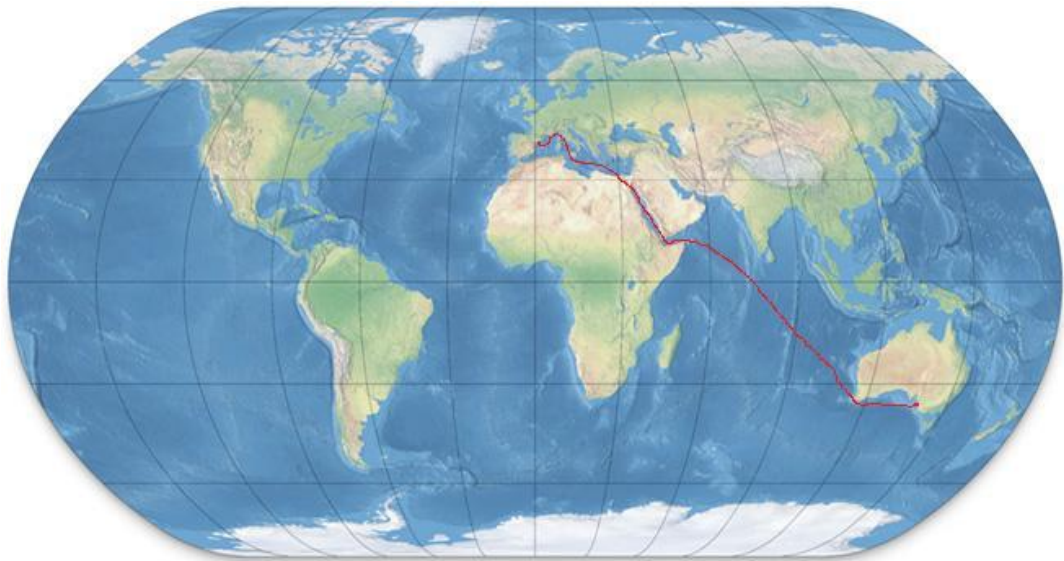
After finding most of the birth and death certificates of Ada and her family, I did a Family tree of Ada Hannah Scott (see appendix 28).

4. LIFE IN EUROPE: VILA-SECA AND TARRAGONA

4.1. Travelling from Melbourne to Vila-seca

After two or three years of having their first child, Esteve decided to move to Spain, since his mother, Maria Mariné Tous, was very ill and he wanted to spend the last period of her life with her. His wife Ada and his first son Esteve Morell Scott had to come with him.

Unfortunately, I couldn't find the name of the ship in which they travelled, but thanks to the interview I had with Francisca Porqueres I knew that by this time it was possible to cross the Suez channel by ship and I designed a possible route that the ship could have taken.



Picture 13: Possible route by ship from Australia to Spain

4.2. Life in Vila-seca

Esteve Morell Mariné was the heir of the properties of the “Corral de Baló” of Vila-seca, so he had to return to Vila-seca to put his name to the properties and because his mother was very ill. This property was situated in a flat area, near a district of Vila-seca called La Pineda.



Picture 14: Painting made by a family's member who is living in Barcelona, Juan Sauné Ortuño. (Josep Ballvè Tous gave me the possibility to take a picture of it.)

There, Esteve's family, as Frieda explained me, was responsible for cultivating vineyard, olive trees and carobs, with the help of farmers that were from Vila-seca. They also tried to cultivate hazelnuts, but they couldn't. This piece of land had eleven hectares, which means that by that time, it was quite big.

When Esteve Morell Mariné died, he gave a part of that property to his son, Esteve Morell Scott, who would later give it to his son Stephen Whitson Morell and the twins Rodney Telford Morell and Donald Rutherford Morell.

But finally, after Stephen Whitson Morell and Donald Rutherford Morell died, the twin that still was alive, who was Rodney Telford Morell, and Mr Ian McColl Rough decided to give the property and the houses of “Ca Baló” to the town halls of Vila-seca and Salou.

Nowadays, the property that they had doesn't exist. The new owners of the land decided to demolish the house that was built there and instead of it and the cultivations that they had there is a big Golf course. This



Picture 15: "Corral de Baló" nowadays

Golf course is situated near the thematic park of Port Aventura and now is property of them.



When Ada and her family arrived in 1871, she was baptized in the Roman Catholic Church. For some time before leaving to Tarragona, they lived in Vila-seca, in Padró Street 6 and 8, in the house of “Ca Baló”. The house number 8 had 99 square meters and the house number 6 had near 85 square meters (to see the original deeds of the houses of Vila-seca and the piece of land which were given by Vila-seca's City Council or town hall, see appendix 29).

Picture 16: "Ca Baló" house before being converted into the municipal historical archive. (Picture from the town hall in Vila-seca)

As Frieda told me, while Ada was living in Vila-seca, a lot of people took notice that she embroidered very well, but her mother-in-law, according to Frieda, wasn't interested in those nonsenses.

It seems that, as Frieda explained us during her interview, Ada taught some children while she was living in Australia with her family. By that time, women in Spain weren't allowed to have occupations like teaching, so the inhabitants of Vila-seca might have seen her as a too modern woman. The contrast between Vila-seca and London or Melbourne was so big that maybe they weren't used to the manners or behaviour from people of other cultures or countries, as it was the case of Ada.

4.3. Moving to Tarragona

When Esteve Morell Mariné's mother was very ill and they couldn't be with her, Esteve and Ada decided to move to Tarragona, where they worked as English translators at its naval port, since merchants were coming from England full from goods and were doing of intermediaries with the workpeople of the naval port. I haven't been able to find whether they translators or not, it's something that I suppose, because the only information I have is the one that Frieda gave me, telling me that she had heard that they were translators. I can't prove it, since when my tutor and I went to Tarragona's Port Archive, we couldn't find any register or proof that they had done translations for businessmen that came from other countries.

As Frieda explained us, they made use that the merchants needed a place to rest and to eat and they managed a small restaurant in Apodaca Street. Thanks to this, they could make a lot of money. This small restaurant, as we found at the Historical Archive of Tarragona, was placed in Apodaca Street, 21. They lived behind the restaurant, at St. Pau Street, 6, 1st floor.



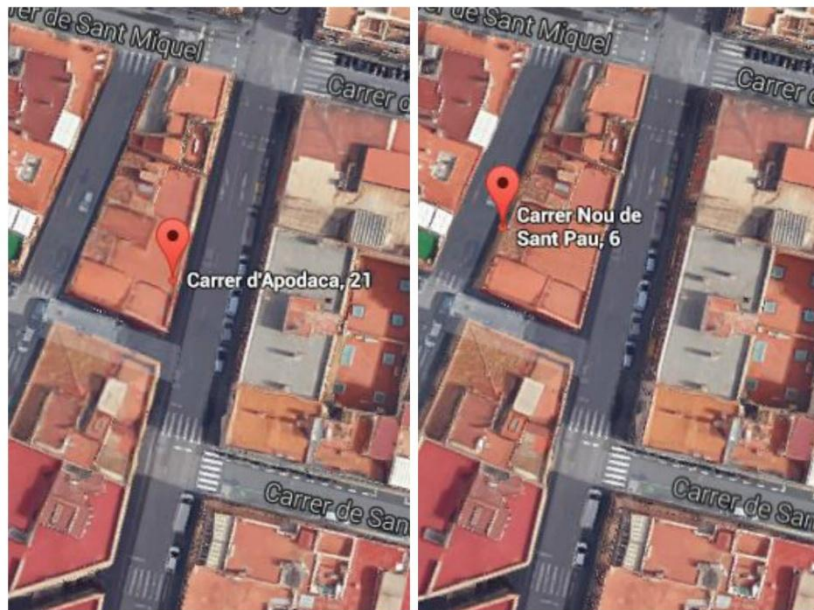
Picture 17: House in where they lived in Tarragona



Picture 18: Actual outdoor view of the site where they had the restaurant

Nowadays, the ancient restaurant that Esteve and Ada managed is a butcher's shop. When I was there, the owners told me that the shop was remodelled. Nevertheless, they could tell me how it was earlier. They said to me that there were small tiles of red colour, but that now they were covered by new tiles. The arches that exist in the shop keep on being the same that existed in the epoch in which Ada and Esteve were the owners of the restaurant. The current owners also told me that before being a butcher's shop, this site was a barber shop.

During the time that they lived in Tarragona, the first daughter of Esteve and Ada, who was Ada Hannah Mary Morell Scott, was born, and later was baptised in St. John the Baptist Church.



Picture 19: Tarragona Street's comparison

5. COMING BACK TO AUSTRALIA AFTER TWELVE YEARS

5.1. Coming back after the death of Esteve Morell Mariné's mother

After a few years, Esteve Morell Mariné's mother died, and when she was buried, as Esteve promised to Ada, they came back to Australia. It is known that Esteve, before weighing the anchor towards Australia, said: "I hope the ship would sink"; he loved his country and he wanted to stay there to take care of his properties. But he did a promise, and he fulfilled it.

The ship travel lasted for 40 days, and it covered the same route that when Ada and her family travelled to Spain. They finally arrived to Port Side, in Melbourne. By the time they returned to Australia, Esteve and Ada had had three children, who were Esteve, James and Ada Hannah Mary Morell Scott.

While they were living in Melbourne, they had their second daughter, whose name was Florence Morell Scott. Ada Scott, who was baptised in the Roman Catholic Church while she lived in Spain, wanted to be protestant again, so when she arrived to Australia, she decided to convert at the Church of England again.

5.2. Esteve Morell Mariné starts a business in Melbourne

It is known that after coming back to Australia, Esteve Morell Mariné wanted to start a new business in Melbourne. Thanks to the money that he had

saved when he and his wife Ada worked at that small restaurant in Tarragona, he could build a hotel, which later was called “Orient Hotel”.



Picture 20: Painting of the "Orient Hotel"

This hotel was placed on the corner of Bourke and Russell Streets. The hotel was first opened to the public in 1884, more or less a year after Esteve and his family returned from Spain. It soon became very popular, lots of people wanted to go there, already out for a meal or for an important meeting, or just for spending a few days there.

When Esteve Morell Mariné died in 1893, his first son, Esteve Morell Scott, inherited the hotel in 1894, the year when his mother died, as his father wanted his sons to work there. The hotel had so many popularity that it had to be expanded, so it was placed on the corner of Swanston and Collins Streets.

During this time lots of people wanted to celebrate meetings there, here are two articles (see appendix 30) posted in “The Argus” newspaper, the official one from Melbourne, in which the hotel is mentioned to have a meeting there.

JUNIOR CRICKET CARNIVAL.

The first junior carnival, in which the States of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria will engage in a series of matches, opens to-day, on the East Melbourne cricket-ground, when Victoria engages South Australia. The Adelaide men arrived on Saturday, by the express, and were met by the executive and a number of junior cricket enthusiasts, including Councillor William Hayes, mayor of Northcote. During the afternoon the visitors were present at the final match. In the evening the official reception took place at Morell's Orient Hotel, when 40 were present, Councillor William Hayes presiding. Senator E. J. Russell proposed the toast of "Our Visitors," and in doing so spoke of the advantages gained by such visits. While in Melbourne the Victorians would strive to make their stay enjoyable. Mr. H. Edwards (manager), and Mr. E.L. S. Tuck (captain) replied. Mr. Tuck proposed the V.J.C.A., to which Messrs. J. J. Cantwell and R. H. Gill (general secretary and treasurer) responded. Yesterday the visitors were entertained at a launch trip on the Upper Yarra, afternoon tea being partaken at the Glen Tea Gardens, Hawthorn. This morning the New South Wales team, under the managership of Mr. George Holley, will arrive by the s.s. Grantala.

The South Australian team is as follows:—Harry Edwards (manager), E. L. S. Tuck (captain), L. Delbridge, E. Kitson, E. W. Sanders, F. Blackwell, L. Daniels, R. S. Chenoweth, H. Haylock, A. G. Eldridge, D. Northey, S. Wickham.

Picture 21 "The Argus" article - 28th of March, 1910

BRITISH ASSOCIATION GAME.

The annual general meeting of the British Football Association of Victoria will be held at Morell's Orient Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday evening, at a quarter-past 8 p.m. All interested in British association football are requested to attend.

Picture 22: "The Argus" article - 2nd of April, 1910

When Esteve Morell Scott died in 1944 none of the family descendants would continue the business. As any customer could go there because the hotel was closed, it was demolished before the end of the 20th century.

6. WHERE ADA ENDED HER DAYS

6.1. Death of Esteve Morell Mariné

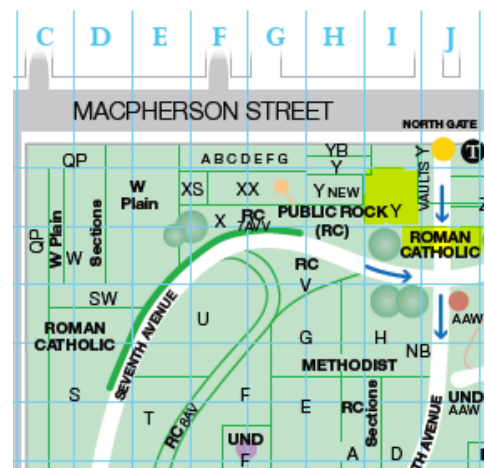


Picture 23: Grave of Esteve Morell Mariné

After coming back to Australia, Esteve had the opportunity of starting a new business in Melbourne. He managed this business for ten years, but the 1st of June of 1893, he died (see appendix 31).

I tried to ask Briony his cause of death, but as she told me, there wasn't any cause of death written in the register book.

As I have explained in the Introduction section, at first I had a problem; I didn't know where Esteve was buried, so I asked Briony again for help. I thought he was buried at the Springvale Botanical Cemetery, but at the end, Briony told me that he was buried at the Melbourne General cemetery, and as she sent me the register of his death (see appendix 32), which also specified the exact place in where he was buried, which was the Roman Catholic section, Compartment Y, Grave 1197.



Picture 24: Where Esteve Morell Mariné is buried

6.2. Death of Ada Hannah Scott

Ada Hannah Scott died on the 1st of December of 1894 (see appendix 33), at the age of 44, because of an epidemic of typhoid, which was devastating Australia and, as a consequence, Melbourne.

This epidemic first appeared in 1830, but it wasn't until 1860 that reached the English colony of Australia. Most of the children died. Doctors said it was the diarrhoeal disease, but in 1870, it was diagnosed as the typhoid disease.



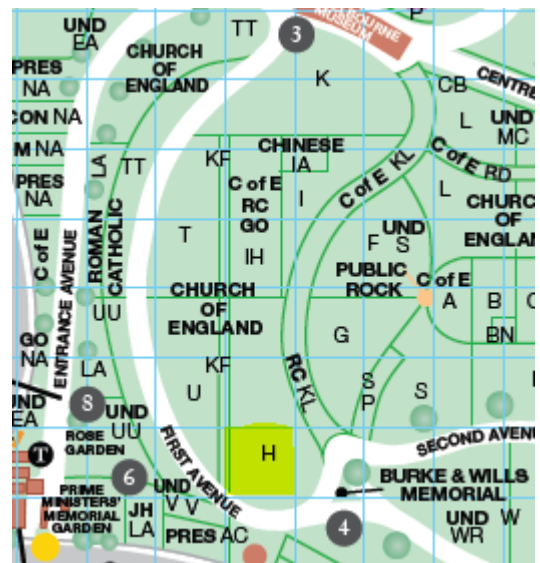
Picture 25: Grave of Ada Hannah Scott

In 1890, this epidemic finally reached Melbourne, making lots of children and other people die. By this time, unfortunately, there wasn't any treatment or cure for that disease, so everyone that suffered of it had low possibilities of recovering.

When I asked Briony for the cause of death of Ada, she sent me a scan of the register book in which Ada appeared (see appendix 34). The diagnosis was that she had died because of a diarrhoeal disease. That month, three people died because of that disease, including Ada. The other two were two babies of 3 and 6 months.

This made me think about a possible epidemic disease, so I tried to search a Melbourne epidemic timeline to try to find an epidemic disease that I could relate with diarrhoea. The only epidemic I found that was taking place in Melbourne by that time was the typhus disease. The symptoms that it had were the same as the diarrhoea, so at the end I associated the death of Ada with that epidemic.

With Ada I also had the same problem as her husband, Esteve Morell Mariné. I didn't know where she was buried, so I asked Briony to send me the Location List of the site in where Ada was buried (see appendix 35). She was buried along with her mother, who had died the 8th of April of 1891, in the Church of England section, Compartment H, Grave 885.



Picture 26: Where Ada Hannah Scott is buried

6.3. The church that joined them in marriage ended up by separating them

When I interviewed Frieda Pujals, she told me that she had heard her father mentioning several times that although they had been deeply in love, they weren't buried together, since Esteve Morell Mariné was catholic or from the Roman Church and Ada was protestant or from the Church of England.

The main differences between a catholic and a protestant are that the Catholics think that the Bible isn't enough to make other people see that the Lord exists. A protestant always thinks that the Bible is enough. The Catholics think that they are the only ones who can interpret the Bible correctly; the Protestants think that all the believers are able to interpret the Bible.

Frieda told us that Esteve was buried in a Catholic cemetery and that Ada was buried in a Protestant cemetery. Nevertheless, the church accepted that they were married and it allowed Ada's descendants to include the "Morell" family name as her surname in her grave's inscription.

So finally, and thanks to the investigation I did, I could know that they were buried separately. At least, I can say that is possible to find them in the same cemetery.

7. RESEARCH DIARY

7.1. Contacts to search information

In this section I'm going to talk about the contacts I got in contact to to get the information I needed to write my research work. I thought it would be great to know or specify how I contacted them and how they helped me.

7.1.1. Charles Nodrum

My tutor and I contacted Charles Nodrum via e-mail. We could know his name because he is the owner of a very important art gallery in Melbourne. Due to the fact that he had this art gallery, we could easily find him on Facebook, so we could communicate with him by mail.

In the first mail we sent to him we asked him for information about Ada. When he answered, he told us that Ada was from Mornington, a peninsula situated in the south of Melbourne, where Esteve and Ada had got in marriage. He also told us that he was descended of Florence, the youngest daughter of Esteve and Ada. In that mail, he also gave us the contact of his cousin, whose name was Deirdre Grage, nee Morell. He thought she could help us more than him, since she was descended of Sir Esteve Morell.

We sent him a second mail asking him whether he knew something about her early life, like if she was born in London or if she had university studies. When he answered us, he told us that he wasn't sure about if she was born in London, and he strongly doubted that she had a University background.

This information helped me to know I was going the wrong way if I thought that she had university studies, so I stopped searching university registers for her.

7.1.2. Deirdre Grage

We tried to get in contact with Deirdre. We asked her to help us confirm that the information given by his cousin Charles was the right one and, if was possible, whether she had further information or not. Unluckily, she didn't answer us, so we couldn't get anything from her.

7.1.3. Frieda Pujals



Picture 27: Interview with Frieda Pujals

On the 28th of July, my tutor and I went to interview an elderly woman whose name is Frieda Pujals Fontrodona. Before interviewing her, I had been trying to search possible birth dates for Ada Hannah Scott, but when I

interviewed Frieda, she told us that Ada was almost fifteen years younger than her husband, Esteve Morell Mariné. She also told me that they weren't buried together when they both died.

This information helped me to restrict the search to a few dates closer to those of her birth. It also helped me search the cemeteries where they were buried, since I was anxious for knowing where they might be buried now that Frieda had given me this information.

7.1.4. Francisca Porqueres



Picture 28: Interview with Francisca

The 5th of August I interviewed Francisca Porqueres Elvira, a woman that was born in Australia in 1914. Since she is more than one-hundred years old and she came back to Vila-seca when she was only a teenager, I

asked her the route she had taken when she returned to Vila-seca. She told me that by that time, the Suez Channel was built, so the ship in where she was travelling could take a shorter route. She also explained me the route that her parents took when they went to Australia few years before.

This helped me wonder the route that the Henry Gillespie had taken years before, when Ada and her family went to Australia, so I could design a route in a map of the world.

7.1.5. Maria Forasté



Picture 29: Interview with Maria Forasté

I interviewed Maria Forasté Saltó on the 5th of August. Actually, it wasn't an interview, since Maria Forasté gave me documents she had from the descendants of Australia.

Those documents helped me find the exact death dates for Ada and Esteve Morell Mariné, along with the death dates of their descendants.

7.1.6. Briony Minehan

When I wanted to try to find where Ada and Esteve were buried, I decided to contact someone to ask for his or her help. I searched throughout many cemetery websites of Melbourne which had online registers. I found the descendants of Ada buried in one cemetery, so I thought that Ada might be buried there.

I decided to send a mail to a contact that was given in the website to make enquiries and the one who answered me was Briony Minehan. During October, November and December she helped me find the exact place where Ada was buried and her cause of death, giving me the name of the cemetery in where she was buried. She also helped me find where Esteve was buried, so I could finally know that they were buried separately but in the same cemetery.

Where Esteve is buried



Where Ada is buried

Picture 30: Aerial view of Melbourne General Cemetery

7.1.7. Fiona Lawrence

Thanks to the Historical Archive of “La Tabacalera”, I could know the exact place where Ada was born and her exact birth date. After that, I decided to search her official birth certificate, so I decided to send a mail (see appendix 36) to the church where Ada was baptised, in England, to ask them whether they could send me the certificate. The person to whom I sent the mail or enquiry was Fiona Lawrence but unfortunately, she didn't answer my enquiry.

7.2. Websites to search information

I searched through many websites, like the GRO (General Register Office) website, which is the one that my tutor and I used to get Ada's birth certificate; the National Archives website; the Free Birth, Marriage and Death office; the Free UK Genealogy website and Family Relatives website. Those ones helped me find and compare possible birth certificates for her.

I also tried to search the exact date of marriage of Esteve and Ada, but it wasn't possible to find it, since it wasn't registered in these websites.

But undoubtedly, the ones which more helped me were Family Search and My Heritage. The Family Search website helped me find most of the death certificates of the Morell-Scott family, and some of the birth certificates. My tutor recommended me to make the Family tree of Ada Hannah Scott; she told me I could use the website of My Heritage, in which is possible to make your own Family trees. With that website, it has been possible to make a whole new family tree, adding information like the exact dates when they were born and died, as well as the exact places.

7.3. Conclusions

I think that I have reached my goal with this research work. I wanted to know about an important woman and maybe Ada wasn't important for other people, just for her family. Now she has become important for me, because only knowing a few anecdotes of her life, searching throughout many websites and asking few people for help or information, I've been able to "build" or "construct" the biography of a woman who was completely unknown for most people.

I've always thought that everyone should be recognised by other people. With this research work, I've contributed with a little and modest biography to the world detailed personal contents. Doing this I've been able to know what I wanted but also to offer the possibility to her family to know more about their ancestors.

To sum up, she was a woman without frontiers. During 44 years, she travelled a lot to try to change her life, and she was able to learn a new language, which was Catalan. Maybe at this time, it wasn't so easy for women to do what she did. It seems that she was able to own her life and decide for herself, not letting her husband on his own to take decisions which concerned the whole family. I'm happy to have finally chosen to do this research work, and being able to know a little bit more about a life like this.

Because of the lack of time to research things about her life, I've had to stop the investigation. Few days ago, I entered the *Casal Català de Victòria* website (Catalan Casal of Victoria) and I noticed that there was an online exposition of pictures about Catalan emigrants who had come to Australia from 1840 onwards, so I decided to send a mail to the Catalan Casal requesting

some pictures about Ada and her family (see appendix 37), as well as a picture of the Morell's Orient Hotel.

As this is a topic that I've enjoyed so much, I want to keep on investigating in a near future, so my tutor and I are going to send a mail to the British Army to ask them to search James Scott in their registers, so it's possible that the investigation will last for a few months till I have a complete biography about Ada and her whole family.

7.4. My experience with the research work

As I have explained before, I wanted to do a research work about an important woman in the English Romanticism, since at this era, women weren't recognised as they are nowadays. But that was a topic for a research work that was too often chosen, so my tutor offered me the possibility to do a research work about a real woman, someone that just few people knew about and someone who lived for some years in the same place where I've lived.

We finally decided to do a research about Ada Hannah Scott. At first, I didn't know anything about her, just that she had come to live to Spain for a few years and that she was Esteve Morell Scott's mother. I knew something about him, he was a well-known man who loved my village, Vila-seca, so I thought that doing this research work would be a great challenge for me, since other people had tried to investigate Ada's life but unfortunately, they hadn't found anything about her, just anecdotes that the eldest people of the village knew about her.

Actually, I didn't start investigating hard till last year's July. By that time, I had only found information such as Esteve Morell Scott's biography and I didn't really know so many things about Ada's life, nor her real name. When I noticed I hadn't found anything about Ada by the end of July, I started worrying a little bit, because the time to search the information was ending.

I almost gave up this research work, but thanks to the interview with Maria Forasté, the documents she gave me and websites I hadn't entered before, I decided to keep on searching, since I finally had basic information to start researching.

It has been very difficult to end this research work; I've had to start researching from scratch since there was no whole book about her or about what she did. The only book which helped me a bit more was *L'emigració vilasecana cap a Austràlia i Amèrica entre 1860 i 1960*, since there was something about her written in it.

I've really enjoyed doing this research, I think it has been a real research work and I've felt like an investigator, as I found enough things to write a biography about her. It may sound a little bit exaggerated, but it's what I feel. Doing this research work has been a great opportunity for me and now I know that if I make an effort and I don't give up things so easily, I'm able to carry out an in-depth investigation.

Every time I found something new, my interest for knowing more things about Ada was increasing, so that's what I think that it has pushed me to end this research work. Now I know that I'm really proud of what I have done.

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