

2254. EDWARD MORGAN

Born 1562

Died 24 Jun 1653

Married 2265. Mary Englefield

Born

Died c1678

Children (order of birth unknown):

Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet of Llantarnam

b.

d. 03 Jul 1679 Fleet Prison

m. Frances Morgan Lewis

William Morgan

b.

d. before 07 Feb 1688

m. not

1132. James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam

b. after 1645

d. 30 Apr 1718

m. (1) 1133. Anne Hopton

(2) Alice Hopton Jones 27 Oct 1695 Abergavenny

Henry Morgan

b. after 1645

d. c1714

m. Mary -----

Frances (Francesca) Morgan

b.

d. before 07 Feb 1688 Lyre, Brabant, Flanders

m. not

Dorothy Morgan

b.

d. before 07 Feb 1688 Ghent, Flanders

m. not

Lucy Morgan

b.

d. before 25 Oct 1683 "beyond the sea"

m. not

Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet of Llantarnam, was a son of William Morgan of Penrhos Fwrdios, Esquire, and Lady Frances Somerset, daughter of Sir Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester, K.G., who was of the House of Plantagenet. Mary

Englefield was a daughter of Sir Francis Englefield of Wootton Bassett, Baronet.ⁱ The mother of Mary Englefield was Jane Browne, daughter of Anthony Browne, who was the eldest son of Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu. The wife of Sir Edward Morgan was incorrectly identified as Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield and Jane Browne, and their daughter Mary was identified as the wife of Christopher Teynham, but the husbands of Dorothy and Mary may have been switched in the pedigree, because Dorothy pre-deceased her father, who died in 1631,ⁱⁱ and the wife of Sir Edward Morgan did not die until about 1678.ⁱⁱⁱ

Edward Morgan was created Baronet of Llantarnam by King Charles I on 12 May 1642, despite his adherence to the "old faith" (Catholicism), for which he had been convicted of recusancy in 1639.^{iv} Sir Edward was elevated to a baronet at Oxford:^v

The Information given to the Commissioners of Advance, by Tho. Davies against Sir Edward Morgan, juxta Llantarnam in the County of Monmouth, Esquire, one of the late Baronets made at Oxford, being a Papist convicted and a Delinquent in Arms.

That the said Edward Morgan doth owe and stand indebted unto Henry Morgan of Stoke Edith, in the County of Hereford, the sum of L1000 or higher, which he oweth him for arrears of rent, being annuity of L100 per annum issuing out of certain lands, tenements and tithes in Monmouthshire, which same is due from the said Edward Morgan unto the said Henry Morgan; and so 2/3 thereof is due to the Commonwealth by reason of the Recusancy of the said Henry Morgan, a Papist convicted.

Peter Jenkins

Allow 2 March 1651[-2]
upon bond Tho: Fowle

An Order into Monmouth to examine Witnesses for proving the charge according to ...

3 March 1651[-2] Tho: Fowle
[Endorsed]

Information of a Debt concerning Edward Morgan and Henry Morgan March 2 1651[-2].

Edward Morgan undoubtedly received his baronetcy because of his support of the king in his conflict with Parliament and Oliver Cromwell:^{vi}

... His son and successor, Edward Morgan was made Baronet under Charles I. He was an active Royalist and was one of those taken prisoner at the surprise and capture of the Royalist City of Hereford, in December, 1645. The surprise was effected by a cunning act of stratagem. It was the daily custom of the parish Constable to send or bring men to break the ice on the frozen moat of the town.

On 18th December, six of the Parliamentary army, attired as Constable's men, another as a Constable, with a forged warrant took their stations without the raised drawbridge. 'The morning Prayer bell rang out, the Reveille was beaten in the City, at last, about eight of the clock, the drawbridge was let fall. The counterfeit constable and his men ... slew the sentinel and possessed the gates. The city was captured; nearly the whole of the garrison including Sir Edward Morgan were taken prisoners.'

Sir Edward Morgan, in his will, alludes to being taken prisoner on that occasion.

'When I was detained prisoner in the town of Hereford I was forced to seal certain Bonds ... upon certain conditions that my person should be free to live at my house ... whereas, I was no sooner arrived at my house (at Llantarnam), but the next day I was summoned to Gloucester as prisoner ... where I remained prisoner above two years and am yet upon Parole.'

There are many state papers relating to the sequestration of the Llantarnam Estates during the Commonwealth, '2/3 thereof is due to the Commonwealth by reason of the Recusancy of the said Edward Morgan, a Papist convicted and a delinquent in arms.'

Upon Sir Edward's death, in 1653, his son, Sir Edward, the 2nd Baronet, and his mother Mary Morgan petitioned that the sequestration might be discharged. In his petition, Sir Edward represented that he was entirely conformable to the laws of the Church of England, that he attended the Church of England's service 'to hear sermons twice every Lord's day.' The sequestration was removed, but Sir Edward later returned to the true faith for in 1678, John Arnold of Llanfihangel, Magistrate and later M.P. for Monmouth reported that he knew Sir Edward Morgan of Llantarnam ... that he hath seen in his house at Llantarnam a Popish chapel with altar and ornaments therein for the celebration of Mass, wherein Mass is said, as he hath been informed by such as have been present thereat, that he heard the said Edward Morgan affirm himself to be a Roman Catholic, that he is yet continued in Commission of the Peace, and is reputed to be a Deputy Lieutenant.

The storm of the Oates plot burst at this time and was particularly fierce in Wales. Blessed David Lewis (Charles Baker) of the Society of Jesus, was working with unwearied courage, chiefly in Monmouthshire. He found shelter at Llantarnam Abbey, said Mass there, lived there while he secretly carried on his sacred ministry in the area. Regardless of danger and trouble he visited the houses of Catholics by night, as the virulent persecution did not allow him to do so by day, He was commonly called the Father of the Poor. Yet among those he served with such self sacrifice, there was found one to betray him. Arnold, a deadly enemy of Catholics, was intent on tracking the two Jesuits, Father Evans and Father David Lewis. He had already succeeded in sending Father Evans to martyrdom. Now he must secure his colleague, David Lewis. In evidence delivered on oath for a report to the House of Commons, regarding the 'encouragement given to Popery in the Counties of Monmouth and Hereford and the divine means for its suppression,' Arnold states:

That he hath known Fr. David Lewis for seven or eight years, who hath been for all that time and before reputed a Jesuit and Provincial of the Jesuits in the County of Monmouth. That for several years past he hath lived at Llantarnam House, then in jointure to the Lady Morgan, which by her death about two years since came to Sir Edward Morgan, where the said David Lewis public said Mass as he had been credibly informed by persons that were present thereat. He likewise saith that he hath seen the Chapel, Altar and Ornaments in the said House for the celebration of the Mass.

One Sunday morning, as Father David Lewis was preparing to say Mass 'in a house' in Llantarnam, six dragoons, sent by Arnold, seized and carried him off, with all the altar furniture they could lay hands on. They 'secured' all his robes, crucifixes, wafers, books, etc.' From the martyr himself, we have the clear, dispassionate account of all that followed. Brought before Arnold and two other justices, he was committed to Monmouth gaol, later, to Usk where he had the great comfort of many Catholics confined there for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.

His trial took place at the Monmouth assizes, March 1679, before a jury 'consisting of none but such as pleased Mr. Arnold, principal prosecutor against me, and an ignorant jury it was withal!' The chief evidence against him was that of William James.

That he hath known David Lewis to be a popish Priest this sixteen years, and believes him to be the Superior of all the Jesuits in North and South Wales. He and his wife have received the sacrament of him, have seen him administer to above an hundred persons, have seen him christen several children and marry several persons at a Chapel in Llantarnam House, that great number resort to Llantarnam to hear Mass.

James had been for four years the trusted servant of Father Lewis. He and his wife, Dorothy, who gave similar evidence, had been won over as traitors by Arnold.

'At the same assizes, several bills of indictment were cast in to the grand jury, and one against a prime minister of the county for an indecent assault and the fact proved; one against a servant of Mr. Arnold for a monstrous crime, and the fact proved; two murders, and the murder proved; one notorious thief. All proved. I only condemned.'

Sentence of death having been pronounced by the Judge, a close friend of Arnold, Father Lewis was summoned by the Privy Council to London and strictly examined as to his knowledge of a plot. His complete innocence was manifest; but he was not discharged. The Earl of Shaftesbury gave him clearly to

understand that he could save his life only by apostacy or by implicating the Jesuits in the plot. He firmly refused to prefer life to his faith and priesthood, or to defile his conscience by incriminating his fellow-priests in matters of which he knew them to be innocent. So Father Lewis was sent back to Usk to undergo his sentence.

On 27th August, he was led out to the place of execution. Taking as his text 'Let none of you suffer as a murderer or as a thief, but if as a Christian let him not be ashamed,' with great joy of countenance, firmness and in a clear voice, he delivered a long and impressive address. His words carried conviction of his innocence of the calumnies spread against him, of his complete innocence of any conspiracy. The sole cause of his death was, 'A Roman Catholic I am; a Roman Catholic Priest of that Religious Order called the Society of Jesus, and, therefore, dying for him, I die for religion.' He was hanged from a makeshift gallows, and when cut down was disembowelled but not quartered - because of the feeling of the crowd. Bishop Challoner quotes from a manuscript that the bowels of Father Lewis (Baker), though they were cast into a greater fire than ordinary, and several faggots flung upon them, were not consumed, nor so much as touched by the flames so that they were taken up and buried with his body.

That same year [1679], Sir Edward Morgan died in the Fleet prison. He was there because of debts and other charges. Fines for recusancy had impoverished the estate. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, 3rd Baronet, who died in 1682 at 25 years of age. He left two daughters, Frances and Anne. As there was no son, the Baronetcy reverted to his uncle, Sir James Morgan, who lived at Abergavenny, not Llantarnam until 1715, and was the last recorded holder of the Baronetcy.

Sir Edward divided the estates into two lots for his daughters, Anne and Frances. The sisters agreed to decide which should have which part by the drawing of lots from a bag by the hand of a child. To Frances fell the Abbey and its surrounding lands. Their mother, having remarried a Protestant, (John Grubham Howe), did not bring up the children in the Catholic Faith and so made a break in the Catholic history of the Abbey.

Frances became Mrs. Bray. Her daughters, Mary, who married John Blewitt, and Frances, who married Thomas Fettiplace, became joint owners. There was a dispute between Mrs. Blewitt and Mrs. Fettiplace about terms of possession. For some time they occupied the mansion alternately. The dispute continued among their children with the result that the house was uninhabited for a number of years. It was so in 1800. But soon after it was leased to a Bristol merchant Sir Henry Protheroe.

At the end of the succession troubles Reginald James Blewitt inherited the estate and went into residence. He did much to restore the Abbey. The ridge of the roof had for many years presented an undulating, crooked appearance. Mr. Blewitt

determined that 'even if it cost him L50,' he would put the roof straight. He began to do so and it necessitated rebuilding nearly the whole of the house at a cost of L60,000. The Abbey was rebuilt on the old lines but with considerable improvements. The stonework of the windows was removed; the old glass removed from the halls windows and modern heraldic glass substituted; the present dining-room was added and the main oak staircase erected from the beams and roof-timber of the old tithe barn. The very costly restoration of Llantarnam Abbey involved Mr. Blewitt in heavy financial trouble, occasioning many sad incidents and humiliating compromises of which the recollection still lingers in the neighbourhood of Llantarnam. The initials R.B. are seen in many places around the building, and over the main door is the date 1834 with the words HANC AEDEM RESTITUT (R.B. restored this temple).

What remains of the Abbey's former self? Little, yet much. The present building is on the site and of the material of the old Abbey. Its strong walls, even inner walls, more than three feet thick, may well be parts of the old monastery incorporated in reconstruction. The tithe barn, 110 ft. by 18 ft. stands strong, though roofless. A piscina from the monk's chapel, a stone shield, probably of pre-reformation days is placed over the door of the stag hall. The door itself carries a knocker bearing an image of the Madonna or other saint with the date 1516. The monks' cells, stables in the intervening years, have been reconditioned and are now the Noviciate of the present Community. The human bones found in building operations, among them skulls with a woollen material, (the cowl), prove the position of the monks' burial ground. The praying monk must be a piece of Cistercian sculpture since excavations at Strata Florida have revealed an exactly similar figure there. There is a cast of the reputed seal of the Abbey in the British Museum, the original matrix of the seal is in the Bodleian library, Oxford. The old stone sarcophagus from the Magna Porta entrance is now in Cardiff Museum and there too are other relics excavated at Llantarnam Abbey, among them the stone coffin lids.

When Reginald James Blewitt died without issue, the Abbey passed to his sister, Mrs. Dowling, and, at her death in 1875, the place went into Chancery. In 1888, it was sold to James Williams who sold it to Sir Clifford Cory in 1895. On his death, the premises were requisitioned for military purposes during a few of the war years.

When de-requisitioned, the Abbey was acquired by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Annecy, as their Provincial House and Noviciate for the education and training of the young members of the Congregation. It came into their possession on July 24th, 1946. When the Mass bell pealed out on the feast of Christ Our King, it announced the return of the Mass, Christ Our King in residence in the Tabernacle again, the restoration of the religious life of prayer, work and the praise of God.

Now at 7 o'clock each morning, the Mass Bell proclaims through Llantarnam Vale

that

JOSEPH HANC AEDEM RESTITUT

And Christ Our King has come into His own again.

When the Mass bell rang at Llantarnam Abbey on 26 October 1946 it signaled the revival of Catholic activity there, which had begun over four centuries earlier when the Abbey was founded during the reign of King Henry II by Howel ap Iwerth, Lord of Caerleon, who died in 1175. Sometimes known as Caerleon Abbey, the monastery was an offshoot of the Cistercian Abbey at Strata Florida in Cardigan which was the premier abbey in Wales. Llantarnam Abbey burgeoned through the years and housed more than sixty monks by 1317 when Gilbert de Clare confiscated most of their possessions, leaving them barely enough to sustain twenty. When Henry VIII turned against the Roman Catholics after the Pope refused to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Henry decided to close the monasteries. Not only would that remove centers for Catholic resistance but their property would supply him with much needed funds. There were only six monks at Llantarnam on 04 February 1536 when their property was confiscated and they were driven out.^{vii}

Although the connection is not defined, Lady Frances Morgan was described as an aunt of Father David Lewis, who changed his name from Baker to protect his family, who lived in Abergavenny, from persecution.^{viii} Frances Morgan Lewis who married Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet, was a daughter of Thomas Morgan of Machen, Esquire, and the widow of William Lewis of Llanddewi Rhydderch, Esquire.^{ix} Her mother was Elizabeth Windham, daughter of Thomas Windham of Sandhills.^x

Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet of Llantarnam, married Edmund Bray, Esquire, son of Edmund Reginald Bray of Barrington Park in Gloucestershire, and had Reginald Morgan Bray who died unmarried on 06 April 1741; Mary Bray who married John Blewitt, Esquire, of London and died in 1756, leaving issue; and Frances Bray who married Thomas Fettiplace, Esquire, and left issue.^{xi}

Percy Enderby, husband of Winifred Morgan and author of *Cambria Triumphans*, wrote that his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet of Llantarnam, possessed a good library.^{xii}

Adhering to the strong Catholic convictions of his family, Sir James Morgan was fined as a non-juror in 1715. Non-jurors were persons who refused to take an oath of allegiance to their ruler or government. As such, the baronets of Llantarnam were continually subjected to the sequestration of their estates by Parliament. By frequent compoundings or settlements, the Morgans managed to retain their property from seizure. The largest settlement paid by the Morgans was 1007 pounds in 1666 when Pencoyd Castle was sequestered.^{xiii}

Pencoyd is a town, approximately thirty miles from Llantarnam, in Herefordshire, situated about five miles from the Monmouthshire boundary. It is about eight miles

directly north of the city of Monmouth and nearly half way between the cities of Monmouth and Hereford.^{xiv}

One pedigree of the Morgan family of Llantarnam shows that Sir Edward Morgan of Llantarnam was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Sir Edward Morgan (Jr.) as 2nd Baronet of Llantarnam and he was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Morgan (III) as 3rd Baronet, who died in 1681 (will proved in 1682) and was succeeded by his uncle Sir James Morgan as 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, who died in 1718 when the baronetcy expired. This pedigree chart shows that Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, had three sons, Sir Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet; Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet, who died on 30 April 1718; and Henry Morgan of Caerleon, Esquire, whose will was dated 07 November 1714; and two daughters, Frances of Brabant in Flanders and Dorothy of Ghent in Flanders, both of whom died unmarried and whose estates were administered by their brother Henry on 07 February 1687.^{xv}

A second pedigree chart lists Sir Edward, William, Sir James, Henry as sons and only one daughter, Elizabeth who married Sir Philip Jones of Treowen and had many descendants.^{xvi} However Elizabeth Morgan who married Sir Philip Jones also has been shown, in a more complete format, as a daughter of William Morgan and Frances Somerset^{xvii} and she is not included as a daughter of Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, in another account, which does include an additional daughter Lucy and gives the date of administration of the estates of Frances and Dorothy as 1688 instead of 1687:^{xviii}

Sir Edward Morgan died on the 24th June, 1653, leaving issue by his wife, who afterwards married Pierce Butler, Esq., and died about the year 1678: - (1) Edward, who succeeded him in Title and estate, and died on 3rd July, 1679. (2) William, to whom the Baronetcy would appear by right, to have reverted on the death of his nephew in the year 1682 [sic]; but who does not appear to have assumed the title - who died unmarried, and whose estate was administered by his brother Henry on the 7th February, 1688. (3) James, to whom on his brother William's decease, about the year 1687, the Baronetcy passed, and he is recorded in Public Records as Sir James Morgan, Bart. (4) Henry, who administered his brother William's estate in the year 1688. (1) Frances, who died unmarried at Lyre, in the province of Brabant in Flanders; and whose estate was administered by her brother Henry on the 7 Feb., 1688. (2) Dorothy, who died unmarried at Ghent in Flanders; and whose estate was administered also by her brother Henry on the 7 Feb., 1688, and (3) Lucy, who died unmarried "beyond sea;" and whose estate was administered by her brother Sir James on the 25 October 1683 ...

... In Harleian MS., No. 4,181, folio 247 ... it states that Sir James was the second son of Sir Edward Morgan; while Sir Edward, in his Will, particularly mentions William as his second son ...

... There appears to have been no male issue of this marriage (Sir James

Morgan and Alice Hopton Jones) surviving; and Sir James' brother, Henry Morgan, having, it is supposed, died unmarried, the Baronetcy became extinct.

It is possible that the three daughters of Sir Edward who died unmarried became nuns and died in continental convents. Lucy, who died "beyond the sea," may have died in Flanders, as did Frances and Dorothy.

The birth sequence of the children of Sir Edward Morgan is uncertain, although, as his successor, Edward was his first son and he identified William as his second son in his will. James and Henry were born after 1645 because they were described as being under 18 in 1663. The marriage of Mary Englefield Morgan to her third husband Pierce Butler resulted in a law suit over her dowry which appears to involve a marriage portion of 4000 pounds and a large property settled upon her by her first husband Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet. Her son Sir Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet, sued Pierce Butler but was unsuccessful. Fines for recusancy had impoverished the estate of the 2nd Baronet and, after he failed in his attempt to obtain financial relief from Butler, he eventually was incarcerated in Fleet Prison for indebtedness and other charges, where he died in 1679.^{xix}

To Edward, earl of Clarendon, 3 Feb., 1664. Your orators Piense Butler of St. Giles in ye fields & dame Mary Morgan his wife, widdowe of Sir Edward M. barr't decd; James and Henry M. sons of Sir E., infants under 18 - her marriage portion 4000L. - jointure the messuage or tenement in Lanhenock known as Ter y dey(?), tenements &c. in Langattock juxta Caerleon, Kemyes and Lanvrechva, St. Cadoc's juxta Caerleon, Lanhenock, Caerleon, Christchurch, Langebye, Landegveth, Lanthewy and Pantegg, in the occupation of Henry Rice, Cassandra Morgan, Griffith Thomas Hugh, George Langlye, Wm. Rosser, Maude Morgan, John Merrick, George Davis, Edward William Jenkyn(?), James Scudamore, Lewis Jones, William Phillip-Smith, Richard Rosser, Alexander Thomas, Richard Howell, John Griffith, ... John, Florence Morgan widow, Henry Rice, the widdow of Howell Thomas, John Long, John Thomas William, the widdow of James Scudamore, and Wm. Richard. Other lands in the occupation of James Jones, Stephen Dunford, John Bird, Jenkin Howell, Walter Griffin, John Langely, Elizabeth Cornelius, Edward Williams, Rice Jones, Richard Harris, Thomas Bentley, Morgan James, Re... Lewes, Edward Wm. Smith, Elizabeth Cornelius, John Griffith, Richard Brooke, Gregory Hull, Jenkin John, George Morgan, Richard Harris, Mary Rosser widow, John Long jun., Richard Harris, John Wm. Richard - Ind're tripartite 3 May 9 Car. I. (1633) between William Morgan of the 1st pt.; ... of the 2nd pt.; Sir Edward Morgan, Sir Francis Englefield the sonne, George Brooke and Richard Bosson of the 3rd pt., granting a surrender to Sir Edward Morgan of the mansion house of Penrose and other lands above mentioned - lands in the occup. of Margery Morgan, John ..., Watkin William, Alexander Thomas, Ievan Roberts, William Morgan of Pentrebach, William (D)apwell, - in Michaelmas term 1663 Sir Edward Morgan had brought an action against Piense Butler in Common Pleas.

William Morgan who participated in the three-way indenture in May 1633 probably was the father of Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, since he did not die until March 1634. Penrose undoubtedly refers phonetically to Penrhos, as William resided at Penrhos Fwrdios. William Morgan of Pentrebach probably was Sir Edward's brother who resided there. Sir Francis Englefield, "the sonne," was the brother of Mary Englefield Morgan.

The magnitude of the lands inherited by Edward Morgan is given in detail in a survey made in 1634, after the deaths of his father and grandfather. The survey was transcribed from a copy made in 1800 of a copy made in 1660, so errors in the spelling of names undoubtedly occurred.^{xx}

Magnae Portae) The answer and presentment of the jury undernamed and
Dominium) exhibited unto Higgins Powell and George Skiddamore, gentn,
commissioner, surveyors and stewards, on behalf of the right worshipfull Edward
Morgan, esq., touching his survey of his manor or lordship of Magna Porta in the
County of Monmouth to certain Articles propounded and given in to us in charges
to enquire of. Dated 9 Julij, anno regni regis Caroli, Angliae, &c., decimo, 1634.
We do present, &c.

Jury.

William Jones de Lanvrechva, gent.
Henry Cadogan de Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam.
Willm Tho. Morris de eadem.
Morgan Watkin Griffith de eadem.
Willm Rosser Thomas de eadem.
John Willm Thomas de Lanvrechva.
William Jenkin
John de Henllys.
John Roberts de Henllys.
Willm Tho. Bevan de Lanll.
James John Jenkin de eadem.
Willm John Jenkin de eadem.
Philip John Rosser de eadem.
Philip David de eadem.
John Wm Morgan de eadem.

Imprimis - To the 1st articles we find &c., that the meats, bounds, &c., of the manor or lordship of Magna Porta do extend, &c., as follows, viz., from Mirick Mole along the hedge upwards towards Gwain verr leaving Gwain verr within his lordship, which said edge meareth between this lordship and the lordship of Redcastle, and from the said edge straight unto a lane there called Heol-y-coed which also meareth between the two lordships, and long the said lane unto Coed-kevan-coch leaving the same in this lordship, and from Keven-coch upwards along the hedge there towards Heol-newyyd which also meareth between the said two lordships, and from thence along the said lane upwards towards Nant-y-croft and the hedge there which goeth upwards towards

Landerval farm, and from thence along upwards leaving all of yt farm in this lordship towards a place there called The Garne in the hands of the heirs of Will'm Risam which meareth between the said 2 lordships, and from the said Garne upwards towards a lane there called Heol craig llowarth ... towards Landerval's Rue ... towards Beadd bach ... along the mountain called Monith mean towards Cairie y ffene ... along Clawdd y brawd ... the highway leading from Rue Brane towards Ton y grose ... parcel of lands of Wm Tho. Morris, gent., called Cae ton bach ... along the said Clawdd y brawd to a close of Wm Jones called Cae Tuswell ... along Clawdd y brawd to a river called Nant brane ... to a virth or quick, crossing same leading from Newbridge towards Treedreens bridge to an oak in a close called Ynes gam along the stank to a with ("with" is still the local word for withy, willow) tree ...downwards towards a white thorn bush ... to the house and garden of Pont newith ... crossing the river Avon to a close called Cae pont newyth to the river Avon, and along the said river towards a close of Cha. Griffiths, gent., called Gwane coffrey to the said river towards the lands of John Morgan, senior, of Pentre bach, gent., ... over the lane leading from Ton y grose towards Pont heere to a close of Morgan Watkin Griffiths called Coed bannard ycha ... to a pool in a close of the said Morgan Watkin called Banard yssa ... to Ton mellin y maine upwards to the said river Avon and along it to Gwaine Jeyne Madock ... to the river called Dowlas, along it towards the Berllan yssa ... to a close called the Peroge ... along the brickwall crossing the way towards the Walnut close ... towards the fishpool there ... towards Heol newith ... to Tawddog vach, leaving the king's park and the Tawddog vach in Netherwent and the old park in this lordship ... to the upper corner of Gwardw baelds ... towards Gwayne vawr y pill ... towards the river where Treharne's bridge was ... towards Gwayne y pil bach ... to the house called Park y pill where Ralph Dunford now dwelleth ... to a river called Fose fynnon Maudhyddol ... to the river Usk ... to Nant y pill upwards to the store house of Park y pil ... towards the farm of Wm Wisdom, brickman ... along a river downwards called Clements river which meareth between the old park and Cae Clement towards the highway leading from Ton y grose toward Newport ... to the lands of Lewis Van, esq., ... to a river called Hallagen ... to Pont y still along a fose or river to Hewl y forest ... downwards to the farm of Philip John Philip ... to the highway from Ton y grose to Newport ... to the river called Dowlas ... to the lands of James ap John, late deceased ... to Gwaine ddy ... to Heol y forest ... to a close called Y garth ... to Cae glyn fawddog to Jack and Gwain Jack leaving these two parcels in Abercarn ... straight towards Dowlas ... towards the lands of the heirs of Jenkin John Jeyne ... towards Cae grose and Cae Keven ysa which meareth with the lands of Roger Jones, gent., and George John Morrice ... towards the Pentre lands ... towards Hewl Tablaw ... towards Dowlas ... to Coed Eva ... to a little river between this lordship and Abercarn ... to the lands of Morgan Jenkin William ... towards the lands of the heirs of Wm Tho. Wm Willyme ... towards Cae Mirick where we began.

2. Customary tenants hold by the virge or rod, &c. l. s. d.
Lewis Richard, gent., holdeth for lives under Giles Morgan, esq.,

one tenement and divers parcels, payable at the feast of the Annuntiation and St. Michael	0.16.11
Morgan Watkin Griffith	0. 9. 2
The same Morgan as tenant in trust under the rt. hon. Edward lord Herbert, baron of Canterbury and Castle Island, in the right of dame Mary his wife, 1 acre of lands customary in Lanvrechva and lordship of Edlogan, now in the possession of Miles Rosser in right of his wife	0. 1. 0
Henry Cadogan, gent.	0. 6. 5
Lewis Richard, gent.	0. 4. 0
Charles Griffiths, gent.	0.12. 2
Tho. Rosser Jenkins	0. 0. 3
Morgan Evan	0. 6. 2
Rosser Watkin, taylor	0. 2. 0
Thomas Wm Morgan	0. 2.10
James Wm Morgan	0. 2. 6
The heirs of Thomas Griffiths	0. 8. 0
For Craig y Saison	0. 0. 4
William Jenkin John	0. 0. 5 1/2
William John Jenkin for Ton Ciball	0. 2.11
Walter David	0. 1. 0
The heirs of Jenkin John Jeyne	0. 2. 3 1/2
John William Thomas	0. 4. 5
John Rosser	0. 4. 2
Roger Jones, gent.	0. 0. 2
William Jones, gent., and 5 bushels of wheat	0. 5. 4
For Ynis y manach	0. 4.10 1/2
The heirs of Howell John William	0.16. 0 1/4
Walter William Howell	0. 3. 4 1/2
Wm Rosser Evan and Wm Griffiths	0. 3. 1/2
Alexander John	0. 6.10
Evan Howell	0. 5. 2
Henry Morgan of Pentrebach, gent.	0. 2. 2
Evan Harry Rosser	0. 0. 6
The heirs of Roger Jones of Gelliegravock, the Garn wen	0. 1. 8
The heirs of George Davies	0. 4. 0
John Morgan, sen., of Pentrebach, gent.	0. 1. 4
Rotherch Wm Jones	0. 3. 6
Howell Thomas, carpenter	0. 0. 4
John Jones the younger	0. 0. 2
James John Jenkin	0. 7. 4
John Probert	0.15. 0
Richard West	0. 4. 2
The heirs of Thomas Evan John Lloyd	0. 0. 1
Richard Monmouth	0. 7. 8
George Wm Watkin and Edward Watkin	0. 2.10

Philip David	0. 3. 6
William Rosser Thomas	2.14. 8
Wm Thomas Morrice	0. 2. 0
Wm Thomas Bevan	2.14. 8
Thomas Jenkin John	0. 4. 6
William Lewis	0. 2. 6
The heirs of Roger Wm Bevan	1. 6. 2

2. (sic) There are no freeholders within this lordship of Magna Porta.
3. That one William Jenkins committed murder and was convicted of the same, and that John Morgan, sen. of Pentrebach holdeth the customary lands wherein he died seized; the next of kin of the said William Jenkins we do not know.
4. No bastard holdeth any lands.
5. One Philip David and the parishioners have encroached out of the waste lands about 24 years last past, and have erected a cottage, now in the possession of Margaret David, worth yearly 1s.
Lewis Powell holdeth 12 acres encroached out of the highway leading from Cardiff to Abergavenny, adjoining the waste lands called Elleine ddy.
Cadogan Morgan and Lewis Powell for the same, worth 4s.
One James Dieman encroached out of the highway from Ton y grose towards Gellygravock.
Lewis Pritchard holdeth 2 acres encroached by Roger Jones of Gellygravock, deceased, near the Garn, worth 5s.
John James, do., near Ton y grose, about 200 feet in length and breadth, worth 1/2d.
Morgan John, weaver, do., worth 12d.
Richard Smith, do.
Morgan Rosser, tailor, do., 6 acres called Craig y Saison adjoining to Clawdd y Brawd and Mynith maen, worth 6s.8d.
6. The lord has a heriot of the best beasts or cattle, in default 5s.
Fines - a tenant admitted pays double one half year's rent.
10. No one has intruded on the lord's fishing, fowling or hawking.
11. The lord has all waifs and estrays, felons, treasure trove, &c.
14. Philip Watkins, gent., was late steward, John James, bailiff, Higgins Powell and George Scudamore, stewards.
15. The lord hath the advowson and patronage of the church of Llanvihangel Llantarnam and appoints the curate, and has to pay the curate yearly.
17. There is a common named Mynith Main containing 100 acres of English measure where the tenants have freedom of common.
19. There is certain coals in Landervale farm, how much yearly worth we do not know, nor do we know of any mines of tin or lead or copper, or quarries of slate stone.
22. Walter Griffiths, gent., late deceased, hath encroached and erected two several weirs upon the river Avon whereof there is annoyance committed upon the lord's lands called Gelly lace (Gelli-las - the green grove -now known at Llantarnam Grange) farm by overflowing of the water, and that now Margaret Griffiths, widow, and Charles Griffiths (of Lan-yr-afon), gent., do maintain one of

the said weirs to the annoyance, etc.

Touching other articles, the customary lands are gavel kind tenure partable between brother, or in default between sisters.

Every customary tenant may cut down timber and plough up ground or meadows never ploughed before, &c., and may let or sell their lands for the term of 5 years without the assent of the lord.

If any customary tenant commit felony, murder, treason, felo de se, there is no forfeiture of land, but of goods and chattels only. The lord may keep two leets yearly, viz., at May and Michaelmas, and keep courts at all times upon occasion of surrender.

If any person (not a tenant) do happen to be killed by a horse, ox or other beast by reason of a fall or otherwise, then such beast shall be forfeited to the lord.

For cattle pounded for trespass 1d. to be paid the pound keeper for his fee; foreigners to pay 4d.

Survey.

Roger Jones	D'd Thomas Howell
Wm Thomas John	Evan Jenkins
Jenkin John	Morgan Owen
Thomas Jenkin	William John
John Jenkin	William Bevan
George Williams	William Jones, gent.
Joh. Thomas Williams	Timothy Thomas
Saunder John	William John David
Evan Howell	

This is a true copy of the survey, &c., 15 Sept. 1660.

By us William Morgan
Andrew Morgan

W. Waters
James Jones

A heriot was a feudal payment due to a lord at the death of a tenant. A leet was a court held annually or semi-annually at a manor.

In 1653 Sir Edward Morgan, 2nd Baronet, and his mother Mary Morgan had petitioned the commissioners that, being clear from all delinquency, their estates be discharged from sequestration, which had lain on them for eight years because of the delinquency of his father Edward. After the death of Sir Edward Morgan, his widow Mary Englefield Morgan married (2) Richard Hanbury, Esquire, and (3) Pierce Butler, Gentleman. Mary Englefield Morgan also may have married a man named Beckman because Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet, was the defendant in a cause instituted by Mary Beckman who claimed to be the widow of his father. The result of the suit does not appear.^{xxi} Since the mother of Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet, was named Frances, this may pertain to Mary Englefield Morgan.

Anne Hopton, the first wife of Sir James Morgan, was a daughter of Judge Richard

Hopton of Bishop Frome and, later, Canon Frome, and Susan Harvey, daughter of Sir William Harvey. Judge Hopton was Chief Justice for North Wales during the reigns of King Charles II and King James II. Alice Hopton Jones, the second wife of Sir James was a first cousin of Anne Hopton. Her parents were Sir Edward Hopton of Canon Frome and Deborah Hatton, daughter of Robert Hatton:^{xxii}

... Edward Morgan (b. 1678-79; d. 1718) according to family records was a son of Sir James Morgan, 4th Bt. of Llantarnam by a first marriage to Anne (by whom he also had a dau., Sarah, b. 1676; who m. 1691, Stephen Beasley, and settled in Philadelphia), dau. of Judge Richard Hopton, of Bishop Frome, later of Canon Frome (and his wife, Susan, dau. of Sir William Harvey), Chief Justice of N. Wales temp. Charles II and James II, and first cousin therefore of Sir James's second wife, Alice, widow of Nicholas Jones (whom she had m. 17 April 1683), and dau. of Sir Edward Hopton, of Canon Frome (see that family in *Landed Gentry of Great Britain*, by Deborah (d. 13 July 1702), dau. of Robert Hatton. Sir James Morgan, d. 30 April 1718, when the Baronetcy appears to have become extinct (but see *The Morgan Family* by James Appleton Morgan) ...

This account confuses the date of death of Edward Morgan, Sr. with that of his son Edward, Jr. who died in 1718. The source reference, *The Morgan Family* by James Appleton Morgan, lists Edward Morgan of Towamencin and the other children of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, without reference to a primary source of information for proof.^{xxiii}

Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam ... m. (1st) widow Ann Hopton Jones, of Canon Frome; m. (2nd) Lady Alice Hopton, of Canon Frome, cousin of first wife. Issue (1st wife): 1. Edward, d. infancy. (By 2nd wife): 2. Sarah. 3. William, d. infancy. 4. Edward ... lived near Gwynedd, then in Philadelphia Co. (now Montgomery Co.), Penna ... Sir James is buried at Stowell, County Gloucester.

The foregoing account attributes two marriages to Sir James Morgan but confuses the names of the wives and incorrectly shows the second wife as mother of three of his children. The mother of Edward Morgan and Sarah Morgan Beasley has been identified as Alice Hopton Jones, widow of Nicholas Jones, frequently, probably because she appears on the pedigree of the Morgan family of Llantarnam as the wife of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet, which does not show his prior marriage to Anne Hopton,^{xxiv} but, since Alice Hopton and Nicholas Jones were not married until 13 April 1683^{xxv} she could not have married Sir James Morgan until afterward. This indicates that Edward Morgan, who had to have been born before 1683, and Sarah Beasley Morgan, who was born in 1675, were children of their father's first wife Anne Hopton.

Alice Hopton Jones has been described as a Protestant and her marriage to Sir James Morgan probably occurred in the Church of England at Abergavenny, from which register the record was abstracted for inclusion in Catholic records, as was his death record:^{xxvi}

1695. Oct. 27. mar. Jacobus Morgan,* miles et Barrt. & Alicia Jones
1718. Apr. 30. died Sir James Morgan, Baronet

* Sir James Morgan, of Llantarnam, 4th and last baronet of this old Catholic family. He was the son of Sir Edward Morgan, of Llantarnam, bart., by his wife, Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Englefield, of Wootton Bassett, bart. He married Alice, daughter to Sir Edward Hopton, of Canon Frome, co. Hereford, knt., and widow of Nicholas Jones, of Abergavenny, esq. Sir James was a non-juror in 1715, and died 30 April, 1718 (vide Bradney's *Monmouthshire*, iii, 231).

The confusion over the identity of the wives of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, obviously occurs because they were both named Hopton and from Canon Frome.^{.xxvii}

It is stated in Harleian MS., No. 4,181, folio 247, that Sir James Morgan married Anne daughter of Judge Hopton of Canon Frome and relict of Nicholas Jones, son and heir of William Jones, Recorder of Abergavenny. In the year 1715 Sir James was a Non-Juror living at Abergavenny with a life-estate at Panteague and an estate at Llanllowel in right of his wife Dame Alice, a Protestant, the Widow of Nicholas Jones; the estates together of the yearly value of L159: 9s. 2d.

Nicholas Jones of Abergavenny and Alice Hopton of Canon Frome were married in April 1683 at Canon Frome. Alice was the daughter of Sir Edward Hopton, who was in the Commission of the Peace, but was not a Judge; and was born on the 18th June, 1656. It is probable that this Alice, and not Anne as above, afterwards became the wife of Sir James Morgan, Bart.

Bishop Frome and Canon Frome are villages near the River Frome, between the cities of Hereford and Worcester, north of Monmouthshire (now Gwent).^{.xxviii}

The conflicting information about Edward Morgan of Towamencin and his presumed father Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, extends to the parentage of Sir James, who was identified as Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, and his second wife Frances Morgan Lewis. Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet of Llantarnam, was reported to have married (1) Mary Englefield and (2) Frances Morgan Lewis,^{.xxix} but Frances Morgan Lewis was the wife of Sir Edward Morgan, Jr., 2nd Baronet of Llantarnam, who was a son of Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, and Mary Englefield and a brother of Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet.^{.xxx}

The will of Henry Morgan was dated 07 November 1714. The administration of his estate identified his wife as Mary Morgan, alias Strode, of St. Giles in the Fields, which indicates that she remarried someone named Strode before the administration.

Mary Baskerville who married Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet, was a daughter of

Humphrey Baskerville of Pontrilas, Esquire. After the death of Sir Edward, Mary Baskerville Morgan married John Grubham Howe of Stowell in Gloucestershire, Esquire.

Anne Morgan, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward, 3rd Baronet, and Mary Baskerville, died unmarried in 1712 and bequeathed the manors of Edlogan and Pulpen to her step-father John Howe.^{xxxix}

Pontrilas is in Herefordshire, directly west of Pencoyd, and near the Monmouthshire border, which is formed by the Monnow River. Monmouthshire is now Gwent in Wales.^{xxxix}

Although they do not appear in other pedigrees and genealogies, Appleton Morgan identified Sir Edward Morgan, 1st Baronet, as the father of the following children without reference to source or other justification.^{xxxix}

George Morgan		William Morgan
b.		b.
d.		d. 15 Mar 1634
m. Catherine Prosser	1632	m.
Thomas Morgan		Margaret Morgan
b.		b.
d. 15 Mar 1634		d.
m.		m. William Stourton
Mary Morgan		Winifred Morgan
b.		b.
d.		d.
m.		m.

When Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet of Llantarnam, died in 1681, leaving two daughters as co-heirs, the baronetcy reverted to his uncle James who does not seem to have inherited any of the Morgan estates but lived in Abergavenny, the home of his wife Alice Hopton Jones, widow of Nicholas Jones. Sir James Morgan, 4th Baronet of Llantarnam, was a non-juror in 1715 with an estate valued at 158 pounds, 19 shillings and 2 pence a year. He died in 1718 and the baronetcy expired. The two daughters of Sir Edward Morgan, 3rd Baronet, partitioned his estates in 1707. Anne Morgan, who was described as a spinster, took the manor of Edlogan, with the advowsons of Panteg and Tredynog, the manor of Pulpen and the manor of Westhyde in Herefordshire. The lands amounted to 3702 acres in Monmouthshire and 578 acres in Herefordshire. Frances Morgan, the wife of Edmund Bray of Barrington in Gloucestershire, took the manors of Magna Porta, Wentsland and Bryngwyn, with the mansion of Llantarnam, which totaled 4483 acres in Monmouthshire. The division was by lottery with a child drawing the lots from a bag. The indenture of partition gave a detailed account of the large and valuable properties, with the names of the tenants and the size of each tract stated in acres, rods and perches (A., R., P.):^{xxxix}

Ind're tripartite dated 31 March 1707, 6 Ann., between Ann Morgan of Lantarnam, spr. (dau. & coh. of Sir Edward Morgan), of the 1st pt., Edmond Bray of Great Barrington, cos. Glouc. and Berks, esq., and Frances his wife (the other dau. & coh. of Sir Edward Morgan) of the 2nd pt., and John Smith of Llantarnam, gent., & Abraham Wood of St. Margaret's, Westminster, gent., of the 3rd pt. The said Edward Morgan was seized of lands, &c., in cos. Mon. & Hereford, which at his death did descend to the said Anne Morgan and Frances Bray as tenants in common. They do agree to make a partition of the said manors, lands, &c., in two equal parts, called the first and second allotments.

First Allotment
Llangattock juxta Caerlleon

	A.-R.-P.
Potters farm	63-0-33
Pill farm & the Little Pillmead, part in the parish above and part in Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam	122-3-7
The Park farm	125-0-28
Pon-y-pil	10-0-24
Three parcels late in possession of John Langley	19-0-7
The Lodge farm	74-0-6
Sixty covers	45-0-37
Wm Nicholas's farm	41-2-33
Phil. Meyrick's farm	50-3-1
The Lodge wood	9-0-26
The Lodge coppice	10-3-0
[total]	643-2-2

The town and township of Caerlleon

Wm Evans's house & garden in Temple street	0-0-7
Wm Morgan's do.	0-0-20
Almshouse collar	- - -
Rice Pritchard's house and garden in Mill street	0-0-16
Toft and garden in do.	0-0-10
Roger Watkin's house & garden	0-0-15
John Langley's do., Market place	3-0-13
The island	3-0-13

Llanvrechva and Panteg

The manor and township of Edlogan with Mynydd-maen with all courts, &c., and waste ground & heriots	300-0-0
The Advowsons of Panteg & Tredynog	- - -
Bridwell barn & grounds)	
The moiety of a meadow & barn both held by John Leonard)	5-3-38
5 pieces of land held by Wm & Henry Abram	23-2-5
Lands, 10 pieces and barn held by Thomas Charles	13-1-23

12 pieces of land & barn held by John Leonard	18-1-0
20 do., house & barn called Cassandra's farm	72-2-0
Llangattock	
Part of Penrose farm, 19 pieces	151-1-0
Morva bychan isha	3-2-27
18 pieces of land, house & barn held by Elizabeth Cornelius	18-1-11
Llanbenog	
Lands, tenements & mill, viz., 2 pieces of land held by Elizabeth Cornelius	8-2-18
3 pieces, part of Penrose called Gwain y barra, and East and West Stima	16-3-15
Sore mill, house, land and barn	7-2-36
5 pieces held by Valentine Powell	16-1-14
10 do. held by Matthew Dale	28-0-20
15 do., house, barn and smith's shop held by Elizabeth Edwards	46-3-20
Lands & house held by Edmund John Charles	36-1-5
[page end total]	1411-3-1
Llanbenog contd.	
Fishery in the Usk held by George Kemeys, esq.	- - -
Llandegveth	
11 pieces of land, house and barn, held by Ann Amis	28-1-32
Llanddewi Fach	
14 do., house & barn, held by Henry Morgan, esq.	50-2-25
17 do., house & barn, held by Ann Amis	89-0-22
Llanndewi Fach and Panteg	
Lands & cottage held by Miles William Morgan	27-1-14
Panteg	
3 patches of land and house, held by Daniel William	1-0-28
Cae-garrw, 2 parcels, by Jenkin Jones	15-0-9
4 parcels called Caire Panteg, by Rachel Williams	12-0-15
Cae-pen-y-bont by Evan Rosser Edward	4-1-14
3 parcels by Thomas Owen	16-2-23
3 parcels, house and barn, by Henry Tamplin	13-3-21
A weir in Afon-lwyd to convey water to Pont-y-felin, held by Mr G. Richmond	- - -
21 parcels, 2 houses, 2 barns (by lease granted to Sir James Morgan), held by Richard Morgan David & W. Jones	75-0-26
6 parcels of land, held by Wm Jenkin Howell	19-0-18
10 parcels, and 2 houses, held by Wm Jenkin Morgan	21-1-27

3 do., and house in Cwm Llythy, held of Phil. Morgan	20-2-29
1 do., and house, held by Walter Howell	1-2-20
Coal mine in Mynydd-llyd, held by Edw Browne	- - -
Llanvrechva	
Cae'r-grinoge, house and land near Cwmbrain	10-2-7
Lands, house, barn, &c. held by David Richard	42-3-29
Lands and house, held by Daniel John	20-1-32
Coal mine, held by do	- - -
11 parcels of land, house, barn, &c., held by John Smith	29-1-22
5 do., held by Wm Tate	38-3-1
5 do., and 2 old houses, held by Elizabeth Lewis	31-2-33
11 do., house & barn, held by John James	41-3-27
10 do., house & barn, by John Wm David	62-2-6
16 do., and house called Cyiron (?) farm by John Lawrence	77-3-0
[page end total]	2167-2-38
10 parcels, and house, held by Roger Kemeys	26-0-12
12 do., house & barn, held by James Lewis	42-0-0
2 do., by Lydia Mantle	29-0-26
Crygeth farm and house, by Joshua Giles	49-0-32
11 parcels, house & barn, by Andrew Griffith, Bayly Ridding	42-0-7
Cae-burr, 1 piece held with the same	7-2-14
4 parcels, by the said Andrew Griffith	20-3-24
6 do., house & barn, by James Matthew	5-2-9
13 do., and house, by John Bline	29-0-24

Several cottages and lands, encroachments on
the manor of Edlogan, viz: -

Llangattock	10 cottages, 3 parcels of land
Llanbenog	2 cottages
Tredynog	9 cottages
Llanddewi Fach	6 cottages
Panteg	8 cottages
	1 parcel called John Philip, cobbler's encroachment held by John Hanbury, esq.
	6 cottages
Llanvrechva	21 cottages

All chief and quit rents within the said manor of Edlogan

Llangibby

An equal fourth part of the house and lands held by Philip Howell	
7 parcels of land, and house, by Wm John Rosser	24-0-24
1 cottage, by John Reynold	3-3-4

Christchurch

The manor and lordship of Pulpen, royalties, courts, franchises, profits and waste ground rents, services, heriots, waifes, goods of felons, &c.

20 parcels of land, and house, part of Pulpen farm, very particularly described	113-1-19
Blackmeads, 2 parcels, by Joshua Giles	13-1-34
The twelve acres, by Martha Morgan	14-1-0
The eight acres, by Edward Wm Philip	8-1-1
The seventeen acres, by John Thomas	20-3-33
The nine acres, by Andrew Griffith	11-1-1
The black moors, by G. Butcher & Charles Jolly	44-1-38
7 parcels of land, by Thomas Nunny (?)	31-3-17
Upper Milton farm house and barn, Harding's farm house & barn, and 18 parcels, both by Cicill George and Isaac George her son	102-2-35
3 cottages	0-2-26

Aberystroth & manor of Wentsland & Bryngwyn
Arail farm consisting of 5 tenements, waste, woods, &c., viz.,

9 parcels of land, house and barn, by Matthew Lambert	75-1-8
Cottages	30-1-6

Aberystroth

40 parcels of land, 2 house, barns, &c., by Daniel John Rees, and part of the coppice of Arail farm	290-2-23
42 parcels, 2 houses, barns, &c., by Henry Morgan or his undertenants	163-3-34
1 cottage, grounds & woodland, by Edmund David	62-1-32
2 parcels of land, house and barn, called Craig-yr-arail	15-2-35
Cae-bach, waste land used by the Arail tenants	243-1-30
[total]	3702-2-38

Herefordshire

The manor & lordship of Westhide with rights, &c., farms and houses in the parishes of Westhide and Yarkley, viz., -

2 farms and tenements held by Edward Pritchard	66-0-6
The Whitehouse & Courthouse farms, &c.	252-1-19
Farm held by William Woolton	49-3-37
Crosshouse farm, by Philip Wheeler	30-2-16
Trevase (?) house, by John Chamberlin	12-3-37
Woodmanton farm, by Henry Chamberlain	17-3-27
Lands, by ... Hill, widow	7-2-33
Westhide wood in Westhide & Yarkley	84-1-14
One moiety of a forge in the parish of Kemhurth (?) & land	5-0-16
6 pieces of land and tenement, by Rees Bruhitt	21-0-18
[total]	578-0-13

A rent charge of 3l. per ann. called Henus (Ynys) mead in Ewyas Harold and Abbey Dore parishes, with all commons, mines of coal, iron, &c.

The second allotment

The manor or lordship of Magna Porta alias Porth-mawr, courts, heriots, waifes, and all that waste called Mynydd-maen, containing 100 acres, and all other wastes of the said manor, also all messuages, cottages, advowsons, mills, lands, &c., rents, tithes, &c., in the parish of Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam and within the said manor.

Llantarnam house, lands, &c., held by John Smith	23-2-17
The advowson and presentation of Llanvihanghel Llantarnam	- - -
Tithe of corn and grain for the said parish now in the tenure of the said John Smith	- - -

Llantarnam

Tenements and gardens, and part of the land called Cae Lletty and the piece of land called the Island	9-0-0
A grist mill in Llantarnam park with 2 parcels of lands called the Paddocks	4-2-34
1 cottage and garden in the corner of Cae Lletty	0-0-6
Cae Lletty, the greater part	13-2-30
The Lawn in the park	21-2-1
Residue of the park	84-2-38
Cottage and garden held by Walter Edmond	0-0-12
Do. by D. Evan	0-0-6
Do. by Mary Millen	0-0-17
Do. by John Rotherch	0-0-14
Do. by Elizabeth John Couch	0-0-38
Do. by John Rosser	0-1-13
Do. by Elizabeth Saunders	0-0-15
Do. by John James	0-0-12
Do. by John Wm Reynold	0-0-7
Do. by Matthew Wm Edward	0-0-6
Smith's shop and encroachment, by Samuel Lawrence	0-2-0
Parcel of land, by Henry Williams	0-1-22
Cottage and garden, by James Wm Philip	0-0-15
Encroachment by Thomas Cooper	0-0-6
Cottage & garden & smith's forge, by Edward Lewis	0-0-20
Cottage & garden, by Edward Wm Philip	0-0-6
House & garden & 4 parcels of land, by Wm John	13-2-20
Encroachment, by Walter Jenkins	3-3-23
5 parcels of land, by Miles Rosser	21-3-9
Gwain-y-maen, by Thomas Walter	3-1-10

9 parcels of land, house, &c., by John Giles	36-0-6
9 parcels of land, by Wm Hoskin	20-3-39
2 do. do. , by Elizabeth Lewis, widow	5-1-10
Seaboran, the Court farm, &c.	225-3-20
3 parcels, by John Edwards	30-0-0
Gwern-y-defaid, by Edward Wm Philip	31-1-8
The park lands, 2 parcels, by do.	24-0-25
do. , 10 parcels, by do.	57-1-30
Great pill mead, by do.	10-1-23
Lands, house & barn, by do.	66-2-27

Llanvihangel Llantarnam

2 parcels of land, by Charles Walter George	23-3-3
The Pentre farm, by John George Edmund	406-2-0
A meadow purchased of James Watkin	3-2-6
Lands, by John Charles	33-3-21
Gwardyvower, by Joshua Morgan	7-2-10
Annual rent of 14 bushels of oats or 14s out of lands held by David John Howel (And several others similar)	
Lands, by Henry Griffith	64-3-30
6 parcels, by Frances Morgan	23-3-7

Mynyddislwyn

Cillonydd farm belonging heretofore to the abbey of Llantarnam in the manor of Magna Porta	238-3-2
11 parcels by Philip Meredith	23-2-11
5 do., by Joshua Morgan	20-3-24
15 do., by John Wm Morgan	62-0-17
13 do., by Morgan Wm Lewis	54-1-3

Bettws and Malpas		
17 parcels, and water corn mill, by David Brace alias Morgan	- - -	
13 parcels, by Joshua Morgan		64-0-8
Llangattock		
Cae Rees Liver (?)		25-0-9
2 parcels, by John Butcher		6-2-4
2 do., by John Charles		33-3-33
2 do., by Charles Walter George		16-0-0
Llangattock and Lanvihangel Llantarnam		
House & lands		103-1-31
11 parcels, by Wm Meyrick		32-3-13
Christchurch, and manor of Pulpen Gwaen, Erw-porth, Cae-quarry, Cae'r noden, Cae'r porth, Cae-pentwyn, and the 12 acres of wood & pasture being part of Pulpen farm held by John Thomas		
Putland, part of do., by John Edward		15-3-35
The 7 acres, by Wm Morgan		6-0-11
The 5 acres, by Edward Wm Philip		6-1-0
Hattries (?) house, &c., by John Thomas	113-3-10	
10 parcels, by John Richard		31-3-18
4 parcels, by Edward Rosser		7-1-17
6 parcels, by John Edwards		37-2-16
Erw rie (?), by do.		1-0-17
All manner of tithes & tenths of corn & grain, &c., payable out of the lands in the lordship of Pulpen		- - -
House near Caerlleon bridge, held by Wm Gwin, mason		- - -
Nash		
1 parcel, held by Thomas Walter		8-2-4
6 do., by Edward Morgan		40-1-1
Wind mill tump		0-0-17
The manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn with all royalties courts, chief and quit rents, waste rents, heriots The benefits of the river Afon-lwyd from Blaenafon to the extent of the said manor Trevethin		
Sow hill close, held by Bridget Ellis		2-3-22
7 parcels, by Morgan Rosser Richard		5-3-2
Gelli-deg farm, by William Thomas Howell		214-0-26
12 parcels called the Park, by Cecil Noe (?), widow		52-0-28
Remainder of lands called the Park, by the said widow		17-0-14
Creeg lloyne farm, by Evan John Richard		16-2-16
17 parcels, &c., by David Watkin		77-2-27

14 parcels called Penrufed farm, by John Rosser, jun.	54-0-9
Lands, by Wm Lewis Watkin	21-3-29
Craig Peldrick, by John Spencer	67-1-7
2 parcels, by Abraham Philip	9-3-32
3 do., by Daniel John Philip	7-2-7
2 do., called Blaen-y-cwm, by Edward Lewis Rees	15-2-14
1 croft, by Cecill Edward	0-2-38
2 parcels called Tilla & Cae, by Thomas Pritchard	22-1-9
3 do., by John Lewis Thomas	14-0-0
Gwain hen tee, by Watkin Harry	54-0-24
The castle farm, by do.	27-0-38
9 parcels lying in Gwain-sychan	57-0-27
22 do., by Wm David	63-2-27
Coed-cae, by do.	23-2-27
Pen-y-garn common	3-1-29
Pourick (?) sychan, by Henry Morgan Lewis	38-3-14
12 parcels, by Wm Rogers	37-2-16
17 do., by Charles Evan Harry	52-0-7
9 do., by Morgan John Watkin	30-1-12
14 do., called Pen-y-graig-ddu, by Morgan Thomas Howell	24-1-11
The Vedw, by the heirs of Thomas Jenkins	30-3-1
6 parcels, by Morgan Giles	20-1-14
Lands, &c., by do.	20-0-0
Llwyn-du, by Thomas Wm Saunders	19-1-15
8 parcels, by the widow of Walter James	25-1-13
Dervoll, by John Watkin	5-3-30
5 parcels, by James Daniel & Thomas Saunders	11-2-12
3 do., by J... Daniel	37-3-26
Cae Morgan Thomas, in 3 parcels, by Morgan Thomas	12-3-27
Cottages and other encroachments upon the said waste in Pont-y-pool heretofore leased to Thomas Jones with a coal work	0-1-36
Cae-ffynnon, held by Charles Wm James	2-0-7
2 small parcels, by Margaret James	2-2-13
Pen-y-garn, by ... White, widow	2-3-4
Lands near Trosnant, by Joan Morgan	1-2-12
Yard & garden, by Lewis Wm Watkin	0-3-10
Maes-y-mynydd, 4 parcels, by David Thomas	21-3-36
Maes-Marget, 7 parcels, by Richard Wm Richard	7-0-11
Maes-Marget-canol, by T... David	24-0-15
Caio Varsley & the Bowling-green, by William Walter James	18-2-16
10 cottages & lands in Trevethin	1-0-21
Houses & lands in Pontypool	0-0-4
Market house & yard joining	0-0-9
House & garden, by Frances Lewis	0-0-23
do. do., by Edmund Wm Jenkin	0-0-16
The town forge & houses	1-3-23

House & garden, by John Ellis	0-1-9
Encroachment on the waste, by Lewis Rosser Richard	0-0-8
The weir erected on Avon for the use of the corn mill, by Walter John	- - -
3 parcels of land & house, by Enoch Harry's widow	11-1-18
Llanvihangel Pont-y-moel	
Goviro (?) farm & mill in or near the manor of Wentsland	33-0-33
Llanhileth & Trevethin	
House, barn, & sheephouse, and one moiety of the mill called Hafod-yr-ynys, and 12 parcels, by Jenkin Watkin	49-3-19
Llanhileth, Mynyddislwyn & Trevethin	
Hafod-yr-ynys, 22 parcels, and the other moiety of the Hafod-yr-ynys mill	105-0-16
Soverith farm, 19 parcels, by Ann Amis, widow, part being a wood called Craig-fawr	66-1-37
Blaen-cyffin farm, by James Watkin	91-0-20
House & croft, by Margaret James, widow	0-1-28
All & all manner of tithes of corn & grain in the parishes of Llanhileth, Trevethin, Aberystroth, & such part of the parish of Llanvihangel Pont-y-moel as was anciently belonging to the abbey of Llantarnam	- - -
Bryngwyn and the manor of Wentsland & Bryngwyn	
Pentwyn farm, 13 parcels, by Richard James	54-0-27
21 parcels, by Elizabeth ...	105-2-24
13 parcels, by Edmond Jones, esq.	31-0-6
Lands, &c., by ... Tyler, wodow	46-3-19
The chapel farm, 10 parcels, by Blanch Lewis, widow	91-1-20
4 cottages & lands, by Thomas George	0-2-10
[total]	4483-1-18

Whereas by a survey made ... the manor of Edlogan extends within part of the parish of Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam and within part of the boundaries of the manor of Magna Porta, to prevent any dispute it is determined by this deed that from henceforth the limits of the lordship of Magna Porta as set forth by a survey taken in the year 1609 in the lifetime of Sir Edward Morgan shall be the true boundaries thereof, and that the boundaries of the manor of Edlogan, whensoever the same have been reputed to extend into any part of the manor of Magna Porta and parish of Llanvihangel Llantarnam or either of them, shall from henceforth be abridged, and shall not extend into any of the boundaries of the manor of Magna Porta and parish of Llanvihangel Llantarnam as described in the said survey.

And Whereas there was anciently due to the lord of the manor of Edlogan within five years after the death or alienation of any lord of that manor by equal half-yearly payments the sum of 49L. 7s. 6d. called mises or knowledge money payable by the tenants of the said manor, 40s. or thereabouts, part of which mises money, has been rated upon part of the parish of Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam It Is Covenanted &c. that the tenants of the manor of Magna Porta shall not be subject to the payment of the said mises.

And It Is Further Agreed that the lane called Nac (?) lane betwixt Llantarnam park and Pare-y-pil shall continue to be used by the tenants of each party, but that any timber there growing shall belong to the mansion house of Llantarnam. The piece of land called the Little Pill mead belonging to the first allotment shall be of use to the proprietor of the mansion house of Llantarnam for laying timber and wood until it can be taken away by water, paying a sum agreed upon not exceeding 3L. for any one year.

All square timber and ricks of hay now upon any of the premises to be divided shall be sold for the equal benefit of the two parties.

Whereas it was agreed to determine by drawing of lotts which allotment should fall to Ann Morgan and which to Frances Bray, which has been so determined by a child directed to take the lotts from a bagg, when the 1st allotment happened to Ann Morgan & the 2nd to Frances Bray. It is not intended that the allotment which shall happen to Frances Bray shall be vested in her in fee simple but limited to such uses as Edmund Bray & the sd Frances shall think; for which purpose an indenture is engrossed ready to be executed to bear date the day after the date of these presents, &c., &c. Now This Ind're Witnesseth to the establishment of the above mentioned partition henceforth forever, &c.

And the 2 parties at their equal expense to levy one or more fines, &c. unto the sd John Smith and Abraham Ward &c. It Is Agreed that a charge of 20L. per annum issuing out of the said manors heretofore granted by the sd Edward Morgan, esq., to Mr. Henry Naylor for the life of Mrs. ... Calverly & any other incumbrances made by the sd EdwardMorgan, esq., or Sir Edward Morgan, bart., deceased, (the late grandfather of the sd Ann Morgan & Frances Bray), shall be chargeable on the divided premises.

(Signed) Ann Morgan Edmund Bray
Frans Bray Jno Smith
Abm Ward

The Oates plot, which was mentioned in the narrative about Llantarnam Abbey, was a conspiracy against Catholics named for Titus Oates (1648-1705), a native of Oakham, England. In 1678, he invented a story of a plot by Jesuits to assassinate King Charles II of England and destroy Protestantism which he called the Popish Plot. Already suspicious of Roman Catholics in general and Jesuits in particular, the English people believed the story and Oates became a hero, receiving an award. However he was charged with perjury, fined and imprisoned in 1685. Then, in another reversal, Oates was released by King William III and granted a pension in 1689.^{xxxv}

The coat-of-arms borne by the Morgan baronets of Llantarnam was described in heraldic terms as argent, a griffin segreant sable which consists of a black, winged griffin on a silver shield. The legendary creature is raised on its hind legs, wings back and elevated, pointing upward. The heraldic stained glass at Llantarnam Abbey depicts the quartered arms of Morgan, with one including the arms of Lewis of the Van and the other containing the arms of Mansel of Margam.^{xxxvi}

NOTES

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- i. *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 Llanfihangl Llantarnam, Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, London, 1923.
- ii. *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*, John Burke, Esq., and John Bernard Burke, Esq., London, 1841, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977.
- iii. *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Morgan Family as represented in the Peerage of England by the Right Hon. the Baron Tredegar*, G. Blacker Morgan, privately, London, 1891.
- iv. Supra note 1.
- v. Supra note 3.
- vi. Photocopy, *Llantarnam Abbey Through the Ages*, pages 8-17, monograph, unidentified author, Sisters of St. Joseph of Annecy, Llantarnam Abbey, c1978.
- vii. *ibid.*
- viii. Typescript notes, Sisters of St. Joseph, Llantarnam.
- ix. Supra note 1.
- x. *A History of the Family of Morgan*, James Appleton Morgan, privately, New York, c1902.
- xi. Supra note 2.
- xii. Supra note 1.
- xiii. Supra note 10.
- xiv. Royal Auto Club maps.
- xv. Supra note 1.
- xvi. *The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal, Being a Complete Table of All The Descendants Now Living of Edward III, King of England, The Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval*, T. C. & E. C. Jack, London, 1905.
- xvii. Supra note 1.
- xviii. Supra note 3.
- xix. Supra note 1.
- xx. Supra note 1.
- xxi. Supra note 1.
- xxii. *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.
- xxiii. Supra note 10.
- xxiv. Supra notes 1 and 16.
- xxv. Supra note 21.
- xxvi. *Catholic Record Society Publications*, Volume 27, 1927, page 228.
- xxvii. Supra note 3.
- xxviii. Supra note 14.
- xxix. Supra notes 10.
- xxx. Supra note 3, 10 and 16.

- xxxi. Supra note 1.
xxxii. Supra note 14.
xxxiii. Supra note 10.
xxxiv. Supra note 1.
xxxv. *The World Book Encyclopedia*, World Book-Childcraft International, Chicago, 1982,
Volume 14.
xxxvi. *Morgan the Family*, American Genealogical Research Institute, 1975.