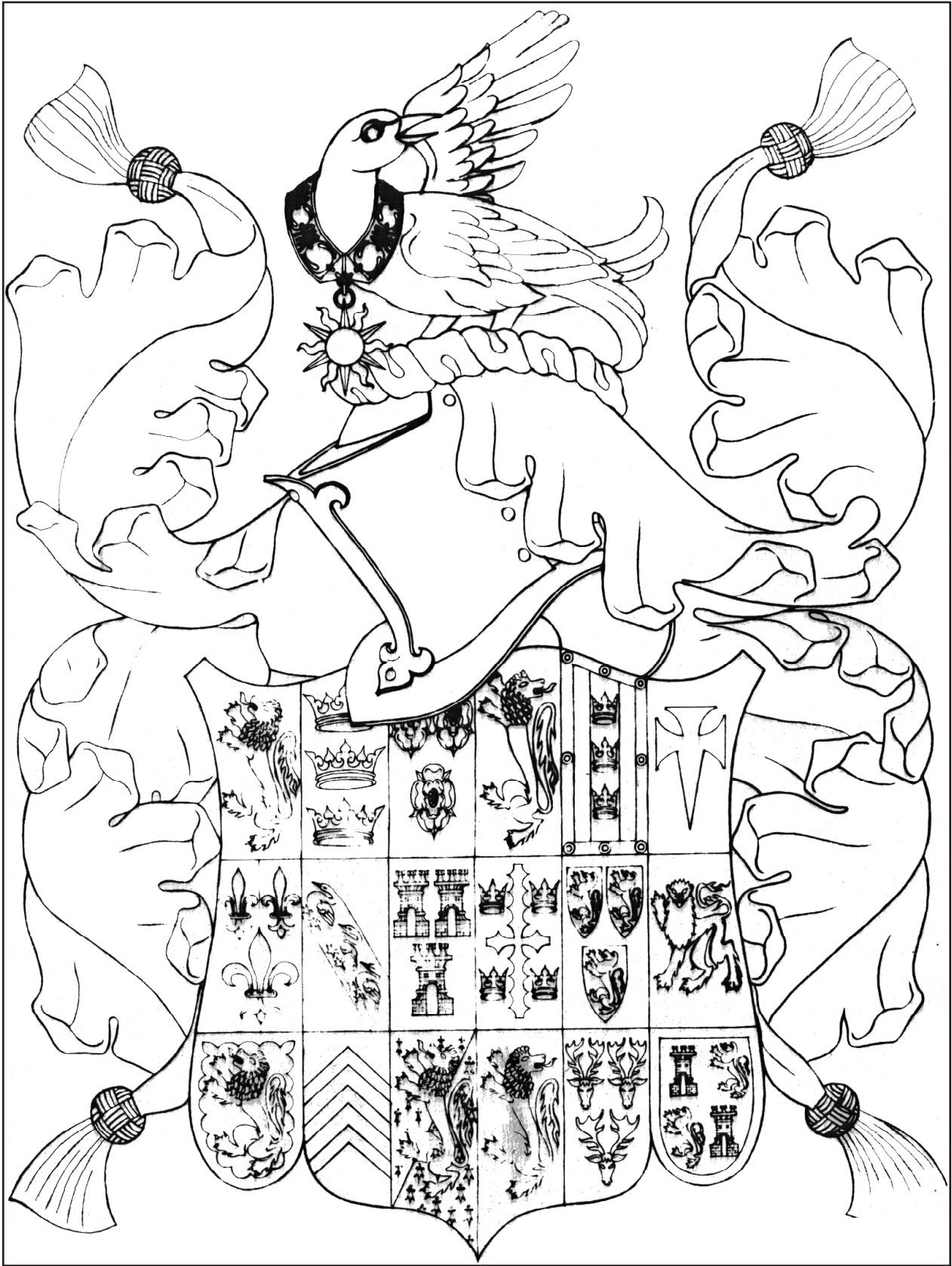


Mathew of Llandaff



Quarterings in Arms of William John Mathew:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mathew | 2. Beli Mawr | 3. Cunedda Wledig | 4. Gwaethfoed | 5. Cadwallon | 6. Cadwaladr |
| 7. Ynyr of Gwent | 8. Russell | 9. Hywel of Caerleon | 10. Coel Godebog | 11. Vortigern | 12. Rhodri Mawr |
| 13. Hywel Dda | 14. Iestyn ap Gwrgant | 15. Tudor Trefor | 16. Elystan Glodrydd | 17. Grono Goch | 18. Skerne |

AN INTRODUCTION

We Mathews are fortunate to have a long family history, one going back about seventeen centuries. It is a history of people with both great wealth and poverty so deep that they landed in debtors prison. Some had illustrious titles and others names dear only to a small circle of kin. The records show arrest and exile, honor and acclaim. We have been princes, bishops, governors, and scholars. We have been school teachers, farmers, artisans, and probably, in some cases, ne'er-do-wells. Our men have been ruthless conquerors and, quite likely, defeated captives reduced to slavery by tribal warfare. Our women have been defenders of the home and, at times, among the homeless. We have reason to be sympathetic to every human condition because it has been our own at one time or another.

The Mathews have their earliest roots (at least recorded roots) in the Celts who spoke Brythonic, later known as the Cumry or Welsh. Early on, we fought and then married our cousins, the Irish Celts. Some of us eventually settled in Ireland, Tipperary County before slipping over to Georgia. The original family homes were in Wales, Cardigan, and later in Llandaff just outside Cardiff. Rydar Court still stands near the Llandaff Cathedral where the first person to use our last name, David Mathew, is buried. We fought in the battle that put the Tudors (a Welsh family) on the English throne, in the American Revolution, and in the Civil War. Once in this country, our ancestors migrated farther and farther South, leaving our name on small towns from Virginia (in Mathews county whose seat is Mathews) through the Carolinas and on to Alabama and Louisiana.

A family history is the story that kinpeople tell about themselves, a story passed along from generation to generation. When we go back 1700 years, some of the details are a bit hazy. We can't "prove" that a family history as old as ours is an exact record. But a family history isn't about proving something; it is an account of what we have considered valuable, of the way we have identified ourselves, of how we have responded to life's challenges. I like our story because it recounts our frailties without condemnation, our successes without too much self-glorification. For instance, we seem to have the rather bad habit of losing our temper. And while we have won some skirmishes, we went for a thousand years fighting one losing battle after another as the

Celts were gradually overwhelmed by the English. We must be a pretty tough, persistent lot — or just independent and stubborn.

Today, each of us are now writing our own chapters in a history of ties with new families, a history of everyday life as children grow up and parents grow old. We are introducing the next generation to the story. When our young people study the history of western civilization and the United States, it can be *their* history. They can know what we are doing when Elizabeth was Queen and George was President. The history is a great gift we have from those all those who must have wanted to reach across the centuries to us because they put pen to paper. I want to do the same for our grandchildren, for Catherine and Will, for Sara and Thomas, for baby Ann, and for all who follow them.

Special thanks to Pat Mathews, wife of Richard, son of Mitford McLeod, Jr., son of Mitford McLeod Mathews, surely our most eminent scholar in the modern era. Pat found the sources that took us back to the person who may have been the oldest of our grandfathers, Tacitus, a Roman Christian who settled among the Celtic tribes in what is now southern Scotland and there wed our oldest grandmother, that nameless Eve, mother of us all.

David Mathews
June 10, 1997

Mathew, The Ancient Line

Tacitus, settled in Ayr county Scotland, 4th century AD

Aeternus

Padarn Peisrudd (red robe) a priest aka Paternus (c. 383) church at Llanbadarn

Cunedda, Gwledig or the first Celtic over king of Britain after the Roman leave, c. 410 or 146 years before Maelgwn. Court at Carlise.

Teilion, King of Cardigan after bro. Keredig

Merion

Cadwalladr

Cynyr

Klydno

Gwyiddno Garanhir

Elphin (See p. 11 for alternative genealogy)

Gwaethfoed –1047 (Great Prince or King of Cardigan)
+ Morfydd d. of Ynir, Lord of Gwent (paternally descended from
Cadwalader Vondigail, King of all Britan)

Cedrych, Lord of Gwynfai and Cardigan

Addean (early 12th, Lord of Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire)

Keredig, a founder of Cardigan.
Grandfather of St. David; 5th in descent-
St. Telio, Bishop of Llandaff d. 566

Einion, grandfather of Maelgwn, from whom
descended Rhodri (754), Howell the Good (948),
and Llewellyn the Great (1240)

From John Rhys, *Celtic Britain*

The earliest of their native rulers, so far as we know, was called Cunedag or Cunedda, about whom Welsh literature has a good deal to say, though not enough to give us a complete view of his history. His name is Celtic, and tradition, which makes him a son of a daughter of Coel, speaks of him as a man from Coelin. This would connect him with the North, where Coel's country seems to have been the district since called Kyle, in the present county of Ayr. It is from the North also, from Manaw of the Gododin, that Nennius describes him and his sons as coming into Wales, and, for anything we know, he may have been the head of one of the noble families of the Brigantes: it is not improbable that he had also Roman blood in his veins, for we find that the names of his father and grandfather were Æternus and Paternus, whose father was named Tacitus. Furthermore, some of his ancestors had very probably worn the official purple under the Roman administration, which derives support from the fact that the Welsh pedigrees always give Paternus or Padarn the epithet of Peisrudd or him of the red tunic.

Keredig, a son of Cunedda, left his name to Keredigion, our Cardiganshire; and similarly in the case of others of his sons, who are said to have left their names to districts lying more towards the north-west of Wales. With the exception of a part of Merioneth, this probably represents the encroachments of the Brythons on the territory which belonged to peoples of the Goidelic branch, the Scotti of Nennius. He mentions them as driven out of the country with terrible slaughter by Cunedda and his sons.

Background Information:

Tacitus seems to have married into a Brythonic tribe, the Gogodin, also known as the Votadini, who lived on the banks of the Forth (in south central Scotland). Edinburgh was their center and the kingdom existed until defeated by North UMBERLAND in 638. Ayr faces the Irish coast in south central Scotland. Other source say Cunedda was related to the Brigantes, a confederation of tribes, living in what is now northern England where Carlisle is located.

The Welsh spoke Brythonic; the Irish branch of the Celts spoke Goidelic. The two groups were cousins and, at times, enemies.

Mathew, The Ancient Line (cont.)

Addean of Gwent c. 1187

+ Anne Russell d and h of Sr. John Russell

|

Gwillian of Gwent and Cardigan, 3rd Lord of Cardigan

+ Gwenlian d. of Howel of Caerlen

Sitsilt, 4th Lord of Cardigan (Cecil)

+ Nome _____

Jevan, Knight of the Sepulchre, 5th Lord of Cardigan

+ Ann d. of Meuric ap Meredith... Ynir

Meyric or Meuric, 6th Lord of Cardigan

+ Eve d. of Ythel gam ap Meredith

Ievan or Jevan (John), 7th Lord of Cardigan

+ Cecil d. of Sr. Robert Clark

Caradoc, 8th Lord of Cardigan (from Caractacus/Craddock?)

+ Alice Welsh or Alice d. of Meyric

Meyric, 9th Lord of Cardigan

+ Gwellian d. of Madoc ap Gwillin by a d. of Jenkin ap Payn Turberville of Coyty

Madoc, 10th Lord of Cardigan

+ Gwelian d. of Griffith Gouch

Griffith Gethyn, knighted in Ireland, 11th Lord of Cardigan, knighted by Richard II

+ Crisly (Grisleyd) d. of Rhun ap Griffith

Sir Evan of Oriel Coll. Oxford, 12th Lord of Cardigan

+ Cecil d. of Aydan ap Llewlyn, heiress of Radyr and descendent of Jestrán ap Gwrgan

Sr Mathew ap. Ievan of Llandaff, 13th Lord of Cardigan

+ Jenet Fleming

2 Sr. David MATHEW of Llandaff 1390 or 1400–1484
(Standard Bearer, Edw IV at Towton, 1461)

+ Gwellian HERBERT

2 Robert MATHEW of Monks Castle
+ Gladys FYCHEN [or Margaret Llen]

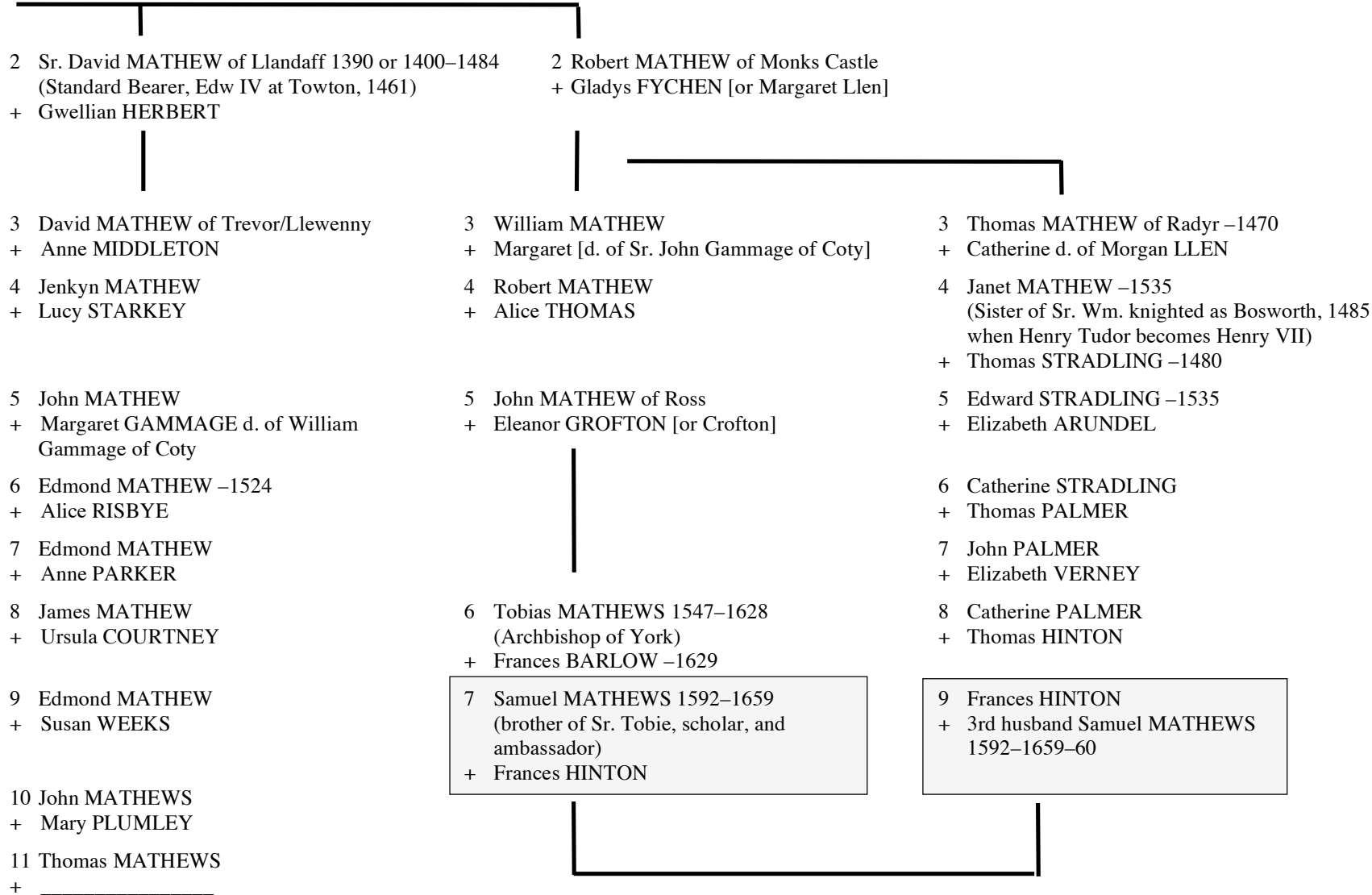
From the *Genealogy of the Earls of Llandaff*

XIII. CEDRYCH, Lord of Gwynfai and of Cardigan, who received as a gift from Fitz Hamon the Castle and Lordship of Ruthyn. Issue:

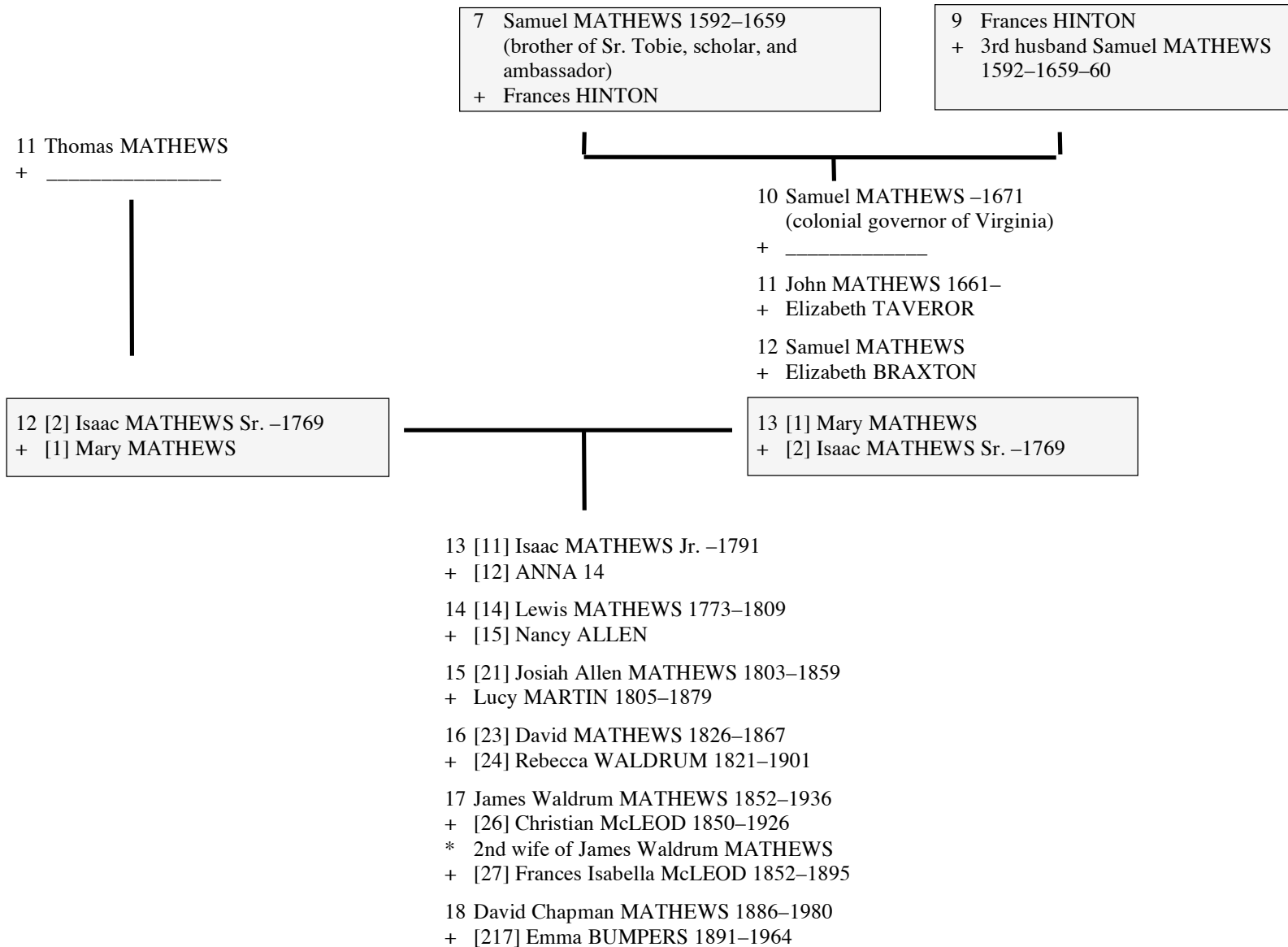
XIV. AEDDAN, first Lord of Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire. At a battle fought at the beginning of the XII century he gained possession of North Wales and Denbarrh; and being afterwards converted to Christianity, reigned over them in peace and wisdom for 15 years. Issue:

XV. AEDDAN, son of Aeddan (also given as AYDAN), a powerful chieftain of Gwent who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He took the cross from Archbishop Baldwin when in 1187 he preached the Crusade at Llandaff.

Mathews, The Modern Line



Mathews, The Modern Line (cont.)



The Alabama Descendents of Isaac and Mary Mathews

**Isaac Mathews Jr. & Anna Pope
(-1791)**

Moses
Lewis
Hardy (1765-1831)
Micajah (Mary Crouch)
Daniel
Cebel (Pace/Carr)
Elizabeth (George Fluker)

**Josiah "Joe" Allen Sr. & Elizabeth Delouch
(1732-)**

James (-1826)
Robert Sr. (1762-1829)
Josiah Jr. (-1796)
Drury Sr. (1777-1857)
Young Allen (1766-1830)
Nancy
Mary "Molly" (Christie) (1768-)
Milbury (Samuel Clarke)

**Lewis Mathews & Nancy Allen
(1773-1809)**

Elizabeth (Thomas Waites)
Sugar Jones
Cebel (Willis Barrington) (1796-1840)
Mary Quarles (William Garrett Mathews) (1798-1886)
Moses
Josiah Allen
Drury
Milbury

**Joshua Martin & Celia Posey
(1758-1827) (1760-1839)**

David (1787-)
Samuel (1802-)
John (1797-)
Lucy
Nancy (1807-)
Celey (1785-)
Elizabeth (Elijah Chapman) (1780-1867)

**Josiah Allen Mathews & Lucy Martin
(1803-1859) (1805-1879)**

**David Mathews & Rebecca Waldrum
(1826-1867) (1821-1901)**

Eleanor Elizabeth (Monroe Hallford) (1848-1930)
Celia Ann (Calloway McMullen) (1850-1938)
James Waldrum
Mary Evaline "Mollie" (Dan Carmichael) (1854-)
Rebecca Adeline (1856-1868)
Sophronia Alice (G. J. Hicks/Joseph Payne) (1859-)
David Henry (1861-1920)
Marion Jackson (Cadelia Hudson/Florence Peevy) (1862-1929)

**James Waldrum Mathews & Frances Isabella McLeod
(1852-1936) (1852-1895)**

Forrest Lee (1872-1890)
Wynona Aletha (John Andrew Bolen) (1875-1949)
William Erastus (Lucy Keffer) (1876-1948)
Charlsea Alma (Elias Hodges Walker) (1879-1972)
Albert Sidney (Juddie Williams/Fannie Duman) (1881-1966)
Mary Alice "Mamie" (Arvin Payne) (1884-1975)
David Chapman (Emma Bumpers/Louthel Peavy Wilson) (1886-1980)
Mittie Leola (1888-1890)
Mitford McLeod (Georgia Garret) (1891-1985)
Fannie (1893-1903)

Joshua Louis (1822)
David
Martin (1828-)
Nancy Ann Celia (William Hicks) (1830-1892)
Elizabeth (Robert Harrison) (1831)
Infant Son (1832)
Lucy (Eldridge Simpkins Summers) (1834-1921)
Josiah (1835-1905)
Emaline Eleanor (James Jefferson Green) (1836-1920)
Frances Posey (1837-1859)
Mary (Jackson Morgan) (1839-1913)
Axeth (1840-)
Elijah (Stewart/Champion) (1841-1930)
Marion (1843-)
Amanda (Alexander Franklin Green) (1844-1915)
John (Elosia Florence Robinson) (1845-1928)

For more information on James
Waldrum Mathews' descendents see
the book by that title compiled by Albert
Sidney (Sut) Mathews Jr.

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Excerpts from an unpublished set of manuscripts compiled by John R. Boots, P.O. Box 37356, Jacksonville, Florida.

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relative; Thomas, son of John, son of Edmund and father of Isaac, who was husband of Mary Mathews; John, son of Samuel, Jr. and father of Captain Samuel)

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Book Three: Isaac and Mary

Chapter One: Generation One (Isaac to Lewis to Josiah Allen, father of David, who was father of James Waldrom Mathews of Clarke County, Alabama)

The biographies in this document are for those listed on the genealogical charts that follow.

Appendices

Mathews from Llandoff to the British West Indies to Virginia (Mathews County)

Mathews from Llandoff to Ireland to Georgia to Selma and Mathews, Alabama

Notes on Sources

CHAPTER ONE

SPECIAL NOTES ON SOURCES

When researching the more ancient family lines, would-be genealogists often rush in where angels [being more prudent by nature] would indeed, "fear to tread," and accept as authentic any and every source of information they happen to uncover. Several of the sources used for presenting the ancient family data, are not generally available. Therefore, some of them are going to be quoted verbatim herein so that the reader may judge the same. Not being competent to judge the authenticity of same, no comment is made. The sources cited in this chapter are, by no means, all of the sources used for these ancient and venerable family lines. They, along with the rest of the sources are cited in the footnotes and in the bibliography.

Before citing these sources, I am going to quote large portions of an Article that appeared in The Improvement Era, Volume 70, Number 10, October, 1967, pages 62 through 65. The title of the article is "Family and Place Names in Wales & Monmouthshire," and it was prepared by the research department of The Genealogical Society.

"WELSH PATRONYMICS. A peculiarity of Welsh genealogical research is the patronymic naming system that prevailed among the Welsh people and persisted in some areas until after 1800. This system, together with the small number of different names in use and the lack of adequate records, is responsible for the fact that many persons who endeavor to trace their Welsh ancestry prior to 1880 encounter difficulty in doing so accurately.

"The early Welsh naming system consisted of an individual bearing one given name only. For identification purposes the one given name was followed by 'ap' or 'ab' (meaning 'son of'), then the father's given name, e.g., Dafydd ap Rhys, Owen ab Ellis. Old pedigrees, historical documents, deeds relating to land transactions, and monumental inscriptions are replete with illustrations of recording names in this way. To illustrate, the following is a monumental inscription from Llanrhiadr church dated 1643:

"Here lieth the body of John ap Robert of Porth ap David ap Griffith ap David Vaughn ap Blethyn ap Griffith ap Meredith ap Iorwerth ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth ap Heilin ap Cowryd ap Cadvan ap Alawgwa ap Cadell the King of Powys who departed this life the xx day of March in the year of our Lord God, 1643, and of his age xcv."

Notes on Sources

"Where a mother was recorded in a pedigree, the word "ferch" or "verch" (meaning "daughter of") was used instead of ap or ab, e.g., Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronow ap Tudor ap Gronow ap Gwenllian ferch Prince Rhys ap Gruffith.

"The history of Wales emphasizes that attention was given early to genealogy. The second order of bards was entrusted with the registering of pedigrees of leading families in the country. These men were state-appointed officials among whose duties were attending the marriages of men of high descent and recording the births, marriages, and deaths that occurred in such families. The knowledge and practice of genealogy was also of paramount importance to the Welsh free-born. Due to the intricacies of early Welsh land tenure and the unchallenged jurisdiction of tribal laws, it was necessary for a member of a tribe, upon reaching the age of 14 years, to establish his freeborn status within the tribe. This was done in order to be granted his rightful inheritance of cattle and portion of land and was accomplished by quoting his ancestry for at least nine generations. Since a pedigree was open to public scrutiny and challenge by the elders of any member of the tribe, it was necessary that the pedigree be correct. This ancient tribal tradition is where the practice of listing lengthy pedigrees in early records of the Welsh people had its origin.

"INTRODUCTION OF THE SURNAME SYSTEM. With the spreading of the Norman and Saxon influences, it eventually became fashionable in Welsh circles, beginning with the gentry, to take a surname. The introduction of the surname system was not an abrupt change but tended to spread over several generations. The first step usually was to drop the ap or ab or to drop the a and attach the remaining p or b to the new surname. David ab Owen could have changed his name to David Owen or David Bowen. Sometimes the first letter of the father's given name was also dropped before the p or b was attached, e.g., John ap Hugh could have become John Pugh.

"THE TRANSITION PERIOD. A surname may not have become established for several generations. This lack of uniformity may be seen in Welsh parish registers and other records where some families in the parish have stabilized surnames, some have retained in the old custom, while some families evidently followed a fluid system changing each generation for three or four generations. In some instances records show the trend of a whole district changing its naming pattern.....

"Most nobility had acquired surnames by the 16th century, although there are instances where a surname was not adopted until the 17th century and later. Some families of noble or royal descent - but who by the 16th century were of the middle or lower classes - also adopted surnames at an early period..... Generally the lower the social scale, the later the patronymic system existed.

Notes on Sources

"It was in the areas that are still Welsh-speaking today, namely the north and central-western counties, that the patronymic system lingered the longest....."

The foregoing article illustrates two points - a) one must be careful indeed in conducting Welsh research and b) it explains to a certain extent the completeness of some Welsh pedigrees.

One of the most fascinating (to me, at least) finds in my research into the Mathew family was the following book:

CLARK, George T., *Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae*, London, 1886. Copies of this book are evidently rare in this country, inasmuch as even the Library of Congress has only a microfilm copy. Quoted verbatim herewith, are the Preface and Introduction to this book:

"PREFACE. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed away since the appearance, in the columns of the *Merthyr Guardian*, of a long series of Genealogies of the families, gentry and yeomanry, of the County of Glamorgan, recorded, where the descent was Welsh, with a fulness of detail unusual even in Wales, and utterly unknown in the English counties. These Genealogies were derived from many sources. Some from local collections, of which there exist three or four of the age of Elizabeth or James I, in private hands, unprinted, and but little known; some from the Harlein Collection, also in manuscript, in the British Museum; some from the Golden Grove Book, also a manuscript, now, by the liberality of the Earl of Cawdor, lodged in the Public Record Office; and others from the collection of Sir Isaac Heard bequeathed to the College of Arms, of which a few copies were privately printed by Sir Thos. Phillipps in 1845. To the matter thus set forth not a few corrections have been made, and some new matter added from the very reliable collections of Mr. Wakeman, now in the possession of Mr. Octavius Morgan, and which, with his usual liberality, he has permitted to be examined. The Pedigrees drawn from these sources have been collated one with another, and in some cases verified or corrected by reference to Parish Registers, Registers of Wills, the Records of the Great Sessions of the County, the Records of the Realm, and occasionally by reference to charters and conveyances of land and similar documents preserved in private and public collections. In this way many omissions have been made good, many errors corrected, and here and there a redundancy cut off, the general result being a tolerably complete collection of County Pedigrees, some ostensibly ascending to the times of Fitz Hamon and the de Clare Earls, and others, more copious and far more trustworthy, to the reigns of the Stuart Kings, and descending, occasionally, to the middle and end of the 18th century.

"The collection has at least this merit, that it stands alone. There was not, and even now there is not, any other printed

Notes on Sources

collection of Glamorgan Pedigrees, excepting the meagre and very scarce folio of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Lewis Dunn's visitation of Wales in the years 1586 and 1613, printed by Sir S. Meyrick in 1846, in two handsome and now very high-priced quarto volumes, though copious for the northern and mid-Welsh counties, and for Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, omits Glamorgan and Brecknock, and is written in an extraordinary compound of Welsh and English, scarcely to be understood in either tongue; "dustus or pies or cwrwm" being Dunn's way of expressing "Justice of the peace and of the quorum," and, in his hands, the motto "Cedo regi et legi" becomes "Sedo Redchi ett ledchi."

"The Merthyr Guardian has been extinct for many years. Its columns never very serried or regular, and containing but little worthy of preservation, and dispersed, and their contents lost and forgotten, and the County Pedigrees therein recorded are to most people as though they had never been.

"The collection is here re-edited and reprinted. The arrangement is as follows: -

1. The families descending from Gwaethfoed
2. Those from Jestyn ap Gwrgan
3. Those from Einon ap Collwyn
4. Those from Bleddyn ap Meanarch
5. The family of Herbert
6. Those from Bleddri ap Cadivor Vawr
7. The "Advenae" or Norman settlers
8. A few families not coming under any of these heads.

"INTRODUCTION. The circumstances of Wales, and especially of South Wales, have been unfavourable to the use and conservation of records, and by consequence to the construction of accurate pedigrees. The usual sources of evidence, abundant in England, are there greatly wanting. There is no Domesday, no "Liber Niger" of the Exchequer, no regular Roll of the Pipe, and descending to later times, there are but few "Inquisitiones post Mortem," or Plea Rolls, the Cartularies of the religious houses are either lost or inaccessible, the Registers of Wills have been carelessly kept, and there are but very few even tolerable Parish Registers.

"In Glamorgan such evidences as exist for the Welsh families are derived from the "Liber Landavensis," from the Cartulary of St. Peter's at Gloucester, from charters preserved in the British Museum or in private collections, and from certain collections of pedigrees existing mostly in manuscript and but little known or cared for, and for the later times from the Wills at Llandaff or elsewhere, the scraps of Parish Registers, and the Docket or other records of the "Great Sessions," now happily deposited in London.

Notes on Sources

"And yet, in this Lordship, there must have at one time existed a tolerably perfect series of records, seeing that the whole was held in fee of one Lord, and subject to the usual wardships, escheats, forfeitures, fines, and other incidents of feudal tenure. The returns were made to the Lord's Exchequer at Cardiff, and by means of them the revenues must have been calculated and collected. Unfortunately, the whole of these records, and it is believed those also of the later Exchequer at Ludlow, are lost, and it is unknown when or how. Now and then, upon an escheat or forfeiture, or during a minority, the Crown stepped in, and the returns were made to the Royal Exchequer, and are preserved with the records of the realm. These, however, are exceptional cases, though, when they occur, the returns, being full and accurate, are of great value.

"The difference between the Celtic and Teutonic races is in nothing more clearly marked than in their treatment of their genealogies. An English pedigree is not considered valid unless each descent is verified, each date of birth, marriage, or death accurately set down, and any connexion with a landed estate duly recorded. A Welsh pedigree does not pretend to these accuracies of detail; on the contrary, seems rather to despise them. The absence of surnames, and the continued repetition of a very limited number of Christian names, makes identification difficult. It is but rarely that a date is given or the family estate named, and, although the manuscripts agree in the main, they often differ as to the wives and as to the order and names of the younger children.

"The Welsh squires of the fifteenth centuries paid but little respect to the sacrament of marriage, and, even after the Reformation, continued to form unions of a patriarchal character, which, though regularly recognised and recorded, had not the sanction of the Church. 27 Ed. I., in an inquisition as to the heir of a property, the jurors at Builth report that, "Anhareth Eva and Tangluted, daughters of the aforesaid Owen, are his nearest heirs, and further that they are illegitimate; but they say that in these parts both illegitimate and legitimate succeed to the heritage of their ancestors, and that such has always been the custom." (Cal. General, 27 Ed. I.) In the pedigrees, after the legitimate offspring, it is not uncommon to find a number of "filii mothi," often by different mothers, whose names and sometimes their pedigrees are recorded, and these children bore the family patronymic where such was in use. From these unions were derived branches of the Stradlings, Awbreys, Bassets, Havards, Turbervilles, and others, whose descendants are still to be found among the landless classes. The family of Herbert was especially noted for the number of its illegitimate offspring, and for the high social position which many of them attained.

"It seems to have been the custom of the Welsh bards and genealogists who flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries to

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group the pedigrees of their countrymen round the issue of some well-known chieftain, or some popular local hero, and thus to connect by the times of common descent the families who dwelt in particular districts. By this means they gained great popularity, and they introduced into the earlier portions of Welsh pedigrees a system which has, no doubt, the merit of simplicity, whatever may be thought of its accuracy.

"The earlier descents in many of these pedigrees, like those of the Scottish kings at Holyrood, are evidently pure fiction, but this is by no means the case with those which approach nearer to the accession of the House of Tudor. Some of these are possible, some are very probable, most are certainly in the main correct, and a few, especially in North Wales, are supported by contemporary and documentary evidence.

"In Glamorgan the oldest and best-supported pedigrees are those of which the credible part commences with Gwaethfoed, though who or what he was, or which of the chieftains of that name, is very doubtful indeed. The Gwaethfoed in question was, however, without doubt a considerable person in Gwent and Morganwg, and he left many descendants. From these sprang certain very considerable Glamorgan families, namely, Mathew of Llandaff, Thomas of Llanbradach, Lewis of Van, and their cadets Prichard of Llancaich and probably Williams, otherwise Cromwell, of which families two only are extant in the male line. All bore a Lion rampant for their arms, and probably used it as a symbol long before it submitted to the rules of heraldry.

"In Glamorgan as was to be expected, a very popular stock was that of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, the native prince dispossessed by the Normans, and distinguished, if not for his conduct, for his misfortunes. From one or another of this numerous sons have been reputed to descend about two score families of Welsh gentry, nearly all of whom are supposed to be extinct in the male line, though many claim, without being able to prove, that descent. The armorial bearings attributed to Jestyn are three chevrons, evidently an adoption in the thirteenth century of the coat then borne by the Earls of Hertford and Gloucester, the chief lord, the field being changed from gold to red, and the bearing from red to silver. The chevrons appear first on the seals of the Lord of Avan, Jestyn's eldest and most considerable representatives, and they were used by all or nearly all the other descendants. The usual crest was the paschal lamb, with the motto, "Vincit qui patitur," for neither of which is there any early authority. **[Cecil, wife of Sr. Evan was a descendant of Jestyn.]**

"Next in notoriety to Jestyn was Einon ap Collwyn or Einon Fradwr or the traitor, who occupies a considerable though unenviable position in the history of the conquest of the lordships. He figures also as the progenitor of about forty Glamorgan families, of whom some have only recently become extinct. Prichard of Collenna is probably the only family de-

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scended from Einon in the male line and retaining their ancient estate. The arms attributed to Einon, and borne by nearly all his numerous descendants, where a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys. There was another Einon in North Wales, a much more considerable person, from whom this bearing was probably derived. No great Norman chief is associated with the coat.

"The chevron between three spear-heads, reeking with blood, attributed to Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Prince of Brecknock, and borne by his numerous descendants, is strongly emblematic of the savage convulsions by which that lordship was torn. His descendants settled mostly in Brecknockshire. One branch, however, at least is found early in Gower, and its representative, Colonel Philip Jones, achieved distinction under the Commonwealth, and migrated to Fonmon Castle, where his male descendant is still seated.

"Gwilim ap Jenkin of Gwerndu, the earliest credible ancestor of Gwilim Ddu, that Earl of Pembroke who was a leading supporter of the White Rose, was the progenitor of the race of Herbert, and of all those numerous families who, though bearing various surnames, descend in the male line from the same stock. The Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, though marked by the bend sinister, are really those who, since the fall of Gwilim Ddu, have given lustre to the name of Herbert, but there remain others, as Jones (now Herbert) of Llanarth, Herbert of Muckross, Jones Lord Ranelagh, and Thomas of Pwlllyvrach, who claim to be legitimate male descendants of Gwilim ap Jenkin. The Duke of Beaufort in Gower and Chepstow-the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff, and the Earl of Powis at Red Castle represent branches of the Herberts by the distaff. **[Sr. David married A Herbert.]**

"Bleddri of Cilsant, the fruitful progenitor of the Morgans of Tredegar, and of a score or more of branches, though not a Glamorgan patriarch, was the ancestor of many families settled in that country, with which, indeed, by blood and estate, the Tredegar Morgans were closely connected, and their griffin sergeant appears in many Glamorgan quarterings. To the Morgans of Tredegar belongs the rare distinction of having been careful of their family records. Their testaments, leases, registers of birth marriage and death, "post mortem" inquisitions, and family pictures, have been mostly well preserved, and the Court Rolls of Abergavenny and other Monmouthshire manors have been carefully examined by the late Mr. Wakeman, and found to support the received pedigree of the family.

"The littoral of Glamorgan, the tract intervening between the hill country and the sea, was parted, at the Norman Conquest, between the immediate followers of Fitz Hamon, many of whose descendants long continued to hold lands in the lordship, and there resided. Such were the families of Fleming, Kemeys if indeed they were not a Welsh family, St. John, Sanford, Sully, Turberville, and Umfreville; and, a little later, those of

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Berkrolles, de Cardiff, Gamage, Gibbon, Hawey, Nerber, Penrice, and Regny; and still later, those of Aubrey, Basset, Button, Mansel, and Stradling, and many others, most of whom held lands also in the Honour of Gloucester. Time, in sweeping away the Welsh male stocks, has been equally impartial with the "advenae," as they are styled in the pedigrees. Of these there remain in the male line only the St. Johns, now of Bletsoe and Lydiard Tregoze, the Mansels who have migrated into Caermarthenshire, and the Bassets, once of Bequpre, but now of Bonvileston.

"Besides these are a number of families, for the most part of foreign descent, settled in the peninsula of Gower, and therefore, not like the others, holding of the Lords of Glamorgan, but of the Lords of Gower. They have intermarried but seldom with the Welsh or with the Advenae of Glamorgan or Caermarthen. The chief of them in point of rank were the Penrices, Lords of Penrice and Oxwich, whose heiress carried their manors to the Mansels or Margam. The families of Benett and Lucas have only recently become extinct in the male line. That of Franklin remains."

One wonders how so many families, prolific as they were, could have become "extinct in the male line," unless base-heirs or base-children, so called, do not count in determining the degree of extinction. Probably when making the assertion that a family is extinct in the male line, one should add the qualifying statement, "as far as the record shows." Certainly the experience of the compiler as a Certified Land Title Searcher has been that just when one is least likely to expect it, unknown heirs keep popping out of the woodwork. Particularly when a valuable piece of property is involved.

Fully two thirds of the families mentioned in the above cited Preface and Introduction, married into the Mathew line, often time and time again. The book contains six hundred and twenty pages, including pedigrees, an index of names (comprehensive, but not complete), and in index of places. It will be referred to time and time again in this book when dealing with the Mathew direct line in this Part I, and later when dealing with the Ancestry of some of the Matches in the last Part of this book. In each case, it will be endeavored to quote entirely, the section of the Clark book giving the pedigree being dealt with.

Another book that has been most helpful, though to a much lesser extent than the foregoing, is titled:

Genealogy of the Earls of Llandaff, of Thomastown, County Tipperary, Ireland, no author, 189_. It was evidently written to memorialize the

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family of the 4th Earl of Landaff, Arnold Harris Mathew, who was living at that time. Because of this and further because of the lack of source references some of the data therein must be taken as suspect, particularly the inclusion of some twelve generations prior to the time of Gwaethfoed. One of the most interesting features of this book is that it has many photographs, including pictures of the monuments and altar-tombs of the early Mathew family, in the Cathedral of Landaff.

As stated before, there were many more sources used for data on the early Mathew line, the balance of which were lesser in quantity and probably in quality to the aforementioned books, and which will be cited as the tale unfolds. I shall probably be taken to task for dwelling so considerably on the Mathew(s) family in Great Britain, Wales, and Ireland instead of on the one or two main branches that can at present be traced to the New World. The primary reason for showing the more Ancient branch in such detail is that it is hoped that the numerous Mathew immigrants to America in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries may ultimately be tied into one or more of these branches in the Old Countries.

The Direct Male Line

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THE DIRECT MALE LINE

I. TACITUS

[The following section is a direct quote from Pages 9 through 17, of the Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, showing twelve generations from Tacitus down to Gwaethfoed.]

" I. TACITUS, a Christian Roman, settled at Ayr, in Scotland. He had issue a son-" [NOTE: Some have confused this Tacitus with the noted Roman Historian. They could not, due to the time element involved, have been one and the same person. jrb]

II. AETERNUS, born at Ayr, who left issue a son--

III. PADARN PEISRUDD (or Red-robe), a Priest, afterwards, venerated as a Saint, who m. and left issue a son--

IV. CUNEDDA, called Gwledig, or Over-King, the perpetuator of the command and authority of the Dux Britanniarum. He was the first native ruler of the Cymry after the retirement of the Romans in 410. His power extended from Carlisle to Wearmouth, his court being held at the former place. His retinue consisted of 900 horse, and he wore the golden belt and other insignia of the office of Over-King. He was a fervent Catholic, and converted his subjects to Christianity; his descendants were, many of them, ecclesiastics, who organised the Church in his Kingdom. Cunedda left issue eight sons--

I. Teilion, of whom presently;

II. Merio, who gave his name to Merioneth;

III. Keredit, who gave his name to Keredigion (Cardiganshire). He was the grandfather of St. David, Patron of Wales. Fifth in descent from him were St. Telio (Patron of Llandaff and of the Mathew Clan), and his cousin St. Odoceus. St. Teilo succeeded St. Dubritius, his master, as Bishop of Llandaff, 512, and ob. [ob. = died unmarried] in the odour of sanctity, 566. His relics repose in his shrine in Llandaff Cathedral, except the skull, of which presently. The badge of Cunedda was the heathcock, the symbol of valour and watchfulness. It may be seen at St. Teilo's feet on his tomb. The motto attributed to him was Semper audax et vigilans.

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IV. Cynlas, who was Lord of Glamorgan and father of St. Cadoc.

V. Einion, was grandfather of Maelgwn, a powerful King of great stature, whose authority extended over all Wales, other Princes being under his suzerainty. He was the greatest King of the Cymry from the time of Cunedda. His son and successor was Rhun, father of Beli, the father of Jago, who with other Welsh Princes, suffered death at the Battle of Chester, 613. Jago's son Cadvan, King of Gwent, and Over-King of the Cymry, ob. circ. 616. His epitaph at Llangadwaladr, near Aberffraw, in Anglesea (the residence of the Kings of Gwent), is as follows:--Catamanus Rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium Regum. Cadvan's son Cadwallon united under himself the whole of the Cymry in their closing struggles with the Angles of Northumbria. In 629 he was blockaded in Puffin Island by Eadwine's fleet, but escaped to Ireland. Returning later, he, in company with Penda the Pagan, King of Mercia, fought Eadwine in 633, when the latter was killed at Hatfield, near Doncaster, and his army was routed. In 634 Eadwine's son Osric, King of Deira, besieged Cadwallon at York, and was slain with all his men. Northumbria then acknowledged Cadwallon's authority, until 635, when, at a great battle fought at Hexham, he was killed. He was succeeded by his son Cadwaladr, who continued the alliance with Penda until 655, when he escaped by flight from the Battle of Winwaed, at which Penda and his legions were slain. Cadwaladr ob. of plague in 664. His grandson was Rhodri, King of the Britons, 754, whose son Kynon ob., leaving only a d. and h., who m. Merbyn, King of all Wales. His son Roderick the Great succeeded him as King of all Wales in 840. He ob. 877, having divided Wales between his three sons, the eldest, Anarawd, being the Over-King, ob. 942. He was succeeded by his grandson Howell the Good, who ob. 948, leaving two sons, Jevan and Jago, who divided the Kingdom between them, both dying about the year 942. Jevan's son Howell

The Direct Male Line

the Bad succeeded them, but ob. s. p. [s. p. = without issue] 984, and was succeeded by his brother Cadwallon. He ob. 985 s.p., and was succeeded by Meredith, grandson of Howell the Good, who ob. s.p. 992. From him descended the noble king Llewellyn the Great, who ob. 1240; and Llewellyn, last of those Princes of Wales who descended from Cunedda, who was slain 1282.

Of the VI, VII, and VIII sons of Cunedda there is no record. During his lifetime his eight sons were Kings of districts of Wales, and Cunedda was Over-King to whom they owned submission.

V. TEILION, eldest son of the Over-King Cunedda, was King of Cardigan, in succession to his brother Keredig. He left issue--

VI. MERION, his eldest son, who left issue--

VII. CADWALADR, who left issue, his successor--

VIII. KYNRY, who left issue, his successor--

IX. KLYDNO, his eldest son, who left issue--

X. GWYDDNO GARANHIR, his heir, who left issue--

XI. ELPHIN, his heir, who left issue--

XII. GWAETHVOED VAWR, the great Prince of Cardigan, who m. the lady Morvydd, d. and h. [daughter and heir] of Ynyr, King of Gwent. He ob. in the reign of St. Edward the Confessor, circ. 1057"¹

GWAETHFOED is mentioned variously, depending upon what source once happens to be using. In one, he is given as "Gwaethfoed, one of two or three of the name. He m. Morvydd, d. and h. of Ynir, Lord of Gwent."² Ynir is given thus, in the same source, "YNIR, King of Gwent, ap Meyrick ap Ynir, &c., from Cadwallader. 'Per pale azure and sable, 3 fleurs-de-lys or.' He m. Nest, d. of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, King of Glamorgan. 'Gues, 3 chevrons or.'"³ The Arms of Gwaethfoed are given as:

"Arms of Gwaethvoed--Or, a lion rampant regardant, sable, crowned, armed, and langued gules.

¹Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, of Thomastown, County Tipperary, Ireland, 189_.

²CLARK, George T., *Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae*, London, 1886, p. 7.

³Clark, p. 562.

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Crest--A blackcock proper.

Motto--Si Deus nobis quis contra nos."⁴

The fact that Gwaethfoed has been confused with others of the name is borne out by the following statements:

"LEWIS of VAN. The ancestors in the direct line of this family were for many centuries great Lords in East Glamorgan, and the chief of those who claimed descent from Gwaethvoed, whom their pedigrees designate as Prince of Cardigan. There was, no doubt, a Gwaethvoed who held that title, but there seems also to have been another, or even others, of the same name, one of whom was settled in Glamorgan or Gwent, and it is this, or one of these persons, probably, who was the ancestor of the present family.

"It would be contrary to the custom of the Principality to introduce the founder of a great family without a corresponding flourish of trumpets concerning their ancestry, and this the more readily that the imagination is largely called in to complete and connect the historic fragments. If in Wales "ante agamemnona" there was no "vates sacer," there were those subsequent to him who were very willing to supply the deficiency.

"Gwaethfoed, the Lewis ancestor, according to the Welsh genealogists, was the representative of Teon, of the lineage of the Princes of Britain, and who towards the close of his life, in the fifth century, retired to the School of Llantwit, or St. Iltryd in Glamorgan, and became the first Bishop of Caerloew or Gloucester, and afterwards of Lalndain, whence he was driven by the pagan Saxons. He is reputed to have given name to the Carneddau Teon, or Stiperstane Hills. Later heralds have invested him with three Eastern Crowns for an armorial bearing.

"Tenth of eleventh in descent from Teon, was Golyddien Agrlwydd Caerdigion, ab Llowyddarc, ab Tregonen, ab Gonog, ab Farffsyach, ab Ceido, ab Corf, ab Cynog mawr, ab Tregony, ap Teon. Golyddien acquired the lordship of Cardigan with his wife Morfydd, daughter of Owain ab Teithwall, whose emblem was a silver Lion rampant upon a sable ground. They were the parents of Gwaethfoed, who then first emerges out of cloudland."⁵

"I. Gwaethfoed Fawr, Lord of Ystrad Towy, and Gwynvae, co. Caermarthen, son of Clodien, Prince of Powis, by Morvydd, d & h. of Owain, Lord of Cardigan, which lordship he inherited..... Gwaethfoed married another Morvydd, d. of Ynir, Lord of Gwent..... Their children

⁴Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

⁵CLARK, p. 38.

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are differently recorded in different pedigrees, but are often given as follows: 1. Cadivor, m Joan, dd. of Elystan Glodrydd, whence the Lords of Castle Odwn, Jones of Tregaron, and many Cardigan families. 2. Cydrich. 3. Gweristan, whence Williams of Whitchurch, alias Cromwell. 4. Aydan, whence Mathew of Llandaff. 5. Gwyb, whence the Lords of Castell Gwyn. 6. Myddhan, whence the Lords of Gwent. 7. Gwrgeni, whence a branch. 8. Bach, whence the Lords of Scenfrith. 9. Cynon, Lord of Tegenel. 10. Endowain, Bishop of Llannbadarn-Vawr. 11. Thydderch. 12. Thys. II. CYDRYCH ab Gwaethfoed, Lord of Ystrad Towy, and Gwynvae, m. Nest, d. of Tangno ab Cadvan. They had: 1. Griffith, Lord of Gwynvae. 2. Cadivor. 3. Clydwen."⁶

The foregoing casts doubt upon the descent from Tacitus to Gwaethfoed and it must be listed merely as interesting information until such time as it can be proven. Further, it makes the two extra generations between Gwaethfoed and Sir Mathew ap Ievan suspect. Again, some authenticating needs to be done.

The chief difference between the accounts of the direct male ancestors of Sir Mathew ap Ievan is that the Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff adds two generations between Gwaethfoed and Gwillim, that are not in the other accounts. The addition of these two additional generations enable the time elapsed between Gwaethfoed's death and the era of Sir Mathew ap Ievan to be more convincing. Gwaethfoed had issue:

XIII. CEDRYCH, Lord of Gwynfai and of Cardigan, who received as a gift from Fitz Hamon the Castle and Lordship of Ruthyn.⁷ Issue:

XIV. AEDDAN, first Lord of Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire. At a battle fought at the beginning of the XII century he gained possession of North Wales and Denbarth; and being afterwards converted to Christianity, reigned over them in peace and wisdom for fifteen years.⁸ Issue:

"I. Aeddan, of whom presently

"II. Gwaethstello, Lord of Gwent; who had issue Mervick, Lord of Gwent; who had issue Morvydd, d & h, who m. Gronoe ab Ednivet Vaughn, Baron of Brynvengle Chief

⁶Clark, p. 44.

⁷Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

⁸Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

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Counsellor to Llewellyn ab Iorwerth, the Great, 1194-1240. Gronoe Vaughan was ancestor to Owen Tudor, who m. the widow of Henry V. John of Gaunt was buried in the chapen of Gosmont Castle."⁹

XV. AEDDAN, son of Aeddán (also given as AYDAN), a powerful chieftain of Gwent who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He took the cross from Archbishop Baldwin when in 1187 he preached the Crusade at Llandaff. He m. Anne, d. and h. of Sir John Russell.¹⁰ Issue, several children, of whom Gwillim and Cynathy settled in Glamorgan.¹¹

XVI. GWILLIM (or Gwithin), Lord of Gwent, married Wenllian (or Gwendoline), daughter of Howell of Caerleon.¹² Gwillim is also described as Lord of Cardigan.

XVII. SYSTYLT, eldest son of Gwillim, married and had issue
XVIII. JEVAN (or Ievan, or Evan), Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, m. Ann, d. of Meuric ap Meredith ap Meuric of Ystrad, from Ynir.¹³ Issue:

XIX. MERVICK (or Meyrick, or Meuric), m. Eva, d. of Ythel gam ap Meredith.¹⁴ Issue:

XX. JEVAN (or Ievan), m. Cecilia, d. and co-h. of Sir Robert Clark.¹⁵ Issue:

XXI. CARADOCK (or Caradoc), m. Alice, d. of Sir John Welsh of Llandewi.¹⁶ Issue:

XXII. MERVICK (or Meuric, or Meyrick), m. Wenllian (a desc. of Roger Bigod, the Magna Charta Surety) d. of Madoc ap Gwilim ap Owen ap Sir Girgenni ap Griffith ap Jestyn, by a d. of Jenkin ap Payn Turberville of Coyty. Issue: 1. Madoc. 2. Llewelyn, father of Jevan,

⁹Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

¹⁰Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

¹¹Clark.

¹²Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

¹³Clark.

¹⁴Clark.

¹⁵Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

¹⁶Clark.

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who had David. 3. Evan. 4. David. 5. Ellen, m. Arthen ap Cynfin ap Genylllyn.¹⁷

XXIII. SIR MADOCK (or Madoc), Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, an eminent leader of the Crusaders, who founded the Hospice of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was afterwards endowed by his grandson Jevan in 1288, and known as "Jevan's Hospice."¹⁸ Madoc m. Wenllian, d. of Griffith Goch, from Bach ap Gwaethfoed.¹⁹ Issue:

XXIV. SIR GRIFFITH GETHIN (or Gethyn) "Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, knighted by Richard II, m. Margaret, d. of Bryn-ab-George."²⁰ OR: "Griffith Gethyn, knighted in Ireland, m. Crisly, d. of Rhun ap Griffith ychan ap Grono ap Llward of Castell Kibwr, between Draenau, Penycraig, and Cefn On. Issue: 1. Evan. 2. David. 3. Jenkin, father of Mathew, father of Howel, father of John, father of Jenkin, father of Gwilim, father of Howel, whose sons were Thomas, John, David, and a dau. Wenlllian, m. John ap Wilkyn Hen."²¹

XXV. SIR JEVAN (or Ievan), "of Oriel College Oxford, of Brynwith, m. Cecil, d. and h. of Aydan ap Llewelyn ap Cynfrig from Jestyn by a d. of Rhys ddu, son of an Archdeacon of Llandaff. She seems to have been heiress of Radyr. Issue: 1. Mathew. 2. Evan, whence Edwards of Swansea. 3. Llewelyn of Wentlloog. 4. Owen of Mynyddystllyn. 5. Rhys. 6. Maud, m. Morgan Lewis, and had Haval Morgan of Rhiwbina, grandmother of Thomas John of Tregaron."²²

The ancestry of Cecil, wife of Sir Jevan is given as follows:

"I. Gwrgan, Lord of Glamorgan, ap Ithel ap Owen, died 1042, ap Morgan Mwn-Mawr, Prince of Glamorgan, died 984, aet. 100, by Nest, daughter of Rodri Mawr. Gwrgan's descent was deduced by the Welsh from Caractacus, and several of his immediate ancestors were benefactors to the church of Llandaff. He is said to have died in 1070, and to have married a daughter of Gwyn ap Collwyn, Lord of Dyfed, ap Ednowen Bendew, Prince of N. Wales, and sister to Tangno, ancestor of Einon ap Collwyn. II.

¹⁷Clark.

¹⁸Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

¹⁹Clark.

²⁰Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

²¹Clark.

²²Clark.

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Jestyn ap Gwrgan, who succeeded to the lordship of Glamorgan, and is said to have resided at Dinas Powis, though certainly not in the building of which the ruins remain. He was dispossessed by Fitzhamon, a story beyond the compass of a pedigree. His domestic history has been recorded in various fashions, all unsatisfactory as regards evidence. He is said to have had three wives and to have been the parent of many children, legitimate and illegitimate, and finally to have died at a great age an exile in England. The reputed wives were: 1st Angharad, d. of Elystan Gldodryd, Prince of Fferlex....; 2nd Denis, d. of Bleddyn ap Cynvin, Prince of Powis; 3rd Gwenwyn, d. of Cynvin ap Gweristan. The parentage, number, and order of the children vary in the different pedigrees. They may be taken as follows: by Anghared..... 3. Madoc, Lord of Ruthyn and of the lands between the Taff and the Ely, whence a branch. III. Madoc, second son of Jestyn, m. Jenet, d. of Sytsyll, Lord of Upper-Gwent, and had IV. Howel, m. a d. of Griffith ap Ivor Bach..... and had: 1. Cynfrig. 2. Jevan, whence a branch. 3. Joan. V. Cynfrig, Lord of Llantrithyd and Radyr, m. Angharad, d. and co-h. of Lewis ap Rhys ap Rosser. They had..... VI. Llewelyn of Llantrithyd and Radyr (living 6 Ed. I.), m. a d. of Sir Ralph Maylog. They had: 1. Evan. 2. Lewelyn-ychan..... 3. Aeddan or Watkyn, who m. a d. of Rhys Ddu ap Rhys Yorath, and had: (a) Matthew..... (b) Crisly or Cecil, eventual heiress, m. Sir Evan ap Griffith Gethyn, and thus conveyed Radyr to the Mathew family..... and others."²³

Numerous sources state that Sir Jevan ap Griffith married Cecily, daughter of Sir Robert de Clare, 2nd son of Richard, 4th Earl of Hereford, but no substantiating evidence can be found for this claim.

XXVI. SIR MATHEW AP IEVAN

0. SIR MATHEW¹ AP IEVAN, "4 and 21 R. II, m. Jenet, d. and h. of Richard Fleming of Penllyne, who bore "Gules, a fret or, over all a fess azure."²⁴ Issue of Sir Mathew:

- +01. Sir David² Mathew.
 - +02. Robert² Mathew.
 - +03. Lewis² Mathew.
 - +04. Hoskyn² Mathew.
-

²³Clark.

²⁴Clark.²⁵BURKE, Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, 1853, pp. 843-6.

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CHAPTER THREE

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01. SIR DAVID² MATHEW (Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) born in 1400, died in 1484, married Wenllian, daughter of Sir George HERBERT. Sir David Mathew "was one of the most distinguished men of his age, and was made Grand Standard-Bearer of England by King Edward IV, whose life he is said to have saved (though he was far advanced in years) at the battle of Towton, on Palm Sunday, 1461. His tomb, ornamented with his full-lentgh figure in alabaster, in St. Mary's Chapel, of the venerable Cathedral of Llandaff, (which has ever since been the property and burial-place of the family of Mathew) is one of the most interesting extant monuments of that time. An accurate description of the various monuments of the family in this Chapel may be found in Willis's Cathedral of Llandaff, in the British Museum....."²⁵ Sir David "was slain by the Turbervilles in a riot at Neath. He had a grant of 2,232 acres of land from Henry VI., the reversion of Caneton, and from William Earl of Pembroke lands at St. Fagan's and in Pentyrch. Buried and has a fine altar tomb at Llandaff. He m. Wenllian, d. of Sir Geo. Herbert of Chapel, sister of Gwilim Llwyd, who m. Wenllian David of Rhiwperra."²⁶ The Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff [Note--I have no idea why, in this book, the title is spelled thus: "Landaff" as well as any mentions of the Earldom of Landaff, while in the text, mentions of the Cathedral of Llandaff, as well as other references to Llandaff as a place in Wales, invariably spell it "Llandaff"], which has a picture of the tomb of Sir David, has the following to say about him: "Sir David-ab-Mathew, Lord of Llandaff, Seneschal of the Cathedral, saved the life of Edward IV, at the Battle of Towton, Palm Sunday, 14 Mar., 1461, and by his Majesty was created Grand Standard-Bearer of all England. He was a great and zealous Yorkist chieftain, whose extraordinary prowess and daring in the field, even at a very advanced age, were, contrarily to the majority of his countrymen, who favoured the Red Rose of Lancaster, used on behalf of the White Rose

²⁶Clark, George T., *Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae*, London, 1886.

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of York. He was murdered by one of the Turbervilles in a riot at Neath, 1484, and buried in Llandaff Cathedral, where his altar tomb may still be seen, the effigy of him thereon measuring 6 ft. 7 in., said to have been his height. Sr. David was one of the Ten Great Barons of Glamorgan, and a Marcher Lord. He received from Edward IV, the grant of the use of the word "Towton" as an augmentation over his crest. In 1480 he restored the shrine of St. Teilo which had been pillaged and desecrated by a gang of pirates from Biston, and was presented by Bishop Marshall with St. Teilo's skull, set in a costly reliquary, to be an heirloom in his family, who carefully preserved it for about 200 years, until the death of William Mathew in 1658 at Llandeilo. Sir David was the first to adopt the surname of Mathew. The name, properly "Mathew," was spelt by Sir David's descendants variously, e.g., in the Funeral Entries, preserved in the Record Tower at Dublin, vol. vii., p. 18, the name of the founder of the Irish branch of the Family is entered as "George Matthews, Oct. 1670." Admiral Mathew of Llandaff Court, and all his descendants, spelt their name invariably "Mathews." He m. Gwendoline, d. of Sir David Herbert of Chapel, Monmouth, 2nd s. of William-ab-Jenkyn, ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke. Arms of Sir David Mathew--Sable, a lion rampant argent (adopted in honour of the White Rose). Crest--a blackcock proper. Motto--Y Fyn Duw A Fydd."²⁷ Translation of motto: "What God willeth will be." Issue of Sir David Mathew:

- +011. Reinborn³ Mathew (or Rimron or Rumbrian).
- 012. Jenkyn³ Mathew who was killed at Cowbridge by the men of Brecknock. There seems to be some contention among the various authorities over whether or not this Jenkyn Mathew left issue.²⁸
- +013. David³ Mathew.
- +014. William³ Mathew.
- +015. John³ Mathew.
- +016. Robert³ Mathew.
- +017. Thomas³ Mathew.
- 018. Katherine³ Mathew, married Edmund MALEFAUNT of Upton Castle. "The following from the close roll relates to this marriage: - "Bond between David Mathew, of Landaff, Esq., and John Mathew of Landaff, his son, to Roger Fenys and Thomas Gresley, Knights, for 40 pounds to

²⁷Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, 189_.

²⁸Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

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be paid on the Purification of the Virgin next coming."
"Indenture between Roger Fenys, Kt., Treasurer of the King's Household, on one part, and David Mathew of Llandaff and John Mathew his son, on the other, witnesseth that Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, by his letters patent 17 Sept. 18 H. VI. for 100 pounds granted to Roger Fenys custody of all the lands and tenements of Thomas Malefaunt, Kt., held of the said Duke, in the county of Pembroke, ont he day he died, and the custody and marriage of Edmund, son and heir of Thomas. Also Roger Fenys grants unto David Mathew and John Mathew the said custody and marriage for 240 marcs, they finding fitting sustenance for Edmund, and sustaining buildings, etc. Also Edmund Malefaunt is to marry Katherine, d. of Mathew. Also if Katherine die without heir by Edmund, or before Edmund be 21 years old, then David is to refund 210 marcs. Dated, May 19 Henry IV." "²⁹

019. Ellen³ Mathew, married Thomas BUTTON, of Worlton.³⁰

01X. Joan³ Mathew (or Jane), married Thomas BUTLER of Dunraven.³¹

+01Y. William Lleia³ Mathew.

01Z. Margaret³ Mathew, married 1st, Edward MALEFAUNT of St. George's, and 2nd, Morgan ap Jenkin Philip of Pencoed, from Morgan of Llantarnam.³²

01A. Thomas³ Mathew [of base issue], married a daughter of Howel vechan ap Howel Grono, and left a daughter who married Ll. ap Howel.³³

02. ROBERT² MATHEW (Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) "of Castell-y-Mynach in Pentyrch, second son of Sir Matthew ap Evan of Llandaff by Jenet Fleming; m. Alice, d. and co-h. of Jenkin Thomas ap Evan David of Pant-y-Corred ap Ll. Ychan ap Ll. ap CYNfrig, Lord of Llantrithyd, ap Howel ap Madoc, Lord of Ruthyn, ap Jestyn. She was the heir of Castell-y-Mynach."³⁴ The lineage of Alice, wife of Robert Mathew, is the same (to a point) as that of Cecil, wife of Sir Ievan [qv, for details]. Briefly, two the point of divergence, it is thus: I. GWRGAN, Lord of Glamorgan; had II. JESTYN AP GWRGAN, who had III. MADOC, Lord of Ruthyn, who had issue: IV. HOWEL, who had V. CYNFRIG,

²⁹Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff.

³⁰Clark.

³¹Clark.

³²Clark.

³³Clark.

³⁴Clark.

Generation Two

Lord of Llantrithyd and Radyr, who had VI. LLEWELYN of Llantrithyd, who had "VII. LLEWELYN-YCHAN, second son of Llewelyn ap Cynfrig, was Lord of Miscin. He m. Catherine, d. of Hopkin ap Howel-vachan, of co. Brecon. Issue: 1. David.....VII. DAVID of Miscin, m. Catherine, d. and h. of Jevan Goch of Rhydlavar, and had: IX. JEVAN, Constable of Miscin, m. Margaret, d. of Jenkin Kemeys of Began.....X. THOMAS of Pencoed, m. 1st. a d. of Rees Jenkin, 2nd a d. of Howel Gibbon of Cefn-Tre-Payn. By the 1st, he had: XI. JENKIN of Pencoed, m. Jenet, d. of Philip Thomas Gwilim Herbert. Issue: XII. Alice, d. and co-h, m. Robert Mathew....."³⁵ Issue of Robert Mathew:

+021. William³ Mathew.

+022. Morgan³ Mathew.

023. a base daughter, married Howel ap Evan Griffith.³⁶

024. Howel³ Mathew, a base child.³⁷

+025. Morgan³ Mathew, of base issue.

Other base children were:

026. William³ Mathew, married a daughter of John Dio, and had a daughter, who married Griffith John Gwyn of Caerau.³⁸

027. Sir Thomas³ Mathew, Parson of St. Nicholas, whose base daughter married Howel bach of Pendoylon.³⁹

028. Elizabeth³ Mathew, married 1st, David Thomas Goch; 2nd, Edmund Lloyd; 3rd, Griffith Howel, s.p.⁴⁰

029. Wenllian³ Mathew, married Richard Andrews, of Penmark.⁴¹

02X. Ffelice³ Mathew, married Richard Dio Prichard.⁴²

02Y. a daughter, married Howel ap Jevan ap Griffith of Llantrissant.⁴³

³⁵Clark.

³⁶Clark.

³⁷Clark.

³⁸Clark.

³⁹Clark.

⁴⁰Clark.

⁴¹Clark.

⁴²Clark.

⁴³Clark.

Generation Three

CHAPTER FOUR

GENERATION THREE

013. DAVID³ MATHEW (Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹; ap Ievan²⁵; &c)
"of Trevor and Llewenny, co. Denbigh, m. Anne, dau. of Sir H.
Myddleton, and had issue."⁴⁴ Issue:

- 013.1. Edward⁴ Mathew, of Llewenny.⁴⁵
 - +013.2. Jenkyn⁴ Mathew.
-

017. THOMAS³ MATHEW (Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹; ap Ievan²⁵; &c)
"of Radyr, died 1470, buried at Mark's, Gaunts, near Bristol; he was
fourth son of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff; m. Catherine, dau. and
co-h. of Morgan ap Ll. ap Evan-Gethyn, Lord of the Adwr, ap Ll. of
Radyr ucha, ap CYmer ap Cynfrig ap Howel ap Madoc ap Jestyn, by Eva,
dau. of Gwilim ap Evan ap Lyson."⁴⁶ Thomas is also given as "founder
of the Radyr Branch; m. Catherine, d. and co-h. of Morgan Llen, Lord
of Alder, whose marriage portion was the Radyr Estate. He ob. 1470.
He succeeded his father as custodian of the relic of St. Teilo."⁴⁷
Issue:

- +017.1. Janet.⁴ Mathew.
 - +017.2. Sir William⁴ Mathew.
 - +017.3. David⁴ Mathew.
 - 017.4. a son.
 - 017.5. a son.
 - 017.6. a son.
 - +017.7. Morgan⁴ Mathew, of base issue.
 - 017.8. Margaret⁴ Mathew, "of base issue."⁴⁸
-

021. WILLIAM³ MATHEW (Robert²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵) of
Castell-y-Mynach, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gamage of
Coyty, a son of Sir Thomas Gamage, son of Sir William of Rogiad and

⁴⁴Burke, p. 843-6.

⁴⁵Burke, p. 843-6.

⁴⁶Clark, p. 10.

⁴⁷Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 29-30.

⁴⁸Clark, p. 10.

Generation Three

Coyty, who died c1420, a great grandson of Lady Wenllian Talbot.⁴⁹

Issue:

- +021.1. Robert⁴ Mathew.
 - 021.2. Hopkin⁴ Mathew, "m. Catherine, d. of Ll. ap Evan of Rydlavar. Perkins MSS. v. 88."⁵⁰
 - +021.3. William⁴ Mathew.
 - 021.4. Elizabeth⁴ Mathew, married Rosser Thomas ap Rosser.⁵¹
 - 021.5. Agnes⁴ Mathew, married Christopher Champernown of Erlestoke.⁵²
 - 021.6. Catherine⁴ Mathew, married Thomas Givvon of Scuria Castle by Llantrissant.⁵³
 - 021.7. Maud⁴ Mathew, married 1st, Wm. Thos. Powell and 2nd, John Turberville, Gloff.⁵⁴
 - 021.8. _____⁴ Mathew, married 1st, Jenkin ap Richard of Llansannor, and 2nd, Hoskin Portrey.⁵⁵
 - 021.9. Alice⁴ Mathew, married Robert Raglan of Llysworney.⁵⁶
 - 021.X. Jenet⁴ Mathew, of base issue, married Thos. Lloyd ap John ap Rees of Glyn Nedd, and had issue.⁵⁷
 - 021.Y. Margaret⁴ Mathew, of base issue.⁵⁸
 - 021.Z. Maud⁴ Mathew, of base issue, married David Llewellyn of Miscin.⁵⁹
 - 021.A. Wenllian⁴ Mathew, of base issue, married Thos. Ychan ap David.⁶⁰
-

⁴⁹Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁰Clark, p. 19.

⁵¹Clark, p. 19.

⁵²Clark, p. 19.

⁵³Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁴Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁵Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁶Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁷Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁸Clark, p. 19.

⁵⁹Clark, p. 19.

⁶⁰Clark, p. 19.

Generation Four

CHAPTER FIVE

GENERATION FOUR

013.2. JENKYN⁴ MATHEW (David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Lucy or Lucia STARKEY, "daughter and sole heir of William Starkey, brother to Sir Humphrey Starkey, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,....."⁶¹ Other sources say Witten Starkey. "John or Jenkin, a younger son of Sir William Mathew of Radyr, is said in the Welsh pedigrees to have been killed at Cowbridge. By other authorities he is said to have m. Lucie....."⁶² Issue:

+013.21. John⁵ Mathew.

017.1. JANET⁴ MATHEW (Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) died in 1785. She married both Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and Sir Thomas STRADLING of St Donat's Castle, although in what order is not certain - the books consulted are in conflict on this point. Her date of death is also given as 1535.⁶³ Sir Thomas STRADLING died 8 September 1480, and was the son of Sir Henry STRADLING, of St. Donat's, and Elizabeth HERBERT, daughter of Sir William ap Thomas.⁶⁴ Janet Mathew, also given as Jenet, was the ancestor of Mary/Frances HINTON, who married Samuel Mathews, Colonial Governor of Virginia. Issue of Sir Thomas Stradling and Janet Mathew:

+017.11. Sir Edward⁵ Stradling.

017.2. SIR WILLIAM⁴ MATHEW (Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of Radyr, "was knighted by King Henry VII, under the banner of England, on the field of Bosworth, 22 August 1485. He married Janet, daughter and heir of Harry-ab-Glyn Thomas Vaughn, Lord of Lanlais and Court. He accompanied Henry VII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Restored the Episcopal Palace at Llandaff, which had been destroyed by Owen Glendwr. (It was again shattered by the Cromwellian troops in 1646). Sir William died 10 March 1528. His

⁶¹Burke, Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, 1853, pp. 843-6.

⁶²Clarke, p. 17.

⁶³Clark, p. 10.

Generation Four

fine altar-tomb, with effigies of himself and his wife, were wrought by Cellini in Italy, and stands to the north-east of the nave. The inscription is as follows: Orate pro animabus Gulielmi Mathew, Militis, qui obit decima die Martii, A.D. 1528, etiam Jeonettae uxoris ejus, quae Deo reddidit spiritum - die - Meusis, A.D. 1530. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen. Sir William was custodiam of St. Teilo's relic."⁶⁵ Other sources are in substantial agreement with the foregoing account of Sir William with slight variations: ".....knighted on Bosworth Field by the Earl of Richmond, 1485..... m. Jenet, d. and co-h. of Henry of Llangathen, ap Gwilim ap Thomas-vechan ap Thomas ap David ap Griffith ap Grono Goch from Elystan Gloddryd. She d. 1500."⁶⁶ Issue:

+017.21. Sir George⁵ Mathew, Kt.

+017.22. Henry⁵ Mathew.

+017.23. David⁵ Mathew, of base issue.

017.24. John⁵ Mathew, of base issue, "whence Mathew of Lanlivery, co. Devon."⁶⁷

017.25. Harry⁵ Mathew, of base issue.⁶⁸

017.26. Wenllian⁵ Mathew, of base issue by Jenet, daughter of Howel ap Thomas, married Edward ap Thomas Prichard of Barnwell.⁶⁹

017.27. Catherine⁵ Mathew, of base issue, by Jenet William, married Ll. Lewis of Rydlavar.⁷⁰

017.28. Margaret⁵ Mathew, of base issue by Jenet Kemeys, married 1st, Howel ap Howel ap Richard of Alt-las; and 2nd, Roger Williams.⁷¹

The Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff mentions two legitimate children not mentioned in other references:

017.29. Catherine⁵ Mathew, married Philip, third son of Sir Edward MANSEL.⁷²

017.2X. Elizabeth⁵ Mathew, married Morris Mathew of Sweldon.⁷³

⁶⁴Wilson, York Lowry, A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy, 1962, page 110.

⁶⁵Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, pp 30-3.

⁶⁶Clark, p. 10.

⁶⁷Clark, p. 10.

⁶⁸Clark, p. 10.

⁶⁹Clark, p. 10.

⁷⁰Clark, p. 10.

⁷¹Clark, p. 10.

⁷²Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 30-3.

⁷³Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, pp. 30-3.

Generation Five

CHAPTER SIX

GENERATION FIVE

013.21. JOHN⁵ MATHEW (Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) "of Wilts, m. Margaret, dau. of Wm. Gamage of Coyty,....."⁷⁴ Or "John left issue by Agnes, dau. of William Gamage, Esq., second son of Sir Walter Gamage."⁷⁵ Issue:

+013.211. Edmond⁶ Mathew.

+013.212. John⁶ Mathew.

013.213. Richard⁶ Mathew, "a Judge of Assize in the West, 13 H. VIII."⁷⁶

017.11. SIR EDWARD⁵ STRADLING (Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of St. Donat's Castle, Wales, died in 1535. He was knighted by King Henry VIII in the Church of Tournal, married Elizabeth Arundel, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, K.B., and Katherine Dynham.⁷⁷ Issue:

+017.111. Catherine⁶ Stradling.

021.11. JOHN⁵ MATHEW (Robert⁴; William³; Robert²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of Bristol and Ross, Herfordshire, married Eleanor Crofton, of Ludlow and had issue:

+021.111. Tobias⁶ Mathew.

⁷⁴Clark, p. 17.

⁷⁵Burke, Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, 1853, pp. 843-6.

⁷⁶Clark, p. 17.

⁷⁷Wilson, York Lowry, A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy, 1962, p. 110.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

GENERATION SIX

013.212. EDMUND⁶ MATHEW (John⁵; Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of Dodbroke (or Dodbrook), County Devon, died 3 April 1524.⁷⁸ He married 1st, Alice, daughter and heiress of J. RISBYE of Cornwall, and 2nd, Anne, dau. and heir of Sir Tristram PYNE of Upton Pyne, County Devon. Issue:⁷⁹

+013.212.1. Edmond⁷ Mathew.

017.111. CATHERINE⁶ STRADLING (Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Sir Thomas PALMER of Parham, Sussex, as his second wife. Issue:⁸⁰

+017.111.1. John⁷ Palmer.

017.21X. EDMUND⁶ MATHEW (George⁵; William⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c)

"MATHEW OF LLANDAFF, RADIR, &c. This very ancient and long-continuing family derived from Gwilym, son of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, by Morfydd, dau. of Ynyr, King of Gwent, through Gruffydd Gethin, ranked as tenth from Gwaethfoed, Ivan ap Gruffydd Gethin, who m. Cecil, dau. and heiress of Watkin Llewelyn of Llandaff, of the lineage of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. He settled at Llandaff. His son, Mathew Ivan Gruffydd, and his grandson, David Mathew, introduced the surname which never ceased for twelve generations. They intermarried with the Flemings of Flemingston, Morgans of Tredegar, Gamages of Coity, Stradlings of St. Donat's, &c., and branched off at early periods into the vigorous families of Mathew of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle) and Mathew of Radir, Mathew of Aberaman, and Mathew of Sweldom and Llancaiach, all of whom are now extinct. The house of Llandaff supplied sheriffs for Glamorgan in the years 1546, 1769, and member of Parliament in the person of Thomas Mathew, father and son, in 1744, 1756. This same Thomas Mathew, sen., of Llandaff, was Rear-Admiral and Admiral of the White; and Thomas the son was a major in the army. In his election he polled 954 votes against 212 given for his 'opponent,'

⁷⁸Clark, p. 17.

⁷⁹Burke, pp. 843-6.

⁸⁰Wilson, York Lowry, A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy, 1962, p. 110.

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Charles Van, Esq. By his wife, Anne, dau. of Robert Knight, Esq. of Suttarn, he had, besides several other children, a son, also named Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff, the sheriff of 1769, who d. 1771, s.p. The Mathews of Llandaff bore the arms of Gwaethfoed - Or, a lion rampant regardant sa., crowned gu.

"MATHEW OF RADIR. The same in descent with the foregoing, and branching off from Llandaff with Thomas, third son of David, who has been described as first settling the surname of Mathew. Thomas m. Cate, dau. and co-h. of Morgan Llewelyn ap Ivan. Their eldest son was William, who became Sir William Mathew, Kt., of Radir. He was succeeded by his son Sir George Mathew, Kt. This family supplied several sheriffs for the co. of Glamorgan; ex. gr., William Mathew, 1567, do., 1579; Henry Mathew, 1589; Thomas Mathew 1613.

"Edmund Mathew, Esq. of Radir, a younger brother, succeeded his two elder brothers, who d.s.p., as possessor of the estates, and was himself succeeded by his eldest son, George Mathew, who m. a dau. of Sir John Pomes, Kt., who was the widow of the Earl of Ormond, and had a son, Theobald Mathew, Esq., who is called in "J.H.'s Ms. 'Lord of Bishopstown and Llandaffe,' not of Radir. He m. three times and had George, two other sons, and daus., but we discover no traces of their further history. Theobald Mathew d. AD 1700. No little confusion exists in the MSS. respecting the marriages and successions of these later Mathews of Radir; but about the high position and influence of the family in this co. there cannot be a doubt."⁸¹

Another source says, in part:

"MATHEW, Lord LANDAFF. Edward Mathew, or ap-Mathew, ancestor to this noble Lord, resided at Rader in the county of Glamorgan about the year 1660, where he inherited a good estate, principally consisting of chiefries, being the remains of an ample fortune possessed by his ancestors from time immemorial; he was also possessed of the town of Landaff in fame county, where the present Lord, in whom it now vests, takes his title. - He left issue a son George, who became seated at Thurles in county of Tipperary, took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pointz of Acton in county of Gloucester, Bart. (relict of Thomas Butler Viscount Thurles, who died before his father Walter eleventh Earl of Ormond) and by this lady was ancestor to the families of Thurles, Thomaftown and Annfield, which estates vest in the present Lord; the said George deceased at Tymby in October, 1636 having had issue one daughter Elizabeth, and

⁸¹Nicholas, Thomas, MA, PhD, FGS, The County Families of Wales, History and Antiquities of Glamorganshire & its Families, pp. 578-9.

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two fons, viz: Theobald or Toby, his heirs; and George....."⁸²

"Sir Edmund Mathew, M.D., Sheriff, 1592. Succeeded to all the estates of his father; m. the dau. and heir of Bartholomew Skerne, of Long Ashton; ob. 1660, aged 102. He cast ordnance for Spain at his furnaces near Cardiff."⁸³ Issue:

+017.21X.1. George⁷ Mathew.

017.21X.2. Anthony⁷ Mathew, died s.p.⁸⁴

017.21X.3. Edward⁷ Mathew, married the widow of Sir John Crosby, Kt.⁸⁵

+017.21X.4. William⁷ Mathew.

017.21X.5. David⁷ Mathew, married Agnes, daughter of Pawley of Cornwall.⁸⁶

017.21X.6. Barbara⁷ Mathew, married 1st, Master Pilkington of county Derby; 2nd, Robert ap John Herbert of Roath.⁸⁷

017.21X.7. Jane⁷ Mathew, married 1st Edmund Mathew; 2nd Wm. Phillips of county Pemb.; 3rd _____ Bierly.⁸⁸

017.21X.8. Ann⁷ Mathew, married 1st Anthony Powel, junior, of Lloydarth; 2nd Daniel Lloyd of Senghenydd.⁸⁹

017.21X.9. Elizabeth⁷ Mathew.

017.21X.X. Florence⁷ Mathew, married Nath. Jones, A.M., sometime Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, second son of Dr. Jones.⁹⁰

017.21X.Y. Frances⁷ Mathew.

"The following extracts from the records of the Court of Chancery (Acta Cancellariae) present a curious picture of the open defiance of the law which prevailed during the reign of James I., and under Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, his Chancellor. The South Welsh counties were only brought under the direct legal sway of the High Court of Chancery in the reign of Henry VIII., and that of Glamorgan, protected by the powerful shield of the Herberts, was no doubt even more lawless than other districts; but the ordinary histories of the reign

⁸²Archdall, Mervyn, Peerages of Ireland, 17__.

⁸³Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, 189_, pp. 34-7.

⁸⁴Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 37.

⁸⁵Clark, p. 11.

⁸⁶Clark, p. 11.

⁸⁷Clark, p. 11.

⁸⁸Clark, p. 11.

⁸⁹Clark, p. 11.

⁹⁰Clark, p. 11.

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scarcely prepare us to expect so open and flagrant an opposition to the law.

"EDMUND MATHEW, the defendant, was sheriff 1593. The scene in front of Radyr Court is rather graphically portrayed. The old house, the enclosing wall and gate, the church and yew-tree hard by, are all in great part as old as the narrative, and even now not out of keeping with the figures of Master Serjeant with his mace, Sir Henry Billingsley the intruding Gloucestershire knight, the alarmed and scared messengers of the Court upon the green in front, and the resolute figure of Mistress Mathew at the window, with the fivescore retainers of her father's family, armed with muskets and calivers, and ready to give fire and hurl down stones from the battlements.

"George Lewis, the discomfited sheriff, was of Lys-tal-y-bont, and second son of Thomas Lewis, of Van. It is probable that his zeal was official only, for his stepmother was Katherine Mathew of Radyr, and his wife, Katherine Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach, was her daughter. Like all the cadets at that period of that numerous race, he was amply provided for.

"'Billingsley v. Mattheve, 29 May, 1611 - Humfrey Sheppard maketh oath, that on the 19th day of this month of May, Ao. Dni. 1611, one George Mathewe, eldest son of Edmond Mathewe, Esq., meeting this deponent, between Cardiff and Llandaff, using some conference to this deponent, about Sir Henry Billingsley and his proceedings in the Honourable Court of Chancery, said that, if the said Sir Henry Billingsley had or should get the possession of the lands, yet should he not quietly enjoy the same, upon an order in Chancery, adding that, 'My Lord Chancellor is an old man, and will not always live, and he hoped well enough to keep the premises from the said Sir Henry Billingsley,' and said that 'within three days the tenants should be distrained for their rents again'; and further deposeth, that he, this deponent, with one Richard Batherne and others, having several commissions out of this honourable Court, for the apprehending of Reignold Gwynn, the said George Mathewe and others; he, this deponent, and Richard Batherne, at Llandaff, in the county of Glamorgan, the said 19th day of May, did attack and apprehend, by virtue of the commission, the aforesaid Reginold Gwyn, who, at first, offered resistance, but afterwards went quietly with them and (undertook) to enter into bond for his appearance in this honourable Court; and this deponent and Batherne, with much ado, having brought the said Reginold Gwyn to Cardiff, to the house of one Henry Hoare there either to have security of him for his appearance in this honourable Court or to deliver him to the Sheriff of the said county; the aforesaid George Mathewe came into the

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rooms of the said house, where the said Gwyn was, saying, 'Shall two carry thee from Llandaff?' and, drawing out his sword, offered twice to thrust at the said Batherne, and bid the said Gwyn to go his way; thereupon, did run forth of the house; and this deponent saith that, by reason of the noise in the said house, one John Edwards, being one of the bailiffs of said town of Cardiff, being accompanied with a great company of the townsmen, came to the door of the said Hoare, his house, and the said Edwards took the said Mathewe in his arms, Mathewe having his sword drawn, and, thereupon presently, this deponent shewed the said Edwards the commission, under the great seal of England, and, in the king's majesty's name, requested the said bailiff and his company to attack and apprehend the said George Mathewe and Reginold Gwyn; but the said Edwards and his company suffered them to escape, and did take from Batherne his weapons, by reason whereof this deponent and the said Batherne could not bring the bodies of the said Reginold Gwyn and George Mathewe into this honourable Court, according to the contents of the commission.'

"The Court on this certificate, on the 30th May, 1611 (Reb. Lib. A. 1610, fo. 968), renewed the commission to the former commissioners; committed George Mathew forthwith to the Fleet for his contempt; directed an attachment to issue against John Edwards, and that he should be examined on interrogatories touching his contempt; and ordered that the messenger or the warden of Fleet's man should apprehend Edmond Mathewe, if he could, and bring him in to answer his contempt. (p.141).

"An affidavit of John Crosse as to the arrest of Thomas Mathewes.

"Billingsley v. Mathewes, 3 June, 1611. - John Crosse maketh oath, that, he being authorized by a special warrant from the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, to arrest the said defendant Mathewes, upon an attachment granted forth of the High Court of Chancery against the said defendant Mathewes upon a supposed contempt; he the said defendant Mathewes, being arrested by this deponent, at Stowe, in the Would, in the aforesaid county, on Thursday last past, being the 30th day of May, did, in most contemptible manner, in the face of the whole country, being then market day, refuse to obey the said warrant, or to give this deponent bail; but, in the most violent manner, did break away and rescue himself from this deponent. Whereupon this deponent, making pursuit after his prisoner, and overtaking him, the said defendant Mathewes, willed him again to obey the said warrant; to which the defendant Mathewes answered, 'If he' (this deponent) 'would alight off from his horse, he would submit himself unto the warrant, and go quietly with him,' - to which request, this deponent accordingly

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alighted. But this deponent further saith, that he was no sooner alighted off from his horse, but instantly the defendant Mathewes did step unto this deponent's horse, and plucked off his bridle, and beat his said horse away; and, not therewith satisfied, but he, the defendant Mathewes, ran violently upon this deponent, and did most greivously beat and wound him, to the great effusion of this deponent's blood. And likewise, he, the defendant Mathewes, being a great huge man, did violently throw this deponent to the ground, and did kneel upon the stomach of this deponent, in such greivous and barbarous manner, that, had not one Richard Welsh come to the rescue of this deponent, he, the defendant Mathewes, had undoubtedly pressed the very breath out of this deponent's body. For this deponent saith that he was not able to speak unto the said Welsh, in a great space; but did verily think he should have there died in the place, with greivous beating, wounding, and ill-usage of the said defendant Mathewes. Whereupon, the country coming to the rescue of this deponent, the said defendant Mathewes was again arrested, and so was forced to enter bond for his appearance, according to the tenor of this deponent's warrant, hereunto annexed." "Mat. Carew."

"The defendant Thomas Mathews was committed, by order of the 6th June, 1611 (Reg. Lib. A., 1610, fo. 982), to the Fleet, "from whence he shall not be enlarged, without he shall first put in bond, with sufficient sureties to be of good behaviour." (p.145)

"A Certificate of Commissioners for putting a Party into quiet possession of certain Lands."

"Billingsley v. Mattheve, 12th August, 1611. - Our humble duties used. Pleaseth it your good Lordship to be advertised that, upon Tuesday last, we received His Majesty's most honourable commission out of the High Court of Chancery to us addressed (in effect as formerly had been), for the putting of Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight, in quiet possession against Edmond Mathewe, Esq., of certain lands in the said honourable commission specified. And because we understood that Mr. Leigh, Serjeant-at-Arms, was coming into this country, for our better assistance in the execution of the said commission; and that, by reason of his necessary attendance shortly to be given above, he could not make stay here but very few days, we were desired by those that followed the business for Sir Henry Billingsley to appoint a short day for meeting at Radir, the chief mansion-house; which we did this present Monday, furnished in as good a sort as the time would permit us; and the rather, being persuaded that the authority of the said Sergeant with the Mace, concurring with our presence, would have moved those persons which did forcibly hold possession, to have yielded it; but coming

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thither, and reading our commission, and making proclamation in his Highness's name, that the persons within assembled should come forth and deliver possession, the Sergeant also showing his mace, and informing them, by all the means we could, of the danger they incurred by their contemptuous resistance, we were answered only by a gentlewoman at a window, being one of the said Edmond Mathewes' daughters, 'that they had received commandment from their father and mother not to deliver it, neither would they, but would rather die altogether,' Whereupon, after a full hour run out by an hourglass, and the offenders continuing their disobedience, we caused an assault to be made against the chief gate of the house, being very strong (all the other doors and lower windows being walled up), and then they within began, some to hurl stones from the gutters of the house, others we might see running towards the gate with weapons, targets, muskets, and calivers, so settled and prepared for resistance, that we could not, at this time, perform the service, being assured there are near one hundred persons assembled in the house, furnished as aforesaid, for withstanding us; and that the house is not to be won without ordnance to batter it, and shedding of much blood, as before we certified. The which provision being made, with as convenient speed as may be, we will be ready to do our uttermost, as to our duties appertaineth. So, referring the particular relations of our proceedings to this bearer, the serjeant being an eye-witness with us, we humbly take leave, and rest always."

"Your good Lordship's at commandment.

"Landaph, the xii. of August, 1611."

"This certificate is signed by George Lewis, Vice-comes, and five others; and to it is subjoined the following postscript:-

"May it please your Lordship further to be advertised; that one Richard Batherne, gent., who brought down the said honourable commission into this county, riding with it from one of us the commissioners to the other, upon Thursday last, was set upon near the town of Cardiff, upon the bridge coming into the town, by one Arthur Jones, having a billstaff, who strake him and cut his cloak; but he escaped very narrowly; and, within one hour after, the said Richard Batherne coming out of his lodgings, within the town, was stroken behind his back with a short sword, and grievously wounded, by one Lewis Mathewe, a supposed son of the aforesaid Mathewe, of which wound he languisheth in peril of his life.'

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"This postscript is signed by the same persons. There is nothing more in the registrar's book on the subject.. (P147)." ⁹¹

The source from which the foregoing account was obtained does not state why the said Billingsley was attempting to take possession of the Estates of Radyr. The only other reference to Edmond Mathew in this book is a notation that "Edm. Mathewes, 1602, is to be put down [discontinued] for casting ordnance at his furnace near Cardiff, whence it may be easily carried into Spain; for five or six years past most that he has made has been stolen beyond seas...." ⁹²

021.111. TOBIAS⁶ MATHEW, 66TH ARCHBISHOP OF YORK (John⁵; Robert⁴; William³; Robert²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) was born in 1546 in Bristol, and died 29 March 1628. He married Frances BARLOW, daughter of William BARLOW. He was brought up at Christ Church, Oxford, D.D., and rose many steps by preferment. First Archdeacon of Wells, Priest of St. John's College, Oxford. Canon and Dean of Christ Church, Dean of Durham and lastly Archbishop of York, 11 September 1606. Graduated at University College, Oxford, A.B., February 1563/4. In February 1564/5 he was a member of Christ Church, taking degree of MA in July 1566. He was ordained the same year at which time he was much respected for his great learning, sweet conversation, friendly disposition and sharpness of wit. When Queen Elizabeth visited the University in Mary's Church on the 3rd of September he argued in favor of an elective as against an hereditary Monarchy. When the Queen left Christ Church on her departure from Oxford he bade her farewell in an eloquent oration. His handsome presence and ready wit attracted the Queen's notice. He was an excellent preacher. The Queen continued her favor to him throughout her life and was equally kind to his wife, on whom she bestowed a fragment of a unicorn's horn. His many offices included that of Dean of Durham in 1583, Bishop of Durham in 1595, Bishop of

⁹¹Clark, pp. 12-15.

⁹²Clark, pp. 12-15.

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the Diocese and Archbishop of York. He had an admirable talent for preaching which he never suffered to lie idle, but used to go from one town to another to preach to crowded audiences. He kept an exact account of these sermons, by which it appears that he preached, when Dean of Durham, 321; when Bishop of the Diocese, 550; when Archbishop of York, 721; in all 1592. In his day, though renowned as a preacher, he was a statesman quite as much as a prelate. The advisors of Elizabeth and James felt that they could rely upon him to watch and guard the Northern Shires. He died 29 March 1628 and was buried in York Minister, where his tomb stands, the effigy now separated, in the North side of the Presbytery. He married Frances Barlow, daughter of Sir William Barlow, Sr., who died in 1568, sometime Bishop of Chichester and Wells. She is described as a prudent and provident matron and died 10 May 1629, and is described further as being memorable for having a Bishop for a father, four Bishops for her brothers-in-law, and an Archbishop for her husband. Her four sisters married Bishops. She gave his Library of more than three thousand volumes to the Cathedral of York. The portrait of Tobias Mathew in Christ Church, Oxford, shows him as a small man with a beard and mustache turning gray.⁹³

Frances Barlow had previously been married to Matthew Parker, son of Archbishop Matthew Park of Canterbury (1559-1575). Tobias Mathew was a friend of the Stuart Family and was entrusted with the entertainment of Arbella Stuart of Bishopthorpe in 1611. As a political agent in the North, he forced recusants to conform to the Church of England.

The foregoing material on Tobias Mathew is a collation of data from many sources, among them, KINSOLVING, Wythe Leigh, Early History of Virginia and Maryland &c; the research conducted by Mildred G. Hanna, who cites Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume VII, p 489, (1889 edition), National Geographic, April 1948; Dictionary of American Biography; and numerous other sources. Material also was used from the research of Bess C. Aubel.

Tobias Mathew and Lady Frances Barlow had issue:

⁹³Kinsolving, Wythe Leigh, Early History of Virginia and Maryland and Seven Centuries of Lines, 1935.

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021.111.1. Sir Tobias⁷ Mathew, Jr., born 3 October 1577 at Salisbury, England, died 13 October 1655 at English College, Ghent. He was a Courtier and Diplomat and became a Roman Catholic in Florence, 1606. He was sent to Madrid as advisor to Prince Charles and Buckingham, 1623, and was Secretary to Stafford in Ireland in 1633. He was later suspected by the Puritans of being a Papal spy and driven abroad in 1640. He was a friend of Francis Bacon, whose Essays he translated into Italian in 1618. Bacon's "Essays of Friendship" were written for Tobias, Jr.

021.111.2. John⁷ Mathew.

021.111.3. Samuel⁷ Mathews, died young.

A copy of the Will of Tobias Mathews, Archbishop of York was obtained, but is all but illegible. The following is a rough translation of the same, which was prepared by Mildred G. Hanna:

"Will of Tobias Mathews, Sr., Archbishop of York.

"In the name of God Amen. I Tobie Archbishop of York primate and Metropolitan of England weak in body by reason of my old age and to infirmity incidental to consent, yet of strong memory (the Lord's name be praised), do make and ordayne this eighth day of August Anno Dm 1625 this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First I commend my soul to the Almighty Creator thereof, in full assurance through the faith whereof it hath pleased God to appoint me an assiduous preacher, in the prominent places of the Church by his goodness I have sustained, that at the dissolution of this body of clay, I _____ be an happy partaker of the glorious sonnet of light and I commit my body to the earth _____ whereof it is composed to receive Christian burial _____. Disertation of my _____ and _____ concerning my temporal estate what _____ of God's late blessing ____ I do hereby give and bequeath unto my eldest sonne Sir Toby Matthews Knight _____ a plate of _____ marked Sterling as well remembering of a large portion of my estate estate had from me in my life time to the value of fourteen thousand pounds_____, lease farr surmounting all that I can leave behind me, for the _____ a _____ that do depend upon me. I give to _____ John Matthews my second son a _____ of plate of twenty marked Sterling as tallings to mind. _____ a cargo I have put to my him amounting to the value of two thousand pounds at the by his unthrifty course of living and whom I humbly besearch God by the hands of his grace to call back to a better consideration of himself. Further my will and pleasure is that both my said sons to not rest contented with _____ all legaited here specified in full satisfaction and discharge of their fillial portions without troubling or molesting my executrix after my death. And for the rest of my goods and chatles not formerly disposed of (my debts legal funeral expense

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discharged) I give them all to my dearly beloved wife Frances Matthews whom I do make sole executrix of this my last will and testament relying with all confidence upon her care and prudence (of which I have had good experience for the span almost of fifty years _____ time it hath pleased God of his goodness to _____ us together husband and wife) to make provision for my grandchildren insure at my estate will board. In witness whereof I have hereon put my hand and state _____ and years first above written. Signed _____ and defended in ."

The balance of the will and details of being entered into probate are illegible. The blank spaces above refer to words which defied translation.

The lack of mention in the above Will of a son, Samuel, together with another source which states that Tobias Mathews' son Samuel died at age 18, casts a cloud of doubt or suspicion upon the assertion in many sources that Samuel Mathews, Colonial Governor of Virginia was the son of Tobias Mathews, Archbishop of York. No doubt much on the spot research in England will be necessary to settle this point, once and for all.

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CHAPTER EIGHT

GENERATION SEVEN

013.212.1 EDMOND⁷ MATHEW (Rimron⁶; Miles⁵; Christopher⁴; Rimron³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Anne, daughter of Sir T. Parker, of North Molton, Knt. (ancestor to the Earls of Morley.)⁹⁴ Issue:

This entry that ties Edmund⁷ (013.212.1) to Rimron⁶, Miles⁵, et. al. contradicts earlier entry that shows this Edmund II (013.212.1) born to Edmund⁶, John⁵, Jenykn⁴, et. al. Error corrected in biography of Edmund's son, James⁸.

+013.212.11. James⁸ Mathew.

017.111.1. JOHN⁷ PALMER (Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Elizabeth VERNEY (VERNAI), of Fairfield, and had issue:⁹⁵

+017.111.11. Catherine⁸ Palmer.

017.21X.1. GEORGE⁷ MATHEW (Edmund⁶; George⁵; William⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c). Captain George Mathew was born c1581. He married 1st, the daughter of Sir John Domes, by whom he had two children. Mrs. George Mathew, nee' Domes, ob. 1610. Captain George Mathew married 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pointz of Acton, Gloucestershire, widow of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, who was the oldest son of Walter, 11th Earl of Ormonde, by whom she had had issue - three children, all of whom were brought up at Thomastown Castle. Captain George Mathew ob. at Tenby, Oct. 1670, aged 89. He was the founder of the Irish branch of the family. In the Funeral Entries, vol. vii., p. 18, preserved in the Record Tower at Dublin, the name of Captain George Mathew is spelt "Matthewes."

⁹⁴Burke, pp. 843-6.

⁹⁵Wilson, York Lowry, A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy, 1962, p. 110.

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Shortly after his decease his widow entered the Order of St Benedict and ob. a nun, circ. 1675.⁹⁶

Having accepted the foregoing as the relevant authority for this Captain George Mathew, it would be well, at this point to quote directly from some other sources which are in slight conflict with the same, chiefly in points of spelling, but also in that they only mention his having had one marriage.

"George, eldest son of Edmond Mathew of Radyr m. in 1620, his first cousin, Mary, dau. of Sir T. Poyntz, of Acton, co. Gloucester, widow of James, Viscount Thurles, and mother of James, first Duke of Ormond, and settled in Ireland."⁹⁷

"George Mathew, who m. a dau. of Sir John Pomes, Kt., who was the widow of the Earl of Ormond, and had a son, Theobald Mathew, Esq."⁹⁸

".....a fon George, who became feated at Thurles in the county of Tipperary, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pointz of Acton in county of Gloucefter, Bart. (relict of Thomas Butler Vifcount Thurles, who died before his father Walter eleventh Earl of Ormond) and by this lady wqas anceftor to the families of thurles, Thomaftown and Annfield, which eftates vefted in the prefent Lord; the faid George deceafed at Tymby in October, 1636....."⁹⁹

And finally, -

"George Mathew of Radyr, which he sold, and migrated to Ireland, and was of Thurles, Captain. By the kindness of Sir B. Burke the following document is appended: "George Matthews of Thurles in the county of Tipperary, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esq., s. and h. of Edmond M. of Rader in Glamorganshire in Wales Eng., tooke to wife Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Pointz of Gloucestershire in the Kingdom of England, Kt and Bt. and relict of the R.H. Thomas Butler Viscount of Thurles aforesaid, by whome he had issue 2 sonnes and one daughter..... The said George departed this mortall life at Tymby and was interred at Tymby aforesaid the __ of October 1636."¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, 189_, p. 38.

⁹⁷Burke, pp. 843-6.

⁹⁸Nicholas, Thomas, MA, PhD, FGS, The County Families of Wales, History and Antiquities of Glamorganshire and its Families, pp. 578-9.

⁹⁹Archdall, Mervyn, Peerages of Ireland, 17__.

¹⁰⁰Clark, pp. 11-12.

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His Will was dated 3 September 1670. The foregoing "1636" is obviously a misprint in the source cited. Issue of Captain George Mathew and Miss Domes:

017.21X.11. Toby⁸ Mathew who accompanied him [e.g. Captain George] to Ireland, 1610, and was drowned when returning to England with Viscount Thurles, bringing money from his father for Lewis of Van, to pay off the mortgages on the Radyr Estate. The shipwreck occurred on the Skerries, 15 Dec., 1619, and all hands perished.¹⁰¹

017.21X.12. William⁸ Mathew, who last had charge of the relic of St. Teilo, ob. s.p. 1658, at Llandeilo, in Pembrokeshire, when the Relic passed into other hands.....¹⁰²

Issue of Captain George Mathew and Mary/Elizabeth Pointz:

+017.21X.13. Theobald⁸ Mathew.

+017.21X.14. George⁸ Mathew.

017.21X.15. Frances⁸ Mathew, became a nun and died s.p.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 38.

¹⁰²Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 38.

¹⁰³Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff, p. 41.

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CHAPTER NINE

GENERATION EIGHT

013.212.11. JAMES⁸ MATHEW (Edmond⁷; Edmond⁶; John⁵; Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of Dodbrock, County Devon, married Ursula, daughter of Sir John Courtney of Molland.¹⁰⁴
Issue:

+013.212.111. Edmond⁹ Mathew.

017.111.11. CATHERINE⁸ PALMER (John⁷; Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Sir Thomas HINTON, son of Anthony Hinton of Earlsote and Chilton Foliot, born 1574, died 1 February 1635. Sir Thomas Hinton "was a large stockholder in the London Co. for the settlement of Virginia, AB, Queen's College, son of Anthony Hinton, of Earlsote and Chilton Foliot (In Burke's General Armory of Great Britain are described the coats of arms of no less than twelve families of Hinton. The name was sometimes written Hynton). The arms of the Hintons of "Earlsote" and "Chilton Foliot" correspond with those used by the Chowan branch of the family, the founder of which was John Hinton, father of Colonel John Hinton, of Wake Co. (NC) They had five sons and two daus., four of whom married and left issue."¹⁰⁵ Issue:

017.111.111. Sir Anthony⁹ Hinton, married Mary Gresham.¹⁰⁶

017.111.112. Sir William⁹ Hinton, married Mary Popham.¹⁰⁷

+017.111.113. Sir John⁹ Hinton.

+017.111.114. Frances⁹ Hinton.

017.111.115. Thomas⁹ Hinton, died s.p.¹⁰⁸

017.111.116. _____⁹ Hinton.

017.111.117. _____⁹ Hinton.

¹⁰⁴Burke, pp. 843-6.

¹⁰⁵Wilson, York Lowry, A Carolina-Virginia Genealogy, 1962, p. 110.

¹⁰⁶Wilson, p. 110.

¹⁰⁷Wilson, p. 110.

¹⁰⁸Wilson, p. 110.

Generation Nine

CHAPTER TEN

GENERATION NINE

013.212.111. EDMOND⁹ MATHEWS (James⁸; Edmond⁷; Edmond⁶; John⁵; Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Susan Weeks and had issue:

+013.212.111.1. John¹⁰ Mathews.

017.111.114. FRANCES⁹ HINTON (Catherine (Palmer)⁸; John⁷; Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married Governor Samuel Mathews, who was born in England, probably in 1592, and died in Virginia 13 March 1659/60. Considerable confusion exists concerning Frances Hinton, who in some sources is given as Mary Hinton. Samuel Mathews came to America in 1622 in the Southampton [ref Hotten's "Immigrants"]. Capt. Samuel Mathews' principal land holdings maybe identified in four patents: 1. 200 acres at Blount Point - repatented 20 August 1642; 2. 3000 acres "butting on the Warwick River," - Denbeigh (Denbigh) 20 August 1642, probably also a repatent. Some references say he had 3000 acres on the James River. Denbigh Plantation was called Mathews' Manor on Deep Creek in Warwick County; 3. 4000 acres on North side of Rappahannock River, 1 August 1643; 4. 5211 acres on the Potomac River, patented by him as Governor, 23 November 1657; 5. "Fleur-de-Hundred," - land acquired by his marriage to Frances Hinton. See Lainsbury's Abstracts. Land belonged to Abraham Piersey and before him to Sir George Yeardley. Ref. Henings I., p. 145; Tyler's, Vol. 2, p. 115. Thus far it has not been possible to determine either a) where Gov. Mathews was buried or b) where his Will (if he had one) was recorded.

His claim to being the son of Tobias Mathew, 66th Archbishop of York, is not substantiated (see the notations concerning same in the last chapter). Descendants of Governor Samuel Mathews need not worry about their Mathew ancestry, though, as his wife, Frances Hinton was a descendant of Sir David Mathew, as is given in the previous chapters.

Frances Hinton is, disturbingly, mentioned as Frances Greville in sources mentioning her before her emigration to America. Possibly

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she had also been married in England, but this is not certain. Frances Hinton was married by 1621, to Nathaniel West, who was deceased by 1624. By 1625 she was married to Abraham Piersey, who died ca1628, and by 1629 she was married to Capt. Samuel Mathews.

As Frances Greville, Frances Hinton left England 3 September 1620 in company with the Tracy family on the Supply, which arrived at "Berkeley" in Virginia - 29 January 1620/1. By her name on the original list of passengers, marginalia made in 1621, records that she was "Married to Mr. de la War." (Mr de la War was Nathaniel West, brother of Lord de la Warr). Nathaniel West died at West and Shirley Hundred about 1624 and left her a widow and an infant son, Nathaniel.

When Abraham Peirse (or Piersey) came to Virginia in the Susan in 1616, he was a widower with two daughters. He was for a number of years Cape-Merchant, or Treasurer of the Colony (he was a rich merchant). He was also a member of the Council, and in 1624, was one of the Commissioners appointed by the King to examine into the conditions of affairs in Virginia. Abraham Piersey's daughters were 1. Mary and 2. Elizabeth. In the musters of 1624/25 at Jamestown, Peirse is listed with his two daughters, Elizabeth, 15 years old, and Mary, 11 years old. Abraham Peirse married in 1625, Frances Hinton West, widow of Nathaniel West. Thus, it can be seen that the two Peirse daughters were not daughters of Frances Hinton West Peirse, despite references to the contrary. Frances Peirse, widow of Abraham Peirse, appeared in Court, 24 March 1627/8 and produced the "inventory of the whole estate of her late husband, Abraham Peirse, Esqr, deceased."

Evidently Frances (Greville-West-Peirse) Mathews had failed to settle promptly the Peirse estate as directed in the will, and Samuel Mathews was charged by Thomas Hill and his wife Mary with having "altered" the Peirse estate after his marriage to the widow. The case was dismissed after much correspondence with English authorities and to date there is no evidence as to what portion of the Peirse holdings came to Mathews through his marriage.

Issue of Governor Samuel Mathews and Frances Hinton:

+017.111.114.1. Samuel¹⁰ Mathews, Jr.

+017.111.114.2. Francis¹⁰ Mathews.

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The following account of Governor Samuel Mathews is chiefly from the research of Mildred G. Hanna:

Samuel, Sr., was born in Bristol, England, and went to Virginia on the ship Southampton in 1622. He married in 1629, Mary/Frances Hinton, daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton of Chilton Foliot Wilts, who was living in Virginia, and was a member of the Council in 1634. His wife was Catherine Palmer, a descendant of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff. Sir Thomas Hinton of Wilts (or Woltshire County, where the Salisbury Cathedral is found) was knighted 1 Juiy 1619; M.P. for Downton in 1621 and 1622; M.P. for Ludgershall, 1625-6.

Samuel Mathews had been sent from England in 1622 by King James I to serve as a commissioner in the examination of the conditions in the Virginia Colony. In 1623, he served in the Assembly; in 1624 was one of four Commissioners to investigate conditions in the Colony. He was industrious and forceful and rapidly acquired a fortune through planting and trading. He served many successive terms on the Council. Later he was County Lieutenant of Warwick County, and with William Clairborne, he built the palisade between the York and James Rivers, for protection against Indian attack. In 1630 he contracted alone, to rebuild the first Fort at Point Comfort. He was a man of bold spirit, turbulent and strong and was much esteemed by the Colony for his honesty and capability as a public servant. He was a Puritan and an early convert to the Parliamentary Cause.

In 1652-1657, he was in England as agent to recover Maryland to Virginia, and in November 1657 signed an agreement with Lord Baltimore, settling the differences between the Colonies. Samuel Mathews was elected Governor by the Grand Assembly during the Sessions of December 1-5, 1656, his entry into office to begin when Diggs left for England about March, 1657. He was re-elected as Governor and Captain General for two years on 13 March 1657/8, and died in office, January 1659/60.

He governed with efficiency, honesty and liberality. Under him, Virginia prospered. Posterity has overlooked both the passionate striving for justice and the sturdy independence of this most deserving Commonwealth's man, who, according to a contemporary, kept a good house, lived bravely, and was a true lover of Virginia.

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For a time, he was perhaps the leading and most influential citizen of the Colony, distinguished little less for his extensive holdings of land and his comfortable self-sufficing plantation at Blunt or Blount Point, than for his unquestionable ability and character. Hewas the last Governor of Virginia under the Commonwealth. References cited by M. Hanna for the foregoing: KINSOLVING, Wythe Leigh, Early History of Virginia and Maryland, &c.

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 6, p 91,372.

MCDONALD, Life in Old Virginia, p 348.

BRUCE, P. A., Econ. History of Virginia in the 17th Century, two vols, 1895.

CLAIBORNE, J. H., Virginia Carolorum, 1886.

Tyler's Historical Quarterly, Vol. 32, p. 11; Vol I, p 104-5.

Journal of the House of Burgesses.

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol XII, p 405.

SHAW, William A., Knights of England, a complete record of the Knights of all Orders of Chivalry in England, Scotland, and Ireland.... Two Vols, London, 1906.

HALL, C. C., Narratives of Early Maryland, 1910, p 59.

WERTENBACKER, T. J., Virginia Under the Stuarts, 1914, Chapt. III.

FORCE, Peter Tracts and Other Papers, II p 14-5, 1838.

A further reference says: "As Governor, they elected the most successful member of their own class, - Captain Samuel Mathews. This "Captain Mathews" revealed just how far an early adventurer could come by shrewdness and industry, and the type of industry needed to succeed. Coming to the colony before the massacre, he had acquired large tracts of land on the tip of the Peninsula, where the James River, three miles wide, flows into the Chesapeake Bay near the present city of Newport News. Some forty miles from Jamestown, he had established on his domain something of a private city - the dream of the old Hundreds and a precursor of the big plantations.

"One of the first large investors in slaves (he had forty), Mathews trained them as artisans. He had spinners and weavers for his hemp and flax, tanners for his hides and eight shoemakers; his

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beeves were dressed and sold to ships, and he sold wheat at four shillings a bushel. In addition, he raised hogs and poultry and kept a "brave dairy." His large earnings in cash (not merely the credit and barter value of tobacco) enabled him to build a fine, well-equipped house and win the daughter of a British knight-Lady Frances Hinton, dau. of Sir Thomas Hinton of Chilton Foliot, Wilts, who was living in Va. and was a member of the Council in 1634. His wife was Catherine Palmer....."¹⁰⁹

Except for a couple of mistaken gestures of authoritarianism (on which the rampant Burgesses quickly set him straight) Gov. Mathews served ably. Indeed, he was deposed by the Burgesses in 1658, and re-elected for life, later.

His wife's two prior marriages have caused no little confusion among historians, and many of them have listed Samuel Mathews as having married two different women, one the widow Piersey, and second, Mary/Frances Hinton. One such account is as follows:

"The pioneer of this family (Mathews) was Samuel Mathews, who came to Virginia on the Ship Southampton in 1622, and, with his relatives and servants, settled on the South side of the James in the Indian district of Tappahanna, opposite to Jamestown. He was at different times Councillor, Commandant of the Fort at Old Point, and Governor, dying in 1659/60, while holding the latter office. (Hotten's Emigrants; Henning's Statutes)

"He married twice at least. The last wife was the widow of Abraham Piersey, who died about 1638, leaving "the best estate that ever was known in Virginia." (Sainsbury Manuscripts). In 1648 a newswriter announced that Mathews married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton (Force's Tracts). The will of Robert Nicholson (1651) leaves legacies to the two sons of Gov. Samuel Mathews, Samuel and Francis."¹¹⁰

This account, and some others like it, are largely responsible for the confusion that exists concerning Samuel Mathews marriage and family status.

¹⁰⁹Dowdey, Clifford, The Great Plantation, a Profile of Berkley Hundred and Plantation Virginia From Jamestown To Appomattox, New York.

¹¹⁰DuBellet, Louise Pecquet, Some Prominent Virginia Families, p. 40.

Generation Ten

CHAPTER ELEVEN

GENERATION TEN

013.212.111.1. JOHN¹⁰ MATHEWS (Edmond⁹; James⁸; Edmond⁷; Edmond⁶; John⁵; Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) of Milton, County Devon, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Plumley. With their three sons, they came to Virginia in 1622 with their kinsman, Samuel Mathews. Issue:

013.212.111.11. Edmond¹¹ Mathews, born 1606.

013.212.111.12. John¹¹ Mathews.

+013.212.111.13. Thomas¹¹ Mathews.

017.111.114.1. SAMUEL¹⁰ MATHEWS, JR. (Frances (Hinton)⁹; Catherine (Palmer)⁸; John⁷; Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) died, according to some references, about the same time as his father - c1659/60. Other sources say 1671. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in 1655. Whom he married is not stated. Issue:¹¹¹

+017.111.114.11. Captain John¹¹ Mathews.

"The Will of Robert Nicholson (1651) leaves legacies to the two sons of Gov. Samuel Mathews, Samuel and Francis. Samuel Mathews, Jr. was a member of the Council (Hening, I, 408);died about the same time as his father. N.B.: Reference (Hening, II, p 14) to the 'orphan heir of Col. Mathews.' He had issue, John, whose guardian (till 1761, when she died) was Mrs. Anna Bernard. Col. John Smith, of "Purton", was associated with Mrs. Bernard in the guardianship. After Mrs. Bernard's death Col. Peter Jenings was guardian, and in 1679 William Cole, Esq., was guardian. John Mathews arrived at age before 1682 (Quarterly, III, p. 173). The Mathews residence was at "Blunt Point," Warwick County, at mouth of Deep Creek."¹¹²

¹¹¹DuBellet, Louise Pecquet, Some Prominent Virginia Families, pp. 40-1.

¹¹²DuBellet, pp. 40-1.

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CHAPTER TWELVE

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011.122.111.11. THOMAS¹¹ MATHEWS (Edward¹⁰; David⁹; William⁸; William⁷; Rimron⁶; Miles⁵; Christopher⁴; Rimron³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) "of Llandaff Court, which he built, and which is now the Bishop's Palace; M.P. Glamorgan 1744; Admiral of the White, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediteranean Fleet. After long and distinguished service, he was dismissed by Court Martial for misconduct in his attack on the combined fleets of France and Spain in Feb. 1744. He was a man of violent temper, a strong Whig in opposition to the ministry, and he had quarrelled with Lestock his second in command. There was two opinions on the Justice of his sentence. William IV thought him ill used and placed his portrait in Greenwich Hospital. Will dated 1749; trustees, Milicent Mathews, Hester Fuller, John Baynard, Chas. Jones, and John Scott. He died at Pencoed Castle, co. Mon., 2. Oct. 1751. Will proved in London 28 Oct. He purchased Pencoed; m. 1st Henrietta, dau. of Burgess of Antigua; settlement post-nuptial, 9 Jan. 1706; 2nd Milicent Fisher, by whom he had issue."¹¹³ Issue:

+011.122.111.111. Thomas William¹² Mathews.

From an article published in Great Britain, entitled Notable Men of Wales a copy of which was obtained from the National Library of Wales, who, unfortunately did not provide full bibliographical particulars, the following account of Admiral Thomas Mathew is taken:--

"Admiral Mathew being a Welshman by birth and long descent, we may be permitted to refer for a moment to what is designated by an English journal as 'a really splendid pedigree of the blood Royal of Wales, minutely traced through Elvorach, Lord of Torkelyn.' It needs no very discriminating Welsh genealogist to decide that the word "Elvorach" should be written Ivor bach, not indeed the Ivor bach renowned in Welsh history as the warrior

¹¹³Clark, George T., *Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae*, London, 1886, p. 9.

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who stormed Cardiff Castle and carried off its Count; but his uncle, "Ivor," also small of stature, son of Cadivor, Lord of Caerphilly, who had married Myfanwy, daughter of Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan. Cadivor, when over ninety years of age - eager to strike a last blow for the freedom of his country - with his two sons, Ivor and Griffith, and the remnant of his father Cedrich's contingent, lay in ambush in the pass of Aberlech, and cut off and almost annihilated the already routed Norman horsemen. This was at the Battle of Gelligaer, fought in 1194. One of Ivor's sons was Aeddan or Arthenus, who took the cross at the hands of Archbishop Baldwin, and whose marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Russell, one of the great barons of the period, whose name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey as having held the "Honour of Russell," was doubtless the means of confirming to the Mathew Clan the large estates of which they were for centuries the possessors.

"The marriage of the first Mathew, viz, Mathew ap Evan, to Janet Fleming, who was what we presume would now be styled a 'lady in her own right;' being the daughter and sole heiress of one of the great Feudal Barons of Glamorgan, gave the status of Barons of Glamorgan to the eldest line of the Mathew Clan for four generations. Jenkin Fleming at the time of his daughter's marriage seems to have resided in Llandaff, and her husband, Mathew ap Evan, was probably the first of his family who really dwelt within the little city, from which the ancient family seat of Castell-y-Mynach was five miles distant.

"An effigy of alabaster in Llandaff Cathedral, bearing date A.D. 1480 (or 1490, the broken numerals make it difficult to say), measuring six feet seven inches, is said to represent the exact life-size of Sir David Mathew, reputed as a man of splendid build and stature, using the two handed sword with amazing power. He was one of the ten great Barons of Glamorgan; a Marcher Lord, and therefore bound to receive his summons to arms only from the King and not from any Welsh potentate. He was an eminent Yorkist leader, and it is said changed his armorial bearing of the old sable lion of Gwaithvoed to a silver or white lion, in honour of the White Rose. Whether it was in recognition of their services in the Yorkist cause we cannot say, but in 1459 Sir David Mathew and Sir John Neville received conjointly the grant of the Crown Manors of Glaspool and Peterston-on-Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. It is also said that Sir David received a gift of lands from King Edward IV, whose life he had saved on the battle field of Towton, but we have not yet been able to find the Royal Charter conferring such gift. Other gifts of land he, however, received, some of which were settled first on the line of his third son Thomas, and failing him, on Reynbourn - founder of

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the Llandaff branch of the Mathew family, who ranked as eldest son of Sir David. John, the eldest, having been slain at that same battle of Towton, fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, leaving an only daughter, an infant, we here hazard the conjecture that this bestowal of lands, or a similar circumstance, gave occasion for the motto adopted, but not invariably used, by the Llandaff branch, "Not a gift, but an inheritance; an inheritance is better than a gift." This motto was often used by the Admiral, and the impression from his seal containing it, is sharp and clear on some of the old deeds. We need not continue to trace the house of Llandaff. A full pedigree from Gwaithvoed, 1055, to the second Reynbourn, A.D. 1615, may be found in the British Museum, Harleian MSS., Press Number 2283, p. 68. Four generations of this line took rank as Barons of Glamorgan. But the feudal baronages at length gave way to a new order of things; the Lords Llandaff were no longer summoned to bring "horse and arms." Titles by writ of summons were not an heritage, and so Miles Mathew, the fifth Lord Llandaff, when serving as High Sheriff of Glamorgan, appears only as Miles Mathew. Esq.

"If there had ever been a little rift between the family of Llandaff and Radyr, as the motto seems to imply, it was bridged over about 1560 by the marriage of the second Reynbourn to Mary, one of the six daughters and co-heiresses of William Mathew, of Radyr, by his wife Margaret, daughter to Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, and sister to William Herbert of Cogan Vach, near Cardiff. From Miles three more generations of quiet country gentlemen, dwelling in Llandaff Court, bring us to David, who was "of the age of nine years, seven months and twenty days," says the Escheat at the decease of his father, Mary 9, 1636. David reached his majority when the waves of civil war were surging over loyal South Wales, and young as he was, his name will be found in the list of esquires and other gentlemen of quality taken prisoners at the surrender of Raglan Castle, 28th August 1646, and permitted to pass free on his parole of honour. David, unlike his more martial cousins of Radyr, pursued the even tenour of his way after this, and courted, and wooed, and won fair Mistress Joan Stradling, his cousin, of St. Donat's Castle. King Charles in his Diary sets down the income of David Mathew, then residing at Llandaff, at 600 pounds per annum.

"To avoid Llandaff, with its plottings and plannings, David and his wife betook themselves to the seclusion of St. Donat's, "the lonely castle by the sea." A year later an old Black Letter Bible, published in 1633, was brought into requisition, and on its first page inscribed the interesting record - "Edward, the sonne of David Mathew, of Llandaf, by Joan Stradling his wife, was baptised att St. Donat's, onn the 22 day of Januarie, 1648." Three

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other entries follow in due course, but Edward, the babe, born amid the foreshadowings of war, was to be the father of the future Admiral. Of the other children we may mention "William, who married a Virginian Lady and died issueless; John, married to a daughter of W. Powel, Esq., Usk, and whose line ended in the third generation, and Alice, who married M., of Cardiff." These are the only names recorded on the Bible, but there were, it is said, two children, Edmond, who died young, and Dorothy, of whom we make special note, because although there were, and are several families of the "second house" of the Admiral's own blood still living, the estates were, about thirty years ago, said to be held in trust for the great great grandchildren of Dorothy's husband's sister.

"But to return to Edward, who very early chose an active life, became colonel and then brigadier-general, and having had the good fortune to attract the firm friendship of the gallant Sir Thomas Armstrong, ultimately married his gifted and high-spirited daughter Jane. Sir Thomas evinced a warm, unchanging affection for his daughter and her husband, and when their eldest son was born at Llandaff Court, October, 1676, and named after him "Thomas," his satisfaction was unbounded. One other son followed, but died in infancy. Young Thomas was sent to the best school that Cowbridge could furnish, even before he arrived at the distinction of knickerbockers, and the sturdy little fellow elbowed his way through the school, and to the head of the classes, right manfully. Holidays in those times were few and far between, and his mother must have inherited something of a Spartan resolution to keep her eldest boy so steadily at his studies, even when his little brother drooped and died. But the lad's spirit was at least equal to that of his mother, and went well with the dauntless love of adventure inherited from his father. His brief holidays were chiefly spent in trips upon the water with his ever-indulgent grandsire, Sir Thomas, one especial Bristol boat claiming his chief interest, because of the thrilling tales of smugglers told him by the captain. After each return he would explore every rift and cranny of his native coast in the hope of finding traces of these men or their contraband."

"It soon became clear that Thomas Mathew united to his bold, intrepid spirit a rapid perception of positions or manoeuvre unusual in one so young. The ambitious school-boy speedily merged into an adroit, bright-eyed middy, who, before he was fifteen years of age, had seen some service in the "Albemarle" with the Channel Fleet. He gained a further experience in the "Russel," off La Hogue, two or three years later. On attaining his majority, in 1697, he spent a few months at his home at Llandaff Court, where he rigged a flag staff which weathered many a storm, and was long a familiar sight in the

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quiet little city. He returned to sea again as a lieutenant.

"In 1701 his mother, "Dame Jane Mathew of Llandaff Court," is a widow, and her "son and heir, Thomas Mathew, being about to make a voyage beyond sea," authorises her to grant and renew leases, &c. In 1703 he was appointed captain of the "Yarmouth," and soon after he was placed in command of a cruising frigate. This gave scope to his adventurous spirit, and traditions still linger of his activity against the bands of smugglers that haunted the coasts on both sides of the Severn. Many were the tales of wild daring and hair-breadth escapes from the intrepid Mathew told by the old salts in those later days, when the exploits of the gallant Welsh Admiral rang through his native land. In 1703-4-5 we have lease after lease granted by "Dame Jane Mathew of Llandaff Court." She is empowered by her son and heir, and she uses her power freely, with many a far-sighted plan, or convenient arrangement introduced. Edward Thomas, the Turker (Turking or manufacture of flannel was carried on near Llandaff), needs more land than his father Howel had, and Dame Jane, in granting it, stipulates "that he shall send men to help to clean out the mill pond of Llandaff Mill for two or three days, or as long as may be required when such clearance is being carried on." Again she gives instructions "that twenty-five acres below the mansion house, running towards the river Taff, and called the "Orles," shall be ploughed, ditched, enclosed, and set with quicksets."

"In 1708 Captain Mathew took command of the "Chester," a new ship of fifty guns, under orders to cruise in the Channel, with seven others, all two deckers, under the chief command of Lord Dursley. Here an incident occurred which unmistakably stamped the metal of the future admiral. Lord Dursley had just left the Lisbon fleet in a safe latitude. Returning home he fell in with two of the enemy's ships, the "Achilles" and the "Glorieux," the latter a vessel of forty-four guns, having in tow a third, the "Bristol," which they had just captured from the English. His lordship at once gave chase, and engaged the "Achilles," retaking the "Bristol." The "Glorieux" scurried away with all speed, but Mathew shot ahead of her, and after a short but spirited action captured her single-handed. Lord Dursley, unable to leave the "Bristol," which during its recapture had received a shot which caused her to fill rapidly, watched with keen interest and satisfaction the intrepid action of Mathew, and thenceforth they were warm friends. Mathew was not only employed in every service where courage and ability were required, but also, it is said, was frequently consulted by the admiral, whose command was at that time an extremely difficult one.

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"In the spring of 1710 Mathew was ordered to America, where he acted as surrogate in the courts. Next year he received orders to join Captain George Martin, of the "Dragon," who had been sent out with three fifty-gun ships to Port Royal, Nova Scotia. His part in the expedition Mathew promptly executed, the rebels being quickly reduced to order. He was thus constantly and actively employed until 1711, when he returned to Llandaff Court, where he had to undertake the duties of a magistrate and Lord of the Manor of his own native city.

"The pages of this journal are perhaps not suited to the details of sea fights, however renowned, but as the incidents that led to the cashiering of the gallant Admiral Mathew are not so well understood in Glamorganshire as they might be, we are tempted to give a brief recapitulation of his last intrepid action - a truly "Nelsonian movement," said one writer of authority, which if followed by a dashing melee would have engaged the whole fleet, and brought swift victory.

"Not very long after Mathew's capture of the "Glorieux" the treaties between the nations were concluded, and many officers returned home, where they enjoyed seven years of quiet in the bosom of their families. Among them was Captain Thomas Mathew, who had before this, viz., in 1705, married Henrietta Burgess, daughter of S. Burgess, Esq., in Antigua, a lady whose kindness and other good qualities were long remembered. Llandaff Court, for more than three centuries the home of his fathers, was his home. He was a keen able farmer, and a clear-sighted magistrate, while in domestic life he was singularly unlike what his prompt - perhaps at times almost brusque, but always gentlemanly - manners might lead one to suppose. He was a most considerate husband, warmly attached to his wife and to her family, as is evinced by a single sentence in his will, "To my good sister-in-law, Mrs. Hester Fuller, one thousand pounds, as a token of gratitude for her constant love and friendship for me and mine." Between him and his only son there was unrestrained sympathy and affection. And later, when three little grand-daughters smiled upon him, he treated the "little things" with a curiously pathetic tenderness. In 1718 he resumed duty as commander of the "Kent," seventy guns. His impetuosity, combined with clear thought in the midst of an engagement, at this time seemed to carry all before it. In a hot encounter with the Spanish off Messina he was successful in capturing the "Carlos," of sixty guns, and then, adroitly bearing down upon their admiral's ship, placed her in such a position that there was no chance of escape. A little later he captured a frigate off the same coast, and ran ashore one of the enemy's model vessels, the "Santa Rosalie."

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"In 1721 one of the finest ships belonging to the East India Company was taken by a band of pirates, led by one Taylor, a notoriously daring fellow. Mathew was selected for the somewhat hazardous command of a small squadron destined to clear the Indian Ocean. This step gave him the rank of commodore, and he used his squadron to such advantage that Taylor, whose uncertain movements had procured for him the name of "Comet," found his old prowling ground made too hot for him, and Mathew had soon the satisfaction of reporting that the "Comet had changed its orbit." In 1724 Commodore Mathew returned for a time to Llandaff, and it was resolved that the venerable old mansion, so quaintly described by Leland, should be transformed into a modern edifice. The trees, thickly planted in the beginning, were now of large growth, and so overshadowed parts of the old building that they had become moss grown. The beautiful park then contained many acres, and extended to the ancient castle. Its woods stretched away to the river Taff, a stream of water rippled through it, and a substantial home farm guarded its borders. Various circumstances combined to cause delay in the commencement of the rebuilding, but the decision doubtless made the commodore draw his purse strings tighter than otherwise, for it was during the present home stay, that the Rev. T. Davies wrote his well-known letter in reference to Llandaff Cathedral in which occurs the paragraph relating to Mathew:--

"Last Thursday, as our sexton was tolling the first time for evening prayers, our great bell cracked, soe that have now no whole bell (but a little one). The loss thereof is much lamented by the neighbourhood, because it was a bell of a fine note and was heard at a great distance. I can't tell what our neighbour, Commodore Mathew, may do in time; but at present he does not favour our endeavours for repairing this church, where so many of his ancestors lye buried. Both gentlemen and clergy are very cold in the matter, because the small prebends in this church are all, or most of them, given to strangers and foreigners, who have no true affection for the place, and in the hands of such this Church and its revenue have been for soe many years that 'twas become an heap of ruins by their neglect, taking away all the revenues and leaving little for the fabric."

"In two weeks after the date of this letter (1736) Mathew received his appointment as Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy in Chatham, where he forthwith went to reside.

"During his six years of duty there his son Thomas entered the army and obtained a captaincy in a regiment of foot, "commanded by our trusty and well-beloved Colonel Daniel Houghton," &c. It was, we believe, during the days of the admiral's quiet stay at Chatham that the life-like portrait was taken, which now hangs in the

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gallery of Greenwich Hospital. In 1741 Mathew was returned as the Parliamentary representative of his native county, Glamorgan. He served in Parliament from 1741 to 1744.

"Perplexities were thickening round the country, and, irritated at what was considered the inactivity of the navy, the authorities in 1742 suddenly changed every member of the Board of Admiralty, and Mathew was the first new officer selected for active service. (He was first reinstated in his old position, then promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Red, and in twelve days passed the flag again and became Admiral). On the 12th of March he was once more afloat, this time as Vice-Admiral of the Red. Twelve days later he was appointed to the high office of commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean. His new ship, the "Namur," ninety guns, was one of the fancy ships of the Mediterranean fleet. Although not what would now be considered a model; she had points of beauty, and there was a certain symmetry about her, which caused her to stand high in the esteem of Admiral Mathew, who long preserved a well-finished model of his favourite in a large glass case. Possibly it may still be in existence at Fommon, for it passed at his death to his cousin and executor, Charles Jones. At this point of Mathew's public service, when the "Namur," attended by three other ships of eighty guns each, had undertaken the convoy of the Levant and Portugal traders, when vigilance was of paramount importance, and any hour might bring the irregulars of the enemf upon the traders, commenced the feud between Mathew and Lestock which ended so disastrously for Mathew. During one such voyage of convoy Vice-Admiral Lestock remained behind to await certain "despatches," under orders, "When they came to hand, to send a frigate to Gibraltar to await Mathew on his return:" On his arrival at Gibraltar, however, neither despatches nor frigate could be found, and Mathew had to go right back to his "Vice-Admiral," who, with dilatory negligence, was then about to send out the frigate. From that hour Mathew, who was himself the soul of punctuality, lost confidence in his procrastinating "vice." The latter, on his part, did not try to regain his chief's good opinion, but being of a vindictive disposition, rather pleased himself by provoking Mathew's hasty temper and infringing his strict ideas of order. Their want of concord soon became apparent to all, and upon two occasions Mathew went so far as openly to rebuke Lestock for his lack of promptitude. Henceforth all co-operation between them was at an end.

"At the close of the year 1742 Mathew was appointed Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia and the States of Italy. He was also promoted simultaneously to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, which is the highest distinction next to the Lord High Admiral. Mathew's residence when on

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shore was now at Villa Franca, two miles from the ancient city of Nice. On his rocky 'vantage ground at this place Mathew remained some time, keeping in check with consummate skill the fleets of France and Spain. So well did he discharge the trust reposed in him that the King of Sardinia treated him in all respects as a personal friend. A "Sea Officer's Narrative", published in 1744, says of the gallant admiral at this period that "from four o'clock in the morning till late at night he was for ever employed in dispatching, receiving and executing, according to the different intelligence, the wisest measures to be taken thereon. All his time being devoted to the service of his king and country."

"This continuous work, however, was not half so trying to his temperament as the inaction that followed after he had taken up his position with his squadron in Heires Roadstead. A letter from Mathew to the Duke of Newcastle from the "Namur," dated Heires, 22nd May, 1743, complains that he is in very ill health, that the anxiety and "thirty weeks' confinement" (on board the "Namur" we presume) has not only increased his disorder, but has caused his legs to swell. He must go some place where he can take "strong exercise." In another letter, on June 4th, he speaks of being worse, and refers to the havoc want of exercise and thirty-two weeks' close confinement is making upon his health. He asks for leave to return to England, but leave does not come, although some change of position is permitted. In October the "Namur" is in the harbour of Villa Franca, and Mathew is doubtless able to go on shore and take daily exercise. Still, however, the incessant worry and fault-finding continue, direction and redirection taking place with every changing wave of party doubts and fears. Mathew's high spirit could ill brook this, and every line of his letters show how pride and indignation were struggling with the decorous expressions which his sense of discipline and submission to "the powers that be" required of him, such at least is the impression made on our minds by his letter of October 11th. But we pass to that of October 30th as being of wider interest:--

"To the Duke of Newcastle.

"Namur," in Villa Franca Harbour, 30th October 1743. I received by His Majesty's ship "Non-such" a letter from Mr. Corbett, dated the 1st August, wherein their Lordships are pleased to treat me in a manner I dare affirm unknown in any former time, and that grounded not only upon false facts, but also for want of knowing His Majesty's commands, signified to me by your grace. If My lord Winchelsea had read the letter I flatter myself it had never been sent, such gross expressions, though they do not directly call me coward, they border so close on its heels that I confess it is past my understanding to separate them for fear is cousin germain, if not nearer

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kin, to cowardice, and I humbly conceive their letter will not bear any other interpretation; such treatment to one who has made it his only study to under the true meaning of His Majesty's commands, and whose sole ambition has been to put them in execution, is very shocking..... The many slights and indignities with which I have been treated ever since almost my first taking upon me the command of the squadron, particularly Mr. Corbett's letter of the 1st of August, has, in conjunction with my ill state of health, quite cut me down. And I must take leave to add that no man who has the least regard to his honour and reputation can continue in His Majesty's service till he has justice done him, and that a public court-martial..... I thank God my time of oppression and servitude draws to a conclusion."

"The nation had called Mathew to this prominent position, but either the nation did not respond when he represented the sorry condition of its fleet, or the funds which should have made it all-powerful were placed in the hands of those who uselessly melted them away. Many of the ships had not been docked or careened for over three years. Mathew urged the Lords of the Admiralty to order out some great the noise of the Spaniards sharpening their tools, blind to the constant working of carpenters and caulkers "Making the Frenchers all taut," says one, "while our own ships were rotting for want of the necessary overhauling." Mathew grew more and more earnest and irascible in his remonstrances, but with little result, other than that of eliciting a crop of letters, promising to consider, &c. At length he sent a, stinging despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, to the effect that he "should endeavour to the utmost of his power ddring the little time he hoped to continue in His Majesty's favour to execute all his commands. He wished for the sake of his country that he had been better supported, to have carried on the service agreeably to his own inclination and ambition; but that had not been his good fortune."

"Mathew was wearing then the splendid diamond ring bequeathed to him by his grandfather, Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had requested that it "might never go out of the family, but be kept in memory of the donor, King William III, of ever glorious memory." Where is it now? We have come to the conclusion that it was not in the admiral's case a talisman to fortune or favour. The Duke of Newcastle was annoyed, and his subsequent patronage of Lestock certainly looks as if this and other plain speeches had not been forgotten. At length the slumbering British Admiralty was roused by a sudden order to the French fleet to "put to sea and support the Spaniards to the utmost." By this time the ships of both the allies were well and fully manned, and large drafts of registered seamen were embarked to fill possible

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deficiencies. Their ships had been, without exception, carefully cleaned and fitted, and were in prime condition. When M. le Court raised the commander's flag on board the "Terrible," of seventy-four guns, the combined fleets were ready for action. They were heartily tired of having their ports blockaded, and rejoicing and saluting were the order of the day: There had as yet, however, been no declaration of war between England and France, matters seemed to be only drifting on in the same way as they had been doing for months previously.

"Mathew's health had somewhat improved during the winter, and he held himself ready for action, but he resolved it should be his last period of active service at Sea. Never again would he be hampered with rotten boats and starvation provisions for his men. He had, in fact, written home, giving his son permission to rebuild the dear old family mansion; any hour might bring a fresh attack of his disorder, and he would like to end his days in his old home. So on the 2nd January, 1744, the work of rebuilding was begun in earnest. What a busy scene for those days Llandaff Road presented," Ten oxen being shoed at Roger's, the smith's, ten tons of stone set down near the great gate, ten thousand bricks from Thos. Jones, of Cardiff, pails, pickaxes and baskets, one hundred cranks of lime, timber, and poles, and 'quiles' of rope for the scaffolding:" So the days of that week went on amid what seemed in that quiet place excitement and turmoil. No telegraph wires carried to the captain the intelligence of that greater turmoil which even then engrossed his father, roar of cannon and crashing of old England's wooden walls. A month later and he had learned all; the work was stopped and the roads had resumed their quiet. When the news of the conjunction of the fleets was flashed to the admiral by signal he was at Turin in conference with the King of Sardinia. Not a moment was lost. He hastened afloat with his little company, and with wonderful alacrity made the best possible disposition of his ships to receive or pursue the Jubilant foe. But what a sorry show his fleet presented. Just twenty sail of the line, many in bad repair, some mounting only fifty guns. On the 11th, however, the admiral gathered strength by the addition of four more ships, and a day or two later six more appeared on the scene, all these giving him a slight advantage over the enemy as to number, but being greatly inferior in other respects. Thirteen of them were three deckers, abominable tubs! No wonder the old admiral expressed his dislike to the underground offices of his new mansion by calling it a "three decker." "There were besides," says one narrator, "four which if any building in France or England were to build in these days, instead of being knighted he might be hanged:" These were defects which all Mathew's ability and zeal could not remedy.

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"On the 9th of February the combined fleet was sighted in the road of Toulon, in regular line. Mathew instantly gave orders for his ships to unmoor, and at ten o'clock, when the mist cleared, gave the signal to weigh, a signal obeyed with joyful alacrity. Through the whole of that day, however, and half of the next, the opposing fleets simply coquetted with each other, the enemy lying to, as if to receive an attack, and then upon a sign of movement in the British fleet clapping on canvas, and hurrying away, seemingly to lure our ships farther out. Mathew, however, decided not to be drawn from his position, and early in the afternoon he made the signal to his vessels to form in line of battle. The enemy also manoeuvred into position, and so the hours went on. The night was clear and crisp. The signal was run up to lie to, and Lestock, instead of falling into the wake of his superior officer, brought to at once, fully three leagues off to windward. When day dawned the enemy repeated their tactics of decoy. Mathew then ordered his fleet into action. The French and Spanish fleet hoisted their flags jointly; but continued their course southward. Here was a perplexity: Should he let them escape? He paced the stern gallery of the "Namur" revolving his plans. Lestock, he knew well, would not second him. The heroic Captain Cornwall in the "Marlborough," which was lying very close to the "Namur," saluted him, "How do you do, sir." "Do? I can do nothing," replied the admiral, "Look at the vice-admiral." "I have looked at him with concern," was Cornwall's rejoinder, on which Mathew exclaimed, "By God, every one of those ships will get away from me." "I think if you attack those Spanish ships to leeward," Cornwall observed, "You may stop them: and bring on a general melee." "Will you second me," said Mathew eagerly, and Cornwall instantly answered, "I will:" The two ships then bore gallantly down until within pistol shot of the "Real Filipe," one hundred and fourteen guns, one thousand and three hundred men, one of the largest ships of the day. Could they have imagined that their company, instead of following and supporting their action, would have looked on in bewildered amazement; or that Lestock would feel more pleasure in the technical tripping of his superior than in upholding the honour of the British flag, such a bold movement might never have been made. Mathew opened action in the "Namur" with his usual intrepidity, and was grandly supported by Captain Cornwall in the "Marlborough," and Captain Forbes in the "Norfolk." But not until it was quite too late to be of any real value did three ships astern of the "Marlborough" open fire. A fourth dropped in at the close. Only seven engaged at all. The commanders of the others simply looked on in a sort of stupid bewilderment. The duty of the vice-admiral was to have given the signal to advance, or himself to set the example. "A dashing melee would have brought swift victory:" Lestock, however, stood coldly aloof, afterwards alleging in his defence, "That he could not

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have done othendise without breaking the line, which he was not authorised to do." Would one hesitate to enter a house on fire to rescue its inmates because one was not specially authorised to cross its threshold?

"It was a terrible combat, poor gallant Captain Cornwall, with both his legs shot off, groaning out in his agony that his suffering was too great for him to bear; and then the sudden crash of masts and cordage, the din and smoke, and flying splinters, and beneath the frightful debris, the crushed corpse of the noble captain. The "Marlborough," quite disabled and shattered, at this moment rolled over upon the "Namur," already crippled in masts and rigging. A scene of confusion ensued, but Mathew, cool and collected as ever, instantly rallied his men to meet the Spanish admiral's ship the "Poder." A terrific onslaught followed. The admiral himself was wounded, but the "Poder," a sixty gun ship, was completely disabled. The "Real Filipe" was already lying a blackened and broken hull upon the water, with her captain killed and five hundred dead or dying men on board. In the French centre were many terrible casualties, but their new and amply manned ships rode well. The eight ships of the cojoined fleet, although not mounting more guns than the six of the British fleet which actually took part in the engagement, were yet in every respect greatly superior to those under Mathew. The character of the conflict may be gauged by the fact that, with all their advantages, there were over one thousand men killed and wounded in the three foremost ships of the enemy, while the entire loss on the British side was ninety-two men killed, and one hundred and eighty-five wounded. The winter afternoon was rapidly closing in, and as one of De Court's vessels staggered free from the grappling-irons that had been almost hurled past her in the darkness, both admirals felt that night had put an end to the contest. The "Namur's" captain (Russell) was mortally wounded, and his ship so disabled that Admiral Mathew shifted his flag into the "Rupert," of sixty guns. The allied fleet speedily quitted the scene of the encounter for its own waters. The British fleet kept the sea a few days longer and then put into port. Mathew, deeming Lestock's conduct inexcusable, suspended him, and ordered him to return to England upon a charge of neglect of duty. This was perhaps a fatal mistake, as it gave Lestock ample time for "wire-pulling," under which process his petty charges grew in number till they reached sixteen. Mathew was again soon afloat, vigilant as ever, but his health, which had long been failing, suffered terribly from the close confinement and inaction during the blockade. It was often now a struggle with him to get through even his ordinary duties. Meanwhile his friends at home observed how enmities against him were being stirred by amongst the Tories. The admiral was a Whig, and party spirit was perhaps more unscrupulous in

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the old days than in the present. The admiral's political foes made the most of the charges launched by Lestock. They had by no means forgiven Mathew for opposing one of their faction (Mansel) in Glamorganshire. Indignant that such a miserable party spirit should be the governing motive, his son, Captain Mathew, half resolved at once to leave the country and serve in India or elsewhere.

"A brief series of letters, for copies of which we are indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman attached to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, are full of interest at this point. The first is from the Duke of Newcastle to the admiral, and is evidently in reply to one from Mathew. It is dated 17th July, 1744, and states:--

"The king will be sorry if you (Mathew) have to quit this command, but if you feel that you must do so, you have the king's leave, and are to turn over your command to Vice-Admiral Rowley. The King has that confidence in your zeal for his services, that his Majesty is persuaded nothing less than an absolute necessity will induce you at this time to resign your command."

"The admiral's reply was written at once, or what seems more likely, from the fact of its being of the same date, it was written before the dispatch was sent off. Mathew's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, of 17th July, 1744, contains the following passage:--

"It gives me the utmost concern to find that I must at last be obliged to risk my return to England by land..... I shall lose no time in getting home to pay my duty to His Majesty, but travel as fast as my present great disorder will permit me, and mf surgeon shall advise."

"On the 25th July, while still with the fleet, he sets himself the painful duty of writing to inform Mr. Corbett his decision to return to England.

"On this date we find him, after mention of his ill-health, saying:--

"I find the more I struggle the less capable I am of doing the duty His Majesty's commands require. (Had it not been for a certain remedy he had resorted to every day, he must have retired before that time.) But by taking it so constantly, and for want of proper exercise, it has for some days past lost its usual effect, so that my pains are returned. I shall therefore make use of His Majesty's leave to come home."

"Still the sick and weary officer is held to his post by unlooked for delays, and it is not until the 17th of August that he writes to Vice-Admiral Rowley, directing him to make dispositions of the fleet, &c. "So soon as

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you shall acquaint me that the squadron is ready for sea, I shall put the fleet under your command and go on shore."

"But this breaking-up of his old life did not really occur until the 8th of September, 1744, when he bade farewell to his officers, and hastened with what speed he could to his house in Bloomsbury, where the best medical skill, combined with the home comfort to which he had so long been a stranger, after a few months restored him to a measure of health.

"His first wife, Henrietta Burgess, had been dead about five years, and we think it was during this interval of renewed health that he married his second wife, Millicent Powell, daughter of Rawdon Powell, Esq., of Glamorganshire. While the admiral was on his homeward journey, sick in mind and body, Captain Thomas Mathew, his son, fearing the worst, had stopped the building and paid off the workmen at Llandaff Court, and had hastened with his wife and family to Bloomsbury Square, London, to be ready to welcome his father's arrival. And there they spent the winter together in great comfort. The voices of his grandchildren seemed to cheer the brave but sore heart. He was proud of the noble-looking boy whom he hoped would some day maintain the honour of his name; and to the little granddaughters he was tenderly attached. No one can read the passages in his will, which refer to them, without perceiving what silken bands of tenderness had been woven round this strong man's soul. When April drew near there came upon him a longing to see his old haunts in their spring beauty. Yes! he must return to Llandaff. It would be a relief to watch carpenters and builders at work. Hours might be whiled away on the marge of the capacious saw-pit. So he went down to Cardiff, put up at the Cardiff Arms, and the next morning some interest was excited in the thriving little town by seeing a splendid pair of greys in the old carriage, which had not stood there before for many months. The admiral, his head silvered with white, but his firm decided air unchanged, received a pleasant ovation of murmured welcomes from the little crowd as he stepped into the carriage. A short drive brought him to the scene of action, where builder's scaffolding and mud banks from the excavations were as yet the most striking objects. After a glance of satisfaction at the large new saw-pit a little off the pathway, he turned to the building, and seeing the excavations for underground offices, exclaimed testily, "What haven't I land enough in Llandaff to build a mansion all above ground? A regular three-decker this will be. Turn round the horses and rive back," with a further half-uttered remark, in which the words "jade" and "sea-room" had no connecting link.

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"After a while, however, he took solace in the completion of the building, which still bears the name of Llandaff Court. The building account is to us a very interesting record as we follow it thorough progressive stages to the last loads of elm and oak from Hensol and Fonmon. The arrival of the great iron gates from Bristol, then the "Account rendered October, 1746, L1766 12s. 9d.;" and the endorsement in the gold handwriting of the brave old admiral himself, "Errors excepted, I think this account just.- Thomas Mathews" (It seems singular, that while his family name was assuredly Mathew, and was written in that form by his grandparents, the admiral himself, and also his son the major, almost always added the s.)

"The checking and endorsing of this building account was perhaps his last act in Llandaff at this time, for in the same month (October), 1746, he was summoned to Parliament, there to meet the charges brought against him. With all deference he appeared in his place in answer to the summons, but he treated the charges with a lofty scorn which he was too proud to disguise. "The facts would speak for themselves," he said; but his bearing doubtless irritated those who had issued instructions they themselves would have found it impossible to follow. These "fighting instructions," says one, "were the great Juggernaut of the day," and on every point of these impractical instructions he was assailed. Beside Lestock's sixteen petty charges, another graver charge was that he had placed certain (Whig) captains into positions which certain other captains of their own party that "his office was a public trust, and it was therefore his duty to select from those who might be 'suited' for the have to fill, irrespective of any other consideration whatever." When the whole of the charges has been punctiliously gone through, the gallant old admiral was found guilty of "misconduct," and cashiered. The Tories voted against him almost to a man. The Whigs and the mass of the people were amazed at the turn the trial had taken. Men saw the gallant chief who had bravely encountered the most powerful ship afloat disgraced, while the one who did not venture within gunshot of the enemy was not even censured. And they asked each other, "Is this a court-martial?" The solemn farce was over, but the sentence was like a sharp sword thrust through the admiral's proud heart. Pride in the heroic deeds which had distinguished his ancestors; pride in his own gallant upholding of their noble name had been "life of his life." But these men could not quite filch from him his good name; so he had scarcely settled again in Llandaff before he was Nominated and returned as member for Carmarthen Borough, whose interests he served till his death. There remained various improvements to make in the house and in the grounds of Llandaff Court, besides certain alterations he desired to carry out in Pencoed Castle - a recent purchase - and he retained the

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best workmen for that purpose, sometimes employing them at the Court and sometimes at the Castle. But after a year or two of quiet country life spent thus with his beloved second wife, Millicent, his old disorder took a new form. He perceived a change in himself unobserved by others, and with a promptness inherent to his nature he at once began the settlement of his affairs. The first week of the year 1749 was devoted to drawing up and completing his will. Then he arranged with his son, who was now again in the army as major, that he should forthwith come to reside with his family at Llandaff Court, while the ex-admiral returned to Bloomsbury Square, so as to be nearer his medical adviser. There he waited patiently, even cheerfully, for the end he knew was approaching. He expired rather suddenly on the 2nd of October, 1751, at the age of seventy-four, and was buried at St. George's, Bloomsbury. His will in the Prerogative Office, Busby (quire 288), leaves in trust for five hundred years, manors, castles, aordships, and hereditaments - the bulk of his large estates being settled on his only grandson, Thomas, then a lad of ten years old."

013.212.111.13. THOMAS¹¹ MATHEWS (John¹⁰; Edmond⁹; James⁸; Edmond⁷; Edmond⁶; John⁵; Jenkyn⁴; David³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) married and had issue:

013.212.111.131. Isaac¹² Mathews, married Mary Mathews.
See Part III, Chapter 1, for continuation of this line.

017.111.114.11. JOHN¹¹ MATHEWS (Samuel, Jr.¹⁰; Frances (Hinton)⁹; Catherine (Palmer)⁸; John⁷; Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵; Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³ Sir David² Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) "Married before 1683/4 Elizabeth, "heiress of Michael Tavenor," and had issue Samuel, who as lawful son and heir of Capt. John Mathew; of King and Queen County, gave a power to Nicholas Brent, of "Woodstock," to sell any part of 5,211 acres of land in Stafford County (Deed in Stafford, August 17, 1702)."¹¹⁴ Issue:

+017.111.114.111. Capt. Samuel¹² Mathews.

¹¹⁴DuBellet, Louise Pecquet, Some Prominent Virginia Families, pp. 40-1.

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CHAPTER THIRTEEN

GENERATION TWELVE

017.111.114.111. CAPTAIN SAMUEL¹² MATHEWS (John¹¹; Samuel, Jr.¹⁰; Frances (Hinton)⁹; Catherine (Palmer)⁸; John⁷; Catherine (Stradling)⁶; Edward⁵ Janet (Mathew)⁴; Thomas³; Sir David²; Sir Mathew¹ ap Ievan²⁵; &c) "married several times. In Essex records, 1720, there is a bond dated 1706 from Samuel Mathews, of St. Stephen's parish, King and Queen County, to Major George Braxton, for the benefit of Elizabeth Mary Mathews, "whom I had by my deceased wife."¹¹⁵ Samuel Mathews married 1st, Elizabeth Braxton, sister of George Braxton; 2nd, Katherine Tunstall (or Dunstall); and 3rd, Margaret _____, who married after his death, William Skrine and had two children.

The Will of Captain Samuel Mathews is on record in Will Book 4, (1717- 1725) Richmond County, Virginia, as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen. I Samuel^l Mathews of Richmond County, being sick and weak of body but of perfect mind & memory do make this my last Will and Testament in manner & form following:-

"I give and bequeath to my eldest son John Mathews six hundred ackors of land - lying above the falls of Rapahanock River in Richmond County.

"I give to my son Baldwin Mathews other six hundred ackors part of the same tract, it being land that I bought of Mr. Joseph Waugh of Stafford County and if either should die then all to the survivor.

"It is my Will that those two sons be bound out as apprentices (viz) my eldest to a Master of a ship to serve until he is twenty one years of age & that a gratuity be given his Master (for his encouragement) to larn him the art of Navigation and qualify him in all respects sufficient to take a Masters place upon him at expiration of his apprentiship. My second to a good House Carpenter, to serve untill he is twenty one years of age, and that a gratuity be given his master to larn him all that is sufficient to as can be thought necessary to thoroughly qualify him in the best manner required for such a trade.

"I give to my son Francis Mathews all the tract of land whereon I now live - but if my wife should now be with

¹¹⁵DuBellet, Louise Pecquet, Some Prominent Virginia Families, p. 41.

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child of a son then my land to be equally divided between them two, and in case of either of their deaths, the whole to the survivor of them, but if both should die the land to be equally divided between my two sons Jno. & Baldwin.

"I give unto my eldest daughter Elizabeth Mathews one hundred & fifty pounds (sterlint?) to be paid her in twelve months after the day of her marriage or arrivas at the age of twenty one years.

"I give to my daughter Mary Mathews one hundred and fifty pounds Ster. provided a Bond be given up which Brother Braxton exacted from me upon the day I was married to Katherine Dunstall when I was very much in Drink, and if either of them or both of them should die before the day of marriage or attain to the age of twenty one years that their money return to my estate and unto the hands of my loving wife Margaret Mathews.

"All the rest of my Estate both reall and personall I give to be equallaly divided between my loving wife Margaret Mathews and my children by her, if both my children by her (I say the child thats not yet born) should die that no other child come in for any part of my Estate in her hand.

"It is my desire or dying request that my very good friends Mr. Jno. Baylor, Mr. Joseph Strowther, Willm my loving kinsman, Col. Diggs and Baldwin Mathews to advise my loving wife Mary Mathews for her interest in the management of my Estate.

"I make my loving wife, Margaret Mathews whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testment. Witness my hand and seal this sixteenth day of November, One Thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Samll Mathews (Seal)

"Signd Seald & delivered in the presence of Jeremiah Bronaugh; John Taryton; Joshua Ferguson

"At a Court held for Richmond County the fourth day of March 1718, This Will was proved in Open Court by the oaths of Jeremiah Bronaugh and John Taryton, two of the witnesses thereto and admitted to Record. _____ M. Beckworth, CC. _____."

Children of Captain Samuel Mathews' first marriage:

+017.111.114.111.1. Elizabeth¹³ Mathews.

017.111.114.111.2. Mary¹³ Mathews, married Isaac Mathews. SEE Part III, Chapter 1, for their descendants.
Children of second marriage:

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CHAPTER ONE

ISAAC MATHEWS

2. ISAAC¹ MATHEWS (see lineage in previous section, Chapter 12, #013.212.111.131) was born probably in Virginia, and died 10 September 1782, probably in South Carolina. He married in 1723/4, in King and Queen County, Virginia, his distant cousin, MARY MATHEWS (see lineage in previous section, Chapter 11, #021.111.311.12), a descendant of Governor Samuel Mathews of Virginia. Isaac Mathews' forbears had come to Virginia in 1622 with their kinsman, Samuel Mathews in the ship Southampton. Mary Mathews died probably in South Carolina, 19 September 1769. Soon after their marriage, Isaac and Mary moved to Halifax County, Virginia, and in the late 1750's or early 1760's removed to Old Charles City, South Carolina, with some (at least) of their children. They had eleven children:¹¹⁶

- +21. Moses² Mathews.
- +22. Thomas² Mathews.
- 23. Samuel² Mathews.
- 24. R_____² Mathews.
- 25. Robert² Mathews.
- 26. Peter² Mathews.
- 27. Susannah² Mathews, married _____ HUMPHREES.
- 28. Isaac² Mathews, Jr.
- 29. Jean² Mathews.
- 2X. Mary² Mathews, Jr.
- 2Y. Sarah² Mathews.

NOTE: the primary source of data on the family of Isaac Mathews in general and particularly the family of Moses Mathews is a manuscript written about 1909 by Dr. James Christopher Mathews of Gay, Georgia, member of the Virginia Historical Society.

Obviously much research remains to be done in order to further establish complete facts concerning the other children of Isaac and Mary Mathews. The foregoing extract from the records of Old Ninety-Six District of South Carolina sheds some light on a branch of the Mathews family that is very possibly connected to the above Isaac and Mary Mathews. In Point of fact, it is highly probable that there is a connection, particularly in view of the recurrence of certain

¹¹⁶Mathews, Dr. James Christopher, Mathews Family (mss), 1909.

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given names in the two families. It is most likely that the Isaac Mathews mentioned in these documents is the Isaac Mathews, Jr., above, but it remains to be documented.

"South Carolina
In Equity
Ninety Six District

"To the Honorable Henry William Dessausure, Thomas Waites, Theodore Gaillard, Waddy Thompson and William James, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Equity of the said State.

"Humbly complaining show unto your Honors your Orator, Daniel Matthews and your Oratrix, Martha Matthews, widow of Moses Matthews, deceased, in behalf of herself and her children under age, viz: Budcade Matthews, William Matthews, Eleanor Matthews, and also in behalf of William Hardy and Anna, his wife, late Anna Matthews, Jacob Pope, and Elizabeth, his wife, late Elizabeth Matthews, and Daniel Cureinton and Cabell, his wife, late Cabell Matthews, children and heirs of herself and the said Moses Matthews, deceased, all except the said Daniel Cureinton of the District and State aforesaid; that on or about the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand seven hundred and ninety one Isaac Matthews of the said District and State departed this life leaving a widow, Anna Matthews, since deceased, and sons, Moses Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Hardy Matthews, Micajah Matthews, and your orator Daniel Matthews, and daughters, Cabell Matthews, who intermarried with Thomas Pace, now deceased, and since with Benjamin Carr, resident of the State of Georgia and Elizabeth Matthews, who intermarried with George Fluker, resident in the District and State first aforesaid, leaving also a personal estate and a real estate, the latter consisting of one tract of land alone, containing according to the original grant made to William Whitaker on the 4th of October, one thousand, seven hundred and sixty eight, two hundred and fifty acres situate on both sides of Little Saluda River near its junction with Big Saluda River; bounded at the time of the survey to east by lands of William West, and on all other sides by vacant lands, but containing five hundred and fifty acres according to a resurvey made by John Blocker, the younger, esq., which said tract of land was conveyed by the original grantor to John Chestnut, Esquire, of Camden, and purchased of him jointly by the deceased, Isaac Matthews and his son, Moses Matthews, now deceased (the eldest son of the said Isaac and the late husband of your oratrix,, Martha Matthews) for the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, equal proportions of which the said Isaac and Moses actually paid to him, the said John Chestnut, although the titles to said land were made to the said Isaac Matthews alone and under the express agreement and understanding that one-half part of the

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said lands was to enure to the use, benefit and behoof of the said Moses as his absolute property and estate in fee simple. Your orator and oratrix further beg leave to show unto your Honors that it was the express, distinct and well understood dying wish and desire of him the said Isaac Matthews that his half or undivided moiety of the said land should on his death vest in and become the absolute and unqualified right and property of him the said Daniel Matthews, your orator, and that after the death of the said Isaac, the brothers of your orator, to wit: Moses Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Hardy Matthews and Micajah Matthews, being anxious to show that the estate of their father had been settled up and divided in the spirit of peace and brotherhood, and being under the solemn impression, knowledge and understanding that their father's half of the land should be the clear and undisputed right and property of your orator, did enter into, execute and deliver to your orator the following agreement in writing under their hands and seals the original of which is now ready to be produced, that is to say "South Carolina, Edgefield County..... This is to certify that we five brothers, Moses Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Hardy Matthews, Micajah Matthews and Daniel Matthews do hereby bind ourselves in this bond of five hundred pounds sterling to stand to this sale that we are consenting to this 31st day of December, 1798. The property that was sold was part of the estate of our father, Isaac Matthews, deceased. The property is thus-one negro man, named Anthony, and another negro named Peter, a set of blacksmith's tools, and one wagon set up, and we five legatees have had a young negro a piece as we come of age and agreed before witnesses that we were satisfied to take them at one price and be even and satisfied; again we four brothers, Moses Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Hardy Matthews and Micajah Matthews, do hereby agree and bind ourselves in the above bond to give and make rights and titles to our parts of the land to our brother, Daniel Matthews, and hereto set our hands and seals," and subscribed by two witnesses, and signed and sealed by the parties, etc. That according to the above agreement and the understanding of all parties, your orator did take possession and has hitherto together with your oratrix (before and since the death of her husband Moses Matthews) kept the clear and undisputed possession of the tract of land above described although the said tract of land has never been partitioned or divided; that the said Thomas Pace who intermarried with Cabell Matthews, daughter of the said Isaac, deceased and George Fluker, who intermarried with the said Elizabeth Matthews, the other daughter of the said deceased, are perfectly satisfied with such parts of the estate of the deceased as they have received, appears by receipts and acquittances given by them, copies of which are herewith filed, marked A and B, which your orator and oratrix prays may be received as parts of their bill and referred

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to when necessary. That since the death of the said Isaac Matthews and also since the execution and delivery of the aforesaid agreement or instrument of writing and before any titles to the said lands have been made either to your orator or to the said Moses in his life time or to his heirs and legal representatives since his death. He, the said Moses, has deceased, leaving your oratrix, his widow, with the children aforesaid, three of whom have intermarried with William Hardy, Jacob Pope and Daniel Cureinton as aforesaid and the said Lewis Matthews has also deceased, leaving a widow, Nancy Matthews, since intermarried with a certain Bailey Crouch, but having by him the said Lewis Matthews the following named children, to-wit: Elizabeth who intermarried with Thomas Waites, by whom she had one child, Nancy, and died leaving the child now living a minor under the protection of its father the said Thomas Waites; also Sugar Jones Matthews, Cabell Matthews, Mary Quarles Matthews, Moses Matthews, Josiah Allen Matthews, Drury Matthews, Milbury Matthews, all of which said children are now under age except the first which renders it indispensable to the perfecting a good title to said land in your orator and your oratrix and her children whom she represents, to seek the aid and interference of this honorable Court to partition and divide the said land and to compel the parties interested to make good titles to said land as in equity they are bound to do. BUT NOW SO IT IS may please your honors that the said Hardy Matthews, Micajah Matthews, Nancy Matthews in behalf of herself and her said children, George Fluker, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Benjamin Carr and Cabell, his wife, combining and confederating with divers other persons at present unknown to your orator and oratrix, whose names when discovered they pray may be made parties hereto with apt words to charge them endeavoring to wrong and injure orator and oratrix in the premises that refused to make to your orator and oratrix a good title to the said tract of land in conformity with their agreement aforesaid, although they, (your orator and oratrix) have been in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of said land ever since said agreement. IN TENDER CONSIDERATION WHEREOF and for as much as your orator and oratrix are remediless in the premises by the strict rules of the common law and cannot compel a partition and specific performance of said agreement but by the aid and assistance of this honorable court where matters of this nature are properly cognizable and relievable. TO THE END THEREFORE, that the said Hardy Matthews, Micajah Matthews, Nancy Matthews, the widow of Lewis, in behalf of herself and her said children, George Fluker and Elizabeth, his wife, and Benjamin Carr and Cabell, his wife.

"And their confederates when discovered may upon their corporal oaths true direct and perfect answers make to all and singular the matters aforesaid, and that as fully

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and particularly as if the same were herein again repeated and interrogated, and more particularly that they may set forth and discover whether the said Isaac Matthews did not die intestate leaving the children aforesaid and possessed of the tract of land before particularly described; whether it was not conveyed from the grantee to John Chestnut and whether the said Isaac and his eldest son, Moses, did not before either of their deaths jointly purchase said tract of land; whether they did not pay for it; each of them in equal proportions, and whether it was not the express and distinct understanding and agreement of the said Isaac and Moses that he, the said Moses, should actually own, possess and enjoy one-half of said land in his own right and whether he, the said Moses, did not thereupon take possession of a part of the said land and whether himself in his life time and his widow since his death have not constantly been in possession of the same although the titles and deeds were executed and delivered to the said Isaac Matthews alone, and whether it was not the express agreement and understanding that titles should be made to the said Moses by the said Isaac of one-half of the land at some convenient time thereafter upon a division or partition of this land. That the said defendants may further particularly disclose and set forth whether it was not the distinct, frequently expressed and well known dying wish and desire of him, the said Isaac Matthews, that your orator, Daniel Matthews, should not, after the death of the Isaac, own, possess and enjoy his half of the said land, and whether the said Moses, Lewis, Hardy and Micajah did not make and execute the deed before set forth binding themselves to make good titles of their parts of the said land to your orator, Daniel Matthews, under a solemn understanding of their said father's will and desire; whether your orator, Daniel Matthews, did not in conformity thereto take possession of said land and whether he has not ever since said agreement kept the constant and uninterrupted possession of the said land. That they or either of them may further declare whether the said Moses and Lewis Matthews have not both died leaving the children and heirs before set forth without ever having made titles to your orator of the said land in pursuance of their agreement, and whether said land has ever been partitioned or divided. That they or either of them may declare further whether Thomas Pace who intermarried with Cabell Matthews, did not give the receipt and acquittance, a copy of which is herewith filed, marked A, and whether this was not done with the knowledge and by the consent of the said Cabell Pace, his wife, and whether she was not then and is not now fully satisfied with such part of the estate of her deceased father as has come into the hands of herself and her former husband. That the said George Fluker, and Elizabeth his wife, may declare whether the said George did not give the receipt and acquittance, a copy of which

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is herewith filed, marked B, and whether himself and his wife are not fully satisfied and content; that good and sufficient titles should be made to the land as is hereinbefore claimed after partition of the same, and that every and all parties aforesaid may declare whether they are not satisfied and willing that titles should be ordered and decreed by this honorable Court in the manner claimed and set forth by your orator and oratrix. May it therefore please your honor to grant to your orator and oratrix writ of subpoena to be directed to the said Hardy Matthews, Micajah Matthews, Nancy Matthews, in behalf of self and her children aforesaid, and the said Thomas Waites in behalf of himself and his child, Nancy, George Fluker and Elizabeth, his wife, Benjamin Carr, and Cabell, his wife, commanding and inquiring them under a certain penalty to be therein named personally to be and appear before your honors in this honorable Court on the 3rd day of October next ensuing and then and there particular answers make to all singular the matters and things herein contained; and that the said lands hereinbefore particularly mentioned and described may be ordered to be partitioned and divided by writ or partition to be issued from this honorable Court and that all and every the parties interested aforesaid including your oratrix, Martha Matthews, in behalf of her minor children, Enoch, Mary, Budcade, William, and Eleanor whom she represents by the order of this Court, and the said William Hardy and Anna, his wife, Jacob Pope, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Daniel Cureinton and Cabell, his wife, whom she represents by special power of attorney may be ordered and directed to make to your orator, Daniel Matthews, good and sufficient titles to one-half of said tract of land in such way and under such circumstances as this honorable Court may deem equitable and expedient in pursuance of the agreement before set forth. And that all and every the parties defendants herein including the said Daniel Matthews, your orator, may be ordered and decreed after said partition and division to make your oratrix, Martha Matthews, in behalf of herself and the aforesaid minor children, as the said William, Jacob and Daniel and their respective wives aforesaid, or such person, or persons, for their use, benefit and behoof as the honorable Court may deem meet, good and sufficient title deeds to the other half or moiety of the said lands in such way and manner and under such circumstances as this honorable Court may deem just and expedient, and further to abide the orders and decrees of this Honorable Court in their behalf and also to grant such other and further relief in the premises as to equity and good conscience may appertain and to your honors may seem meet.

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"Personally appeared before me the said Daniel Matthews and the said Martha Matthews in her capacity aforesaid who upon their oaths declare that the matters and things contained in aforesaid bill are true so far as stated to be within their knowledge and they believe to be true what relates to be knowledge of others. Sworn to before me 9th of September, 1814. (Signed) Martha Matthews Eldred Simkins, J.Q.W. Daniel Matthews

"Judgment Roll 95 in Office of Clerk of Court of Edgefield, S.C. Filed 13th September 1814.

"State of South Carolina
County of Edgefield.

"I, L. T. May, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Edgefield, State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument of five pages is a true and correct abstract taken from the original records as found in the office of the Clerk of Court in and for the aforesaid County and State.

"Given under my hand and official seal this the 19th day of April 1929. L. T. May, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield, State of South Carolina. [Seal]

From the foregoing suit, the following family outline may be ascertained:

ISAAC MATHEWS, died 25 May 1791, married Anna _____. Issue, seven children:

1. Moses Mathews, married Martha _____. Moses evidently died between 1798 and 1814. Issue, seven children:

- a. Anna Mathews, married William HARDY.
- b. Elizabeth Mathews, married Jacob POPE.
- c. Cabell Mathews, married Daniel CUREINTON.
- d. Budcade Mathews.
- e. William Mathews.
- f. Eleanor Mathews.
- g. Enoch Mathews.

2. Lewis Mathews, married Nancy _____, who married after his death, Bailey CROUCH. Lewis & Nancy Mathews had eight children:

- a. Elizabeth Mathews, married Thomas WAITES. Issue:
 1. Nancy Waites.
 - b. Sugar Jones Mathews.
 - c. Cabell Mathews.

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- d. Mary Quarles Mathews.
- e. Moses Mathews.
- f. Josiah Allen Mathews.
- g. Drury Mathews.
- h. Milbury Mathews.
- 3. Hardy Mathews.
- 4. Micajah Mathews.
- 5. Daniel Mathews.
- 6. Cabell Mathews, married 1st, Thomas PACE; 2nd,
Benjamin CARR of Georgia.
- 7. Elizabeth Mathews, married George FLUKER.