

566. EDWARD MORGAN

Born probably c1670 Monmouthshire, England (Wales)

Died after 1732 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Married 567. Elizabeth ----- probably c1686

Born probably c1670

Died after 1731

Children (order of birth unknown):

Elizabeth Morgan

b.

d.

m. Cadwalader Morris 24th, 03rd mo., 1710 Chester County, PA

Edward Morgan Jr

b.

d. 1718 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

m. Margaret -----

Margaret Morgan

b.

d.

m. Samuel Thomas 01st, 03rd mo., 1713 Chester County, Pennsylvania

William Morgan

b.

d.

m. (1) Elizabeth Roberts 27th, 08th mo., 1713 Chester County, PA

(2) Catherine Robeson 07th, 10th mo., 1731 Chester County, PA

Alice Morgan

b.

d.

m. Jenkin Evans 17th, 08th mo., 1718 Philadelphia County, PA

Daniel Morgan

b. 1691 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

d. 06 Jul 1773

m. Elizabeth Roberts 02nd, 09th mo., 1718 Philadelphia County, PA

Morgan Morgan

b.

d. 1727 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

m. Dorothy Hughes c1718 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

283. Sarah Morgan

- b. 1700 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania
- d. 1777 Rowan County, North Carolina
- m. 282. Squire Boone 23rd, 07th mo., 1720 Philadelphia County, PA

John Morgan

- b.
- d.
- m. Sarah Lloyd 08th, 09th mo., 1721 Chester County, Pennsylvania

Joseph Morgan

- b.
- d.
- m. Elizabeth Lloyd 08th, 09th mo., 1728 Chester County, PA

The parents of Edward Morgan have not been proved but he has been identified as the son of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam in Monmouthshire (now Gwent), England,ⁱ and his first wife Ann Hopton of Canon Frome.ⁱⁱ The maiden name of Edward's wife Elizabeth has not been determined.

It has been said that Edward Morgan was born about 1678-1679 and died in 1718,ⁱⁱⁱ but since the death date was given wrong, perhaps the birth date is incorrect also. Based on the dates of their marriages, it appears that, in addition to Daniel who was born in 1691, Elizabeth, Edward, Jr., Margaret, William, Alice and Morgan Morgan were born before Sarah in 1700. The births of eight children by 1700 suggest a minimum time span of ten or twelve years and that the first child was born by 1688 at the latest. In turn, this suggests that Edward and Elizabeth were married by 1686 and that they were born by 1670 at latest. As late as the 17th Century it was a common practice in Wales for boys aged 14 to 16 who were heirs to even a small estate to be married to girls aged 12 to 14, which accounts for very short generations in the lines of eldest sons.

The mother of Edward Morgan frequently has been identified as Alice Hopton Jones, widow of Nicholas Jones, but Alice and Nicholas were not married until 13 April 1683,^{iv} so she could not have married Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, until afterward and as his second wife. This indicates that Edward Morgan, who had to have been born before 1680, was a son of his father's first wife Ann Hopton.

Because there were numerous Morgans in early Pennsylvania, including several named Edward, there have been conflicting reports about the origin and family of Edward Morgan who lived in Towamencin Township of Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. An analysis of these various reports and the court and church records of Pennsylvania leads to the assumption of the foregoing family structure.

It has been stated that Edward Morgan and his wife Elizabeth, both free, arrived at Philadelphia on the same ship (*Evening Star*) from Liverpool in the 09th month, 1683 (20th, 09th month).^v This information nicely fits the probable arrival in America of

Edward and Elizabeth Morgan of Towamencin but it is contradicted by another report that the record states that "William" Morgan and his wife Elizabeth, both free, arrived at Philadelphia on the same ship from Liverpool in the 09th month, 1683.^{vi}

There was an Edward Morgan, son of Cadwalader Morgan, named in the records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Chester County, Pennsylvania:^{vii}

Morgan Morgan born 06th, 25th mo., 1679 to Cadwallader
Edward Morgan born 06th, 22nd mo., 1682 to Cadwallader

This Edward Morgan was too young to be the father of Sarah Morgan Boone whose brother Daniel was born in 1691 and who had siblings born even earlier. In any event the sons of Cadwalader Morgan apparently were deceased by 10 September 1711 when he made his will. A resident of Merion Township in Philadelphia County, Cadwalader Morgan made bequests to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, Merion Meeting House, his brother John Morgan and several sons-in-law, but no sons.^{viii} Additionally, the sons of

Cadwalader Morgan did not use the surname Morgan but in the Welsh tradition went by the names Morgan Cadwalader and Edward Cadwalader.^{ix}

Until about the beginning of the 18th century few Welsh used fixed surnames. They were known as Edward ap (son of) Morgan ap William ap Howell, or Edward ap Morgan William. A son named John could be called John Morgan or John ap Morgan, etc. Daughters were designated by verch (daughter of) as Margaret verch Morgan or Margaret Morgan. It also was a custom in Wales, as in other places, to identify individuals with descriptive names such as Goch or Gough (Red), Ddu (Black), Llwyd or Lloyd (Gray), Gwyn (White) and Vychan or Fychan (Little).

Generally considered an authority on the Welsh settlers of Pennsylvania, Thomas Allen Glenn gave a confused and erroneous genealogical sketch of Edward Morgan of Gwynedd (Towamencin) which makes all of his statements suspect:^x

Edward Morgan of near Bala, County Merioneth, tailor, son of Morgan -----.
Removed to Gwynedd, Penna. about 1700. Member of the Church of England.
Freeholder of 800 acres of land in Gwynedd. Died in Towamencin in 1727. Wife Dorothy living in 1727. Children (surname Morgan) were 1. Margaret m. Samuel Thomas of Montgomery 1713, 2. William m. (1) Elizabeth Roberts 1713 and (2) Catherine Robeson 1731, 3. John m. Sarah Lloyd 1721, 4. Daniel m. Elizabeth Roberts 1718, 5. Sarah m. Squire Boone 1720, 6. Joseph born Penna., m. Elizabeth Lloyd 1728, 7. Alice born Penna., m. Jenkin Evans of Montgomery 1718, 8. Edward born Penna., 9. Jesse born Penna.

John Morgan of near Bala, County Merioneth, husbandman, son of Morgan ----- (brother of Edward of Gwynedd). Removed to Gwynedd, Penna. about 1700. member of the Church of England. Living in 1727. Wife's name unknown. Children (surname Morgan) were Elizabeth m. Cadwalader Morris 1710 and

perhaps others.

Joseph Morgan of near Bala, County Merioneth, husbandman, son of Morgan ----- (brother of Edward of Gwynedd). Removed to Gwynedd, Penna. about 1700. Member of the Church of England.

The foregoing material confuses Edward Morgan with his son Morgan Morgan whose wife was named Dorothy and who died in 1727. It shows Edward's daughter Elizabeth as a daughter of John Morgan. It appears that the author also confused Edward's sons John and Joseph as being his brothers. No other record of Edward Morgan having brothers in Pennsylvania has been found. The Morgans were described as members of the Church of England when it is readily apparent that they were Quakers. Edward Morgan did not have a son named Jesse, but his son Morgan Morgan did. These errors were compounded by Glenn in a further reference to Edward Morgan^{xi} which stated that Morgan Morgan, the son of Edward Morgan, a tailor of Bala, County Merioneth, Wales, moved to Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, about 1700, where he was a freeholder of 800 acres of land, and died in Towamencin in 1727 leaving a wife Dorothy. Here again the author confused Morgan Morgan with his father Edward Morgan, who was the actual owner of the 800 acres. The identification of Edward Morgan of Gwynedd as from Bala in Merioneth cannot be considered credible in light of the many inaccuracies in Glenn's material.

The town of Bala, Wales, is in the Vale of Bala, near Bala Lake in Merionethshire, southwest of Chester and Liverpool, England. County Merioneth is on the shore of Cardigan Bay.^{xii}

Of the four individually identifiable Edward Morgans of Pennsylvania about 1700, the son of Cadwalader Morgan can be eliminated as being too young and dying too early. The one who arrived on the Evening Star from Liverpool with his wife Elizabeth could be the father of Sarah Morgan Boone, excepting that his name may have been William. The third, identified as being from Bala by Glenn, obviously is Edward Morgan of Gwynedd and Towamencin but his origin could have been anywhere considering Glenn's confusion. Many of the Welsh of Radnor and Gwynedd, including Cadwalader Morgan, came from Merionethshire which may account for the inclusion of Edward Morgan in that category by Glenn. Despite Glenn's errors, Edward Morgan of Gwynedd and Towamencin could be the same man as the fourth Edward Morgan who was identified as the son of Sir James Morgan of Llantarnam.^{xiii} This conclusion has been developed elsewhere.^{xiv}

Morgan, Edward, was born in Monmouthshire, England, of Welsh-English ancestry ... upon his arrival in the United States (sic) settled first near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, later removing to Gwynedd, Pennsylvania. From the records, it is learned that he was the first of the name to settle there. He held land above the Gwynedd line, probably not in NorthWales, but over the line in Towamencin.

In 1711, a petition was signed by him and he subscribed to a building fund to build a meeting house in 1712. He came from a devout catholic family in England, who in their loyalty to their religion and king suffered frequent sequestration of their property. When he immigrated to this country, it was a time of great stress and difficulty in the British Isles. He joined the Society of Friends of Haverford, Radnor and Merion Monthly Meetings. The fact that he joined the Society of Friends is clear proof that he had little interest in worldly titles and affairs.

He died a young man in 1718, the same year that his father, Sir James Morgan, died in England. His widow, Margaret, afterwards married Rhys David.

Once again a published account of Edward Morgan, Sr. is flawed, with the author confusing him with his son Edward, who died in 1718 leaving his wife Margaret who married secondly Rhys David. This error may have been repeated from *A History of the Family of Morgan*, in which Appleton Morgan mistakenly identified the wife of Edward Morgan of Gwynedd and Towamencin as being named Margaret, which may have occurred because that was the name of the wife of Edward Morgan, Jr.

That the wife of Edward Morgan, Sr. was named Elizabeth is demonstrated by their deed of 222 acres of their land to their son Daniel on 15 December 1722.^{xv}

It is not known when Edward Morgan came to Pennsylvania unless he was the Morgan who arrived from Liverpool on the *Evening Star* in 1683. If he converted to Quakerism before he leaving home, perhaps he was forced to depart because of dissent with his Roman Catholic parents. Possibly he migrated to Merionethshire first and then went to Liverpool from whence he sailed to America. It is known that Edward Morgan was in Philadelphia in 1684 when he was granted a lot in the city.^{xvi}

(Seal) William Penn Proprietary & Governor of Pennsylvania & ye territories thereunto belonging
At ye request of Edward Morgan yt I would grant him to take up a lott in ye City of Philadelphia
These are to will & require thee forthwith to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him a lott in ye center on Skullkill side be fencing it in & building upon ye same wthin. six months from ye date of survey & make returns thereof into my Secretarys office
Given at Philadelphia ye 27th of ye 5th mo 1684

Wm Penn

For Thomas Holme
Surveyr. Genl.

A lot in the City of Philadelphia running north 18 degrees east by the 8th Street from Schuylkill 178 feet then south 72 degrees east by back lots 48 feet then south 18 degrees west by Joshua Morris' lot 178 feet then south 72 degrees west by Market Alley 48 feet was surveyed and laid out to Edward Morgan the 01st of the 08th month, 1689

in the Proprietary's Secretary's Office.^{xvii}

For their first habitation many of the immigrants arriving in Philadelphia dug caves in the ground. Perhaps that is how Edward Morgan first lived on the city lot that he obtained in 1684. In 1686 William Penn decided to close all of the caves and issued a proclamation regarding seating of the land. Edward Morgan was on a list of cave inhabitants appearing in Quarter Sessions Court at this time for land allotments and he received a warrant to rent 100 acres in Radnor. A re-survey of that 100 acres in the name of Edward Morgan has not been found so he may have not acquired a deed to the property.^{xviii}

However Edward undoubtedly lived there when he became associated with the Radnor Meeting of the Friends. The area of Edward's land at Radnor also may have been known as Moyamensing since a memorial for his son Daniel states that Daniel was born in Moyamensing in 1691. Edward apparently moved to his Towamencin land in 1694, when his name last appears in Radnor records.

Daniel Morgan, who married Elizabeth Roberts, was born in the district of Moyamensing in Philadelphia in 1691, moved when young with his parents to Gwynedd which was just being settled, became a minister among the Friends and died on 06 July 1773.^{xix} The author does not demonstrate proof of any of his information about the Morgan family. The area known as Moyamensing also may have been in South Philadelphia where there is a street by that name in modern times

Edward Morgan was the first of that name to settle near Gwynedd, being there in 1704 when the road was built up through Gwynedd as far as his place. He was described as a tailor by trade, a Welshman by birth, probably, and perhaps of advanced age who had previously lived in Philadelphia. He bought 300 acres of land in what is now Towamencin from Griffith Jones, a merchant of Philadelphia, in February 1708. The tract was next to William John's and on the township line. In 1714 Edward Morgan purchased 500 nearby acres from George Claypoole of Philadelphia who was a speculative holder of land in Towamencin, as was Griffith Jones. At the time of the second conveyance, Edward Morgan was described as a yeoman living in Montgomery (a one-time township), with several children and that his land apparently went to his sons. In Towamencin Township in 1734, Joseph Morgan had 200 acres, Daniel Morgan had 200 acres and John Morgan had 100 acres.^{xx}

Edward Morgan witnessed the wedding of Daniel Harry and Sibyll Price at the Radnor Meeting House in Haverford, Pennsylvania, on the 04th of the 12th month, 1690, and the marriage of Morgan James and Elizabeth Prytherch there on 01st of the 11th month, 1694.^{xxi}

Edward Morgan may have had a financial struggle in developing his homestead, because, in March 1695, the Radnor Monthly Meeting was interested in assisting him if help was required.^{xxii}

Rees Thomas and David Meredith are ordered to confer with Edward Morgan and to inquire into his condition, and whether he wants relief at present, and to bring an account thereof to the next Meeting

Att our Monethly Meeting held at Haverford the 13th of ye 4th moneth, 1695 David Meredith and Rees Thomas are ordered to inquire further into ye present condition of Edward Morgan, and what he intends to do in relation to his present settlement, and to see him relieved out of Friends Collection, what he is in necessity of to his present subsistence

Edward Morgan may have worked as a tailor in Philadelphia before he became a yeoman in Towamencin but it seems unlikely that a tailor would acquire 800 acres and erect a farmhouse which was large for its time. Despite a financial problem in 1695, the resources and life-style of Edward Morgan of Towamencin, as reflected in his residence, suggest an occupation and background other than that of a professional tailor. The house that Edward Morgan erected in Towamencin Township in 1695 is still standing. Restored by the Towamencin Historical Society and the Towamencin Township, it was described in a newspaper article in 1975:^{xxiii}

MORGAN LOG HOUSE, one of Pennsylvania's earliest (1695) primitive houses, has been completely restored and is now open to visit, Sat. & Sun. from 1 to 5 p.m., or by appointment: 368-2480. Location is on Weikel Road, between Allentown Road and Snyder Road (off Rt. 363), Towamencin Township, near Lansdale, Montgomery County. Admission is charged.

The Morgan house and family figure importantly in American History. Edward Morgan, son of Sir James Morgan of Llantarnam, Wales, brought his wife Elizabeth to America in 1683. In Philadelphia they became members of the Society of Friends at the Haverford-Radnor-Merion Meeting, later acquired the house-site and some 800 acres, and became the first settlers in the Upper Welsh tract beyond Gwynedd. Their daughter Sarah, born in the house, grew up to marry one Squire Boone, and made them the grandparents of Daniel Boone, that great frontiersman who led the settlement of Kentucky and then the "West." Another descendant was famed Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan, "The Raider." Others of the children and grandchildren married into such leading first-families as the Morrisises, Rittenhouses, Lloyds, Roberts and Robesons.

The property itself figured in historic events. Among them: In October of 1777 Washington's army, 11,000 strong before the winter at Valley Forge, made its encampment the length of Towamencin Township. His headquarters was nearby to Morgan House, and it was here on October 15 he informed his troops of the Americans' victory - in which Daniel Morgan's brigade of sharpshooting riflemen figured so importantly - over General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

Morgan House is one of Pennsylvania's finest surviving log houses, a 2 1/2 story

structure defined as a “Medieval European Loghouse” when it was accepted and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in May, 1973. It is constructed of dressed horizontal logs with a rare type of diagonal stones set in mortar between the logs, and has notched corners and roof of handsplit sidelapped shingles. The floor framing is original and very fine, consisting of exposed joists with the underside of the exposed floor boards “double-reeded” and finished. The original surviving board partitions and doors are also double-reeded, a very early and rare detail seldom found after 1700. The door to the inside cellar stairs is in two leaves supported by the original jointed strap hinges, also most unusual. The large cooking fireplace is completely intact, even to the unusual jugged brackets under the shelf.

There is no proof given that General Daniel Morgan was a descendant of Edward and Elizabeth Morgan and contradictory evidence exists. General Daniel Morgan, who was reticent about discussing his parentage, even to his family, only stated that he was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey in 1736 and ran away from home when a boy. He never identified his parents, but it is speculated that he may have been a son of the Reverend Joseph Morgan, Jr. and a grandson of James Morgan of Connecticut.^{xxiv}

Elizabeth Morgan and Cadwalader Morris were married on the 24th of the 03rd month, 1710 at Radnor Meeting, with her parents apparently among the witnesses.^{xxv}

WHEREAS Cadwalader Morris of Gwynedd in the County of Philadelphia and Elisabeth Morgan of the same Place having declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before severall Monthly Meetings of the people Quakers according to the good Order Used among them whose Proceedings therein after a deliberate Consideration thereof and having consent of Parents and Relations concerned were Permitted by the sayd Meetings NOW these are to Certifie all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing of their sayd Intentions this 24th day of the 3 month 1710 the sayd Cadr Morris & Eliza: Morgan appeared in a publick Meeting of the sayd People at their Publick Meeting Place at Gwynedd afforesayd and the sayd Cadr Morris taking the sayd Eliza: Morgan by the hand in Solemn Manner Openly declare that he took her to be his wife Promising with Gods assistance to be unto her a Faithfull and loving Husband Untill Death should separate them and then and there in the sayd assembly the sayd Eliza Morgan did in like Manner declare that she took the sayd Caddr Morris to be her Husband Promising with Gods assistance to be unto him a faithfull and Loving Wife Untill death should separate them and Moreover the sayd Caddr & Eliza: she according to the Custome of Marriage assuming the Name of her Husband as a further Confirmation thereof did then and there to these Presents sett their hands and we whose names are underwritten being among others Present at ye Solemnization of the sd Marriage and subscription in manner aforesayd as witnesses thereunto have also to these Prsents sett our hands the day and year above written.

		Cadwalader Morris
Cathrine Edward	Ellis Pugh	Elizabeth Morris
Eliza: Morgan	Jno Pugh	
Margt Morgan	Robt Jones	Alex: Edwards
Mary William	John Humphrey	Edd Morgan
Bridget Griffith	Hugh Evans	Hugh Griffith
Catherine Griffith	Evan Griffith	John Williams
Mary Pugh	Edd Foulke	Wm Morgan
Anne Evan	Jno William	John Morgan
Jane Evan	Jno Robert	Morgan Morgan
Ellin Hugh	Jno Bevan	Wm Jones
Gainor Humphrey	Evan Jones	Dad Pugh
Gainor Jones		Evan Griffith

Radnor Meeting House was on Darby Creek in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Radnor Township bordered Philadelphia County at that time and probably was 15 to 20 miles from Towamencin. Gwynedd Meeting was set-off from Radnor Meeting in 1714 but the records of the marriages of most of the children of Edward and Elizabeth Morgan appear in the records of Radnor Meeting.^{xxvi}

3-1, 1713. Marriage of Samuel Thomas of Montgomery, Co. of Phila., and Margaret Morgan, dau. of Edward Morgan of the twp. and co. aforesaid; witnessed by Edward Morgan, Elizabeth Morgan, William Morgan, John Morgan, Daniel Morgan, Edward Morgan, Jr. and others.

8-27, 1713. Marriage of William Morgan, son of Edward Morgan of or near Gwynedd, Co. of Phila., and Elizabeth Roberts. Witnessed by Alice Morgan, Edd. Morgan, Edd. Morgan, Jr., Daniel Morgan and others.

9-8, 1721. Marriage of John Morgan, son of Edward of Gwynedd, and Sarah Lloyd, daughter of Thomas of Merion. Witnessed by Dorothy Morgan, Edw. Morgan, William Morgan, Daniel Morgan, Sarah Boone, Squire Boone and others.

9-8, 1728. Marriage of Joseph Morgan, son of Edward of Gwynedd, Co. of Phila., and Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Thomas. Witnessed by Edward Morgan, John Morgan, William Morgan, Dorothy Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Squire Boone and others.

The Gwynedd Monthly Meeting took notice of Morgan Morgan's intention to marry outside of the Church in 1718 and took measures to persuade him to change his mind, while in that same year Daniel Morgan was married at Gwynedd Meeting House.^{xxvii}

3-27, 1718. This Meeting being informed that Morgan Morgan, one in Community with us hath an Intention of Marying with one that is not, Contrary to Discipline. This Meeting Desires that his parents and Frds. use all Endeavours possible by Tender Councel and Advice to Diswade him from it.

9-2, 1718. Daniel Morgan, son of Edward, adjacent Gwynedd, yeoman, and Elizabeth Roberts, dau. of Robert dec'd of Gwynedd, at Gwynedd Meeting House. Witnessed by Edward Morgan, William Morgan, John Morgan, Morgan Morgan, Joseph Morgan and others.

It was customary at Friends' weddings for the parents and the immediate family of the bride and groom to sign the certificate under the signatures of the married couple. It was customary for the groom's parents to sign first, the bride's parents second and then the brothers and sisters of the bride and groom. While this did not occur precisely at all time the marriage record of Sarah Morgan and Squire Boone follows that format and serves to identify the wife of Edward Morgan as being named Elizabeth.^{xxviii}

Whereas Squire Boone Son of George Boone of ye County of Philad & Province of Pensilvania Yeoman and Sarah Morgan Daughter of Edw Morgan of the Said County and Province Haveing Declared Their Intention of Marriage of Each Other before two Monthly Meetings of ye People Called Quakers Held at Gwynedd in ye Said County According to ye Good Order Used Among Them Whose Proceedings Therein After a Diliberate Consideration Therein and haveing Consent of Parents and Relation Concerned Their Said Proceedings Are Allowed of By Ye Said Meeting Now These Are to Certify All Whom it may Concern that for ye Full Accomplishing of Their Said Intentions This Twenty Third Day of ye Seventh Month In ye Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty They ye Sd. Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan Appeared At A Solemn Assembly of ye Said People for ye Purpose Appointed at Their Publick meeting Place In Gwynedd Afforesd And ye Said Squire Boone Took ye Said Sarah Morgan by ye Hand Did In A Solemn Manner Openly Declare he Took her To Be his Wife Promising To be Unto Her A Faithfull and Loveing Husband Untill Death Should Seperate Them And Then & There In the Said Assembly the said Sarah Morgan Did Likewise Declare She Took ye Said Squire Boone To be her Husband In Like Manner Promiseing to be Unto him a Faithfull and Loveing Wife Untill Should Seperate Them And Moreover The Said Squire Boone & Sarah She According to ye Custom of Marriage Assuming ye Name of Her Husband as Farther Confirmation Thereof Did Then and There to these presents Set There Hands And We Whose Names Are Under Written Being Among Others Present at ye Solemnization of the Said Marriage And Subscription in Manner Afforesd As Witnesses Thereunto have also to These Presents Set Our Hands ye Day & Year Above Written

Samll Thomas	Mary Webb	Squire Boone
Jenk Evans	Eliz Morris	Sarah Boone
Robt Jones	Dorothy Morgan	Geo Boone
Morgan Hugh	Eliz Hughs	Edw Morgan
Jno Edwards	Mary Hamer	Eliz Morgan
Tho Evan	Eliz Morgan	Geo Boone
Cadr Evan	Jane Griffith	Ja Boone
Rob Evan	Eliz Griffith	Wm Morgan

Jno Cadwalader	Margt Jones	Jno Morgan
Jno William	Ellen Evans	Danll Morgan
Jno Humphrey	Gainor Jones	Morgan Morgan
Jno Jones		Jos Morgan
Jno Jones		Jno Webb
Evan Griffith		
Jno Webb		
Row Robert		
Amos Griffith		
Cadwalader Jones		

Mary and John Webb were sister- and brother-in-law of Squire Boone. Elizabeth Morris was Sarah Morgan Boone's sister. Dorothy Morgan was Sarah's sister-in-law. Morgan and Elizabeth Hughs were the parents of Dorothy Hughes Morgan. Elizabeth Morgan was the wife of either William or Daniel. The Griffiths were neighbors of the Morgans, living on Valley Forge Road. Ellen Evans may have been Alice Morgan Evans, with her name spelled phonetically as Elles and copied wrong by the transcriber. Jenk Evans was Alice's husband. Samuel Thomas was the husband of Margaret Morgan.

The Gwynedd Minutes for 1721 contains the request of John Morgan for a certificate permitting him to marry Sarah Lloyd of Haverford Monthly Meeting:^{xxix}

3rdly Application being made on behalf of John Morgan for a Certificate to Haverford Monthly Meeting in order to proceed in Marriage with one Sarah Lloyd belonging to the said Meeting. John Jones and Cadwalader Foulke to make Necessary Enquiry and to write one agst next Meeting.

Att our Monthly Meeting held at Gwynedd the 26th of the 7th mo 1721

1st The friends Appointed last Meeting laid Down one Certificate for John Morgan and another for John Jacobs as Directed both being read was approved and Signed. (John Jacob, Jr. had previously requested a certificate to Haverford in order to marry Mary Hays).

2dly Conrad Conrad and Anne Burson declared their Intentions of Marriage wth each other the Second time and by acct recd matters being found Clear they are left their liberty to Consumate their Intentions Edward Morgan and James Hamer are Appointed to See that their Marriage by Orderly Accomplished.

William Morgan, widower, married Catherine Robeson on the 07th of the 10th month, 1731.^{xxx}

Dorothy Hughes, who married Morgan Morgan, was born in 1698 to Morgan and Elizabeth Hugh(es), who were Anglican, which accounts for the concern of the Friends at Gwynedd over the marriage plans of Morgan Morgan. Morgan and Elizabeth Hughes

owned 150 acres of land in Towamencin Township, near Edward and Elizabeth Morgan. Jesse Morgan, son of Morgan Morgan and Dorothy Hughes, named Hughes uncles and cousins in his will.^{xxxix}

The will of Morgan Morgan was dated the 30th day of the 01st month, 1727. It contained bequests to his wife Dorothy as a legatee and executrix; two sons Edward and Jesse; brother Joseph; and his mother without naming her. Morgan Morgan also made specific bequests to Margaret Morgan, John Thomas, William Morris, Walter Evans, Eleanor Wright, Elizabeth, daughter of his brother John, and a servant boy named Joseph Griffith. Overseers were ----- Morgan, Cadwallader Morris and William Jenins. Witnesses were John Jones and Cadwallader Morris.^{xxxii} Edward Morgan, Jr. apparently died intestate in 1718. The administrator's report filed by his widow Margaret in 1719 stated that he owned no land but had six acres of wheat in the ground and some housekeeping equipment. Perhaps Edward, Jr. lived with his parents. His widow Margaret married (2) Rhys (Rees) David in 1719 and moved to Upper Dublin Township.^{xxxiii}

When Andrew Cramer, who had borrowed money from the Gwynedd Meeting, repaid it in the form of 63 1/4 bushels of wheat on 26 January 1728, the meeting turned the wheat over to Edward Morgan:^{xxxiv}

Andrew Cramer brought a receipt of 63 1/4 bushels of wheat In order to Answer some money he borrowed of the Meeting wch receipt is turned to relieve ye necessity of Edward Morgan And to Assist him in ye Sale thereof Robt Jones is Appointed

At Our Monthly Meeting held att Gwynedd 30 2 mo 1728

Account being received of ye receipt brought in Last Meeting p Andres Cramer was sold p Edward Morgan att 3 s p bushell

Edward Morgan's financial relationship with the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting arose on the 27th of the 04th month 1732.^{xxxv}

This Meeting having Some time Agoe Lent 9L to Edward Morgan he Is Desird to give A bond for it to John Jones and Owen Evans for The Sole use of this Meeting

These apparent financial difficulties of Edward Morgan probably typify the struggle of a less than affluent immigrant trying to build a pioneer home and farm in the wilderness of the frontier. Working from a low financial base, the pioneer colonials could be devastated by an unsuccessful growing season. The Quakers were renowned for aiding their economically troubled brethren with loans. Although Edward Morgan seems to have had an affluent background, he probably was ostracized and disowned by his ardently Roman Catholic family when he converted to Quakerism. Perhaps he had to work as a tailor to

support himself and his family until he had land. Soon after arriving in Pennsylvania, however, he had the wherewithal to become a landowner and yeoman (small farmer of freeman status).

In 1681 William Penn sold all of Pennsylvania to speculative holders (in Wales) in portions of 5000 acres. By 1682 all allotments were completed and the books were closed. One of the speculators, Griffith Jones, made his purchase in Wales and upon his arrival in Pennsylvania he found that much of his land had been settled. He only received 2290 acres of his original 5000 acres, of which 600 acres were in Towamencin. In 1702 Jones received a patent from the Commissioners of Property for the 600 acres in Towamencin and sold 300 acres of it to Edward Morgan by deed dated 26 February 1708. This tract adjoined the land of William John and was on the Township line (Valley Forge Road). James Claypoole, a merchant, got a grant of patent for 1000 acres in Towamencin from William Penn on 02 February 1686. At James Claypoole's death his son George Claypoole inherited the 1000 acres, which was recorded on 25 April 1700. George Claypoole sold the tract to another speculator, Clements Plumstead, in 1702 and then bought it back on 26 June 1708. On 22 September 1714 Edward Morgan received a deed for 500 acres of Claypoole's 1000 acres in Towamencin. The 800 acres were distributed by Edward Morgan to his sons as follows.^{.xxxvi}

James Claypoole Tract		Griffith Jones Tract	
Morgan Morgan	197 acres	Joseph Morgan	250 acres
Daniel Morgan	222 acres	John Morgan	54 acres
John Morgan	50 acres	Vacant land	27 acres

John Morgan's parcels of the two main tracts adjoined.

Edward Morgan, Jr. died before his parents, but there is no explanation for the omission of William Morgan in the distribution of their land. Edward, Sr. was living in 1732 and his wife Elizabeth was living in 1731.^{.xxxvii}

Samuel Thomas who married Margaret Morgan lived in Montgomery Township, as did Jenkin Evans who married Alice Morgan. Elizabeth Roberts who married Daniel Morgan was a daughter of Robert Roberts. Sarah Lloyd who married John Morgan and Elizabeth Lloyd who married Joseph Morgan were daughters of Thomas Lloyd of Merion. Rhys (Rees) David, the second husband of Margaret Morgan, widow of Edward Morgan, Jr., was a widower of Upper Dublin.^{.xxxviii}

When Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, died on 30 April 1718, the family estate passed to Frances Morgan Bray, daughter of his nephew Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet of Llantarnam. Edward Morgan of Towamencin and his sister Sarah Morgan Beasley of Philadelphia, apparently took no action to contest the inheritance.^{.xxxix} However the date that Frances Morgan Bray and her unmarried sister Anne Morgan divided the estate of their father has otherwise been given as 1708. When Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet of Llantarnam, died in 1681, the baronetcy reverted to

his uncle Sir James Morgan, who lived at Abergavenny, the home of his second wife, Alice Hopton Jones Morgan.^{xi} Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam seems not to have inherited any of the family estates. By his first wife Anne he had a daughter Sarah Morgan who was born in 1676 and married Stephen Beasley in 1691.^{xii}

The index of the probate records of the Court of the Bishop of Llandaff, which had jurisdiction over the area of Llantarnam and Abergavenny contains reference to the administration of the estate of James Morgan of Llanvihangel Llantarnam dated 24 September 1721, which record is missing from the files.^{xiii}

James Morgan Llanvihangel Llantarnam Admin 24 Sep 1721 2-112

The date of this record suggests that it applied to Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, who died in 1718. One may speculate that this missing document was the source of the published relationship between Sir James Morgan and Edward Morgan of Towamencin and Sarah Morgan Beasley of Philadelphia, which was obtained from this administration record before it was lost.

There are five other probate records in the Court of the Bishop of Landaff that pertain to a James Morgan of Abergavenny, about this time, but they do not pertain to Sir James Morgan of Llantarnam.^{xiiii}

NOTES

-
- i. *A History of the Family of Morgan*, James Appleton Morgan, privately, New York, c1902.
 - ii. *Burke's American Families with British Ancestry*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977, from *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, John Bernard Burke, London, 1939, page 2974.
 - iii. *ibid.*
 - iv. *ibid.*
 - v. *The Boone Family*, Hazel Atterbury Spraker, Rutland, VT, 1922, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974, from *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume 8, page 329.
 - vi. Data of Mary Butler, Historian and Curator, Towamencin Historical Society and the Morgan Log House, Kulpsville, PA, 1979, from *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3rd Series, Volume 2, page 633.
 - vii. *Supra* note 5, from Radnor Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends.
 - viii. Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Will Book Number 211, Book C, page 259.
 - ix. *Supra* note 6.
 - x. *Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania*, Volume 1, Thomas Allen Glenn, 1911-1913, reprinted, Baltimore, 1970.
 - xi. *ibid.*, Volume 2, page 1.
 - xii. Royal Auto Club road maps.
 - xiii. *Supra* note 1.

- xiv . *National Society, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede; Organization, History, Membership*, The McGregor Company, Athens, GA, 1937.
- xv . Deed Book G, pages 13-16, data of Mary Butler, supra note 6.
- xvi . Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Warrant Book D, Volume 87, page 45.
- xvii . Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Warrants and Surveys, Volume 3, page 538.
- xviii . Supra note 6.
- xix . *Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd, A Township of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Settled 1698, by Welsh Immigrants*, Howard Malcolm Jenkins, Philadelphia, 1884.
- xx . *ibid.*
- xxi . Photocopies, typescripts, Radnor Monthly Meeting Marriage Records 33 and 62.
- xxii . Transcript, Radnor Monthly Meeting Minutes, March 1695.
- xxiii . *Brandywine Bugle*, July, 1975, publication data missing.
- xxiv . Supra note 1.
- xxv . Photocopy, Radnor Monthly Meeting Marriage Record 479.
- xxvi . Supra note 5.
- xxvii . Records of the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.
- xxviii . Records of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.
- xxix . Photocopy, Gwynedd Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1714-1747.
- xxx . Data of Frank L. Baird, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Historical Society.
- xxxi . Supra note 6.
- xxxii . Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Will No. 1, Book E, page 38.
- xxxiii . Supra note 6.
- xxxiv . Photocopy, Gwynedd Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1714-1747, pages 107-108.
- xxxv . *ibid*, page 152.
- xxxvi . Supra note 6.
- xxxvii . *Ancestry of Clarence V. Roberts & Frances A. (Walton) Roberts*, Clarence V. Roberts, privately, 1940.
- xxxviii . *ibid.*
- xxxix . Supra note 1.
- xl . *A History of Monmouthshire From the Coming of the Normans into Wales Down to the Present Time*, Joseph Alfred Bradney, C.B., M.A., F.S.A., Volume III, Part 2, comprising 16 parishes and hamlets in the Hundred of Usk, including Llanfihangel Llantarnam, Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, London, 1923.
- xli . Supra note 2.
- xlii . Research report, John G. Griffiths, Lichfield, Staffordshire, England, 1985.
- xliii . *ibid.*