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PROVO UTAH

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IRISH PEDIGREES;

OR,

THE ORIGIN AND STEM

OF

THE IRISH NATION.

BY

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IRELAND," ETC.

"Where are the heroes of the ages past?
Where the brave chieftains, where the mighty ones
Who flourished in the infancy of days?
All to the grave gone down."

—HENRY KIRKE WHITE

"Man is but the sum of his Ancestors."

—EMERSON

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IRISH PEDIGREES.

VOL. II.

ABBREVIATIONS.*

Arm. (Armiger)	Stands for Bearing Arms.
A.T.	„ Armée Territoriale.
b.	„ born.
bur.	„ buried.
C.L.H.	„ Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Col.	„ Colonel.
cont.	„ contemporary.
C.T.	„ Chief of Tirconnell.
Cust. Pac. (custos pacis)	„ Custodian of the Peace.
d.	„ died.
dau.	„ daughter.
D.C.	„ District of Columbia.
d.s.p.	„ died without offspring.
G.C.L.H.	„ Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
La.	„ Louisiana.
L.H.	„ Legion of Honour.
Lieut.-Col.	„ Lieutenant-Colonel.
m.	„ married.
Mass.	„ Massachusetts.
Milés	„ A Soldier.
Mo.	„ Missouri.
N.C.	„ North Carolina.
ob.	„ he died.
ob. v.p.	„ he died in his father's lifetime.
O.L.H.	„ Officer of the Legion of Honour.
p.	„ page.
Pa.	„ Pennsylvania.
plenæ ætatis	„ of man's age.
pp.	„ pages.
s.p. (sine prole)	„ without offspring.
s.p.m.	„ without male offspring.
temp.	„ in the time of.
unm.	„ unmarried.
U.S.A.	„ United States, America.
Va.	„ Virginia.
v.p.	„ in his father's lifetime.
Vit.	„ living.
W.I.	„ West Indies.

* *Abbreviations* : It is only the less obvious Abbreviations employed in this Work, and which might not be intelligible to the general reader, that are here given.

FOR the correct account of the "Chideock" and "Rentoul" families, see

ERRATA,

pp. 946-948, *ante*.

P R E F A C E.

THIS VOLUME is the Supplement of Volume I. ; or, rather, one is the *Complement* of the other. The two Volumes contain all the Irish Genealogies and any other interesting matter bearing on ancient Irish history which we have met with in our life-long research.

In Vol. I. are given the "ORIGIN AND STEM OF THE IRISH NATION," and, so far as we could collect them, the genealogies of the respective Races of Heber, Ithe, Ir, and Heremon, which branched from that ancient Stem : together with Chapters bearing on the Creation ; on the *Irish* Lineal Descent of the present Royal Family of England ; on the Pedigrees of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, and of St. Brigid, the Patron Saint of Ireland ; the Roll of the Irish Monarchs since the Milesian Conquest of Ireland, down to the English Invasion in the twelfth century ; the English Invasion of Ireland ; the Territories possessed by the ancient Irish families at that period ; and the Cromwellian Devastation of our unhappy country in the seventeenth century ; etc.

For the matter contained in this Volume see the "CONTENTS," p. xxi, *infra*.

In collecting the materials for this Edition we found that from time to time many families of Belgian, Spanish, and French origin settled in Ireland : among them the Huguenots, who were Protestant Refugees from France, before and during the reign of Louis XIV. ; and the Palatines, who as "Protestant Lutherans" were, A.D. 1709, driven from their homes in the *Palatinate*, by the French, under that Monarch. We have inserted in this Volume the family names of those Refugees, to assist their respective representatives in Ireland in tracing their family pedigrees.

From Hill's elaborate Work on the "Ulster Plantation" we have collected the names of all the Undertakers who (see pp. 501-523, *infra*,) received grants of land in the five Ulster counties then escheated to make room for the Plantation of Ulster, *temp.* King James I. But we have not met with the names of the dependents or retainers who accompanied those several Undertakers to Ulster ; because their names are not mentioned in the Records of that Plantation. But many of the descendants of those retainers are probably still in Ireland.

PREFACE.

In the reign of James I. an attempt was made by clumsy translations to get rid of Gaelic surnames. For example: As *gabhan* is the Irish for "a black-smith," then *Mac-an-Gabhain* (MacGowan or the Smith's son) became "Smith," "Smyth," "Smythe," and "Smeethe;" *MacEoghain* became "MacOwen," "MacKeown," "MacKeon," "McEwen," "McCune," "Ewing," "Owenson," "Johnson," etc.; *Murtagh O'Neill* was transformed into "Mortimer Nelson;" *MacAodha* was anglicised "MacKay," "Mackay," "Mackey," "McKee," "Magee," "Hodson," "Hudson," "Odson," etc.; *O'Ceallaigh* was twisted into "Kalloch," and "Kellogg." From *Mac-an-Saggart* came "MacTaggart," "Taggart," "Priestman," "Priestly," etc.

After the great body of the Irish people had been made completely illiterate, being unable to read or write either Gaelic or English, their names were curiously mutilated by the newly arrived proprietors to whom the confiscated estates of the Irish Landed Gentry had been conveyed, or by the agents of those proprietors, who had no other guide to write them in English than the owner's pronunciation of his name, which was entered accordingly on the new landlord's rent-roll; and the same old Irish surname was therefore differently spelled in different localities: thus accounting for the several anglicised forms of many of the old Irish surnames. Hence, it was not strange that the fine old Irish name of *Toirdhealbhadh Mac Giolla Mochoda*, rolling smoothly from its owner's tongue, should have been recorded on the new landlord's rent-roll as "Turlogh MacGillicuddy," or even as "Terence Mac Elligott."* The broad Gaelic guttural sound has thus almost disappeared from Gaelic surnames as pronounced to-day. The true Irish form of "O'Connor" is, for instance, *O'Conchobhair*, meaning "the descendant of the war-hound of help" or "the helping warrior;" while *O'Gallchobhair* is the correct Irish of "O'Gallagher." In Scotland, the name *Callaghan* is rendered "Colquhoun" and "Colhoun;" while *Farrar* has become "Farquhar."

Again, for Gaelic names have been substituted names of Hebrew, or classical origin. These changes were due to ecclesiastical or classical pedantry in the days when the Gaelic language was becoming unfashionable. Thus, *Alastair* (meaning "swan-bearer") has become "Alexander;" *Ainē* has been transformed into "Hannah," "Anna," and even "Anastatia;" *Conn* has become "Constantine," and "Cornelius;" *Diarmaid* (or Dermot) has been translated into "Jeremiah," and "Jeremy;" and *Donoch* is transformed into "Donat," "Dionysius," and "Denis." *Lorcan* gives

* *MacElligott*: See pp. 141 and 146 of Vol. I., for the "MacElligott" and "MacGillicuddy" pedigrees, respectively.

place to the Latin "Laurence;" and *Sighile* or *Sheela* (meaning "fairy-like") appears in the forms of "Celia," "Julia," "Judy," and "Sibby." *Tadg*, another ancient Irish name, has become "Thaddeus," and "Teddy;" while *Una* has become "Winney," and even the Saxon "Winifred."

In Appendix No. II. of this Vol. we give the pedigree of the *pre-Milesian* Irish people; and an additional interesting paper on the Round Towers of Ireland. In this Vol. also is given a General Index of its contents, as well as a General Index of Vol. I.; in both of which Indexes are brought to view the more important historic names and events mentioned in this Edition.

We have (see p. v., *ante*.) Dedicated this Volume to the Benevolent American Citizen, Mr. George William Childs, of Philadelphia, the eminent Publisher, and worthy Proprietor of the *Public Ledger* Newspaper, of that City: as a poor Tribute of our great respect for him as one of Ireland's Best Friends, and one who has ever been pre-eminently ready with his Purse, and in the columns of his influential Journal, to befriend the Irish race; and of our lasting Gratitude for his spontaneous solicitude respecting a suitable provision for ourself in our old age, in testimony of his high and disinterested appreciation of our humble labours in the field of Irish Archæology, of which our IRISH PEDIGREES and IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRELAND are the modest outcome. May God bless him!

But this is only one of the many instances in which, in his own quiet way, "without letting his left hand know what his right hand doeth," Mr. Childs dispenses the great wealth which he has so worthily amassed. Having, himself, steadily ascended from the lowest to the topmost round of the social ladder and attained that exalted position, it would seem that the purpose nearest to his heart is, by example, by counsel, by generous and well-timed help, to place others as near as may be beside him. To do good, because it is good; to be humane, compassionate, and charitable *now* while opportunity is within his reach, is the pole-star of his being. And whatever advantages health, wealth, talents, accomplishments, and social influence afford him are consecrated with rare singleness of eye to the welfare of his fellow-men regardless of their creed, their politics, or their nationality. Of him Mr. S. C. Hall well says:

"The name of George W. Childs is not unknown in England. It is well known and honoured in the United States of America. He is one of the most illustrious of the living citizens of that great country and people; one of the worthiest of its public benefactors; foremost in every work that has for its object the good of humanity in a hundred varied ways; and an example to the thousands all over the world by whom the Newspaper Press is conducted as an organ of universal instruction and of virtuous education as well as solid information."

When, several years ago, Mr. Hall desired to place a simple monument over the unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt, in Kensal Green, Mr. Childs proposed to pay the whole cost of its erection; but, while the generosity of the offer was thankfully acknowledged, a liberal subscription only was accepted from him for that purpose. Mr. Childs was also the largest subscriber to the fund for placing in the church at Bronham, England, a window in memory of the immortal Irish bard, Thomas Moore. And the stained-glass window erected by Mr. Childs in Westminster Abbey, in commemoration of the eminent English poets, George Herbert and William Cowper, is another instance of his princely benevolence.

Appreciative notices of Mr. Childs have appeared in Lippincott's *Biographical Dictionary*, in Johnson's *Encyclopedia*, in the *Biographie des Contemporains*, in *Men of the Times*, in various brochures in different languages, and in Newspapers without number.

In the *Printer's Circular* of June 1879, we read :

"Many men have made magnificent bequests, but Mr. Childs is a Princely Giver. His life has been a stream of benefactions, flowing hither, thither, everywhere. He does good now, while it is day, for he knows that the night cometh when no man can work. His benevolence flows in the channel of his own selection. He trusts nothing to *post mortem* contingencies. He knows that the good he does becomes his own by the loftiest of titles, for it will act and re-act onward for ever."

To quote the language of the late (American) Chief Justice Ellis Lewis :

"Mr. Childs has planted himself in the human heart, and there he will have his habitation while man shall dwell upon earth. He has built his monument upon the broad basis of universal benevolence; its superstructure is composed of good and noble deeds; its spire is the love of God, and points to Heaven."

Voltaire, we are told, declined to edit an edition of the works of Racine, for the reason that his annotations of those works would consist simply of elaborate commendation. Our readers may, perhaps, think that for a similar reason the portraiture which we have here drawn of the Good Mr. Childs should have been withheld. To those, however, who do not know him the language we employ may be regarded as undiscerning eulogy; but to those who know him it is but faint praise.

For information bearing on some of the genealogies contained in this Volume we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. C. J. Hubbard, United States, America; William J. Simpson, Esq., Belfast; Thomas O'Gorman, Esq., Sandymount, Dublin; and to the eminent Authorities mentioned in our "REFERENCES," p. xx. And to Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin, Author of *History of the Irish Royal College of Surgeons*; Rev. A. W. C. Hallen, M. A., Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries* (Edinburgh); Alfred Webb, Esq., Dublin, Author of *Compendium of Irish Biography*, Rev. David C. A.

Agnew, of Edinburgh, Author of *Protestant Exiles from France, in the Reign of Louis XIV.*; Samuel Smiles, Esq., London, Author of *The Huguenots: Their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland*; Rev. George Hill, Belfast, Author of *The Plantation of Ulster*, we have to express our acknowledgments for the permission which each of these worthy Authors has kindly given us to utilize in any way we thought proper any information contained in their respective valuable Works.

As our IRISH PEDIGREES and IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRELAND subserve no sect or party, we hopefully confide them to the Irish and Anglo-Irish race of every class and creed all over the world.

JOHN O'HART.

RINGSEND SCHOOL, RINGSEND,
DUBLIN, *November, 1888.*

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

BARRY. (No. 3).

Of Sandville, County Limerick.

IN p. 278, Vol. I., first column, beginning with line 13 from top, the paragraph should read: "I. James, of Rockstown Castle, b. 4th May, 1771; d. 25th July, 1828, This James was twice married: first, in 1801, to Miss Fitzgerald, sister of Thomas Wridon Fitzgerald, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and by her (who d. 5th May, 1806) had a daughter Margaret who, on the 28th July, 1816, married David Kelly, Esq., and had issue; and, secondly, James Barry married Mary (d. 25th July, 1848), daughter of John Moloney, Esq., of Cragg, county Clare, and by her had:

1. Dillyana, who on the 11th July, 1846, married Ralph Westropp Brereton, Esq., of Ballyadams, Queen's County, and had issue.
2. Mary, who on the 8th Jan., 1833, married Henry Potter, Esq., of Ballynolan, county Limerick, and had issue.
3. Alice, who on the 10th November, 1841, married Chartres Brew Molony, Esq., and had issue.
4. James, who died young, on the 11th July, 1815."

Same page and column, line 20 from top, the paragraph should read: "II. Thomas, b. 1773; d., January, 1838. He married in 1818 Miss Hartwell, of Bruff, and had issue. His son James Hartwell Barry (who d. 28th August, 1871) married in February, 1844, Anastatia, daughter of Michael O'Meara, Esq., of Bonladuff, Thurles, and had:

1. Michael Joseph, M.D., of Thurles.
2. Sarah, who married Michael O'Gorman, Esq."

BENNETT.

IN p. 527, *infra*, at No. 132, the paragraph should read: "Oliver Warren, of Warrenstown, county Meath, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; also Admiral Sir Peter Warren; and Anne Warren, who married Christopher Johnson, of Smithstown, county Meath, and had General Sir William Johnson of New York."

CHIDEOCK.

Of Fermanagh, Ireland; and America.

Arms: Gu. an escutcheon and orle of martlets ar.

In the Library of Thirlestain House, Cheltenham, England, there is a manuscript of Sir William Betham's, No. 13,293 in Catalogue, and entitled *English Families in Ireland*, from which the following is an extract:—

“The family of *Chittog* are famous in the barony of Lurg, in this county (Fermanagh), for being stout, forward, liberal people, particularly the son John of Mr. Thomas, the eldest of Mr. Henry Chittog, a gentleman freeholder of good credit and respect. His freehold lies near Pettigo, in the lower end of the county, bordering on Lough Erne, a pretty, handsome seat. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Chittog, came from England, in the reign of King James I. His wife was sister to the king in (the Isle of) Mann, and grandmother to Mr. John Chittog. The said Mr. Henry* Chittog is married in the family of Johnstone, daughter of Mr. Johnstone, who was a gentleman of credit and good relations in this county, and by this gentlewoman he has many children. Now the proper name of this family is *Chideock*. But from the time they came to Ireland they were called by every possible misnomer; and about the beginning of the last century a person named *Chittock*, in no way related to or connected with the Chideocks, settled in Fermanagh, after which the country people began to call the Chideocks “*Chittick*,” and they fell into the misnomer.”

Henry Blennerhasset's daughter Deborah had, by her second husband Captain James Colquhoun, two daughters: Lillias, the elder, † married Alexander Squire of Londonderry, and had by him two sons and one daughter; the elder son James alone survived infancy. This James Squire married Catherine Chittage, *alias* Chideock, of Muckcross, county Fermanagh, and by her had two sons, William and Leslie: Leslie died a minor and unmarried; William married Anne, daughter of Captain James Austin, who, in her marriage settlement, is designated of Sharon Rectory, county Donegal, where she resided with her uncle and guardian John Waller, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of Raymockey. William Squire died in June, 1806, and left four children, two of whom died in infancy; one son, William, and one daughter, Anne, survived: William married Harriet Chideock, and left by her one son, Archer Squire (living in 1888); and Anne married James Chideock (or Chittick), by whom she had three sons (now resident in New York, United States, America), and two daughters. The three sons: I. Squire Leslie

* *Henry*: It may be worthy of remark that, in keeping with the popular pronunciation of his surname in his locality, this Henry Chittog, in his will, signs his name “*Henry Chittick*.” The Chittogs, or Chideocks, bought their freehold from Thomas, or Sir Leonard, Blennerhasset, who was an undertaker under the “Plantation of Ulster.”

† *Elder*: There are at present no representatives of Penuel, the younger daughter of Captain James Colquhoun. She married James Irvine, Physician to the “Pre-tender,” at Rome, and left by him one son, James Irvine, who died at Manorunningham, A.D. 1756, and bequeathed the estate to his cousin, James Squire, the eldest son of Alexander Squire, of Londonderry, above mentioned.

Hasset. II. William Gervaise, who married Eliza-Jane, daughter of Alexander Lindsay, J.P., of Lisnacrieve House, county Tyrone (Alderman of Londonderry, where he served three times as Mayor), and has surviving issue—1. William-Gervaise, a Barrister; 2. James; 3. Alice-Gertrude. III. James Johnstone Forster. The two daughters of James Chideock were: 1. Erminda, wife of Alexander Rentoul,* M.D., D.D., of Errily House, Manorcunningham, county Donegal; 2. Harriet, a spinster. The issue (surviving) of Erminda Chideock (or Chittick) and her husband Alexander Rentoul are: 1. James Alexander, LL.D., Woolwich, and Barrister-at-Law, 1 Pump Court, Temple, London; 2. Erminda; 3. Robert John; 4. Harriet; 5. Lizzy; 6. Margaret-Augusta; 7. Anne; 8. William Gervaise, who died 9th October, 1887.

The "Chideock" family is now represented by the Messrs. Chittick, Chideock, of New York, and by the aforesaid James Alexander Rentoul, LL.D., Woolwich.

CONYNGHAM.

Of the County Donegal.

PAGE 130, *infra*, first column, line five from bottom, read "Gabriel," instead of *Gobnil*. Conyngham.

* *Rentoul*: The family of "Rentoul" is of *Huguenot* origin. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a gentleman named *Rintoul* settled in Scotland. He had three sons, the eldest of whom settled in Perthshire, where he obtained some land. In after generations the eldest son retained the homestead, while the younger sons became professional men. Previous to A.D. 1790 James Rintoul, then a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, was sent to administer to the Presbyterian Congregation of Kay. By his Church's orders he had to remain in Ireland for two years; during which time he married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Robert Reed, late minister of Kay, and he decided to remain in Ireland. By Anne Reed he had a family; their eldest son, Alexander, M.D., D.D., of Errily House, Manorcunningham, became the husband of Erminda, daughter of James Chideock (or Chittick), as above mentioned. Or, more fully given, the genealogy of the Rev. Alexander Rentoul, of Errily House, Manorcunningham, is as follows: Thomas Blennerhasset married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Sandys, of Dublin. Their eldest son, Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, married Deborah, daughter of Sir Henry Mervyn, of Petersfield (M.P. for Wotton Bassett in 1614, Admiral of the "Narrow Seas" in 1646), by his wife Christian Audley, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Castlehaven and his wife Lucy Mervyn. (The 20th Baron Audley died 18th April, 1872, leaving no male issue and the title is now in abeyance.) Sir Leonard Blennerhasset was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1664 was elected M.P. for Fermanagh, and who married Phoebe, daughter of Sir George Hume, of Castle Hume. By her he had only two daughters.—1. Deborah; 2. Mary. Deborah was twice married: first, to Christopher, eldest son of Sir George Irvine, by whom she had no issue; her second husband was Captain James Colquhoun, the second son of Sir James Colquhoun (who was the 19th of Colquhoun, and 21st of Luss), by his wife Penuel, granddaughter of Sir James Cunningham, the 18th of Glengarnock, by his wife Lady Catherine, daughter of James, 7th Earl of Glencairn. James Colquhoun died in Flanders in 1699, leaving no male issue; his only two daughters were Lillias and Penuel, as above mentioned.

EGAN. (No. 3.)

Of Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

PAGE 540, *infra*, second column, line 34 from top, the sentence commencing: "This William has two sons," should read: "This William has two sons named William and Alfred (*not* "William and Edward," as there mentioned), both of minor age in 1888.

 GLENNY.

See pp. 548—551, *infra*.

IN "Glenny" (No. 2) pedigree, second column, the three last lines "III. John, who married and had: 1. John, 2. George, 3. Elizabeth," should not be there, as III. John, the father of these three children, actually was "IV. John," the fourth son of Isaac, who is No. 3 on the "Glenny" (No. 1) pedigree, and had those children, as well as Isaac there mentioned.

Also in "Glenny" (No. 1) pedigree, Isaac No. 4 should be given as the third (*not* the eldest) son of Isaac No. 3.

And No. 4 George, in the "Glenny" (No. 3) pedigree, should be given as the eldest (*not* the third) son of Isaac, who is No. 3 on the "Glenny" (No. 1) pedigree.

 GREER.

Of Sea Park, Carrickfergus.

IN p. 235, *infra*, first column, there is a generation omitted between Nos. 13 and 14, which makes Thomas MacGregor Greer to be No. 29 instead of No. 28 on that family pedigree.

No. 13. was succeeded by his son:

14. Gilbert Grierson, Laird of Lag, who mar. Isabel, Lady Rocail, daughter of David de Kirkpatrick of Rocail (now "Rock Hall"), Dumfriesshire. By this matrimonial alliance the Rock Hall estate came into possession of the Griersons, and is at the present time the Residence of Sir Alexander Grierson, 9th Bart., the head of that family, after four hundred years' possession in the same family. Gilbert (No. 14) was succeeded by his son;

15. Vedast Grierson, of Lag, who in 1457 succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother Gilbert. Vedast mar. Isabel, dau. of William de Dalrymple of Stair (ancestor of the Earls of Stair), by his wife Agnes Kennedy; and was succeeded by his son:

16. Roger Grierson, of Lag, who was fatally wounded at Sauchieburn in 1488, etc. (As mentioned in the pedigree, at No. 15.)

McCLOUD. (No. 2.)

Of Skye, Ireland, and America.

IN p. 305, *infra*, second column, line 18 from top, read: "This Richard was educated in the Public and Catholic Parochial Shools at Norwich," etc.

IN p. 307, first column, line 10 from top, read: "Mr. John Skelly," instead of "Mr. S. Kelly;" and in column two, line 2 from top, same page, read: "William Shahan," instead of "William Strahan."

MILLER.

Of Pennsylvania.

GAYEN, JOHN, and JAMES MILLER settled in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., early in the last century: Gayen Miller was there in 1702; John Miller, in 1709; and James Miller, in 1729. They settled near each other, and are supposed to have been brothers or relations, and to have gone there from the county of Armagh or Tyrone, Ireland.

The wife of Gayen Miller was Margaret, daughter of Dr. Patrick Henderson, said to be of Scotland; their children (who were probably born in Ireland) were: 1. James, born in 1696; 2. William, born in 1698.

The wife of John Miller was Mary: their son James was born in 1693, near Claremont, county Armagh, and their son William was born in 1698, in the county Tyrone. Other children were probably born to them in Ireland.

James Miller married in Ireland Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, and in 1729 emigrated to Pennsylvania.

POLLOCK.

Of Coleraine, and America.

DOCTOR THOMAS POLLOCK, M.D., living at Coleraine, Ireland, married a Miss Cochran, and had eleven children, all of whom were born in Coleraine:

I. John Pollock, born 1724, died 1794, at Carlisle, Pa., U.S.A.; mar. first Catherine Campbell; secondly Eleanor Scull. This John settled at Carlisle, Pa., and had by his first marriage the following four children, all of whom were born at Carlisle:—

1. Eleanor, born 1760, married James Armstrong.

2. Thomas, born 1762; a lawyer; died unmarried in 1812. This Thomas returned to Ireland, where he studied medicine, and remained practising his profession.

3. Alexander, born 1764, died 1801; mar. Jane Sheriff.

4. John, born 1765, died 1772.

II. Thomas, an M.D., died unm. at Coleraine.

III. Robert.

IV. James, born 1728, d. 1812; mar. Mary Heron; settled in Lexonier Valley, Westmoreland County, Pa., and had the following seven children: 1. Thomas, born 1772; died 1847; mar., first, Rachael Hendricks; secondly, Susan Henderson; had Rev. Abraham David, who mar. Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the Hon. Charles Lee, Attorney-General, U.S.A., under General Washington. 2. Elizabeth, who mar. John McCoy. 3. Mary, who mar. David Knox. 4. James, died unmar. 5. John, born 1783, died 1862; mar. Elizabeth Hamill. 6. David, born 1784-5, died 1807; killed by two French robbers in the Allegany Mountains. 7. Nancy, born 1789; died 1845; mar. William Lytle.

V. Charles, born 1732; d. 1795; mar. Agnes Steele, and of whom presently,

VI. James, died 1797; married — McLean.

VII. Eliza, mar. — Sheriff.

VIII. Mary.

IX. —, married, first, Mr. Colwell; secondly, Mr. Allison; removed to Nova Scotia.

X. Elizabeth, died at Coleraine.

XI. — married Davis Barber, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, possibly having emigrated with her brother.

John, Thomas, James and Charles went from Coleraine, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, *circa* A.D. 1750.

2. Charles, fifth son of Dr. Thomas Pollock, M.D., mar. Agnes Steele, and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. He lived in White Deer township,

Buffalo Valley, and had the following ten children, all of whom were born in Northumberland County:

I. John, died unmarried, March, 1795.

II. Adam, of whom presently.

III. James, born 1769; d. 1857; mar. in 1801 Mary Steele.

IV. Thomas, born 1772; died 1844; married, first, in 1796, Margaret Fruit; secondly, in 1820, Eleanor Knox.

V. William, born 1773; married Sally Fruit.

VI. Richard, died young and unmarried.

VII. Charles, born 1780; d. 1798; death was the result of overexertion in lifting sacks of grain.

VIII. Mary, b. 1782; d. 1784.

IX. James, born 1784; died in infancy.

X. Robert, born 1785; died 1844; mar. Margaret Anderson.

Adam, James, Thomas, William and Robert—sons of said Charles—removed with their mother, after their father's death (which occurred in Northumberland County in 1795) to Erie County, Pa., where, with the exception of Thomas and William, they settled and remained. The latter two brothers—Thomas and William—subsequently removed to Clarion County, Pa., where their descendants now live.

3. Adam Pollock, second son of Charles, born 1767, died 1815; mar. in 1801 Elizabeth Gilliland, and had:

4. Charles, of Erie City, Pa., born 1803, died 1850. This Charles in 1831 mar. Elizabeth W. Wallace, and had, with other children:

5. Olin Wheeler Pollock, Captain United States Army, living in 1888.

WARREN. (No. 2).

Of the County Down.

IN p. 448, *infra*, in the second paragraph of this family paper, read:—
 “Matthew Warren of this branch (born about 1675) had three sons: 1. Thomas; 2. John; and 3. William, whose children died in infancy.”

In the third paragraph, fourth line, read:—“Has left one surviving son, Mr. Thomas Warren, of Manitoba,” &c.

 WOOLLEN CLOTH.

BEARING on the last paragraph, p. 451, *infra*, Dr. Bowles Daly, in *Myra's Journal* for October, 1888, in an interesting article on Irish Industries, points out that while the civilized world is clothed out of four materials—silk, cotton, flax, and wool—Ireland produces in abundance two of these commodities (flax and wool), and could make ten times as much if required. Ireland, he says, was thoroughly skilled in wool-work long before the Flemish refugees had begun to teach the art to English workers; and Irish woollen stuff had an ancient history, and was valued and known centuries before the first cloth manufacture was introduced into England. “The origin of the Irish woollen fabric is lost in the mist of ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Popes of Rome used to send their agents to several of the Irish towns to purchase woollen fabric for the construction of those gorgeous mantles used on State occasions; the ingenious designs and ornamentation were invariably the work of Irish artists. In fact, the old Irish frieze was eagerly bought up in Spain and Italy, and so prized, that garments made of it were entered as heirlooms in the wills of the Florentine citizens.”

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VOLUME II.

PART V.

CHAPTER I.

“The savage loves his native shore,
Though rude the soil and chill the air ;
Then well may Erin’s sons adore
An Isle which nature formed so fair !”

THIS Volume* contains, so far as we have collected them, the names of those Irish families who claim to be of Danish, Norman, English, Welsh, Scottish, Huguenot, and Palatine extraction, and who from time to time settled in Ireland since the English invasion. While, however, some of those names are no doubt of foreign origin, it will be seen that others of them are of *Irish* descent, which have heretofore been considered as of foreign extraction. No doubt the *love of country* for which the Celts, in whatever clime, have ever been proverbial, may have led some of those families to return to Ireland, as opportunities offered ; for, if Scotland’s friendly Bard† could admire the Emerald Isle, as by him expressed in the stanza which heads this page, it is not difficult to understand why, in weal or in woe, the Irish Celt, in exile,‡ so intensely loves his native country, or the loved land of his fathers, that he ever feels a *home sickness* to visit his

“First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea.”

As the genealogies herein contained are given in *alphabetical* order, and that therefore Anglo-Norman, Anglo-Irish, and Scottish-Irish families are necessarily intermixed, we give them under the heading “IRISH PEDIGREES, ANGLO-IRISH AND OTHER GENEALOGIES ;” as distinguished from the genealogies recorded in Vol. I., which relates to families of the *Milesian Irish Race*.

* *Volume* : For the Dedication of this Edition, see Vol. I.

† *Bard* : The above stanza is also ascribed to Robert Orr.

‡ *Exile* : How feeling is the song of the Irish Exile :

Oh, Erin, Mavourneen ! how sad is the parting,
Dear home of our childhood, for ever from thee !
How bitter and burning the tears that are starting,
As we sigh a farewell to thee, *Erin Machree* !

My country ! my country ! tho’ far from that loved earth,
Where first I drew breath, from these lips it should go,
My last sigh will be thine, darling land of my birth,
My last prayer for thee, Erin, in welfare or woe.

The following few Poems, by George Nugent Reynolds, will give the reader an idea of the Irish exile's intense love of his native country :

EXILES OF ERIN.

OH, land of my forefathers, sea-girded Erin !
 My heart throbs aloud as thy hills disappear.
 Fatuity ! oh, thou wast dreadful and daring
 To usher me thus on a pathless career.
 But, oh, 'tis too late now my loss to recover,—
 The land-breezes swelling, the spray dashing over,—
 And green-bosom'd Erin, I scarcely discover ;
 Like blue wreathy vapours her mountains appear.

An exile, I fly to the banks of Ohio,
 Where gloomy dark deserts bewilder the way ;
 Where no tuneful Orpheus or soft-voicéd Thalia
 Enlivens the heart with a soul-telling lay ;
 Where fell snakes are hissing and dire monsters screaming,
 Where death-pregnant lightnings are dreadfully gleaming,
 And direful contagion destruction proclaiming,
 Infest every vale and embitter each day.

And oh ! how contrasted with dear native Erin,
 Whose rich herbage landscapes I tearfully leave,
 Whose heath-crested hills are salubrious and cheering,
 Whose daughters are peerless, whose sons true and brave.
 The dismal tornado ne'er prostrates her towers,
 No grim-fronted monster her children devours,
 Nor breezes malignant shed death through her bowers,
 All fanned by the soft-whistling gales of the wave.

Ah, man ! thou art fretful, contentless, and wavering ;
 Thy blessings are countless ; but thou mean and vile ;
 The hand of Jehovah extending and favouring,
 Peculiarly visits the Emeal Isle.
 Yet outcast of Nature, how blind to true pleasure,
 Thou bart'rest enjoyment for base sordid treasure,
 And home thou forsakest, though dear beyond measure,
 Where friendship and freedom in harmony smile.

THE EXILED IRISHMAN'S FAREWELL.

FAREWELL, and for ever, my lov'd Isle of sorrow,
 Thy green vales and mountains delight me no more ;
 My bark's on the wave, and the noon of to-morrow
 Will see the poor exile, far, far from thy shore.

Again, my lov'd home, I may never behold thee ;
 Thy hope was a meteor—thy glory a dream ;
 Accurst be the dastards, the slaves that have sold thee,
 And doomed thee, lost Erin, to bondage and shame.

The senseless, the cold, from remembrance may wean them,
 Though the world they unlov'd, and unloving may roam ;
 But the heart of the patriot—though seas roll between them—
 Forgets not the smiles of his once happy home.

Time may roll o'er me its circles uncheering,
 Columbia's proud forests around me shall wave ;
 But the exile shall never forget thee, lov'd Erin,
 Till unmourn'd he sleeps in a far foreign grave.

THE EXILE OF ERINN.

THIS song, which was claimed by Mr. T. Campbell, was composed some time prior to November, 1799, on the subject of the exile of John Cormick, who was obliged to leave Ireland on account of the part he had taken in the Irish Insurrection of 1798. Mr. Reynolds's sister (Mrs. Mary Anne MacNamara), of Lough Scur, county of Leitrim, wrote upwards of one hundred copies of it for friends, who again transcribed it for others, so that a travelling harper named Richard M'Closkey, learned it in Belfast about the time of Christmas, 1799. Thus it was well known in parts of Ireland shortly after November, 1799.

Early in 1801, some one sent a copy of this song to the *Morning Chronicle*, and Mr. Perry, its editor, first printed it, anonymously, in his impression of the 28th January, 1801. Mr. Thomas Campbell, who was then at Altona, being a subscriber to the *Chronicle*, as well as a contributor to its columns, having received that issue, and seeing in it this song, which was so applicable to the case of a Mr. Anthony M'Cann of Dundalk, co. Louth, then a political exile in Altona, copied it out, suppressed the name of the paper, and, in a moment of weakness and vanity, passed it off on M'Cann as his (Campbell's) own production. M'Cann, of course, believed him, felt highly flattered at the compliment, and grateful for what he must have thought Campbell's feeling and sympathy for him, the deluded refugee sent a copy of it to his friends in Dundalk, in March, 1801. He stated, it was the composition of a Mr. Campbell, an "English" gentleman, of great poetic talent, who was staying at the same hotel with himself. Mr. M'Cann also added that himself and Mr. Campbell were intimate friends, and that he (M'Cann) suggested "Erin go Bragh" as the air best adapted for it. This alone would show that Campbell was *not* the author; and, apart from all historical evidence, the identity of many passages in the poems "Green were the Fields" (which we give in Vol. I.) and "The Exile of Erin," together with the spirit which breathes in each, go to show that one and the same mind was the author of both. Mrs. Mary Anne MacNamara, Mr. Richard J. Reynolds, and Miss Bridget J. Reynolds, in 1830, proved satisfactorily that Mr. George Nugent Reynolds was the undoubted author of—

The Exile of Erin.

THERE came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
 The dew on his raiment was heavy and chill ;
 For his country he sighed, when at twilight repairing
 To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.
 But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
 For it rose o'er his own native isle of the ocean,
 Where once in the fire of his youthful emotion
 He sang the bold anthem of *Erin go Bragh*.

Oh, sad is my fate, said the heart-broken stranger,
 The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee ;
 But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
 A home and a country remain not to me.
 Ah ! never again in the green sunny bowers,
 Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet hours,
 Or cover my harp with the wild woven flowers,
 And strike to the numbers of *Erin go Bragh*.

Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
 In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
 But alas ! in a far foreign land I awaken,
 And sigh for the friends that can meet me no more.
 Ah ! cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me .
 In a mansion of peace where no perils can chase me ?
 Ah ! never again shall my brothers embrace me—
 They died to defend me, or live to deplore.

Where is my cabin-door fast by the wild wood ?
 Sister and sire, did you weep for its fall ?
 Where is the mother that looked on my childhood ?
 And where is the bosom friend dearer than all ?
 Oh, my sad heart, long abandoned by pleasure,
 Why did it doat on a fast-fading treasure ?
 Tears like the rain-drop may fall without measure,
 But rapture and beauty they cannot recall !

Yet, all its sad recollections suppressing,
 One dying wish my lone bosom can draw—
 Erin, an exile bequeaths thee his blessing,
 Land of my forefathers, *Erin go Bragh*.
 Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
 Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean,
 And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin Mavourneen, Erin go Bragh !

II.—FAMILIES IN IRELAND FROM THE 11TH TO THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

ACCORDING to "A Topographical and Historical Map of Ancient Ireland," compiled by Philip MacDermott, M.D., the following were the names of the principal families* in Ireland, of Irish, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Irish origin, from the eleventh to the end of the sixteenth century :

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Archbold,	Wicklow.	Browne, Baron,	Galway.
Archer,	Kilkenny.	Browne, Baron,	Mayo.
Audley,	Down.	Browne,	"
Aylmer,	Kildare.	Browne,	Limerick.
Bagott,	Dublin.	Browne,	Wexford.
Barnewall,	"	Burgh, De, Earl,	Galway.
Barnwall, Baron,	Meath.	Burgo, De, Earl,	Antrim.
Barnwall,	Louth.	Burgo, De, Earl,	Down.
Barnwall,	Cork.	Burgo, De, Lord,	Tipperary.
Barrett, Lord,	"	Burgo, De, Viscount,	Galway.
Barrett,	Mayo.	Burke, Baron,	Limerick.
Barron,	Waterford.	Burke, Baron,	Galway.
Barry, Baron,	Cork.	Burke, Earl,	Tipperary.
Barry, Earl,	"	Burke, Earl,	Galway.
Barry, Lord,	"	Burke, MacDavid,	"
Barry, Oge,	"	Burke, Earl,	Galway.
Bathe, De,	Meath.	Burke,	Tipperary.
Bellëw, Baron,	"	Burke,	Sligo.
Bellew,	Louth.	Burke,	Kildare.
Betagh,	Meath.	Burke, Lord,	Tipperary.
Birmingham, Baron,	Galway.	Burke, Viscount,	Galway.
Birmingham, Baron,	Kildare.	Burnell,	Dublin.
Birmingham, De,	Louth.	Butler, Baron,	Meath.
Bisset,	Antrim.	Butler, Baron,	Carlow.
Blake, Baron,	Galway.	Butler, Baron,	Wicklow.
Bodkin,	Galway.	Butler, Baron,	Tipperary.
Bourke, MacWilliam, Lord,	Mayo.	Butler,	Queen's County.

* *Families*: On Doctor MacDermott's Map of Ancient Ireland, are marked in some of the counties the word "*Danes*;" but the names of those Danish families are not thereon mentioned.

In Vol. I. of this edition are given the names of the "*Ancient Irish Families in Ireland*," up to the 13th century.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Butler,	Wexford.	Dillon, Baron,	Galway.
Butler,	Waterford.	Dillon, Baron,	West Meath.
Butler,	Tipperary.	Dillon, Earl,	Roscommon.
Butler, Earl,	Galway.	Dillon,	Meath.
Butler, Viscount,	Wexford.	Dowdall,	Meath.
Butler, Viscount,	Kilkenny.	Drake,	"
Cantwell,	Tipperary.	Esmond,	Wexford.
Cantwell,	Kilkenny.	Eustace,	Dublin.
Capel De,	Cork.	Fagan,	Carlow.
Carew, Baron,	Carlow.	Fagan,	West Meath.
Carew De,	Cork.	Fitz-Eustace, Baron,	Meath.
Cheevers,	Wicklow.	Fitz-Eustace,	Dublin.
Chevers,	Carlow.	Fitz-Eustace, Viscount,	Wicklow.
Chevers,	Meath.	Fitzgerald, Baron,	Waterford.
Clare, De, Earl,	Kilkenny.	Fitzgerald, Duke,	Kildare.
Clare, De,	Clare.	Fitzgerald,	"
Clinton,	Louth.	Fitzgerald,	King's County.
Cogan, De,	Cork.	Fitzgerald,	Carlow.
Cogan, De, Lord,	"	Fitzgerald, Earl,	Queen's Co.
Coke,	Carlow.	Fitzgerald, Earl,	Cork.
Colclough,	Wexford.	Fitzgerald, Earl,	Limerick.
Comerford,	"	Fitzgerald,	Tipperary.
Comerford,	Kilkenny.	Fitzgerald,	Wexford.
Comerford,	Waterford.	Fitzgerald, Earl,	Kerry.
Condon, Baron,	Cork.	Fitzgerald, Knight,	Limerick.
Conroy,	Roscommon.	Fitzgerald, Knight,	Kerry.
Copeland,	Down.	Fitzgerald, Lord,	Limerick.
Coppinger,	Cork.	Fitzgerald, Lord,	Wicklow.
Courcy, De, Earl,	Antrim.	Fitzgerald, Lord,	Cork.
Courcy, De, Earl,	Down.	Fitzgerald (or Fitz-	
Courcy, De,	Dublin.	gibbon), The White	
Courcy, De, Earl,	Cork.	Knight,	"
Creagh,	Clare.	Fitzgerrald, Earl,	Kildare.
Cruise,	Meath.	Fitzgibbon (or Fitzgerald),	
Cruise,	Dublin.	The White Knight,	Cork.
Cusack (O'Cisoghe),	Meath.	Fitzharris,	Wexford.
Cusack do.,	Clare.	Fitzharris,	Limerick.
Cusack do.,	Mayo.	Fitzhenry,	Kildare.
Dalton, Baron,	Meath.	Fitzhenry,	Wexford.
Dalton,	Waterford.	Fitzmaurice, Earl,	Kerry.
Darcy,	Meath.	Fitzpatrick,	Cavan.
Darcy,	Galway.	Fitzpatrick (or MacGil-	
Dardis,	Meath.	patrick), Prince,	Queen's Co.
Deane,	Galway.	Fitzsimon,	Down.
Dease,	West Meath.	Fitzsimon,	Cavan.
Delahoyde,	Dublin.	Fitzsimon,	West Meath.
Delahoyde,	Kildare.	Fitzsimon,	Dublin.
Devereux, Earl,	Monaghan.	Fitzsimon,	King's County.
Devereux,	Wexford.	Fitzstephen,	Wexford.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Fitzwilliam, Lord,	Wicklow.	Lombard,	Carlow.
Fitzwilliam, Viscount,	Dublin.	Lombard,	Waterford.
Fleming,	Mayo.	Lynch,	Galway.
Fleming,	Cavan.	MacAlister,	Antrim.
Fleming,	Louth.	MacArdell, Chief,	Monaghan.
Fleming, Baron,	Meath.	MacArthur,	Limerick.
Fleming, Viscount,	Longford.	MacAuley, Lord,	West Meath.
Ford (or MacConsnava),		MacAuliffe, Chief,	Cork.
Chief,	Leitrim.	MacAveely,	Mayo.
French,	Wexford.	MacBrady, Chief,	Cavan.
French,	Galway.	MacBreen,	Tyrone.
French,	Roscommon.	MacBreen, Chief,	Kilkenny.
Furlong,	Wexford.	MacBrennan, Chief,	Roscommon.
Furlong,	Wicklow.	MacBride,	Donegal.
Galwey,	Cork.	Mac-I-Brien, Lord,	Tipperary.
Geneville, De, Lord,	Meath,	MacBrodin,	Clare.
Gernon, De,	Louth.	MacCabe, Chief,	Monaghan.
Gould,	Cork.	MacCabe, Chief,	Cavan.
Grace,	Queen's County.	MacCaffrey,	Fermanagh.
Grace,	Carlow.	MacCaghwel, Lord,	Tyrone.
Grace,	Tipperary.	MacCann,	Louth.
Grace, Lord,	Kilkenny.	MacCann, Lord,	Armagh.
Gunning,	Limerick.	MacCartan, Lord,	Down.
Harold,	"	MacCarthy, King,	Cork.
Hay,	Wexford.	MacCarthy, King,	Tipperary.
Here,	"	MacCarthy, Lord,	Kerry.
Hughes,	Monaghan.	MacCarthy, Prince,	Cork.
Hughes,	Wicklow.	MacCarthy More, Prince,	Kerry.
Hughes (or MacHugh),	Galway.	MacCarthy Reagh, Prince,	Cork.
Hussey,	Kerry.	MacCashin,	Queen's County.
Hussey,	King's Co.	MacClancy, Lord,	Leitrim.
Hussey, Baron,	Meath.	MacClancy (Brehon),	Kerry.
Jordan,	Down.	MacClancy, Chief,	Cork.
Joy,	Kerry.	MacClancy,	Clare.
Joyce, Chief,	Galway.	MacClean,	Donegal.
Joyce,	Mayo.	MacClean,	Antrim.
Keating,	Wexford.	MacCloskey,	Donegal.
Lacey, De,	West Meath.	MacCloskey, Chief,	Londonderry.
Lacy, De, Earl,	Down.	MacCogan,	Queen's County.
Lacy, De, Earl,	Antrim.	MacCogan,	Tipperary.
Lacy, De,	Meath.	MacCoghlan, Lord,	Queen's Co.
Lacy, De,	West Meath.	MacColreavy,	"
Lacy, De,	King's County.	MacConmel,	Tyrone.
Lacy, De, Lord,	Limerick.	MacConnell,	"
Laffan,	Wexford.	MacConnell,	Londonderry.
Lamaré De,	West Meath.	MacConry, Chief,	Galway.
Langan,	Meath.	MacConsnava (or Ford),	
Lawless,	Mayo.	Chief,	Leitrim.
Laurence, St., Baron,	Dublin.	MacConway,	Longford.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
MacConway,	Sligo.	MacGennis, Prince,	Down.
MacCormac,	Tipperary.	MacGeoghegan, Lord,	West Meath.
MacCormac, Lord,	Longford.	MacGeoghegan, Prince,	"
MacCoskley,	Tyrone.	MacGeraghty,	Sligo.
MacCostello,	Mayo.	MacGereaghty,	Mayo.
MacCourt,	Tyrone.	MacGettigan,	Donegal.
MacCourty,	Leitrim.	MacGibbon,	Mayo.
MacCracken,	Londonderry.	MacGilbride,	Donegal.
MacCrehan,	Kerry.	MacGilchrist,	Longford.
MacCrossan,	Tyrone.	MacGildauff,	Galway.
MacCrossan,	Donegal.	MacGilfinnen, Lord,	Fermanagh.
MacDavett,	Mayo.	MacGilfoyle,	Tipperary.
MacDavett,	Donegal.	MacGillicuddy of the Reeks,	
MacDermott, Prince,	Roscommon.	Chief,	Kerry.
MacDermott, Prince,	Sligo.	MacGilligan,	Londonderry.
MacDonnell, Chief,	Clare.	MacGilligan, Chief,	Longford.
MacDonnell,	Londonderry.	MacGillikelly,	Galway.
MacDonnell, Chief,	Fermanagh.	MacGilmartin,	Leitrim.
MacDonnell, Chief,	Monaghan.	MacGilmichael, Chief,	Monaghan.
MacDonnell, Chief,	Queen's Co.	MacGilmore,	Down.
MacDonnell,	Kildare.	MacGilpatrick (or Fitz-	
MacDonnell, Earl,	Antrim.	patrick), Prince,	Queen's Co.
MacDonnell, Earl,	"	MacGilpatrick,	Kilkenny.
MacDonogh, Lord,	Sligo.	MacGilroy,	Monaghan.
MacDonough, Lord,	Cork.	MacGinty,	Donegal.
MacDorchy,	Leitrim.	MacGiollamochoimoge,	
MacDougall,	Antrim.	Lord,	Dublin.
MacDowell,	Roscommon.	MacGloin,	Leitrim.
MacDuvan, Chief,	Donegal.	MacGolrick,	Tyrone.
MacEgan (Brehon),	Kerry.	MacGorigal,	Donegal.
MacEgan (Brehon),	Tipperary.	MacGorman, Chief,	Carlow.
MacEgan (Brehon),	Galway.	MacGowan (or Smith), Chief,	Cavan.
MacElligot,	Kerry.	MacGowan,	Leitrim.
MacEneiry, Lord,	Limerick.	MacGowan,	Donegal.
MacEnteggart,	Fermanagh.	MacGowan,	Down.
MacEvoy,	Armagh.	MacGrane,	Meath.
MacEvoy, Chief,	Queen's Co.	MacGreal,	Mayo.
MacEvoy, Lord,	West Meath.	MacGuire, Prince,	Fermanagh.
MacFergus,	Leitrim.	MacGulshenan,	"
MacFineen, Chief,	Kerry.	MacHale (or MacCail)	Mayo.
MacFinnevar,	Leitrim.	MacHugh, Chief,	Galway.
MacFirbis,	Sligo.	MacHugh (or Hughes),	"
MacGafney,	Cavan.	MacHugh,	Donegal.
MacGargan,	"	MacHugh,	Cavan.
MacGarrahan,	Fermanagh.	MacHugh,	Longford.
MacGarry,	Mayo.	MacIntire,	Donegal.
MacGauran, Lord,	Cavan.	MacInytre, Chief,	Tyrone.
MacGavan,	Longford.	MacJordan, de Exeter, Lord,	Mayo.
MacGavan,	Mayo.	MacKenna,	Kerry.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
MacKenna, Lord,	Monaghan.	MacSweeny, Chief,	Kerry.
MacKenny,	Leitrim.	MacSweeny, Lord,	Donegal.
MacKenny,	Louth.	MacTaggart,	Tyrone.
MacKeogh,	Wexford.	MacTeige,	Donegal.
MacKeogh, Chief,	Roscommon.	MacTeigue,	Carlow.
MacKeon,	Leitrim.	MacTeigue,	Leitrim.
MacKiernan, Lord,	Cavan.	MacTiernan,	Fermanagh.
MacLennon,	Fermanagh.	MacTiernan, Lord,	Cavan.
MacLeonard, Lord,	"	MacTully,	Fermanagh.
MacLoughlin, Prince,	Donegal.	MacTully, Chief,	Cavan.
MacLoughlin,	Londonderry.	MacTully,	Galway.
MacLysaght,	Clare.	MacWard,	Donegal.
MacMahon, Lord,	"	MacWard,	Galway.
MacMahon, Lord,	Monaghan.	Maginn,	Londonderry.
MacMahon, Prince,	"	Magrath,	Waterford.
MacManus,	Fermanagh.	Magrath,	Kerry.
MacManus,	Roscommon.	Magrath,	Clare.
MacMurrrough,	Carlow.	Magrath,	Tipperary.
MacMurrrough, King,	Wexford.	Magrath,	Fermanagh.
MacMurrrough, Prince,	Wicklow.	Maguirk,	Tyrone.
MacNally,	Antrim.	Mandeville,	Down.
MacNally,	Mayo.	Mareschal, Le, Earl,	Wexford.
MacNamara, Prince,	Clare.	Mareschal, Le, Earl,	"
MacNamee,	Londonderry.	Mareschal, Le, Earl,	Kilkenny.
MacNeney,	Monaghan.	Martell,	Down.
MacNevin,	Galway.	Martin,	Galway.
MacNulty,	Donegal.	Marward, Baron,	Meath.
MacNulty,	Cavan.	Masterson,	Wexford.
MacNulty,	Mayo.	Masterson,	Cavan.
MacOiraghty, Lord,	Roscommon.	Meyler,	Wexford.
MacOscar, Chief,	Monaghan.	Missett, Baron,	Meath.
MacOwen,	Tyrone.	Mockler,	Tipperary.
MacPartlan,	Leitrim.	Montmorency, De,	Wexford.
MacPhillips,	Mayo.	Montmorency, De,	Kilkenny.
MacQuade,	Monaghan.	Morgan,	Wexford.
MacQuillan, Lord,	Antrim.	Morris,	Waterford.
MacRannall (or Reynolds),	Leitrim.	Morris,	Tipperary.
MacRannall, Lord,	"	Morris,	Galway.
MacRory, Chief,	Tyrone.	Mortimer, Lord,	Queen's County.
MacRory, Chief,	Down.	Mortimer, De, Lord,	Meath.
MacRuarc,	West Meath.	Nagle,	Cork.
MacShane, Chief,	Tyrone.	Nangle, Baron,	Meath.
MacShanley, Chief,	Leitrim.	Nangle,	Mayo.
MacSheehy,	Limerick.	Netterville, Baron,	Meath.
MacSheehy, Chief,	Kerry.	Norton (or O'Naghten),	
MacSheehy, Chief,	Cork.	Chief,	Galway.
MacSherry,	Cork.	Nugent, Baron,	Meath.
MacSmith, Chief,	Cavan.	Nugent,	West Meath.
MacSweeney, Chief,	Cork.	O'Ahern,	Cork.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Baire, Chief,	Waterford.	O'Cahill,	Galway.
O'Bannan, Chief,	King's County.	O'Callaghan,	Clare.
O'Bannan, Chief,	Mayo.	O'Callaghan, Lord,	Cork.
O'Begley,	Donegal.	O'Callaghan, Chief,	Mayo.
O'Begley,	Waterford.	O'Callaghan, King,	Tipperary.
O'Behan, Chief,	King's County.	O'Callaghan, Viscount,	"
O'Beirne, Chief,	Roscommon.	O'Callan,	Kilkenny.
O'Bergin,	King's County.	O'Callan,	Armagh.
O'Billy,	Limerick.	O'Callanan,	Cork.
O'Birn,	Mayo.	O'Callanan,	Galway.
O'Bligh,	"	O'Canavan,	"
O'Bolger,	Carlow.	O'Cannanan, Prince,	Donegal.
O'Bolger,	Kilkenny.	O'Carbery, Chief,	West Meath.
O'Boylan, Chief,	Monaghan.	O'Carey, Lord,	Kildare.
O'Boyle, Lord,	Donegal.	O'Carmony,	Clare.
O'Bradley,	Cork.	O'Carolan, Chief,	Londonderry.
O'Branagan,	Louth.	O'Carolan,	Meath.
O'Bree,	Kilkenny.	O'Carroll, Prince,	Tipperary.
O'Brennan,	Kerry.	O'Carroll, Chief,	Leitrim.
O'Brennan, Lord,	Kilkenny.	O'Carroll, Prince,	Kilkenny.
O'Breslin, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Carroll, Prince,	King's County.
O'Breslin (Brehon),	Fermanagh.	O'Carroll, Prince,	Tipperary.
O'Breslin, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Carroll, Lord,	Kerry.
O'Bric, Lord,	Waterford.	O'Carroll, Prince,	Louth.
O'Brien, Baron,	Clare.	O'Carragher,	"
O'Brien, Chief,	Cork.	O'Casey,	Cork.
O'Brien, Chief,	Waterford.	O'Casey,	Limerick.
O'Brien, King, Prince		O'Casey,	Fermanagh.
and Earl,	Clare.	O'Casey,	West Meath.
O'Brien, King,	Tipperary.	O'Casey,	Kerry.
O'Brien, Lord,	Galway.	O'Cashin,	Galway.
O'Brien, Lord,	Tipperary.	O'Cassidy,	Londonderry.
O'Brien, Lord,	Limerick.	O'Cassidy,	Monaghan.
O'Brien, Prince,		O'Cassidy, Chief,	Fermanagh.
O'Brigan,	Cork.	O'Cavanagh, Lord,	Carlow.
O'Brodar, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Cavanagh, Lord,	Wexford.
O'Brodar, Lord,	Kilkenny.	O'Cawley, Chief,	Galway.
O'Brody,	Mayo.	O'Claisin,	Cork.
O'Brogan,	Cavan.	O'Clerkin,	Limerick.
O'Brogan,	Sligo.	O'Clery,	Cavan.
O'Brogan,	Mayo.	O'Clery, Chief,	Donegal.
O'Brogan,	Queen's County.	O'Clery, Lord,	Galway.
O'Brolchan, Chief,	Londonderry.	O'Coffey, Chief,	West Meath.
O'Brosnaghan,	Kerry.	O'Coffey,	Galway.
O'Byrne, Lord,	Wicklow.	O'Coigley,	Fermanagh.
O'Cahaney, Chief,	Mayo.	O'Coigley (or Quigley),	Donegal.
O'Cahill, Chief,	Carlow.	O'Coleman,	Sligo.
O'Cahill, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Coleman,	Louth.
O'Cahill,	Kerry.	O'Coleman,	Cork.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Colgan, Chief,	Kildare.	O'Coyle,	Cavan.
O'Colgan,	Down.	O'Coyle,	Donegal.
O'Colgan,	Armagh.	O'Creagh,	Cork.
O'Colman, Chief,	Louth.	O'Creagh,	Clare.
O'Coltaran,	Down.	O'Creagh,	Kerry.
O'Conaghty,	Sligo.	O'Crean, Chief,	Sligo.
O'Conaghty,	Cavan.	O'Criocan, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Concannon,	Roscommon.	O'Criodan,	Londonderry.
O'Conely,	Galway.	O'Cronin,	Kerry.
O'Conlan,	Limerick.	O'Crossan,	Tyrone.
O'Connegan,	Mayo.	O'Crotty, Chief,	Waterford.
O'Connellan, Chief,	Tyrone.	O'Crowley, Chief,	Cork.
O'Connellan, Chief,	Roscommon.	O'Crowly,	"
O'Connell,	Clare.	O'Cuirc,	Tipperary.
O'Connell, Chief,	Kerry.	O'Cuirneen,	Leitrim.
O'Connell, Chief,	Galway.	O'Cullen,	Tipperary.
O'Connell, Lord,	Limerick.	O'Cullen, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Connell,	Down.	O'Cullen,	Galway.
O'Connellan,	Mayo.	O'Cullen, Chief,	Wicklow.
O'Connolly, Chief,	Monaghan.	O'Cullen,	Kildare.
O'Connolly,	Galway.	O'Cullen,	Cork.
O'Connor, Prince,	Kildare.	O'Cullenan, Chief,	Tipperary.
O'Connor, King,	Roscommon.	O'Cullenan, Chief,	Cork.
O'Connolly, Lord,	Meath.	O'Cullenan,	Clare.
O'Conor, Prince,	King's County.	O'Culligan,	"
O'Conor, King,	Mayo.	O'Cummin,	Mayo.
O'Conor, Chief,	Galway.	O'Curran,	Clare.
O'Conor, Prince,	"	O'Curran,	Donegal.
O'Conor,	Mayo.	O'Curry,	Cavan.
O'Conor, Lord,	Kerry.	O'Curry,	West Meath.
O'Conor, Lord,	Londonderry.	O'Curry,	Cork.
O'Conor, Prince,	Kerry.	O'Daly, Baron,	Galway.
O'Conor, Lord,	Clare.	O'Daly,	Cork.
O'Conor, Lord,	Sligo.	O'Daly, Lord,	West Meath.
O'Conor,	Roscommon.	O'Daly,	Kerry.
O'Conor Don,	"	O'Daly,	Clare.
O'Conor Roe,	"	O'Daly,	Cavan.
O'Conran, Chief,	Waterford.	O'Danaher,	Cork.
O'Considine,	Clare.	O'Davoren,	Clare.
O'Cooney,	Tyrone.	O'Dea, Chief,	Cork.
O'Corcoran, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Dea, Lord,	Tipperary.
O'Corcoran,	Fermanagh.	O'Dea, Chief,	Clare.
O'Cormac,	Down.	O'Deasay,	Cork.
O'Corr,	Roscommon.	O'Deasay,	"
O'Corran,	Tyrone.	O'Deegan,	Clare.
O'Corrigan,	West Meath.	O'Delany, Chief,	Kilkenny.
O'Corrigan,	Fermanagh.	O'Delany,	Kerry.
O'Cosgry, Chief,	Wexford.	O'Dempsey, Lord,	Queen's County.
O'Cowley, Chief,	Cork.	O'Dempsey,	Kildare.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Dempsey, Viscount and Baron,	King's County.	O'Dornin,	Donegal.
O'Dennehy,	Waterford.	O'Dorrian,	Sligo.
O'Dennery,	Cork.	O'Dowd, Prince,	Mayo.
O'Dermody,	Tipperary.	O'Dowd, Prince,	Queen's County.
O'Dermody,	Clare.	O'Dowling, Chief,	Wicklow.
O'Devin, Lord,	Fermanagh.	O'Dowling, Chief,	Galway.
O'Devir,	Donegal.	O'Doyle,	Kilkenny.
O'Devlin,	Sligo.	O'Doyle,	Wexford.
O'Devlin, Chief,	Londonderry.	O'Doyle, Chief,	Wicklow.
O'Dinane,	Cork.	O'Doyle,	Carlow.
O'Dinan,	Tipperary.	O'Doyle,	Carlow.
O'Dineen,	Cork.	O'Doyle,	Galway.
O'Dinerty,	Tipperary.	O'Dreenan,	Clare.
O'Dinnahan, Chief,	Limerick.	O'Driscoll, Lord,	Cork.
O'Dogherty, Lord,	Donegal.	O'Duane,	Galway.
O'Dogherty,	Mayo.	O'Duff, Chief,	Queen's County.
O'Dolan,	Cavan.	O'Duffy,	Donegal.
O'Dolan,	Mayo.	O'Duffy,	Galway.
O'Donnally, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Duffy, Chief,	Monaghan.
O'Donevan,	Limerick.	O'Duffy,	Mayo.
O'Donlevy,	Tyrone.	O'Dugan, Chief,	Wexford.
O'Donlevy,	Donegal.	O'Dugan,	Roscommon.
O'Donlevy, Prince,	Down.	O'Dugan, Chief,	Cork.
O'Donnegan,	Fermanagh.	O'Dugan,	Mayo.
O'Donnegan, Chief,	Tyrone.	O'Duigenan,	Roscommon.
O'Donnegan,	Armagh.	O'Dunn, Chief,	Kildare.
O'Donnegan, Prince,	Tipperary.	O'Dunn, Lord,	Meath.
O'Donnellan, Lord,	Galway.	O'Dunn, Lord,	Queen's County.
O'Donnellan, Lord,	Antrim.	O'Dunnady,	Kerry.
O'Donnellan,	Roscommon.	O'Durkan,	Sligo.
O'Donnell, Prince,	Sligo.	O'Duvan, Chief,	Meath.
O'Donnell,	Mayo.	O'Duvany, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Donnell,	Galway.	O'Duvany, Chief,	Armagh.
O'Donnell, Prince,	Donegal.	O'Dwyer, Lord,	Tipperary.
O'Donnelly, Chief,	Tyrone.	O'Early,	Donegal.
O'Donnelly, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Eirc,	Antrim.
O'Donoghoe,	Kerry.	O'Etigan, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Donoghoe Mór, Prince,	"	O'Fahy,	Galway.
O'Donoghoe, Prince,	Kilkenny.	O'Fallon,	Roscommon.
O'Donohoe, Prince,	Tipperary.	O'Falvey,	Cork.
O'Donovan, Lord,	Limerick.	O'Falvey, Lord,	Kerry.
O'Donovan, Lord,	Cork.	O'Farrelly, Chief,	Cavan.
O'Donovan,	"	O'Fay,	West Meath.
O'Dooley, Chief,	West Meath.	O'Feenaghty,	Kerry.
O'Doolin,	Kerry.	O'Feenaghty, Lord,	Roscommon.
O'Dooyarma, Lord,	Donegal.	O'Feeney,	Galway.
O'Doran (Brehon),	Wexford.	O'Feeney,	Sligo.
O'Doran, Chief,	Carlow.	O'Felan,	Fermanagh.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Felan, Prince,	Waterford.	O'Glennon,	Roscommon.
O'Ferral, Prince,	Longford.	O'Gloran, Chief,	Kilkenny.
O'Fihelly,	Cork.	O'Gogarty,	Meath.
O'Fihelly,	Roscommon.	O'Gorman, Chief,	Clare.
O'Finan,	Mayo.	O'Gorman,	Carlow.
O'Finegan,	"	O'Gorman,	Fermanagh.
O'Finegan,	Sligo.	O'Gormley, Chief,	Donegal.
O'Finnelan, Lord,	Meath.	O'Gormly,	Mayo.
O'Finn,	Leitrim.	O'Gormoge, Chief,	"
O'Flahavan,	Waterford.	O'Grady, Lord,	Clare.
O'Flaherty, Lord,	Galway.	O'Grady,	Kerry.
O'Flanagan, Lord,	Fermanagh.	O'Grady, Viscount,	Limerick.
O'Flannagan,	Waterford.	O'Grady,	Mayo.
O'Flannagan, Lord,	Roscommon.	O'Griffin,	Cork.
O'Flannelly, Lord,	Sligo.	O'Griffin,	Clare.
O'Flannery,	Limerick.	O'Hagan, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Flannery,	Mayo.	O'Hagarty,	Kerry.
O'Flattery,	Clare.	O'Hagarty, Chief,	Londonderry.
O'Florry,	Down.	O'Hagerty,	Donegal.
O'Flynn, Lord,	Antrim.	O'Halahan,	Cork.
O'Flynn, Chief,	Cork.	O'Halligan,	Meath.
O'Flynn, Lord,	Roscommon.	O'Hallinan, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Flynn,	Cork.	O'Halloran,	Clare.
O'Flynn,	Kerry.	O'Halloran, Chief,	Galway.
O'Flynn,	Mayo.	O'Hamill,	Antrim.
O'Fogarty,	Tipperary.	O'Hamill, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Foley,	Kerry.	O'Hanley, Chief,	Roscommon.
O'Forranan, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Haulon, Lord,	Armagh.
O'Fox,	Meath.	O'Hanrahan,	West Meath.
O'Fox,	West Meath.	O'Hauratty, Chief,	Armagh.
O'Fox, Chief,	Longford.	O'Hanvey, Chief,	West Meath.
O'Freel,	Donegal.	O'Hanvey,	Down.
O'Freel, Chief,	Londonderry.	O'Hara, Baron,	Mayo.
O'Furey,	Tipperary.	O'Hara, Lord,	"
O'Furry,	Antrim.	O'Hara,	Antrim.
O'Fynn,	Clare.	O'Hara, Lord,	Sligo.
O'Gahan, Lord,	Wicklow.	O'Harkan,	Donegal.
O'Gallaher, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Harney, Chief,	Kerry.
O'Gallivan,	Kerry.	O'Hart, Chief,	Sligo.
O'Gara, Lord,	Sligo.	O'Hart, Prince,	Meath.
O'Garvey, Chief,	Down.	O'Hartigan,	Cork.
O'Garvey, Chief,	Armagh.	O'Hartigan,	Limerick.
O'Garvey, Chief,	Wexford.	O'Harty,	Queen's County.
O'Gavagan,	Sligo.	O'Haverty, Chief,	Galway.
O'Gavagan,	Mayo.	O'Hea, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Gearan,	Galway.	O'Hea, Chief,	Meath.
O'Geary,	Waterford.	O'Hea, Chief.	Cork.
O'Gevany,	Galway.	O'Healy,	Kerry.
O'Gleeson,	Tipperary.	O'Healy,	Cork.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Heaney, Chief,	Fermanagh.	O'Keefe, Lord,	Cork.
O'Heffernan,	Tipperary.	O'Keeley,	Clare.
O'Heffernan,	Clare.	O'Keeley,	Kilkenny.
O'Hehir, Chief,	"	O'Keely,	Tipperary.
O'Heir, Chief,	Armagh.	O'Keenan, Chief,	Fermanagh.
O'Hely,	Limerick.	O'Keenan,	Londonderry.
O'Hely,	Kilkenny.	O'Keerin,	Mayo.
O'Hennessey, Chief,	King's County.	O'Keevan,	Sligo.
O'Hennessey, Chief,	West Meath.	O'Keevan,	Antrim.
O'Hennigan,	Cork.	O'Keiran, Chief,	Armagh.
O'Heoghy, Chief,	Down.	O'Kelleher,	Tipperary.
O'Herlihy,	Cork.	O'Kelleher,	Cork.
O'Heyne, Prince,	Galway.	O'Kelleher,	Kerry.
O'Heyne,	Cork.	O'Kelly, Prince,	Galway.
O'Hickey, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Kelly, Prince,	Roscommon.
O'Hickey,	Clare.	O'Kelly, Prince,	Meath.
O'Higgin,	Mayo.	O'Kelly, Prince,	Dublin.
O'Higgin, Chief,	West Meath.	O'Kelly, Lord,	Kildare.
O'Higgin,	Longford.	O'Kelly, Chief,	Wicklow.
O'Hoey,	Monaghan.	O'Kelly, Chief,	Queen's County.
O'Hoey, Chief,	Down.	O'Kelly, Chief,	Down.
O'Hogan, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Kelly, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Hogan,	Clare.	O'Kelly, Chief,	Louth.
O'Honan,	Limerick.	O'Kennedy,	Kerry.
O'Honeen,	Clare.	O'Kennedy, Lord,	Tipperary.
O'Hoolaghan, Chief,	Galway.	O'Kenny, Chief,	Donegal.
O'Hoolaghan,	King's County.	O'Kernaghan, Chief,	Sligo.
O'Hoolaghan,	Cork.	O'Kernaghan,	Donegal.
O'Horan, Chief,	Galway.	O'Kerrigan,	Mayo.
O'Horan,	Wicklow.	O'Keveny,	Kilkenny.
O'Horgan,	Cork.	O'Killeen,	Mayo.
O'Hosey,	Tyrone.	O'Kindellan, Prince,	Meath.
O'Hosey,	Fermanagh.	O'Kinealy, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Howley,	Sligo.	O'Kinsellagh,	Carlow.
O'Howley, Chief,	Clare.	O'Kirwan,	Galway.
O'Hugh,	Donegal.	O'Kirwick,	Limerick.
O'Hurley,	Tipperary.	O'Lanigan, Chief,	Tipperary.
O'Hurley,	Cork.	O'Largnan,	Down.
O'Hurley,	Limerick.	O'Larkin,	Galway.
O'Hynes,	Galway.	O'Larkin, Lord,	Wexford.
O'Kane, Prince,	Londonderry.	O'Larkin, Chief,	Armagh.
O'Kane, Lord,	Antrim.	O'Larrissey,	Mayo.
O'Kean,	Galway.	O'Lavell,	"
O'Kean, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Laverty,	Donegal.
O'Kearney,	"	O'Láverty, Lord,	Tyrone.
O'Kearney, Chief,	Clare.	O'Lawlor, Chief,	Queen's Co.
O'Kearney, Chief,	West Meath.	O'Lawlor,	Down.
O'Kearny,	Mayo.	O'Lawry, Chief,	"
O'Kearny,	Cork.	O'Leahan,	Galway.

NAME.	COUNTY.		
O'Leahy,	Kerry.	O'Meaney,	Roscommon.
O'Leaney, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Meara, Chief,	Tipperary.
O'Leary, Lord,	Cork.	O'Meehan, Chief,	Leitrim.
O'Lee,	Galway.	O'Meehan,	Tipperary.
O'Lehan (or Lyons), Lord,	Cork.	O'Meehan,	Fermanagh.
O'Lenahan, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Meehan,	Sligo.
O'Lennon,	Mayo.	O'Melaghlin, King,	Meath.
O'Lennon,	Galway.	O'Melaghlin, Prince,	West Meath.
O'Leyne,	Kerry.	O'Mellan, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Liddy,	Clare.	O'Milford,	Mayo.
O'Loan,	Tyrone.	O'Moghan,	"
O'Loghlin,	Clare.	O'Molloy, Prince,	King's Co.
O'Loghnan,	Mayo.	O'Moloney, Chief,	Clare.
O'Loman,	Roscommon.	O'Monahan, Chief,	Roscommon.
O'Loman,	Galway.	O'Mongan,	Sligo.
O'Lomasey,	Cork.	O'Mooney, Chief,	Queen's Co.
O'Lonergan, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Mooney, Chief,	King's Co.
O'Longan,	Down.	O'Moore, Chief,	Down.
O'Looney,	Cork.	O'Moore, Prince,	Queen's Co.
O'Loughnan,	Mayo.	O'Moore, Lord,	Carlow.
O'Loughnan,	Down.	O'Moore,	Kerry.
O'Loughnan,	Kilkenny.	O'Moran,	Roscommon.
O'Luinin,	Fermanagh.	O'Moran,	Mayo.
O'Lunney, Chief,	Tyrone.	O'Moran,	Galway.
O'Lynch,	Cavan.	O'Moran,	Down.
O'Lynch,	Clare.	O'Moran,	Sligo.
O'Lynch,	Tipperary.	O'Moriarty, Chief,	Kerry.
O'Lynch,	Cork.	O'Morony,	Cork.
O'Lynch,	Down.	O'Morony, Chief,	Clare.
O'Lynchy,	Donegal.	O'Morony, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Macken,	Down.	O'Morrissey,	Tipperary.
O'Mackesey,	Limerick.	O'Morrissey,	Sligo.
O'Mackey,	Tipperary.	O'Morrison,	"
O'Madden, Lord,	Galway.	O'Morrison,	Donegal.
O'Madden, Chief,	King's Co.	O'Moynagh,	Sligo.
O'Maginn,	Galway.	O'Mulcahy, Chief,	Tipperary.
O'Mahon,	Down.	O'Mulcaby,	Limerick.
O'Mahony, Lord,	Cork.	O'Mulclohy, Lord,	Sligo.
O'Mahony, Chief,	Kerry.	O'Muldoon, Chief,	Fermanagh.
O'Malbride,	Roscommon.	O'Muldorry, Prince,	Donegal.
O'Malley, Lord,	Mayo.	O'Mulfinny,	Longford.
O'Malone,	West Meath.	O'Mulgee,	Donegal.
O'Malquiney,	Tipperary.	O'Mulholland,	Antrim.
O'Manning, Chief,	Galway.	O'Mullally, Lord,	Galway.
O'Maol Conry, Chief,	Roscommon.	O'Mullane,	Waterford.
O'Markey,	Louth.	O'Mullane, Chief,	Kerry.
O'Marron,	Armagh.	O'Mullany,	Sligo.
O'Marron,	Monaghan.	O'Mullany,	Waterford.
O'Meagher, Lord,	Tipperary.	O'Mullarky,	Galway.
		O'Mulleady,	West Meath.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Mulleeny,	Mayo.	O'Quinn, Lord,	Londonderry.
O'Mullen, Chief,	Londonderry.	O'Quinn, Chief,	Tyrone.
O'Mulligan,	Cavan.	O'Quinn, Lord,	Longford.
O'Mulligan,	Londonderry.	O'Quinn, Lord,	Limerick.
O'Mullins,	Clare.	O'Quinn, Lord,	Clare.
O'Molloy,	Roscommon.	O'Quinn,	Mayo.
O'Mulmoghery,	Donegal.	O'Rafferty,	Donegal.
O'Mulrenin,	Mayo.	O'Rafferty,	Tyrone.
O'Mulrenin, Chief,	Roscommon.	O'Regan, Chief,	Queen's County.
O'Mulrooney,	Galway.	O'Regan, Prince,	Meath.
O'Mulrooney,	Fermanagh.	O'Regan,	Cork.
O'Mulroy,	Mayo.	O'Reilly, Prince,	Cavan.
O'Mulvany,	Sligo.	O'Reilly, Chief,	Meath.
O'Mulvany,	King's County.	O'Reilly,	West Meath.
O'Mulvany,	Donegal.	O'Reilly,	Longford.
O'Mulvey, Chief,	Leitrim.	O'Riordan, Chief,	Cork.
O'Mulvihill,	Roscommon.	O'Rodaghan, Chief,	Leitrim.
O'Muready, Chief,	King's Co.	O'Roddan,	Mayo.
O'Murphy, Lord,	Wexford.	O'Roddy,	Donegal.
O'Murphy,	Cork.	O'Rody,	"
O'Murray, Lord,	Mayo.	O'Rogan,	Down.
O'Murray,	Cavan.	O'Ronan,	Longford.
O'Murray,	Donegal.	O'Ronan,	Mayo.
O'Murray, Chief,	Londonderry.	O'Ronayne,	Cork.
O'Murrigan, Prince,	Kildare.	O'Rooney,	Down.
O'Murtagh,	Meath.	O'Rory, Prince,	Meath.
O'Naghten (or Norton), Chief,	Galway.	O'Rothlan,	Mayo.
O'Neil (or Nihel),	Clare.	O'Rourke, Prince,	Leitrim.
O'Neill, Prince,	Donegal.	O'Ryan, Lord,	Carlow.
O'Neill, Lord,	Antrim.	O'Ryan,	Kilkenny.
O'Neill, Lord,	Down.	O'Ryan,	Limerick.
O'Neill, Lord,	Armagh.	O'Ryan, Lord,	Tipperary.
O'Neill, King, Prince, and Earl,	Tyrone.	O'Scanlan, Chief,	Louth.
O'Neney, Chief,	"	O'Scanlan,	Kerry.
O'Neny,	Monaghan.	O'Scanlan, Chief,	Limerick.
O'Neylan, Chief,	Armagh.	O'Scannell,	Cork.
O'Neylan,	Clare.	O'Scullan,	Londonderry.
O'Nolan, Lord,	Carlow.	O'Scullly, Baron,	Meath.
O'Noonan, Chief,	Cork.	O'Scullly,	Tipperary.
O'Norton, Chief,	Roscommon.	O'Scurry,	Galway.
O'Quigly,	Londonderry.	O'Sexton,	Tipperary.
O'Quill,	Kerry.	O'Shanahan,	"
O'Quinlan,	Tipperary.	O'Shaughnesy, Lord,	Galway.
O'Quinlan,	Kerry.	O'Shea,	Cork.
O'Quinlevan,	Clare.	O'Shea, Lord,	Kerry.
O'Quinlevan, Chief,	Tipperary.	O'Shea,	Tipperary.
O'Quinn, Chief,	Donegal.	O'Shea or Shee,	Kilkenny.
		O'Sheehan,	Kerry.
		O'Sheehan, Chief,	Limerick.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Sheehan,	Galway.	Prendergast, De,	Wexford.
O'Sheeran,	Donegal.	Preston, Viscount,	Dublin.
O'Sheridan,	Cavan.	Purcell,	Kilkenny.
O'Sheridan,	Longford.	Purcell,	Limerick.
O'Shiel,	Antrim.	Purcell, Baron,	Tipperary.
O'Shiel, Chief,	West Meath.	Quigley (see O'Coigley).	
O'Sionagh,	"	Redmond,	Wexford.
O'Slattery,	Kerry.	Renzy, De,	"
O'Slattery,	Tipperary.	Riddell,	Down.
O'Slevin,	Longford.	Roche, Viscount,	Cork.
O'Spillan,	Tipperary.	Roche,	Limerick.
O'Spillane,	Sligo.	Rossiter,	Wexford.
O'Sullivan,	Galway.	Roth,	Kilkenny.
O'Sullivan, Lord,	Tipperary.	Russell,	Down.
O'Sullivan Beare, Prince,	Cork.	Russell,	Limerick.
O'Sullivan, Prince,	"	Sarsfield, Earl,	Dublin.
O'Sullivan More, Lord,	Kerry.	Sarsfield,	Carlow.
O'Talcharan,	Mayo.	Sarsfield,	Cork.
O'Tarcert, Chief,	Donegal.	Sarsfield, Viscount,	Limerick.
O'Teige (or Tighe),	Wicklow.	Savadge, Lord,	Down.
O'Teigue,	Tyrone.	Segrave,	Dublin.
O'Tierney,	Armagh.	Sinnott,	Wexford.
O'Tierney, Lord,	Mayo.	Sherlock,	Waterford.
O'Tolarg, Lord,	West Meath.	Shortall,	Kilkenny.
O'Tumalty,	Tyrone.	Skerret,	Galway.
O'Toole, Lord,	Kildare.	Skiddy,	Cork.
O'Toole, Prince,	Wicklow.	Smerwick,	Kerry.
O'Toole,	Galway.	Smyth,	Down.
O'Toole,	Mayo.	Stack,	Kerry.
O'Tormey,	Galway.	Stafford,	Wexford.
O'Tracey,	"	Staunton,	Down.
O'Tracy,	Fermanagh.	Staunton,	Galway.
O'Traynor,	Meath.	Staunton,	Mayo.
O'Tully,	Fermanagh.	Strongbow,	Carlow.
O'Tuohy,	Cork.	Strongbow, Earl,	Wexford.
O'Tuomey,	"	Supple,	Cork.
Peppard,	Louth.	Sutton,	Wexford.
Petit, Baron,	West Meath.	Synott,	Mayo.
Petit,	Mayo.	Taaffe, Earl,	Louth.
Phepoe,	Meath.	Taaffe, Baron,	Mayo.
Plunket, Baron,	Louth.	Talbot, Baron,	Dublin.
Plunkett,	Cavan.	Talbot,	Wicklow.
Plunkett, Earl,	Meath.	Talbot, Earl,	Wexford.
Plunkett,	Dublin.	Talbot,	Waterford.
Poer, Le,	Down.	Tallon,	Carlow.
Poer, Le, Lord,	Waterford.	Taylor,	Dublin.
Poer, Le (or Power),	"	Trant,	Kerry.
Power,	Kilkenny.	Troy,	Limerick.
Prendergast,	Mayo.	Tuite, Baron,	West Meath.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Tuite,	Longford.	Walsh,	Kilkenny.
Tyrrell,	West Meath.	Walsh,	Waterford.
Tyrrell, Baron,	Dublin.	Walsh,	Cork.
Verdon, De,	Louth.	Walsh,	Kerry.
Verdon, De,	West Meath.	Walsh,	Tipperary.
Vesey, De, Lord,	Kildare.	Warren,	King's County.
Vesey, De, Lord,	Queen's County.	White,	Down.
Wadding,	Waterford.	White,	Waterford.
Wadding,	Wexford.	White,	Limerick.
Wall,	Carlow.	White,	Tipperary.
Wall,	Waterford.	Wogar,	Kildare.
Walsh,	Dublin.	Woulfe,	Limerick.
Walsh,	Wicklow.	Wyse,	Waterford.
Walsh,	Wexford.		

III.—THE MOST IMPORTANT FAMILIES IN IRELAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

ACCORDING to "Ortelius Improved; or a New Map of Ireland," which was "Engraved and Published by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen (VICTORIA) and H.R.H. Prince Albert, Charing Cross, East, London, for (the late lamented) Doctor R. R. Madden," the following are the names of the "Principal Families of Irish and English Extraction who possessed that Kingdom on the commencement of the Seventeenth Century:—"

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Acheson,	Armagh.	Birmingham,	Galway.
Allen,	Kildare.	Blake	Galway.
Archdeacon,	Cork.	Blenerhasset,	Kerry.
Arthur,	Limerick.	Boyle,	Waterford and Cork.
Aylmer,	Limerick and Kildare.	Brown,	{ Wex., Mayo, Galway, Limk., Kerry, Cork, Kildare.
Aylward,	Waterford.		
Bagnal,	Carlow.		
Barnwall,	Meath.	Brownlow,	Armagh.
Barrett,	Mayo and Cork.	Burke,	Mayo, Gal., and Lim.
Barry,	Limk. and Cork.	Butler,	Wex., Kilk., Tip.
Barry-More,	Cork.	Cadel,	Meath.
Barry-Og,	Cork.	Cantwell,	Tipperary.
Bellew,	Louth and Meath.	Carew,	Carlow.
Biatagh (Beatty),	West Meath.	Canfield,	Armagh, Tyrone.
Bingham,	Mayo.	Cavanagh,	Carlow, Wexford.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Chevers,	Meath.	Hussey,	Meath.
Chichester,	Tyrone.	Jordan,	Mayo.
Colclough,	Wexford.	Joyce,	Mayo.
Cole,	Cavan.	Keating,	Wex., Kilkenny.
Comerford,	Wexford.	King,	Roscommon.
Comyn,	Limerick.	Lacy,	West Meath.
Condon,	Cork.	Luttrell,	Dublin.
Conway (Counaghan),	Kerry.	Lynch,	Galway.
Cooke,	Carlow.	Lynot,	Mayo.
Copinger,	Cork.	MacArtan,	Down.
Courcie,	Cork.	Macawly,	West Meath.
Creagh,	Limerick.	MacBruodin,	Clare.
Crofton,	Roscommon.	MacCarthy,	Kerry, Cork.
Crosbie,	Kerry.	MacCarthy Mór,	Kerry.
Cruice,	West Meath.	MacCarthy Reagh,	Cork.
Cusack,	Meath.	MacClancy,	Leit., Clare.
Dalton,	Westmth, Wat.	MacConava,	Leitrim.
Darcy,	Meath, Gal.	MacConmey,	Tyrone.
Dease,	Meath.	MacConsidin,	Clare.
Delahoid,	Kildare.	MacCostelloe,	Mayo.
Delamar,	West Meath.	MacDavid Burke,	Galway.
De Lacy,	Limerick.	MacDermot Roe,	Roscommon.
Deney,	Meath, Kerry.	MacDermot,	Roscommon.
Devereux;	Wexford.	MacDonnell,	Antrim.
Dillon,	West Meath, Mayo.	MacDonogh,	Sligo, Cork.
Dowdall,	Louth.	MacEgan,	Tipperary.
Eustace,	Kildare.	MacElicot,	Kerry.
Everard,	Tipperary.	MacEnery,	Limerick.
Falie,	King's County.	MacFirbis,	Sligo.
Fanning,	Limerick.	MacGauran,	Leitrim.
Fitzgerald,	{ Kildare, Lim., Tip.,	MacGennis,	Down.
	{ Wat., Kerry, Cork.	MacGillereagh,	Clare.
Fitzgibbon,	Limerick.	MacGillicuddy,	Kerry.
Fitzmaurice,	Kerry.	MacGillysaght,	Clare.
Fitzmorris,	Mayo.	MacGorman or	{ Limerick and
Fitzpatrick,	Queen's County.	O'Gorman,	{ Clare.
Fitzsimons,	King's County.	MacGuire,	Fermanagh.
Fleming,	Meath.	MacInnereney,	Clare.
Fox,	West Meath.	MacKiernan,	Cavan.
French,	Galway.	MacMahon, Monaghan,	Clare, Lim.
Galway,	Cork.	MacMorogh,	Car., Wex., Wick.
Gernon,	Louth.	MacNamara Fion,	Clare.
Gibbon,	Cork.	MacNamara Reagh,	Clare.
Gold,	Cork.	MacNillin,	Antrim.
Grace,	Dub., Kilky.	Macoghlan,	King's County.
Hamilton,	Tyrone, Cavan.	MacPhillip,	Mayo.
Harper,	Kilkenny.	MacRanall,	Leitrim.
Harrold,	Dublin, Limerick.	MacSheehy,	Limerick.
Hay,	Wexford.	MacSweeny Fanad,	Donegal.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
MacSweeney Na Tua,	Donegal.	O'Donell,	Lond., Donegal.
MacSweeney,	"	O'Donoghoe,	Kerry, Cork.
MacThomas,	Waterford.	O'Donovan,	Cork.
MacTiernan,	Cavan.	O'Don (O'Dunne),	Queen's Co.
MacWard,	Donegal.	O'Dowda,	Sligo.
MacWm. Burke,	Mayo.	O'Driscol,	Cork.
Magrath,	Tipperary.	O'Dwyer,	Tipperary.
Mageoghagan,	West Meath.	O'Fallon,	Roscommon.
Mandeville,	Tipperary.	O'Falvy,	Kerry.
Mareward,	Meath.	O'Feolan,	Waterford.
Martin,	Galway.	O'Feral,	Longford.
Masterson,	Wexford.	O'Fevlan,	Kerry.
Mathew,	Tipperary.	O'Flaharty,	Galway.
Meagh,	Cork.	O'Flanagan,	Roscommon.
Morony,	Limerick.	O'Flin,	"
Murphew,	Wexford.	O'Fogerty,	Tipperary.
Nagle,	Cork.	O'Gallagher,	Donegal.
Nangle,	Meath, Sligo.	O'Gara,	Sligo.
Nashe.	Limerick.	O'Gormogan,	Kilkenny.
Netterville,	Louth.	O'Grady,	Limerick.
Nugent,	Meath.	O'Hagan,	Tyrone.
O'Bean,	Sligo.	O'Hallinan,	Limerick.
O'Birn,	Roscommon.	O'Halloran,	Clare, Galway.
O'Boyle,	Donegal.	O'Haly,	Cork.
O'Brady,	Cavan.	O'Hanlon,	Armagh
O'Brenan,	Kilkenny.	O'Hanly,	Roscommon
O'Brien, Clare, Lim., Tip., Wat.		O'Hara,	Antrim, Sligo.
O'Brin (O'Byrne), Dub., Wick.		O'Hart,	Sligo
O'Cahan,	Londonderry.	O'Hea,	Cork.
O'Callaghan,	Cork.	O'Heffernan,	Tipperary.
O'Carroll,	King's, Tippy.	O'Hehir,	Clare.
O'Casey,	Limerick.	O'Hennesy.	Cork.
O'Clery,	Donegal.	O'Heyne,	Galway.
O'Connell,	Kerry.	O'Hickey,	Tipperary.
O'Conor,	{ Clare, Sligo, Lond., King's	O'Hogan,	"
O'Conor Don,	Roscommon.	O'Honeen (Green),	Clare.
O'Conor Kerry,	Kerry.	O'Hurly,	Limerick.
O'Conor Sligo,	Sligo.	O'Kearny,	Tipperary, Cork.
O'Crouly,	Cork.	O'Keef,	Cork.
O'Currie,	Cavan.	O'Kelly,	Roscommon, Galway.
O'Daly,	{ Clare, Cork, Galway, Westmeath.	O'Kennedy,	Tipperary.
O'Davoran,	Clare.	O'Kirwan,	Galway.
O'Dea,	"	O'Leary,	Cork.
O'Delany,	King's County.	O'Loughlan,	Clare.
O'Demsey,	Queen's County.	O'Lyons,	Cork.
O'Dogherty,	Donegal.	O'Maden,	Galway.
O'Donallan,	Roscommon.	O'Mahony,	Cork.
		O'Mahown,	Kerry.
		O'Mailly,	Galway.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
O'Malaghlin,	West Meath.	Preston,	Meath.
O'Malone,	"	Purcel,	Limk., Tippy.
O'Meagher,	King's County.	Redmond,	Wexford.
O'Molony,	Clare.	Rice,	Kild., Kerry.
O'Mooney,	Queen's County.	Riche,	Limerick.
O'More,	Kilk., Queen's Co.	Roche,	Limk., Cork.
O'Mullally,	Galway.	Rochford,	Kildare.
O'Muloy,	King's County.	Rooth,	Kilkenny.
O'Mulrian,	Tipperary.	Sarsfield,	Kild., Limk., Cork.
O'Murry,	Londonderry.	Savage,	Down.
O'Naghton,	Roscommon.	Sexton,	Clare.
O'Neill,	{ Antrim, Armagh,	Sherlock,	Waterford.
	{ Down, Tyrone.	Shortal,	Kilkenny.
O'Neill Clanaboy,	Antrim.	Skeret,	Galway.
O'Neylan,	Clare.	Skiddy,	Cork.
O'Nialan,	Armagh.	Stackpole,	Cork.
O'Nolan,	Carlow.	St. Lawrence,	Dublin.
O'Quin,	Limerick.	Stritch,	Limerick.
O'Regan,	Queen's County.	Sutton,	Wexford.
O'Rian,	Carlow.	Taafe,	Louth.
O'Rielly,	Cavan.	Talbot,	Wexford, Kildare.
O'Riordan,	Cork.	Taylor,	Dublin.
Ormond,	Tipperary.	Tobin,	Tipperary.
O'Ruarc,	Leitrim.	Trant,	Kerry.
O'Ruark,	"	Tuite,	Longford.
O'Rure,	"	Tyrel,	West Meath.
O'Rurk,	"	Verdon,	Louth.
O'Scanlan,	Limerick.	Wadding,	Waterford.
O'Shaghny,	Galway.	Wallis or Walsh,	Wicklow.
O'Shea,	Kilkenny.	Walshe,	Waterford.
O'Sheridan,	Cavan.	Walsh of the	} Kilkenny.
O'Shiel,	Antrim.	Mountains.	
O'Sullivan Bear,	Cork.	Wandesford,	Kilkenny.
O'Sullivan Mór,	Kerry.	Waren,	Dublin.
O'Toole,	Wicklow.	Waters,	Cork.
O'Tynn,	Clare.	White,	{ Down, Kildare,
Petit,	West Meath.		{ Limerick.
Phillip,	Sligo.	Wogan,	Kildare.
Plunket,	Cavan, Meath.	Wolverton,	Dublin.
Poer (Power),	Waterford.	Woulfe,	Tipperary.
Portlance,	Louth.	Wyse,	Waterford.

IV.—MODERN IRISH GENTRY.

THE following is a brief summary of the family names that came into Ireland with the Cromwellian Settlement, or with the Revolution :

The Fairs, the Blacks, the Blonds, the Brights,
 The Greens, the Browns, the Grays, the Whites ;
 The Parrotts, Eagles, Cocks, and Hens,
 The Swallows, Snipes, Pyes, Robins, Wrens,
 The Pidgeons, Sparrows, Hawks, and Rails,
 Cranes, Finches, Nightingales, and Quails,
 Our Peacocks, Woodcocks, Daws, and Craiks,
 Kites, Moorcocks, Murrs, Gulls, Cootes, and Drakes.
 The Hook, and Line, Boat, Weir, and Bath,
 To catch the fish you please to eat :
 As Pyke, and Roach, Codd, Salmon, Trout,
 Carp, Sturgeon, Herring, Eel, and Sprat,
 Place, Crab, and Soal, Tench, Bream, and Britt ;
 Our Bulls, and Bears, and Wolves, and Hares,
 Strong, Steeds, and Hunters, Colts, and Mares ;
 Pig, Bacon, Bullock, Wither, Roe,
 Buck, Badger, Levrett, Lamb, and Doe,
 Vane, Speakers, Crokers, Prettie, Singers,
 Hoppers, Skippers, Dancers, Springers.
 The Hills, and Dales, Springs, Meades, and Bowers ;
 Churches, Staples, Pews, and Towers ;
 Bishops, Deacons, Deans, and Parsons,
 Vicars, Proctors, Sextons, Masons ;
 The Coffin, Bier, the hollow Cave—
 The apparatus of the Grave.
 The Moon and Stars, Frost, Winter, Snow,
 The Owl, the Raven, and the Crow.
 Blake, Mountain, Ash, Rush, Heath, and Fern ;
 The Torrent, Flood, the Stony, Bourn.
 The Gay, the Lively, Prim, and Bold,
 The Bigg, the Little, Young, and Old,
 Small, and Greatmen, Richmen, Goodmen,
 Longmen, Strongmen, Chapmen, Woodmen,
 Bastards, Boothbys, Judges, Princes,
 Barbers, Squires, and Lords, and Dunces.
 Some Champions, Constables, and Knights,
 Crump, Sergeants, Bullys, Sundry Wights,—
 As Pipers, Fiddlers, Harpers, Wrights.
 Bowmen, Bridgmen, Divers, Swimmers,
 Placemen, Stewards, Supple, Trimmers ;
 Turners, Carters, Leaders, Drivers,

Servants, Walkers, Jumpers, Drapers ;
Plowmen, Forresters, and Reapers.
The Orchard, Meadow, Grove, and Park ;
The Berry, Bramble, Twigg, and Bark.
Stone, Hedges, Gates, and Styles, and Dikes ;
Rice, Clover, Beans, Straw, Hay, and Stacks ;
Farmers, Hoskinsons, and Judkins,
Gookins, Jenkins, Rankins, and Rudkins ;
The Batts, the Matts, the Natts, the Watts,
The Hodges, Ridges, Madges, Potts.
The Stopfords, Stratfords, Coles, and Craffords,
Alcocks, Haycocks, Crawleys, Traffords,
The Rowleys, Bayleys, Murdocks, Ladleys,
Newells, Howells, Cooks, and Bradleys,
The Naylor, Braziers, Smiths, and Graydons,
Gookins, Ludlows, Verners, Heydons.
The Sirrs, and Swans, Shoes, and Shoebottoms ;
Hempenstall, and Higginbottoms,
The Jones, Downses, Fownes, Monsons,
Hobsons, Jobsons, Jacksons, Johnsons,
Gibsons, Gaysons, Leeson, Wilsons,
Thomsons, Griersons, and Tilsons,
With Nelson, Matson, Wellington,
Lewin, Langley, Billington.
And many more ;—but let us stop.

CHAPTER V.

ACHESON.

Arms: Ar. a two-headed eagle displ. sa. on a chief vert two spur rowels or.

CAPTAIN PATRICK ACHESON, of Edinburgh, had: | Hamilton (brother to the Earl of Abercorn). By said Margaret, Sir Archibald had: 1. Sir Patrick, Bart., who died s.p.; 2. Sir George, Bart.; 3. Jane; 4. Margaret.
 2. Sir Archibald, Knt., and Bart., of Nova Scotia, and Secretary for Scottish affairs, who was twice married: first, to Agnes —; and secondly, to Margaret, dau. of John | 3. Sir George Acheson, Bart.: second son of Sir Archibald.

ALCOCK.

Arms: Ar. a fesse betw. three cocks' heads erased sa.

TRADITION says that the first of this family in this country came to Ireland with Henry II., from Surrey, in England, and settled at Downpatrick; but we are not aware that any persons of this name are now living in or near that town. Three branches of the family are, however, located in Munster: one branch at Ballynoe, county Carlow; another, at Wilton Castle, county Wexford; and another, at Dunmore, county Waterford.

* The Waterford branch of the family is descended from the Very Rev. Alexander Alcock, Dean of Lismore, who, when nineteen years of age, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, on the 2nd July, 1684; and whose father was, we learn from the Entrance Book of Trinity College:

"Filius Joanis Alcock de Downpatrick in com. Duensi."

The Dean of Lismore* (d. 1747), | sister to Aland John Mason, M.P.,
 married Miss Mason, daughter of | county Waterford, who in 1739 mar.
 Sir John Mason, of Waterford (and | the Countess of Grandison.—See

* *Lismore*: The mother of the Very Rev. Alexander Alcock was, tradition says, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Poe. The eldest brother of this Alexander was William Alcock, who was the head of the Wilton Branch, county Wexford. He had a son (also named William) who married (the sister-in-law of his uncle, the Dean) Miss Mason, and had a son, Colonel Wm. Alcock, who married the daughter of the then Lord Loftus (the ancestor of the present Marquis of Ely); and Colonel Wm. Alcock's sister married — Snow, Esq., Waterford.

The Colonel's son Henry married, first, Miss Chinerex, daughter of the then Bishop of Waterford. She died young; and he then married Miss Usher, daughter of — Usher, M.P., co. Waterford. This Henry had several children, among them William Congrive Alcock, M.P., co. Wexford, who was a man of historic notoriety. He voted against the "Union;" and fought the most celebrated electioneering duel of the time, when he shot Colclough of Tintern. He never married, and the property, etc. of Wilton Castle fell into the hands of his brother and successor. This brother, who was named "Harry," married Miss Savage, of the co. Wexford; they were the

Lodge's *Peerage*), and had three sons, the youngest of whom was :

2. The Venerable Alexander Alcock, Archdeacon of Waterford, who mar. Miss Jocelyn (sister to the then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who subsequently became "Baron Newport," and finally the "Earl of Roden"*), and had a large family, the youngest son of whom having been :

3. Rev. Mason Alcock, who mar.

Miss Jones, dau. of Edward Jones, of Drombeg, county Cork, and had issue.

4. Alexander M. Alcock, of Waterford : eldest son of Rev. Mason Alcock ; mar. Miss Morris, of Harbour View, county Waterford, and had :

5. Edward H. Alcock, of Grove House, Dunmore East, Waterford ; living in 1887.

ALLEN.

Arms : Ar. a chev. gu. between three torteaux each charged with a talbot pass. or, on a chief az. a lion pass. betw. two crescents erm. *Crest* : a demi heraldic tiger quarterly or, and gu. gorged with a collar counter changed chained gold holding betw. the paws a julie flower of three branches ppr. *Motto* : Fortis et fidelis.

JOHN ALLEN (living in 1618), of Rathlumney, m. Mary, dau. of Sir John Dowdall, and had two sons and one daughter :

I. John, of whom presently.
 II. William.
 I. Martha.
 2. John Allen : son of John.

father and mother of the present Lieut.-Col. Harry Alcock, of Wilton Castle, living in 1887.

There is no relationship, that we can find, between the above-named Alcocks and those of Kilkenny, who can claim descent from the Rev. Nathaniel Alcock, who, A.D. 1628, was Rector of Ferns, county Wexford ; and who is worthily represented by Surgeon-Major Nathaniel Alcock, now (1887) living at Ballybrack, county Dublin. It is asserted that this branch of the family originally came from Lancashire ; while the Carlow, Wexford, and Waterford branches originally came from Surrey. In confirmation of this tradition it may be worth while to here insert the following anecdote ; Some thirty years ago, Thomas Alcock was M.P. for Surrey, and happening one day to be in conversation with his namesake, the M.P. for Waterford, the English gentleman asked the other if he had ever met any of his name in Ireland. His answer was "Yes ;" that there were some of them in Waterford. Indeed ! said the other ; that confirms a tradition in our family, that a branch of us went over to Ireland with Henry II., and then settled somewhere in Ulster ; further adding : "There is also a curious tradition in our family that we are descended, by a morganatic marriage, from Charles magne." It is strange, that this tradition has always existed in the Waterford branch of the family, as well. We find that the oldest death register in the Cathedral of Waterford was that of "Charles Alcock, Merchant," who died *circa* A.D. 1650.

There are other families of Alcock in Ireland, some of whom came over with Sir Walter Raleigh. A Quaker family of the name is, or lately was, located in Cork, but we are at present unable to trace their descent.

* *Roden* : Lodge's *Peerage* having been published, A.D. 1754, could not have the creation of Baron Newport as Earl of Roden, which took place in 1771.

ANKETILL.

Arms : Or, a saltire raguly vert.

JOHN ANKETELL, of Newmarket, county Cork, died 12th April, 1638. He married Lucia, daughter of Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven.

ARMSTRONG.

Arms : Ar. issuing from the sinister side a dexter arm habited gu. the hand grasping the trunk of an oak tree eradicated and broken at the top ppr. *Crest* : An armed arm embowed, the hand grasping the broken trunk of an oak tree eradicated all ppr. *Motto* : Invictus maneo.

THE family of "Armstrong" here recorded, which was a branch of the Armstrongs of Gallen Priory, King's County, settled in Sligo. Some of them afterwards settled in the county Leitrim; and after the death of Robert Armstrong, his family removed thence to Newtown Gore in the county Cavan, where his son :

2. John Armstrong married a daughter of William Irwin (whose son m. Miss Haughton,* who had three brothers—1. George, 2. William, 3. John), and had two sons :

I. John.

II. Launcelot, of whom presently.

3. Launcelot : son of John; lived in Dublin, and m. Anne Chamberlain (whose mother's name was Washington). They had three sons and one daughter :

I. William, born in St. Bride's parish, Dublin.

II. Thomas, of whom presently.

III. Launcelot, born in St. Bride's

parish, Dublin, and was in that city a manufacturer of metal buttons, and other stamped metal ware.

I. Mary.

4. Thomas : second son of Launcelot; born in St. Bride's parish, Dublin, between A.D. 1807 and 1810; mar. and had.

5. Edwin E. Armstrong, of the Firm of "Armstrong and Graham," wholesale manufacturers of horse collars, harness and horse clothing, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, United States, America; living in 1887.

ARUNDELL.

Arms : Gu. a lion ramp. or, armed and langued az. Other arms are also recorded of this family.

WILLIAM ARUNDELL, of Chediock,
— had :

2. Paul (his second son), of
Main, co. Limerick, died 1636. He

* *Haughton* : The three families of the Armstrongs, the Irwins, and the Haughtons lived convenient to each other, and intermarried a good deal.

m. Ellice, dau. of George Thornton, Knt., of Munster, and had six sons and five daughters :

- I. George, of whom presently.
- II. William.
- III. Joseph.
- IV. Paul.
- V. Edward.
- VI. Humphry.

- I. Frances, who m. James Lacy.
- II. Katherine.
- III. Mary.
- IV. Grace.
- V. Ellice.
3. George Arundell: son of Paul ; m. Mary, dau. of Daniel Leigh, Knt.

ASH.

Arms : Az. a saltire ar. debruised by a fess erm.

JOHN ASH, of St. John's, near Trim, in the county Meath, who d. 29th April, 1636, and was buried in St. Patrick's, of Trim, m. Eliz., dau. of Thomas Casy, of Chester, Esq., by whom he had one son and two daughters :

- I. Thomas, of whom presently.

- I. Dorothy, who m. James, son and heir of Walter White, of Dublin, Esq.
- II. Mary, who m. Charles Parkins, of Athboy, gent.
2. Thomas Ash: son of John ; m. Jane, dau. of Walter White here mentioned.

ATKINSON.

Of Mansfield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

THIS family emigrated to America from Cumberland, England, in 1750.

ROGER ATKINSON (1750) m. Ann, dau. of John Pleasant, of Virginia, and had four sons and two daughters :

- I. John, who d. unm.
- II. Roger, of whom presently.
- III. Thomas, who m. Sally Page.
- IV. Robert, who m. Mary T. Mayo.

The daughters were :

- I. Jane, who m. General Joseph Jones, and had :

- I. Thomas Jones, who m. Mary Lee.
- II. Roger-Jones.
- III. Joseph, who married Sally Atkinson.
- IV. Jane, who m. Robert Jones.
- V. John.
- VI. Lucy.
- VII. Benson.
2. Roger Atkinson: son of Roger ; m. Agnes Poythress, and had four sons and four daughters :

- I. John, of whom presently.
 II. Doctor Thomas, who m. Mary Baird.
 III. Roger.
 IV. Robert.
 The daughters were :
 I. Ann, who m. B. M. Harrison.

- II. Sally, who m. Doctor Joseph Jones.
 III. Jane, who married William Pryor.
 IV. Lucy.
 3. John Atkinson : eldest son of Roger ; m. Rich. Pryor.

AYLMER.

Arms : Ar. a cross sa. betw. four Cornish choughs ppr. *Crest* : A Cornish chough rising out of a ducal coronet all ppr. *Motto* : Hallelujah.

THIS family-name appears to be an anglicised form of the Irish *O'Aillemeair* ("aille:" Irish, the superlative of "alain," fair, handsome; "meair," sprightly, jolly, merry), meaning the descendants of Aillemeair, "the very handsome and sprightly man." The earliest notice of the name that we met with in our research is in the MS. Vol. F. 1. 21, in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, in which the name *Ailmer* is mentioned as being settled in the county Kildare, immediately after the English invasion. In the tenth of Henry VI., A.D. 1421, we find Richard Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons, county Kildare,* mentioned as one of the Keepers of the Peace for that county, as well as for the adjoining county of Dublin.

The Baronetcy of Ireland was conferred, 25th January, 1621, ten years after the institution of the Order, by King James I., upon :

1. Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knt., of Donada (now Donadea), son of George Aylmer, Esq., of Cloncurrie, and grandson of Richard Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons. That Sir Gerald (who d. 19th August, 1634) married, first, Mary (who d. 28th Nov., 1610) dau. and co-heiress of Sir John Travers, and relict of James Eustace, Viscount Balinglass; but by that lady had no issue. He m. secondly, Julia (d. 12th Nov., 1617), dau. of Christopher, Lord Delvin, by whom he had two daughters (one of whom was Letice), and a son :

2. Sir Andrew, who m. Ellen, dau. of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, and sister of James, first Duke of

Ormonde, and had, with one daughter, a son :

3. Sir Gerald, who m. Jane, dau. and heiress of Philip Fitzgerald, Esq., of Alloone, co. Kildare, and had :

4. Sir Fitzgerald (d. 11th June, 1685), who m. in June, 1681), Helen, second dau. of Luke, third Earl of Fingal, and had :

5. Sir Justin (d. 1711), who m. in 1702 Ellice, dau. of Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Balrath, co. Meath, and had two sons; his eldest being :

6. Sir Gerald (d. 6th Jan., 1736), who m. in Oct. 1726, Lucy, dau. of Admiral Sir John Norris, Knt., of Hempstead, Kent, and had, with

* *Kildare* : The representative of the Aylmers of Lyons, and head of the family (in 1881) was Michael-Valentine Aylmer, Esq., of Derry, Rathcabbin, co. Tipperary.

two daughters (Lucy and Elizabeth), a son :

7. Sir Fitzgerald (d. 1794), who m. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Fenton Cole, Esq., of Silver Hill, co. Fermanagh, and had, with other children who died young—1. Fenton, his heir ; 2. Arthur, who was a Lieut.-General in the Army.

8. Sir Fenton (d. 23rd May, 1816), who m. 4th June, 1795, Jane-Grace, sister of John, 6th Lord Carbery, and dau. of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., of Castle Freke, co. Cork, and had :

I. Gerald - George, the ninth Baronet.

II. Arthur-Percy.

III. William-Josiah.

IV. John-Freke.

9. Sir Gerald, D.L. (d. 8th Feb., 1878), the ninth Baronet, b. 1st

Dec. 1798 ; m., 24th April, 1826 Maria (d. 9th May, 1879), eldest dau. and co-heir of Col. Hodgson, of Carlisle, and had an only son :

10. Sir Gerald-George Aylmer, of Donadea Castle, co. Kildare ; b. 20th May, 1830 ; m., 6th April, 1853, Alice-Hester-Caroline, dau. of Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., of Castle-Dobbs, co. Antrim, and had :

I. Justin-Gerald, b. 17th Nov., 1863 ; killed at Cambridge, from a fall off a bicycle, when the title passed to his great-uncle Arthur-Percy Aylmer, a very old man, to whom his son Sir Arthur Aylmer, Bart., (living in 1887) has succeeded.

I. Caroline-Maria.

II. Helen-Charlotte-Nichola, who d. young.

BALBIRNIE.

Of Dairsie Mill, Fifeshire ; and of Invergythy, County of Forfar.

(Compiled by William J. Simpson, Donegall Street, Belfast.)

Arms : Or a fesse checkie azure and argent, between three bodys and thighs of armour argent on a chief of the last three buckles of the second for Balbirnie of that ilk.

Arms : Vert a fesse checkie argent and azure between three cuirasses or hybergeons of the second and in a chief of the same, three buckles of the third for Balbirnie of Invergythy. There is no crest for the name Balbirnie. I have made inquiries from an authority in connection with the Lyon Office, and find that the arms of Balbirnie, of that ilk, are recorded there, but there is no authority for the arms of Balbirnie of Invergythy.—W.J.S.

Compiled from "An Historical Account of the Family of Balbirnie," by the late William Balbirnie of Cork :

1. Patrick Balbirnie of Dairsie Mill, Fifeshire, son of Balbirnie of Invergythy ; had issue :

2. John Balbirnie born at Dairsie, county of Fife, and baptized there 26th November, 1699.

3. William Balbirnie b. at Dairsie, and baptized there November 8th, 1707.

4. Patrick Balbirnie, b. at Dairsie and baptized there. He died Nov. 30th, 1737.

John Balbirnie (No. 2) married and left issue :

5. Charles Balbirnie born 1744.
6. Allison Balbirnie.
7. Patrick Balbirnie.
8. Arthur Balbirnie, died leaving no issue.

Charles Balbirnie (No. 5) married Catherine Manning, and had issue :

9. George Balbirnie who married (1797) Margaret Vance of Clough, co. Tyrone (see "Vance" Pedigree), and had issue.
10. Robert Anstruther Balbirnie born at same, 1798.
11. A daughter b. at Ballymena, 1800.

12. John Balbirnie (afterwards Doctor of Medicine) born in Glasgow.

13. William Balbirnie (author of "The Historical Account," from which this pedigree is compiled).

Robert Anstruther Balbirnie (No. 10) married, A.D. 1823, Agnes Hill of Largs, Ayrshire, and had issue. He died 1855, was J.P. for City of Melbourne :

14. Robert Charles Balbirnie born 1824.
15. Margaret Vance Balbirnie.
16. Matilda Balbirnie.
17. Jessie Balbirnie.
18. John Balbirnie.

And two other daughters. The entire family settled in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, A.D. 1839. Robert Anstruther Balbirnie assumed the name of Balbirnie Vans, by the Queen's Sign Manual.

Allison Balbirnie (No. 6) married a Mr. Loudon.

Descendants still reside at Dairsie and in vicinity (A.D. 1854).

Patrick Balbirnie (No. 7) married Miss Marjoribanks, and had issue :

19. John Balbirnie of Kingsland, London, born 1776, was married twice ; to his second wife Elizabeth Selkirk of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, 10th Feb., 1819, by whom he had issue :

20. John Balbirnie.

21. Sarah Balbirnie.

22. Patrick Balbirnie, died 1854.

23. George Balbirnie, died 1846.

24. Elizabeth Balbirnie.

25. Rachel died 1854.

26. Samuel Balbirnie.

27. Joseph Balbirnie.

Joseph Balbirnie (27) married Maria Stubbs, of Kingsland, London, and left issue.

Patrick Balbirnie (No. 4) married Beatrix Balfour, by whom he had issue :

28. Patrick Balbirnie born 1722, died 1786.

Patrick Balbirnie (No. 28) mar. first Margaret Gib by whom he had issue :

29. Helen Balbirnie, who married Mr. Hoy ; he was born 1765, and was living A.D. 1854, aged 89.

Patrick Balbirnie (No. 28) mar., secondly, Agnes Balbirnie, by whom he had issue :

30. Eldest son by second marriage, died æt. 14.

31. Peter Balbirnie born 1771, living A.D. 1854, married, but left no issue.

32. George Balbirnie born 1778, living 1854.

William Balbirnie (No. 13) mar. leaving issue, one daughter :

33. Margaret Vance Balbirnie.

This pedigree was completed by Mr. Balbirnie, A.D. 1854. Correspondence is invited from descendants and connections of any of the individuals mentioned therein.

W. J. SIMPSON.

BALDWIN.

Of Mount Pleasant, Kinalmeaky, County Cork.

Arms : Ar. a chev. ermines betw. three hazel sprigs vert. *Crest* : A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel sprig vert.

Two different origins of this family are given by genealogists: namely, 1. Thomas Balbhan Fitzmaurice, and 2. Baudwin or Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. The former was son to Patrick, the seventh lord of Kerry; and the other was a nobleman attached to the court of Charles the Bold, King of France, who created him "earl of Flanders." This Baudwin married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bold, and granddaughter of Charlemagne, widow of Ethelwolf, King of England, and stepmother of King Alfred the Great.

We can trace back to Henry Baldwin, a ranger of Woods and Forests in Shropshire, who married Elinor, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, of Red Castle, who was the second son of the first Lord Pembroke, by Lady Anne, daughter of Lord Paar, of Kendall, and sister of Lady Catherine Paar (or Paer), surviving queen of Henry VIII., King of England. That Henry Baldwin had three sons, who settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the eldest of whom was Henry; from this Henry, the *O'Baldwin* pedigree is as follows :

1. Henry : son of Henry.
2. Herbert : his son.
3. Walter, of Granahoonick (now Mossgrove) : his son ; mentioned, with his son, in the report addressed to the "Court of Claims;" under the Act of Settlement, he obtained part of the land of Knocknough and Kilbalane.
4. Walter (2) : his son.
5. Henry (3) : his son ; married Miss Field, niece to Colonel Beecher, of Sherkin.
6. Henry (4) : son of Henry ; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dive Downes, Protestant Bishop of Cork, by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beechey of Sherkin, and relict of Captain Townsend.
7. Henry (5) : son of Henry ; m. a daughter of Sir Robert Warren of Kilbarry, West Muscry, and was progenitor of the *Baldwins* of Mount Pleasant, near Bandon. This Henry had a brother named William, who

m. a dau. of Alderman French, of Cork, and was founder of the *Baldwin* family of Lisarda, west of Macroom. This William was a Barrister ; his son Henry of Tralang was High-Sheriff of the county of Cork, in 1777 ; and left, amongst other issue, William of Nelson Place, who m. Mary, daughter of Franklin Kirby, of Bamborough Grange, Yorkshire, England. This William of Nelson Place was High-Sheriff of the county of Cork in 1813 ; and died in 1838, leaving a numerous issue.

8. Walter (3) : son of Henry ; had two sons and one daughter. The sons were

- I. Henry.
- II. Samuel, of Mossgrove, who m. his cousin, Kate O'Baldwin, and died at Bandon, co. Cork, in Dec., 1861. No legitimate issue.

The dau. was married to Captain

Stubbs, of Cove of Cork (now "Queenstown"); no issue.

9. Henry: son of Walter; m. Miss Gillman, of Shancloyne, near Bandon, whose sister married Sir Emmanuel Moore, Knight. This Henry went to France, became a Catholic, died there; his body was brought to Ireland by his son John, and interred in the family vault at Templemartin. He had:

I. Henry, of whom presently.

II. Herbert, died unm.

III. Walter, d. s.p.

IV. John, d. at Mount Pleasant Cottage, in 1882, s.p.

10. Henry: son of Henry (9); went with his children by his second wife to Australia; his first wife was Eliza Corker, of Cor Castle, Innishannon, by whom he had three sons and two daus.:

I. Henry, d. unm., aged 21 years.

II. Captain Chambery d. unm.

III. James, of whom presently.

IV. Caroline, who married Mr. Biggs, of Kinsale; she became a Catholic, and d. leaving issue.

V. Mary, who m. Richard Tonson Rye, Esq., of Rye Court (living in 1887), and has issue.

The second wife of Henry (10) was a Miss Beasley, who, with her children were either wrecked off the Australian coast, or captured by pirates.

11. James (born 1834): son of

Henry; died at Mountpleasant, in 1875; m. in Australia, on 1st Jan., 1856, Miss Margaret Whelan of Queen's County, Ireland (who was born in 1839); and living in 1887 at the Bank of Ireland, Portadown, county Armagh. This James had by his wife:

I. Henry William who was born in Australia, 7th Dec., 1856; was unm.; and on 26th Sept., 1883, was drowned whilst fishing in the Arigadeen river, near Timoleague, co. Cork.

II. James, of whom presently.

III. Chambery, born in Australia, 31st Oct., 1862, and living in Dublin, unm., in 1887.

IV. Walter, born at Mount Pleasant, 14th August, 1864, and living, unm., in Australia in 1887.

V. Lizzie, born in Australia, 14th Oct., 1860. She m. in 1881, Arthur S. Gore (a scion of the Earl of Arran family), of the Bank of Ireland, Bandon—now (1887) of Portadown, county Armagh, and has issue.

12. James (The O'Baldwin): son of James (11); born in Australia, 25th August, 1858; m., in Nov., 1880, Adelaide, dau. of Maurice Yescombe, Esq., of Cornwall, England; lives (1887) at 21 Green Park, Bath, England; and has a son James, with other children.

BALL.

Of Dublin.

Arms: Ar. a chev. betw. three fireballs sa. fired ppr. *Crest*: An arm erect or, in the hand a fireball, all ppr.

ROBERT BALL, Major, Dublin, who died 25th Jan., 1637, m. Jana, dau. of Henry Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, and had six children—1. Margery; 2. Ellen; 3. George; 4. Richard; 5. Maria, married to James Kerdisse of Kilmanah, county Dublin; 6. Margaret, m. to Henry Bennett, merchant, Dublin.

BARCROFT.

Of The Glen, Newry.

Arms: Ar. a lion ramp. sa. in the dexter chief point a trefoil slipped vert. *Crest*: A demi bear ramp. gu. muzzled and charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped or.

THIS is a branch of the family of "Barcroft" of Noyna, county Lancaster; its present representative in Ireland is (in 1887) Henry Barcroft, of the Glen, county Armagh; only son of the late Joseph Barcroft, of Lisburn, county Antrim. The pedigree of this family before the time of Cromwell is to be found in Whittaker's *History of Whalley*. The old house of Barcroft in Lancashire, near Townley, is fully described as a typical instance in the *Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire*, published by Cornish of Manchester some three or four years ago.

BARNEWALL.*

Baron of Turvey and Viscount Kingsland.

(Dormant, A.D. 1833.)

Arms: Erm. a bordure engr. gu. *Crest*: A plume of five feathers or, gu., az., vert, and ar., thereon a falcon with wings disclosed of the last. *Supporters*: Dexter, a griffin ar.; sinister, a lion gu. *Motto*: Malo mori quam fœdari.

NICHOLAS BARNEWALL, Lord Kingsland, was an officer in Lord Limerick's Dragoons. His family was long settled at Turvey, in the county Dublin. He was the third bearer of the "Kingsland" title, which was bestowed upon his grandfather by Charles I. for eminent loyalty. He married Mary, youngest daughter of George Count Hamilton, and soon after entered King James's Irish Army, as Captain of a troop in Lord Limerick's Dragoons, with which regiment he followed the fortunes of his legitimate sovereign to the last. He fought at the Boyne, at Aughrim, and at Limerick, for which he was outlawed by the Williamites; but, being included in that celebrated Treaty, his outlawry was reversed and he was restored to his honours. He was summoned to King William's first Parliament; but, though taking the oath of allegiance to that Monarch, he refused to take other tests which were against his conscience, as a Roman Catholic, and was accordingly prevented from taking his seat. He died on the 14th June, 1725, leaving issue two sons and four daughters. His sons were: 1. Henry Benedict, who succeeded to his title as fourth lord; and 2. George, born 24th November, 1711.

Henry Benedict, born 1st Feb., 1708, married Honoria, daughter of Peter Daly, of Quansbury, county Galway; no issue, at least up to 1768.

The fifth Viscount's name we have not learned; but the sixth Viscount

* *Barnewall*: This name is claimed by some to have been of Anglo-Norman origin; but, according to No. 112 on the "O'Beirne" pedigree, p. 607, Vol. I. of this Edition, "Barnewall" is of Irish extraction.

was Matthew, who died in Dec., 1833, s.p., leaving a widow, in reference to whom the following paragraph appeared in the *London Times* of 26th March, 1878:

“ROYAL BOUNTY.

“The Earl of Beaconsfield has recommended a grant from the Royal Bounty Fund of £100 to the Universal Beneficent Society, 15 Soho-square, to be applied for the benefit of Viscountess Kingsland, one of the society's pensioners.” The public will naturally desire to know something concerning—first, the Viscountess Kingsland, and next as to the society that has obtained for her such salutary relief. We have made inquiries on the subject, and communicate the following particulars:—Viscountess Kingsland was married to the late viscount in 1819. After his death the interest on the sum of £1,200 was her only means of support. One of the two trustees appointed having died, the other trustee, her own brother, absconded with the principal and left her completely destitute and penniless. The authorities of the parish in which she resided then allowed her out-door relief at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, and with her needle she managed to eke out an existence, earning weekly on an average from 2s. to 3s. She lived in a small room in Lambeth in extreme poverty, and endured for a long time in silence her hard lot. At last in her distress she applied to a subscriber to the society, who brought the case to the notice of the council. Satisfactory evidence and certificates having been obtained verifying the truth of her statement and confirming her sad tale of woe, she was placed on the list of the society's pensioners. Matthew Barnewall, sixth Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, in the peerage of Ireland, died in December, 1833, when his title became extinct, he having no male issue or heir. He married, 2nd January, 1819, Julia, daughter of Mr. John Willis (physician), who is the present Viscountess. Lady Kingsland has no relatives living who are in a position to assist her, her sister being herself a pensioner on Government, and receiving £40 a year. The sister lives with her two daughters, who are engaged as machinists (sewing machines). The third daughter of that sister lives with Lady Kingsland, and earns a small weekly pittance by braiding mantles and other needlework. The house in which they reside has been condemned, and will shortly be pulled down. They occupy one small back room about 13 feet square, in which there is scarcely any furniture. Lady Kingsland's bedstead is only an apology for this necessary piece of furniture; and her niece has none at all, but sleeps on the boards at night, or rather in the morning, when she has finished her daily toil. Lady Kingsland has continued her needlework, but this she is obliged to confine to shirt-making. She is remunerated at the rate of 2d. for each shirt made! It has been decided, with Lord Beaconsfield's approval, to expend the £100 grant in purchasing an annuity of about £10 or £12 a year for Lady Kingsland, after laying out a small sum in making a new apartment to be procured for her ladyship a little more comfortable than that which she occupies at present.”—*Social Notes*, A.D. 1878.

BARRETT.

Ireland.

Arms: Per pale ar. and gu. twelve barrulets counterchanged. *Another*: Ar. two pallets gu. *Another*: Az. a fesse nebulée and in chief three mullets ar.

THE ancestor of *Barrett* was Sir David, who was son of a (nameless) king of Britain.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir David. 2. William of Kilcoman: his son. 3. William of Mayne: his son. | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. William, the younger: his son; was called “Baret;”[*] a quo <i>Barrett</i>. This William had three sons—1. Thomas; 2. Walter; 3. |
|--|---|--|

^{*} *Baret*: Some are of opinion that this epithet was equivalent to our present English word *barrat-or*.

Uadhan ("uadhafan:" Irish, *from him*), a quo *MacUadhain*, anglicised *MacWadden*, and *Caden*.

5. Thomas: son of said William.
6. Magiun: his son.
7. William Dubh: his son.
8. Richard: his son.

9. Edmond: his son.
10. William Dubh (2): his son.
11. Richard (2): his son.
12. Edmond (2): his son.
13. Edmond (3): his son.
14. Richard (3) Barrett: his son.

BARRON.

Of Kiliske, County Wexford.

Arms: Erm. on a saltire gu. five amulets or. *Crest:* A boar pass. az.

WILLIAM BARON,† *alias* Fitzgerald, of Kiliske, co. Wexford, gent., had:
 2. John, who d. 6th April, 1637.
 He m. Margaret, dau. of Nicholas

White, of Dingulph, co. Wexford, and had: 1. William; 2. Kath.; 3. Mary.
 3. William Baron: son of John.

BAYLY. (No. 1.)

Arms: Az. nine estoiles ar. three, three, and three. *Crest:* A boar's head erased ppr.

FELIX COGHLAN married and had a son; and a daughter who married a Mr. Butler, son of the Hon. — Butler, who was a near relative of Ormond.

2. Cowley Coghlan: son of Felix; mar. F. French, who survived her husband, and left property to her niece Margaret Butler, who, in 1755, mar. John Morton, of Rehoboth, South Circular-road, Dublin. This Margaret Butler had a sister, Miss Butler (b. 1730, d. 1794), who m. — Parker, a landowner, and had:

3. Rose Parker (d. 1825, at 27 Blessington-street, Dublin, aged 70 years), who m. Michael Cowell, and had:
 4. Harriet Cowell (b. 1783, died 1853), who m. Peter Bayly (died 1819), solicitor, and had:
 5. Henry Bayly (born 1811, died 1861), who m. and had:
 6. William J. Bayly (living in 1883), of the General Regr. Office, Dublin, who m. and had:
 7. Two daughters.

† *Baron:* This family of "Barron" or "Baron" was originally *Fitzgerald*, baron of Burnchurch. In Ulster's Office is the following entry: "Luke Baron, *alias* Fitzgerald, of Killisk, county Wexford, d. 6th April, 1637, Fun. Ent. Ire." Strange, that William's son John, No. 2 above mentioned, also d. on the 6th of April, 1637.

BAYLY. (No. 2.)

Arms: Az. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. three martlets sa.

THIS branch of the *Bayly* (or *Bayley*) family came from Yorkshire, and settled in Ireland in Cromwell's time.

1. Peter Bayly resided in Golden-lane, parish of St. Bride, Dublin, b. circa 1630; a sidesman in 1695; d. 1697, leaving £5 to the poor of the parish. Had two sons, of whom

2. Peter Bayly was one, born in Golden-lane, 1670; churchwarden of St. Bride's, with Edward Exshaw, in 1706; was a friend of Dean Swift; m. Mary Exshaw; left to "ye poor of St. Bridgett's," by his will (in Pub. Record Office), dated 3rd March, 1739. He left £300 to his daughter Mary Bayly, and £76 to his son.

3. Rev. Richard Exshaw Bayly, M.A., T.C.D., bap. 23rd December, 1714; entered T.C.D. as a pensioner, in 1730; licensed by Archbishop Headley to the curacy of Clondalkin, in 1738; died 8th Feb., 1754, at Clondalkin; left several children, amongst whom were four sons, viz.: Richard, William, Philip, and Peter:

I. Richard Bayly, Attorney and Notary Public, d. Nov., 1788, unm., bequeathing £4,000 to his brothers and their children. Benjamin Disraeli (uncle of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England), of 113 Grafton-street, Dublin, served his time as a Notary Public to this Richard Bayly (see *Notes and Queries*, No. 64 of 1887, p. 232).

II. William Bayly, born 1741; Notary Public and Attorney, of Golden-lane; died, April, 1816. He was thrice m. and had twelve children by his three marriages.

1. Richard, born 1771; Attorney, of Finglas-bridge; and Fisherstown, Queen's County; killed by an accident coming home from a dinner party at Sir R. Wilcock's, Chapelizod, 20th Feb., 1828. He mar. Susanna (his cousin), dau. of John Christian, Attorney, of Monasterevan, by whom he had, with other children:

1. William, M.D., who died 1st August, 1814.

2. Rev. Benjamin Bayly, A.B., T.C.D., who went to Canada. (See "Bayly," No. 3, *infra*.)

3. Elizabeth Bayly, b. 1807, d. unm. 1877, at London, Ontario.

2. Deane Bayly, A.B., T.C.D., born 1775; called to the Bar, Easter Term 1798; d. unm., 8th March, 1804.

3. Sibthorpe Bayly, Attorney, of 103 Capel-street, Dublin, and Cambridge-terrace, Rathmines; died unm., 1859.

4. William Bayly, born 1777; Attorney and Notary Public; married in 1808, Elizabeth Frizelle (who had a fortune of £10,000), by whom he had William, Thomas, Joseph, Richard, and two daughters, none of whom left issue.

5. Caroline Foster (whose godfather was Mr. Foster Speaker of the Irish House of Commons); born 1799, m. 1821, to Wm. J. Bradley, Solicitor to Bank of Ireland, by whom she had issue, with

others : 1. William-George Bradley, Solicitor, of Kiliney; born 1825. 2. Rev. George Bradley, A.B., incumbent of Omagh, who d. 1872. And 3. Anne, m. to James A. Mayne, Solicitor, of Aughnamallagh House, county Monaghan.

6. John Bayly, Solicitor, who went to Australia, and was never heard of afterwards. Married in 1814 to Mary Drought, of Ricketstown, who died at Sandymount, Dublin, 11th July, 1881, aged 87, and had issue: William; Isabella; Anne; Caroline; and Mary, who in 1841 was married to Thomas, son of Rev. Robt. Drought, of Piunketstown, and had issue, two sons and five daughters.

III. Philip Bayly, born 1740, Wholesale Muslin and Manchester Merchant, and Shipowner, of 52 William-street (and afterwards of 66 Dame-st.), Dublin; d. Sept. 19, 1825. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth Goodman, in 1773, by whom he had: 1. Richard, who died on a voyage to Philadelphia, to join his uncle Goodman, a banker; 2. Susanna; 3. Sophia; 4. Elizabeth, and 5. Maria. Philip m. secondly, in 1782, Rebecca, dau. of Colonel Irvine, county Fermanagh, who died 1811; by this lady he had:

1. Philip-Edward Bayly, born 1783; merchant, 2 Harcourt-street, and 117 Grafton-st., Dublin. Died at London, 1855, leaving a son and two daughters.
2. William-Irvine Bayly, born 1786; Solicitor; died 1826.

3. Florinda Bayly, born 1785, died 1821.

IV. Peter Bayly, b. 1745; Attorney; Secretary, Sub-Sheriff, and Law Agent to County Dublin; of Chancery-lane, Dublin, and Mount Dillon, Killester. Married three times and had twenty-one children. By his first wife he had Richard; Amelia; Anne; and Rebecca (d. 1832), who mar. Arthur B. Moss, Solicitor, and Coroner, co. Dublin, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

Peter Bayly married secondly, in 1786, Lydia (with whom he got a good fortune), sister of John Barber, Stockbroker and Notary Public, 51 Dame-street, whose large fortune descended to his grandson, John Barber, of 39 Harcourt-street, who died in 1886, at Brighton, illegitimate and intestate, leaving a considerable sum of money. The Meath Hospital, Dublin, was left £4,000, on condition that there should be built a ward to be called the "*Barber Ward.*" Peter Bayly's second wife d. 1804, leaving issue:

1. Thomas - Robinson Bayly, Solicitor, b. 1788, and died unm. 1868.
2. Captain Charles Bayly, 4th West India Regt., b. 1790; *Aide-de-camp* and Private Secretary, 1816, to General Barrow, commanding the Troops in the West Indies. Died, unm., 16th Dec., 1821.
3. Peter Bayly, b. 1800; of the Six Clerks Office, Court of Chancery; m. 30th August, 1827, to Isabella (seventh daughter of Thomas Christian, Solicitor), d. 14th Sept., 1863. He had issue:
 1. Thomas - Lonsdale - Alexander Bayly, b. 7th May, 1836; a Clerk in the Bank

of Ireland; married 1867, Elizabeth Morton, and has issue:

1. Charles Adolphus, born 1868, educated at Dr. Benson's School, Rathmines; divinity student of T.C.D.
2. Thomas-J., born 1870.
3. Geo. Alexander, born 1874.
4. Florence Hester.
2. Katherine Bayly, m. 7th April, 1853, to Thomas Casserly, M.D., son of Myles Casserly, M.D., Physician to Roscommon Jail; no issue.
3. Isabella, unm.
4. Susanna.
5. Eliza, and 6. Charles; the last three died young.
4. John Bayly, b. 1802, died unm. 1848.
5. Isabella Bayly, mar. in 1807, to Dr. John Bartholomew Mosse, Enniscorthy, who d. 1825, of grief at the death of his son John, who was accidentally poisoned, aged 16. She died in 1849, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Susanna Mosse, born 1815, mar. in 1839, George Reynett, M.D. (who d. 1876, at London, Ontario), great-great grandson of Henri de Renet, a Huguenot landed proprietor in Vivarais, in Languedoc, whose five sons became refugees, in 1684. (See Agnew's *History of Huguenots*).
6. Elizabeth Bayly, mar. 1818, to Andrew Carr, who inherited a fortune of £80,000, portion of £250,000 left by his maternal uncle, Henry Walker, of Belgriffin House, co. Dublin, who died 1817,

intestate and without legitimate issue, upon which law suits arose which have occupied the Dublin lawyers to the present day.

Peter Bayly, married thirdly, in 1805, the celebrated beauty, Harriott Cowell, dau. of Michael Cowell (of the Cowells, of Logadowda, county Dublin, a great Military family, of which Major-Gen. Sir John Clayton Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household, is (in 1887) a distinguished member), and whose three sisters were married to military officers. She was taught music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc., who had been engaged to teach her cousin, Anne Butler Morton (of Rehoboth, South Circular Road), then aged 21, with whom he eloped, and whose parents greatly disapproved of the match. (See Sir Robt. Stewart's Lectures on "Musicians.") Olivia Stevenson, who died 1834, issue of this marriage, m. the second Marquis of Headfort, and is grandmother of the present Earl of Bective, who in 1867 mar. Lady Alice Hill, dau. of the fourth Marquis of Downshire. Harriott Cowell's grandmother (a Miss Butler) and Anne Butler, Morton's mother (Margaret Butler), were near connections and descendants of the Ormonde family, Kilkenny Castle, and hence the Headfort family are entitled to claim descent from that distinguished Anglo-Irish family. Harriott Cowell died 23rd Sept., 1853, having survived her husband 34 years. Issue, with several who d. young or unmarried:

1. Richard Bayly, born Nov., 1808; a Clerk in the Six Clerks Office; mar., 1836, Ellen, daughter of Captain Bourrian, of Richmond, Dublin; d. 9th May, 1875; had issue two daughters: 1. Ellen,

who died 1854, aged 17; and
 2. Matilda, who died young.
 2. Henry Bayly, b. 10th Feb.,
 1811; of the Marquis of
 Hertford's Office, Lisburn;
 author of "*History of Lis-*
burn," m. Aug., 1831, Anna
 Jordan [a niece of Robert
 Small, Mus. Doc., Teacher of
 Music to H.R.H. Princess
 Amelia (favourite daughter
 of Geo. III.), who presented
 him with a gold medal; and
 who also taught the Princess
 Charlotte in her earlier
 lessons on the Pianoforte,
 and was a favourite of the
 Prince Regent]. He died
 1861; left an only child:
 William Jordan Bayly, of

Rathgar, born 1832; ap-
 pointed in 1864 Clerk in
 the General Register
 Office, Dublin; author of
 "*Handbook of the Irish*
Marriage Laws," and "*His-*
torical Sketch of Dublin
Castle," elected in 1870 a
 Member of the Royal
 Historical and Archæologi-
 cal Association of Ire-
 land; married in 1866 to
 Rachel McDermott, and
 has issue two daughters—
 1. Anna-Dorothea (a prize
 holder of Royal Irish
 Academy of Music), and
 2. Rachel Elizabeth; all
 living in 1887.

BAYLY. (No. 3.)

Of Canada.

Arms: Same as "Bayly" (No. 2).

1. THE Rev. Benjamin Bayly,
 A.B., second son of William Bayly,
 Notary Public, Golden-lane (see
 "Bayly" No. 2 pedigree), was born
 in Dublin, 19th June, 1805; and
 educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin, from
 which he graduated in 1827. About
 1836, he went to Canada, and
 settled, first in the township of Oro.
 In company with Archdeacon
 Brough, he proceeded to Manitoulin
 Island, and subsequently followed
 him to London, where he was in Dec.
 1841, appointed Head Master of the
 London Grammar School, which he
 held for 37 years. In 1860 he was
 ordained to the ministry of the
 Church of England, and at his death
 (17th Jan., 1879) he was Assistant
 Minister of Christ Church, Welling-
 ton-st., London, Ontario. He m., first

in 1833, Cassandra-Henrietta, dau.
 of Abraham M'Culloch, of the Stamp
 Office, Dublin, by whom he had two
 sons:

I. Richard Bayly, b. 25th May,
 1834; a Barrister, London,
 Ontario, who mar. 22nd July,
 1864, Eliza, dau. of Dr. Charles
 Moore, and has, with three
 other sons and two daughters,
 issue:

I. Richard Bayly, born 8th
 April, 1865.

II. William Bayly, born 6th
 Nov., 1866.

III. Benjamin Bayly, b. 26th
 October, 1868.

II. William Bayly, b. 13th Mar.,
 1836; a Merchant in Toronto,
 mar. 27th July, 1862, Susan
 Jeanne (who d. 1877, aged 39),

dau. of the Hon. John Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Outarior. Issue, besides three daughters :

I. Ernest Bayly, born at Nice, south of France, 30th April, 1863.

II. Edward Bayly, b. 1st Oct.,

1865 ; of University College, Toronto.

The Rev. Benjamin Bayly, mar. secondly, in 1860, Mrs. Mercer, dau. of Colonel John Brown, formerly a Captain in the 21st Scots Fusiliers. Issue : three daughters,—Elizabeth, Jessie, and Susana.

BEARD.

Arms : Ar. three men's heads coupéd ppr.

THOMAS BEARD, of Colstown, in the King's County, had :

2. Thomas (his third son) of Smithstown, in the co. Meath, who d. 31st March, 1640. He m. Anne,

dau. of Patrick Segrave, of Kileglan, and had : I. Thomas ; II. William ; III. Rose.

3. Thomas Beard : son of Thomas.

BELLEW. (No. 1.)

Ireland.

Arms : Sa. fretty or. *Crest* : An arm embowed in armour holding a sword all ppr. *Motto* : Tout d'en haut.

ACCORDING to A. Crossly's *Peerage*, this family is a long time in Ireland. In 1445 Philip Bellew, Esq., was Bailiff of the City of Dublin. From him descended James Bellew, who in 1598 was Mayor of Dublin ; and from him descended Sir John Bellew, Bart., P.C. to King James II., and Colonel in his Army ; he was the first Peer in the Bellew family. Baron Bellew married a daughter of Lord Athenry, and had two sons : 1. Matthew, who died s.p. ; and 2. Richard, who succeeded his father, and had a son John, who was a minor in 1724. This Captain the Honble. Richard Bellew commenced his military service as Lieutenant in Dongan's Horse, and served through the war of the Revolution. After the Battle of Aughrim, he was appointed to the command of Tyrconnell's Horse vacant by the death in that fight of his relative Colonel Walter Nugent. On the termination of the war in Ireland, in 1691, Col. Bellew brought his regiment to France, where it was called "The King of England's Dismounted Dragoons." During his service in France, being as he considered, unjustly deprived of his command,* Col. Bellew returned to Ireland, where, on the death of his elder brother in 1694, he became third Lord Bellew. Next year he married the widow of the second Earl of

* *Command* : Bellew was deprived of his command in favour of Thos. Maxwell, a Scot.

Newburgh, with whom he got a fortune of £17,000; conformed to the Protestant religion; took his seat in the House of Peers; and died in 1714, leaving a son John, who became the fourth Lord Bellew, and who died in 1770 without male issue, when the title in this immediate line became extinct.

BELLEW. (No. 2.)

Lord Bellew of Duleek, County Louth.

Arms: The *Armorial Bearings* of this family were the same as those of "Bellew" (No. 1). *Supporters*: Dexter, a leopard or. guttée de sang langued gu. murally gorged az.; sinister, a wolf az. ducally gorged or.

THIS peerage was created in 1686, and became extinct in 1770. Captain the Honble. Walter Bellew (d. 1694), who, like his father, died of a wound he had received at the Battle of Aughrim, was the second son of John Lord Bellew of Duleek, who was a Colonel of Tyrconnell's Horse. He served through the war to the Capitulation of Limerick, and was wounded at Aughrim. On the death of his father in 1692, Walter succeeded as second Lord Bellew of Duleek. He was married to Lady Frances Wentworth (sister of Lord Strafford, Viceroy of Ireland, *temp.* King Charles I., but who was executed in the reign of that Monarch), and by her had two daughters, but no male issue. The line was continued by his brother the Honble. Richard Bellew, of Dongan's Horse.

BELLEW. (No. 3.)

Of Castlebar.

Arms; Same as those of "Bellew" (No. 1).

PATRICK BELLEW,* of Castlebar, co. Mayo, who died *circa* 1829, and was bur. in Ballinrobe, in same county, m. Esther, dau. of Robert Kelly, of Ballinrobe, and had:

- I. Henry (d. 1842), who m. and had: 1. Patrick, who had several children; 2. Robert (living in 1883), who also has a family; 3. Mary.
- II. Robert, of whom presently.
2. Robert, second son of Patrick; b. 1805, d. 1869; m. Frances-Ann

(d. 1838), dau. of (see No. 6 on the "Miller" Genealogy) Rev. Fitzwilliam Miller, and had:

3. Henry-Fitzwilliam (born 1831, and living in 1883), who has had one son and three daughters:
 - I. Henry, of whom presently.
 - I. Mary, b. 1858, d. 1865.
 - II. Eleanor, living in 1883.
 - III. Agnes, living in 1883.
4. Henry Bellew: son of Henry-Fitzwilliam; born 1862, and living in 1883.

* *Bellew*: This Patrick Bellew was cousin or nephew to the Right Rev. Philip Bellew, formerly Catholic Bishop of Killala; and Patrick's father, who was a native of Ballinrobe, had to leave Ireland on account of the political troubles of his time in Ireland.

BELLINGHAM.

Of Castle Bellingham, County Louth.

Arms : Argent, three bugle horns sa. stringed and garnished or. *Crest* : A buck's head coupé or. *Motto* : Amicus amico.

THIS family derives its name from the town of *Bellingham*, county Northumberland, England, where it appears to have been seated immediately after the Conquest; for, we read of perpetual feuds in the reigns of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, between Alan de Bellingham and the Charltons of Hasleyside; the descendants of the latter still own a mansion near the town, while the Bellinghams, once so powerful, have altogether disappeared from the county, though certain "quit rents" were paid to a representative of that family for land in North Tynedale, down to as late a period as 1774.

Among the many distinguished members of this family may be mentioned William Bellingham of Wolnoston, whose daughter, Maud, married *circa* 1316 William Bellasis of Bellasis.

Henry Bellingham of Bellingham (whose daughter married Sir James Leyborne of Cunswick) was made a Knight Banneret by King Henry VI., after the battle of Wakefield; his son, Sir Roger, was made a Knight Banneret after the battle of Stoke, in 1487, and left an only son Sir Robert (also knighted on the field), who died without issue.

Sir Edward Bellingham, called by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, "a brave and experienced commander," was of the Privy Council of King Edward VI., who sent him over to be Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1548-9. The most important branch of the family settled at Levens, county Westmoreland, which was purchased by Richard de Bellingham, whose daughter Mary married Sir John de Harrington, and died in 1348. His grandson, Sir Robert, who was knighted by Henry V. in 1413, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Tunstall of Thurland, and by her had eight sons, who founded branches of the family in different parts of the country. From Richard, his second son, descended the Bellinghams of Lincolnshire, and of Colonial Massachusetts. From Thomas, the fourth son, the Bellinghams of Sussex and Surrey are descended; and from Alan, the eighth son, the Bellinghams of Helsington and Levins. This Alan was the famous Treasurer of Berwick, and Deputy Warden of the Marches; who received from Henry VIII. a grant of the barony of Kendal called the "Lumley Fee." Of him was made the rhyme still to be seen on one of the windows of Levins Hall: "*Amicus Amico Alanus, Bellingger Belligero Bellinghamus.*"

From his grandson, Alan Bellingham of Helsington and Levins, the descent is as follows:

I. Sir Alan Bellingham of Helsington and Levins, a bencher of the Middle Temple, was one of the King's Council at York, and Knight of the Shire for Northumberland in 1570. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Sandford of Askham, and had issue:

I. James, of whom presently.

II. Grace (b. 1558; d. 1594), m. first Edward Cleburne of Cleburne (from whom descended the Cleburns of Killerby, co. York, and of St. John's, county Wexford, Ireland); and second, Gerard (son of Sir Richard

Lowther), b. 21st Dec., 1561, d. 1624, s.p.; and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin, 19th October, 1624. Sir Gerard n. secondly Ann, dau. of Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt., but left no issue.

2. Sir James: son and heir of Alan Bellingham; was knighted by King James I., in 1603, and died in 1641. He married Agnes, dau. of Sir Henry Curwen of Workington Hall, and had issue:

I. Sir Henry Bellingham, created a Baronet in 1620, who raised forces in the north for the Royal cause, and was M.P. for Westmoreland in all the Parliaments called by King Charles I. He m. Dorothy, Boynton of Barmston, and had a dau. Agnes, who married (in 1639) Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Wentworth of Elmsall; and one son, Sir James Bellingham, who, dying without issue, the title became extinct in 1650.

II. Thomas.

III. Alan, of whom presently.

IV. Alice, m. William Mallory of Studley, in 1602.

V. Frances, m. William Chaytor of Croft, co. York, in 1612.

VI. Ann, m. Sir William Ingleby.

3. Alan Bellingham,* of Levens, M.P. for Westmoreland; b. 1606; m. Susan, daughter of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, in Yorkshire, and had issue. Having spent most of his fortune in support of King James I., Alan died at St. Germain's in 1693.

4. Henry: second son of Alan. Came to Ireland during the Civil

War, and received a grant of the Gernonstown Estate (now called "Castle Bellingham"), in the co. Louth, which was, under the Act of Settlement, confirmed to him by Charles II. This Henry was M.P. for county Louth—which county the family represented in Parliament almost continually from 1660 to 1775. He m. Miss Sibthorpe and had an only son:

5. Thomas, of Castle Bellingham, who was a colonel in the army of William III., and acted as His Majesty's guide during the march of the army from Dundalk to the Boyne; for which cause King James's Army burnt Castle Bellingham. This Thomas, who d. 15th Sept., 1721, m., in 1678, Abigail Hancock, and had an only son:

6. Henry, M.P. for Dundalk, who m. Mary, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Moore, Esq., and had:

I. Henry, M.P. for the county Louth, who m. Margaret, dau. of Hugh Henry, Esq., of Straffan, in the county Kildare, and d. in 1775, leaving no surviving issue.

II. Alan, of Kilsaran, of whom presently.

I. A daughter who m. the Hon. John Fortescue, uncle to the last Earl of Claremont.

7. Alan Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham: second son of Henry; b. in 1709; m. in 1738, Alice (d. 1783), dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Hans. Montgomery of Grey Abbey, co. Down, and had five sons and four daughters:

I. Henry, who m. Elizabeth, dau.

* Alan Bellingham's daughter, Dorothy (by his second wife), married Henry Marwood, in 1660. Sir Roger Bellingham married Mary, dau. of Sir Robert Aske, and of Elizabeth dau. of John Lord Clifford. Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, married Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, county York. Sir Daniel Bellingham was Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1665. Catherine, wife of Alan Bellingham of Westmoreland, and daughter of Ambrose Duckett Armiger, died 1554, and was buried at St. Dunstan's, near Temple Bar, London.—See *Hulton MS.*

of Richard Tenison, of Thomastown, co. Louth. His male descendants ceased with his grandson William-Henry Bellingham, in 1822.

II. Alan* Bellingham, of Kilsaran, of whom presently, b. 1740.

III. O'Bryan Bellingham (d. 6th June, 1798), third brother of Sir Wm. Bellingham, Private Secretary to Pitt, m. Anne, dau. of Edward Tandy, and had issue :

I. Alan-O'Brien Bellingham, first m. Miss Pratt of Cabra Castle, co. Meath; second, Elizabeth, or Christiana Nicholson; third, Sophia Heyland. He died s.p. in 1859.

II. Elizabeth, m. Major James Swiney, 62nd Regiment, d.s.p.

III. Anne, d. unmarried.

IV. Thomas, who d. unm.

V. Sir William (d. 26th October, 1826) was sometime Secretary to the Right Hon. William Pitt; m. in 1783, Hester-Frances (d. 10th Jan., 1844), youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley (and granddaughter of George, third Earl of Cholmondeley), but had no issue. On the 19th April, 1726, he was created a Baronet, with special remainder to the heirs male of his deceased father. He was succeeded by Alan, the eldest son of his brother Alan of Kilsaran.

Of the five daughters of Alan, of

Castle Bellingham, Elizabeth m. Major William Cairns, and d. in 1779: and Mary-Anne m. the Rev. William Woolsey, of Prior Land, in the co. Louth.

8. Alan Bellingham, of Kilsaran (b. 1740; d. 1800): second son of Alan of Castle Bellingham. Was twice m.: first, on the 14th Aug., 1774, to Anne (d. 1789), dau. of John Cairnes, Esq., of Killyfaddy, co. Tyrone, and had :

I. Sir Alan, of whom presently; b. 2nd Feb., 1776.

II. Henry (b. 1778; d. 1821); who m. Miss Cruden, by whom he had three daughters and co-heiresses:

I. Henrietta, who m. Henry Shebbeare, M.D.

II. Mary.

III. Jane, who m. her cousin William Stewart Bellingham, Esq.

III. John Bellingham (b. 1781; d. 1826), who was twice m.: first, to Eliza, dau. of William Stewart, Esq., of Wilmont, co. Down, by whom he had (with four daus. and a younger son, Alan, who d. unm., in 1835) an elder son, William-Stewart (b. in 1806; d. 1869), who m. Jane, dau. and co-heir of his uncle Harry Bellingham, Esq., and had :

I. William (b. 1844), who m. Grace, dau. of James Folliott, Esq., of Kear's Cross, in Chestershire, England, and d.s.p., in 1875.

II. Henry (b. 1846), who m. Frances, sister to R. H. Smyth, Esq., of Lauragh,

* Alan: This Alan, brother of Sir William Bellingham (d. 26th Oct., 1826), had a daughter Elizabeth (or "Bess") who m. Major James Swiney (or Sweeney), of the 62nd Foot. (Of the Major's three sisters: Ellen m. John Reilly, Esq., of Kinsale; another sister m. a Mr. Willis; and Eliza m. Colonel Singleton, of the Indian Army.) According to our Notes this Elizabeth's brother Alan-O'Brien Bellingham also m. Christina or Elizabeth Nicholson (d.s.p.), and afterwards a Miss Alexander (? Heyland).

and had: I. John, b. 1849.
 II. Thomas, b. 1851. III.
 Arthur-Ditrey, b. 1855. I.
 Hester - Frances - Mary, b.
 1853. II. Henrietta-Anne,
 b. 1856. III. Jane, b. 1858.

John Bellingham (b. 1781) m.
 secondly, Katherine Clarke,
 and had Percy-John, who died
 young.

IV. William Cairns, Capt. 64th
 Regiment: the fourth son of
 Alan Bellingham, of Kilsaran;
 d. unm. in 1835.

The said Alan Bellingham of Kil-
 saran m., secondly, Mary, dau. of
 Ralph Smith, Esq., of Drogheda,
 and d. 5th Nov., 1800.

9. Sir Alan (b. 2nd Feb., 1776;
 d. 26th Aug., 1827): eldest son of
 Alan of Kilsaran. Married, 5th
 Nov., 1799, Elizabeth (d. 22nd Jan.
 1822), second dau. of Rev. Edward
 Walls, of Boothby Hall, in Lincoln-
 shire, England. Succeeded his uncle,
 Sir William Bellingham, to the
 Baronetcy, in October, 1826. Had
 five sons and three daughters; the
 sons were:

I. Sir Alan-Edward, Bart., living
 in 1883, of whom presently.

II. Henry-Richard, of Lincoln's
 Inn, Barrister-at-Law; b. 12th
 June, 1804; d. unm. 23rd
 Nov., 1836.

III. O'Bryan, M.D.; born Dec.,
 1805; m. Matilda, dau. of B.
 Molloy, Esq., of Millicent
 House, co. Kildare, and d. 11th
 Oct., 1857.

IV. Sidney-Robert, of Montreal,
 b. 2nd Aug., 1808; m. Arabella,
 dau. of William Holmes, Esq.;
 of Quebec.

V. William Johnston, late Capt.
 50th Regiment; b. 20th Mar.,
 1818; m., 15th April, 1852,
 Felicia, only dau. of the late
 Rev. John Short Hewett, D.D.,
 Rector of Rotherhithe. and had:

I. Sidney-Edwin, Lieut. 57th
 Foot.

II. Alan-Hale.

III. Patrick-William.

The three daughters of Sir Alan
 Bellingham were:

I. Mary-Anne-Jane, m. to the
 Rev. John Cheales, Vicar of
 Skendleby, in Lincolnshire,
 deceased.

II. Frances-Elizabeth, married to
 George-Wilson Maddison, of
 Partney, in Lincolnshire, Esq.

III. Charlotte-Sophia, m. to the
 Rev. John Alington, Rector of
 Alington, in Swinhope, Lin-
 colnshire.

10. Sir Alan-Edward, of Castle
 Bellingham, the third Baronet:
 eldest son of Sir Alan; b. 8th Oct.,
 1800; m. 12th Jan.; 1841, Eliza-
 beth, only child of Henry Clarke,
 Esq., of West Skirkbeck House,
 Lincolnshire, and had:

I. Alan-Henry, of whom presently.

II. William Claypon, M.A., in
 Holy Orders; Incumbent of
 Urglin, Carlow; b. 11th Nov.,
 1847; m. 22nd Aug., 1878,
 Susan-Caroline, dau. of the
 Ven. Ambrose Power, Arch-
 deacon of Lismore, and has a
 dau. Vera-Susan, b. 4th Aug.,
 1880.

I. Hester-Frances, m. 8th Sept.,
 1864, to Sir T. P. Butler, Bart.,
 of Ballintemple, co. Carlow.

II. Alice-Sophia, m. 28th July,
 1864, to Sir Victor A. Brooke,
 Bart., of Colebrook Park, in the
 co. Fermanagh.

III. Charlotte-Mary, m. 8th Feb.,
 1872, to Frederick Wrenchy,
 Esq., of Lurgan Brae, in the
 co. Fermanagh, and has issue:

I. Fred.-Arthur Cavendish; b.
 22nd June, 1877.

II. Mary; b. 26th Jan., 1874.

III. Winifred; b. 10th Aug.,
 1880.

- IV. Frances-Anne-Jane, m. 29th July, 1869, to Richard Altamont Smyth, Esq., of Lauragh, in the Queen's County,
- V. Agnes-Matilda, m. 3rd Nov., 1875, to Montague - Yeats Brown, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at Genoa.
11. Alan-Henry Bellingham, late M.P. for Louth, living in 1887: eldest son of Sir Alan-Edward; b. 23rd August, 1846; Private Chamberlain to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and His Holiness the late Pio Nono; Captain Louth Rifle Militia; called to the Bar in 1875; m. 13th Jan., 1874, Lady Constance-Julia Eleanor-Georgiana Noel, dau. of the second Earl of Gainsborough, and has:
- I. Edward - Henry - Charles - Patrick; b. 26th Jan., 1879.
- I. Ida-Mary-Elizabeth-Agnes; b. 26th Jan., 1876.
- III. Augusta-Mary-Monica; b. 19th Aug., 1880.
12. Edward-Henry-Charles-Patrick Bellingham: son of Alan-Henry, of Castle Bellingham.

BENNETT.*

Of Banffshire, Scotland.

Arms : Gu. a cross pattée or, betw. three mullets ar.

THE New York branch of this family is descended on the *female* side through Henrietta-Agnes Crean (who married James Gordon Bennett of New York, on the 6th of June, 1840), from Awly O'Farrell, King of Conmacne, who (see p. 339, Vol. I.) is No. 112 on the "O'Farrell" (Princes of Annaly) pedigree.

Said Awly O'Farrell (living in 1268) had a daughter:

113. Ranalt, who married Hugh O'Connor, the last King of Connaught, who is No. 113 on the "O'Connor" (Kings of Connaught) pedigree, and had:

114. Una (or Agnes) O'Connor, who m. first Robert de Gernon, and had:

115. Hodierna de Gernon who m. Ricard Mór de Burc, No. 18 on the Bourke† pedigree, and had:

116. Walter de Burc (see No. 19 on the "Bourke" pedigree), created Earl of Ulster, who m. Maud, the dau. of Hugh de Lacy, and had:

117. Richard de Burc, the Red (d. 1326), second Earl of Ulster, who, by Margaret, dau. of John de Burg, Baron of Lanville, had:

118. Lady Joan de Bourke, who m. secondly, in 1329, Sir John d'Arce, Knt., of Platten, county Meath, first Baron d'Arce, Lord Justice and Governor of Ireland. He was son of Norman 7th Baron d'Arce of Nocton (who d. 1296), and d. 1347, leaving issue:

119. Lady Elizabeth d'Arce, who m. James Balbh (or stammering James) Butler, Lord Justice of

* *Bennett* : In p. 11 of the MS. Vol. F. 3. 27, Trin. Coll. Dublin, is the following entry :—"Maud, f. Jac. Dun of Dub. Merct. : ob. 22 Mar. 1625—Rob. Bennet, Ld. Mayor Dub." Or, Maud (who died 22 March, 1625), dau. of James Dunne, of Dublin, Merchant, married Robert Bennett, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

† *Bourke* : For information respecting this Rickard de Burgo, see "Ricard Mór," under the "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree *ante*.

Ireland, second Earl of Ormond, who died 1382. He was son of James* (who was created first "Earl of Ormonde," in 1328, and succeeded his father Edmund, of Roscrea, as second Earl of Carrick), by Eleanor de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey, fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Elizabeth Plantagenet, his wife, dau. of Edward I., King of England. Their issue was:

120. Hon. Thomas Butler, who had:

121. Lady Eleanor Butler, who m. Robert de la Field, of Aylesbury, Bucks, England, and had:

122. Robert de la Field, of Aylesbury, who had:

123. Sir Thomas de la Field, of Fieldstown, co. Meath, who had:

124. Sir John de la Field, of Culduffe, co. Kildare, who had:

125. Sir Thomas de la Field, of Fieldtown, co. Meath, who had:

126. Lady Isabel de la Field, who married Gerald Fitzgerald, of Aloone, and had:

127. Lady Alison Fitzgerald, who m. Sir Gerald Aylmer (d. 1560) of Dollardstown, co. Meath, and had:

128. Bartholomew Aylmer (d.v.p.), of Dollardstown; who had:

129. Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, co. Meath (d. 1662), who had:

130. Sir Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, Bart., who (in 1639) m.

Lady Margaret Plunkett, dau. of Matthew,† fifth Lord Louth. Died in 1671, leaving issue:

131. Lady Catherine Aylmer,

* *James*: This James Butler, first Earl of Ormond's descent, is here traced down from Dermot MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster: Dermot had Eva, who m. Richard the Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Justice of Ireland, and had: Lady Isabel de Clare (d. 1220), who m. William le Marechal (Marshall or Marachael), third Earl of Pembroke, and had: Lady Isabel Marshall, who m. Gilbert, fifth Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, and had: Richard, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who had: Gilbert, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester (died 1295), who m. Princess Joan d'Arce, dau. of King Edward I. of England, and had: Lady Elizabeth de Clare, who m., thirdly, Ralph de la Roche, and had: David, who had: John Lord Fermoy, of county Cork, who had: Lady Blanche de la Roche, who m. John, first Earl of Kildare, and had: Lady Joan Fitzgerald who, in 1302, m. Sir Edmund le Bottiler (or Butler), Knt., M.P., Earl of Carrick-mac-Griffin, co. Tipperary, and had: James Butler, second Earl of Carrick, and first Earl of Ormond, as above mentioned.

† *Matthew*: This Matthew Plunkett (d. 1629), fifth Lord Louth's descent, can be traced from William the Conqueror, as follows: William the Conqueror had Gundred, who m. William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and had: William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who m. Isabel, daughter of Herbert, fourth Count de Vermandois (by Alice, his wife, dau. of Hugh Magnus, Count de Vermandois, who was the son of Henry I., King of France, by Anne, his wife, dau. of Jaros-Aus, Grand Duke of Russia, A.D. 1015), and had: the Lady Ada de Warren, who m. Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland (son of David I., King of Scotland), and had Lady Margaret (sister of William the Lion, King of Scotland), who m. Humphrey, fourth Baron de Bohun, and had: Henry, Earl of Hertford, who had: Humphrey, Earl of Hertford and Essex, who had: Humphrey de Bohun (*ob. v.p.*), who had: Humphrey, Earl of Hertford and Essex, who had: Humphrey, fourth Earl of Hertford and Essex, who m. Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. of Edward I., King of England, and had: Lady Margaret de Bohun (see No. 119 above), who in 1325 m. Hugh, second Earl of Devon, and had: Lady Elizabeth de Courtenay, who m., secondly, Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knt., of Chilton and of Luttrellstown, county Dublin, and had: Sir Hugh Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, county Somerset, Knt., who had: Robert Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, who had: Christopher Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, who had: Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown; who had: Richard Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, who had: Catherine Luttrell, who m., first, Sir Nicholas Barnewell of Drumagh, and had: Lady Margaret Barnewell, who m. Thomas, second Lord Louth (d. 1571), and had: Oliver, fourth Lord Louth (d. 1607), who had: Matthew Plunkett, fifth Lord Louth, as above mentioned.

(d. 1726), widow of Sir Nicholas Plunkett, of Dublin, m., secondly, Captain Michael Warren* (d. 1712), of Warrenstown, co. Meath, and had :

132. Oliver Warren, of Warrenstown, co. Meath, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; also Admiral Sir Peter Warren; and Anne, who m. Christopher Johnson, of Smithstown, co. Meath, and had General Sir William Johnson, Bart., of New York.

133. Right Honourable Nathaniel Warren, of Dublin: son of Oliver. Was Alderman and Sheriff of Dublin; Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1782-83; Commissioner of Police of Dublin, 1786; High Sheriff for co. Dublin in 1786; and Member of Parliament for City of Dublin, from 1784 to 1790, when he was succeeded by the immortal Henry Grattan (whose statue is now in

College Green, Dublin). Mr. Warren was then returned to Parliament from Callan, in 1790, and so served until his death 29th Jan., 1796.—See *Obituary Gentleman's Magazine*; and see account of the "Warren" family in the *Warren* pedigree, *infra*.

134. Eleanor: dau. of Nathaniel Warren; m. Robert Crean of Dublin (of the Crean-Lynch family). Had two brothers and three sisters: the brothers were—1. Nathaniel† Warren, Lieut.-Colonel 47th Foot, who d. s. p. 1824; 2. Samuel-Robinson Warren, Lieut.-Colonel, 65th Foot, born 1785, d. 1857, and left issue. The sisters were—1. Eliza Warren (b. 1787, and d. in Philadelphia in 1856), who in 1803, in Dublin, m. Cain Henlon‡ of Dublin, by whom she had issue, now (1882) residing in the United States, America; 2. Catherine Warren, m. — Ogilby of London,

* *Warren*: In page 189 of the MS. Vol. F. 3. 23, in Trin. Coll. Dub., it is stated that John Warren, of Carlow, county Carlow, m. Kathleen, dau. of Thomas Walsh, of Pilton (Piltown), co. Wexford (by his wife Ellen, who was daughter of Lord Power), who (the said Thomas) was son of Nicholas Walsh of Pallycarrickmore, co. Waterford, Mils. The children of that marriage were—1. Eleanora, 2. Katharina, 3. Arabella, 4. Henry Warren, 5. Thomas Warren.

† *Nathaniel*: Nathaniel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel, 47th Foot, d. s. p. 17th Dec., 1824. He was Major of the 65th Foot, in 1818; and was on 2nd March, 1821, reported in the *Home Despatches*, as follows:—"An expedition under General Sir Lionel Smith, sent against the pirates in the Persian Gulf, in an advance upon the tribe of *Beni Boo Ali*, captured the whole of the fortified positions. The brunt of the action fell upon the brigade under Major Nathaniel Warren." 2. Samuel Robinson Warren (b. 1785), d. 8th September, 1858, at Upton Park, Slough, England. He entered the British Army in 1808, as Lieutenant in H.M. 65th Foot; was made Captain, in 1823; Major, in 1838; and Lieutenant-Colonel, of 65th Foot, in 1839. Colonel Warren retired on half-pay in 1841, and the following year was appointed Dept. Quart. Mas. General of Jamaica, under the Governor, General Sir Lionel Smith; and was also Military Secretary to the Governor. Colonel Warren m. Miss Emily Elgee, of a wealthy and prominent English family, and had issue, as follows:

I. Charles Warren, Major 27th Foot. He was senior officer of the troops on board the *Charlotte*, when she went to pieces during a gale in Algra Bay, in September, 1854.

II. Emily Warren, of Upton Park.

III. William Andros Warren, Captain in Royal Artillery, in 1870; Adjutant of first Administration Brigade, Cheshire Artillery Volunteers. He served with distinction in China, in 1860.

IV. Lionel Smith Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel 65th Foot. In 1861 he was engaged in the operations at Taranaki, and received a medal.

‡ *Cain Henlon*: Three children of that marriage were—1. Lewright Eleanor-Agnes Henlon (b. 1809, d. 1856), who in 1829 married in New York City, Robert Lew-

and d. s.p.; 3. Jane Warren, who m., first, Sidney Smith of Dublin, by whom she had issue, and, secondly, A. White, Armagh, by whom also she had issue. This Eleanor in 1838 removed to the City of New York, with her children.

135. Henrietta*-Agnes Crean (d. in Saxony, 31st Mar., 1873); dau. of Eleanor. Married in New York City, 6th June, 1840, James Gordon Bennett,† who was b. at New Mill,

Keith, Banffshire, Scotland; was the founder of the "New York Herald" Newspaper; and died in 1872, leaving issue one son and one daughter:

136. James Gordon Bennett (born 1842), proprietor of the *New York Herald*; living in 1887. The dau. Jeanette Bennett, m. in 1878, Isaac Bell, junior, of New York City, United States' Minister to Holland, by whom she had issue.

BERMINGHAM. (No. 1.)

Lord Baron of Athenry.

Arms: Per pale indented or and gu. *Crest*: An heraldic antelope's head erased ar. maned and attired or. *Supporters*: Two heraldic antelopes ar. attired, maned, tufted, unguled, collared, and chained or.

WILLIAM, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, in England (and who was therefore called "William *de Bermingham*"), held from Gervas de Paganell (a quo *Bagenall* and *Bagnall*), baron of Dudley, nine knights' fees *de veteri feoffamento*; and had two sons—1. Peter, who stayed in England; and 2. Meyler, who was the first of the family that, in 1170, came with Richard Strongbow into Ireland, and was the third in command of that expedition.

right-Browning, of Cincinnati, State of Ohio (who was drowned in Trinidad Bay, California, on the 27th March, 1850), Lieutenant United States Navy, and had:

I. Robert Lewright Browning, Lieut. U.S. Marine Corps, unm.; lost with U.S. Ship *Levant*, in 1860.

II. Charles Henry Browning of Philadelphia, Penn., Author of *Americans of Royal Descent*, who on 1st January, 1884, married Miss Katrina Aloysius Campbell, dau. of James Joseph Campbell, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, son of Bartholomew Campbell, of Fintona, county Tyrone, Ireland.

III. Eliza Sidney Henlon, who in 1845 in New York City m. John Keasby Walker, of Philadelphia, and had an only child—John Smith Walker, M.D. of Philadelphia, who had two sons and a daughter, namely—1. John Keasby Walker, 2. Henry Esmond Walker, 3. Eliza Walker.

* *Henrietta*: This Henrietta-Agnes Crean had a brother, Robert Crean of New York City, who d. s.p.; and two sisters—1. Helena-Margarette Crean, 2. Georgina Crean. This Helena-Margarette Crean m., first, Lindsay Downes Richardson of Dublin (son of Marmaduke Jenni Richardson of Armagh) and had:—1. Lindsay Robert Richardson of New York City, Capt. 7th New York N.G. (d. s.p. 1873); and Helena-Margarette Crean, m., secondly, Victor Bishop of New York City, and had two children—Victor, and Paul, who both died young. Mrs. Bishop d. 3rd March, 1887. 2. Marmaduke Jenni Schomberg Richardson, New York City, living in 1881. 3. Eleanor Richardson-Bishop, d. s.p. in 1880—all three born in Dublin. And Georgina Crean, above mentioned, m. Viehenburg of New York, living in Holland in 1881.

† *Bennett*: That James Gordon Bennett had two sisters—1. Margaret, 2. Annie; and a brother Cosmo—the three of whom died without issue.

2. Meyler De Bermingham: son of William; was the ancestor of all those of that siraame in Ireland. He had three sons—1. Gilbert, of Moigh; 2. Piers; 3. John, who was lord justice of Ireland. From the first and third sons we find no issue; but the second left issue—

3. Piers: second son of Meyler.

4. Rickard: his son; who was called *Risdeard na-gCath* (meaning "Richard of the Battles"), from the many battles by him fought and won; amongst which were the battle of Togher, the battle of Finlo, and the battle of *Atha-na-Riogh* (literally the "Ford of the Kings"), now called *Athenry*: from the Kings there slain, viz.:—the king of Connaught; O'Kelly, king of Hy-Maine; together with most of the nobility of Connaught and Munster, who in those days were called petty Kings of the territories they possessed. According to some annalists this Rickard na-gCath left three sons—1. Thomas, who on the winning of that battle, was created "baron of Athenry;" 2. William, who was archbishop of Tuam; 3. Richard Ruadh, who was ancestor of the Berminghams of Leinster, and whose son, Sir John De Bermingham was created "earl of Louth," by King Edward the Second, A.D.

1319, for the service performed by him and Sir Richard LeTuite in a great battle by them fought against Edward Le Bruce (or Edward Bruce), brother of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, at Faughart, near Dundalk, in which battle the said Edward Bruce was slain (some say by the hands of Sir Richard Le Tuite), and his army routed and most of them slain.

In other copies (of the "Genealogies") I find the said *Risdeard na-gCath* to have another son named Piers, from whom the lords barons of Athenry were descended, as follows:

5. Piers: son of Richard na gCath.

6. Walter: his son.

7. Thomas: his son.

8. Richard: his son.

9. John: his son.

10. Edmond: his son.

11. Richard (2): his son.

12. Edmond (2): his son.

13. Richard (3): his son.

14. Edmond (3): his son.

15. Richard (4): his son.

16. Edward: his son.

17. Francis: his son.

18. Edward, lord baron of Athenry: his son.

19. Francis Bermingham, lord baron of Athenry: his son; living in 1657.

BERMINGHAM. (No. 2.)

Of Rahinely, County Kildare.

Arms: Per pale indented or and gu. in dexter chief point a mullet of the second charged with another ar. all within a bordure az.

WALTER BERMINGHAM, of Rahinely, co. Kildare, gent., had:

2. John (second son), of Ballyrolan, co. Westmeath, who had:

3. Edmund, of Ballyrolan, who

d. 2nd Nov., 1636. He was twice m.; first, to Kath., dau. of Gerald Oge Fitzgerald of Castletown, co. Meath, Esq., and had: 1. John; 2. William, of Brohollo; 3. Thomas;

4. Anne, who m. Connell Molloy, of Rathlyn, King's County. The second wife of Edmund was Alson, dau. of Arthur Darcy, of Little Grange, co. Westmeath, by whom he had four sons and five daughters: the sons were—1. Gerald; 2. Myles, who was twice m.: first, to Frances Archbold, and, secondly, to Rose, dau. of John Coghlan, of Carrycastle, King's County, Knt.; 3. Walter; 4. James; and the daughters were—1. Eliza; who m.

James Nugent, of Rosse, co. Westmeath, Esq.; 2. Mary, who m. Nicholas Sanky, of Sankystown, King's County, gent.; 3. Ellinor, who m. John, son of John Coghlan, Kut.; 4. Grissell, who m. James Nugent, of Kiltown, co. Westmeath, gent.; 5. Ownah (or Una), who m. Humfry Warren, of Kinafaddy, in the King's County.

5. John Bermingham, of Ballyrolan: eldest son of Edmund.

BERMINGHAM. (No. 3.)

Of the Grange, County Kildare.

Arms: Same as "Bermingham" (No. 2).

TIBOT BERMINGHAM, of the Grange, co. Kildare, had:

2. Redmond, of the Grange (his heir), who had:

3. George (his heir), who d. Dec., 1636. He married Elenor, dau. of Arthur Darcy of Grange, co. West-

meath, gent., and had three sons: 1. Edward, 2. Cornelius, 3. Francis; and a daughter Ellenor.

4. Edward Bermingham: eldest son of George; m. Anne, dau. of Patrick Barnwall, of Shankhill, co. Dublin, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM. (No. 4.)

Of Mylestown, County Tipperary.

Arms: Same as No. 2.

WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM, of Ballyhomok, co. Tipperary, had:

2. Robert, who had:

3. Nicholas, who had:

4. Edward, of Ballyhomok, who d. 18th Jan., 1638. He was twice married: first, to Onora, dau. of John Butler, of Ballywadley, co.

Tipperary, and had Richard. Said Edward m., secondly, Giles, dau. of Philip Hacket, of Ballyhenebry, and by her had a son, William.

5. Richard Birmingham: elder son of Edward; m. Ellen, dau. of Walter Hacket, of Milstown.

BLAKE.*

Arms: Ar. a fret gu. *Crest*: A leopard pass. ppr.

ACCORDING to Hardiman, Richard Caddle, *dictus* "Niger," or the *Black*, modernized *Blake*,† was the "common ancestor" of all the present families of this name in the west of Ireland. This Richard Caddle was sheriff of Connaught in A.D. 1306; and was "bailiffe of Galway under Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster," in A.D. 1312.

1. Richard Caddle, alias *Black*,
alias *Blake*; living temp. King Edward
II.

2. Walter : his son.
3. John : his son.
4. Henry : his son.
5. John : his son.

6. Valentyne : his son.
7. John : his son.
8. Nicholas : his son.
9. John : his son.
10. Nicholas : his son.
11. John Blake : his son; living
in 1640,

For further information in relation to this family, see p. 213 of O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," by Hardiman; in the Library of Trinity College, or the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

BLAND.

Of Virginia, United States, America.

Arms: Ar. on a bend sa., three pheons of the field. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or a lion's head ppr. *Motto*: Sperate et virite fortes.

ACCORDING to Nicholson's History of Westmoreland (Vol. I., p. 253), this surname is derived from *Bland* or *Bland's Gill*, in the chapel of How Gill and parish of Sedburg, in Yorkshire, England. Thoresby says (see Ducatus Leodensis, Vol. I. p. 126), that the family took its name from the Hamlet of *Blond*. The earliest mention, however, that we find of the name is in the year 1132; in connection with the Abbey of Fountains, of which Richard, son of Hugh Bland, of Disford, was a benefactor. The name "Bland" was then sometimes written *Blund*, which has been modernized *Blunt* and *Blount*.

One branch of this family has resided at Orton, in Westmoreland, since 1377; and another settled in Ireland. The Rev. James Bland, in 1692, was Vicar of Killarney; and Dean of Ardfert in 1721. He m. Lucy, daughter of Sir Francis Brereton, of Dublin; and his son Francis,

* *Blake*: Others derive *Black* and *Blake* from Blathmac, a younger brother of Niall Caille, the 166th Monarch of Ireland who is No. 98 on the (No. 2) "O'Neill" (Princes of Tyrone) pedigree.—See Vol. I.

† *Blake*: According to Burke, the "Blake" family was founded by Richard Blake, who, in 1185, came to Ireland with Prince John, afterwards King John; and got grants of land in Galway and Mayo.

grandson James, and great-grandson Francis succeeded him as Vicars of Killarney.

ROGER BLAND, of Orton, husbandman, m. and had :

2. Adam, of London, living in 1653, who m. Joan Atkins, and had five children : 1. William, who m. Judith Woodery ; 2. Peter ; 3. Thomas ; 4. Gregory ; 5. John, of London.

3. John, of London (born 1573) : fifth son of Adam ; married Susan Duclere (died 1664), and had : 1. Mary, who m. Proby ; 2. Susan ; 3. Thomas, who married Elizabeth ; 4. John ; 5. Edward ; 6. Anne ;

7. John, of whom presently ; 8. Robert ; 9. William ; 10. Arnold ; and others.

4. John : * seventh son of John, of London ; m. Sarah Green, and had : 1. John, who died an infant ; 2. Thomas, d. an infant ; 3. Giles, "The Rebel."

5. Giles, "The Rebel:" son of John ; m. Frances Porby, and had :

6. Giles Bland, who m. Mary Brown, and had :

7. Giles, born 1703, and died 1756, s.p.

211.—THE "BOLLING" FAMILY.

Of Petersburg, Virginia.

THE family of *Boling* or *Bollings* was located at Bolling Hill, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, *temp.* Edw. IV.

John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallows, London, had :

2. Colonel Robert, who was twice m. ; settled in Virginia in 1660. His first wife was Jane (d. 1676), dau. of Thomas Rolfe (and grand-daughter of Pocahontas),* by whom he had :

I. John Bolling, of Cobbs, Va., b. 27th Jan., 1676, d. 1729 ; mar., Mary Kennon, and had Eliza, who married Doctor William Gay.

His second wife was Anne Stith (died 17th July, 1709), by whom he had seven children :

II. Robert, of Kippax, of whom presently.

III. Stith.

IV. Edward, b. 1687.

V. Anne, b. 1690.

VI. Drury.

VII. Thomas, b. 1697.

VIII. Agnes, b. 1700.

3. Robert : son of Robert ; born 1682, d. 1706 ; m. Anne (or Mary) Cocks, and had nine children :

I. Mary, who m. William Starke.

II. Eliza.

III. Anne.

IV. Lucy.

* *John* : In Pepys' Diary for 1680, under date the 12th of June, occurs the following entry in reference to this John :

"Mr. John Bland, Merchant (of Virginia, U.S.A.) was buried in ye chancel in St. Clave's Church, Hart-street, London."

† *Pocahontas* : John Rolfe mar. Pochontas (or Matoa), on 1st April, 1613, and had John Rolfe, who mar. Jane Poythnes of England, and had Jane Rolfe, who in 1675 mar. Col. Robert Bolling, who is No. 2 on this pedigree.

V. Jane.
 VI. Martha.
 VII. Susan.
 VIII. Robert, of whom presently.
 IX. Anne.
 4. Robert, of Bollingbroke: son of Robert; m. Mary Tabb, and had five children:
 I. Robert, of whom presently.
 II. Thomas.
 III. Anne, who m. John Shore, M.D.
 IV. Frances.
 V. Marian.
 5. Robert, of Centre Hall: son of Robert; was twice m. His first wife was Mary B. Bolling, of Chelowe, by whom he had a daughter:
 I. Mary Burton Bolling, who was m. to John Blair.
 His second wife was Anne Stith, by whom he had five children:
 II. Anne, who m. John Campbell, of Philadelphia.

III. Martha.
 IV. Robert, of whom presently.
 V. George, who married Martha Nicholls.
 VI. Mary.
 6. Robert Buckner Bolling: son of Robert; m. Sarah Minge, and had nine children:
 I. Doctor Robert, of whom presently.
 II. John M., married Margaret Walker.
 III. Townsend.
 IV. Doctor Wm. H. Bolling, who m. Ida Foree, of Louisville, Ky.
 V. Stuart, m. Lucy Henderson.
 VI. Bartlett, m. Meta Stuart.
 VII. Samuel M., married Lizzie Holcombe.
 VIII. Anna, d.
 IX. Monro B.
 7. Doctor Robert Bolling, of Philadelphia: son of Robert Buckner; m. Leontine Hagerdon.

 BOR.

Of the County Wicklow.

Arms: Per fesse gu. and or, in chief a bend betw. six fleurs-de-lis ar. in base a saltire engr. sa. *Crest:* Two wings endorsed gu. and or, on the former a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Motto:* Sicut iris florebit.

CORNELIUS BOR, of Utrecht, Holland, had:

2. Christian, of —, in the co. Wicklow, who died 2nd Jan., 1637.

He m. Begnet, dau. of John Cusack, and had: 1. John; 2. Cornelius; 3. Christian; 4. Gerot; 5. Eliza.
 3. John Bor: his son.

 BOURCHIER.

Baron Bouchier, and Earl of Essex.*

Arms: Ar. a cross engr. gu. betw. four water bougets sa. *Crest:* A man's head in profile ppr. ducally crowned or, with a pointed cap gu.

WE have traced the pedigree of this family back to *Robert de-Burser* or *Bouchier*, who lived in the 13th century; and down to Joseph Gabbett

* *Earl:* This Earldom became extinct in 1539; the Barony is in abeyance since 1646.

Bourchier,† living in 1887, in Tumberumba, New South Wales, Australia. Said Robert de Burser married Emma, and had :

2. John de *Burcer*, a Justice of the King's Bench, *temp.* 15 Edward II. in 1321; died 1328, and was buried at Stansted, Essex, England. This John m. Helen (d. 33. Henry III.), dau. of Walter de Colchester (by Joan, sister of Roger de Manchesne of Stansted Hall), and had :

I. John.

II. Robert, of whom presently.

3. Robert: son of John, summoned to Parliament, 16 Edward III.; Chancellor of England. He fought under the Black Prince at Cressy; died 23 Edward III., in 1349, and was buried at Stansted. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Prayers (by Anne, dau. and heir of Hugh de Essex, son of Hy. Baron of Raleigh), and had :

I. John, Lord *Bourchier*, K.G., Governor of Gaunt; summoned to Parliament from 5 Richard II. to 1 Henry IV.; d. 1 Henry IV., aged 71; bur. at Stansted. This John m. and had issue.

II. Sir William Bourchier, who d. 1365, m. Eleanor, dau. and heir of Sir John de Louvain, and had :

I. William, Earl of Ewe (d. 8 Henry V.), who married and left issue.

III. Bartholomew.

We here omit much of this elaborate pedigree, from causes over which we had no control; and recommence with the three brothers :

I. James Bourchier, of Calais, of whom presently.

II. Humphrey. III. George.

1. James Bourchier of Calais, m.

Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bannesler of Calais, and had, besides some daughters :

I. Sir Ralph, of whom presently.

II. Arthur, who m. daughter of William Jones, Esq.

III. A son, who m. Christina, dau. of Rowland Shackerly, and d. s.p.

2. Sir Ralph Bourchier (living in 1584), who built Bevenboro' Hall, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Hall, Esq., and had two sons and four daughters; the daughters were: 1. Ursula; 2. Bridget; 3. Lucy; 4. Catherine. The sons were :

I. Sir John Bourchier.

II. William (died 1584), of whom presently.

3. William Bourchier: son of Sir Ralph; d. 1584, aged 25. He m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Barrington, of Hatfields, Broadoaks, Essex, and had :

I. Thomas, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Mark Pickering, Esq., and had: Abigail, who m. Andrew Taylor, of York, merchant, and had: Abigail, who m. Robert Spenser, Esq.

II. Sir John Bourchier, of whom presently.

III. Robert.

I. Elizabeth, m. Lester, of York, M.D.

II. Elizabeth (2), mar. William Scudamore, of Overton, Esq.

III. Anna Maria, married John Scudamore.

4. Sir John Bourchier (d. 1660): second son of William; mar. Anne dau. of Wm. Rolfe, Esq., and had :

I. Barrington Bourchier, of whom presently.

† *Bourchier*; The Arms of this branch of the family are same as at the head of this pedigree quartered with the Plantagenet Arms; *Crest*: A flying griffin on cap of maintenance; *Motto*: Vincere vel mori; Liveries: silver and scarlet.

II. William.

III. John.

I. Bridget, m. William Bethell, M.D.

5. Barrington Bouchier: son of Sir John; d. 1665, aged 38. He married Frances, dau. of Sir William Strickland, and had:

6. Sir Barrington Bouchier (died 1665), who was thrice married: first, to Judith, daughter of Mark Millbank, Esq., by whom he had:

I. Mark, who died s.p.

II. Sir Barrington, who left no surviving children, but a son Wm., who died young.

By his second marriage to Margaret, he had:

III. John, of whom presently.

IV. Ralph.

By his third marriage to Ursula, dau. of Sir William Dutton, Sir Barrington Bouchier had:

V. William.

7. John Bouchier (living in 1712): third son of Sir Barrington, mar. Mary, dau. of — Belwood, Esq., and had:

I. John, of whom presently.

I. Mary.

8. John (born 1664), of Baggots-town and Kilcullane, co. Limerick; and Maiden Hall, co. Cork: son of John; divided his estates between his two sons; m. Faith, dau. of the

O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, and had, besides two daughters:

I. James.

II. John, of Kilcullane.

9. John, of Kilcullane (d. 1744): son of John; mar. and had:

10. James Bouchier, of Kilcullane, who married Mary Bevan, of Camas, and had:

11. James Bouchier, who m. dau. of William Gabbett, Esq., of Caherline, co. Limerick, and had:

12. Joseph Bouchier, of Kilcullane, who m. a dau. of John Gabbett, Esq., and had:

13. Joseph Gabbett Bouchier, a Captain in the Army, who was twice m.: first, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Franks, Esq., and had a daughter Kate, who married Joseph Bevan, Esq., of Glen Bevan. He m., secondly, Maria, dau. of Captain John Gabbett, and had:

14. Rev. Joseph Gabbett Bouchier, born 1822; Chaplain to the Forces in Queenstown; mar. Jane, dau. of Daniel Sullivan, Esq. (died 1886), Barrister-at-Law, Fermoy House, and had with a daughter Mary Louisa, a son:

15. Joseph Gabbett Bouchier, (b. 1854), M.D., J.P., and living in Tumarumba, New South Wales, Australia, in 1887.

BOURKE. (No. 1.)

ACCORDING to Sesmondi's *Historie de France*, this family can trace its descent from Pepin le Vieux, Duke of Anstrasia, Maire du Palais, and living A.D. 622. This Pepin had a daughter named Dode (or Begga), who was married to Amsegise (or Arnolphe), son of St. Arnould of Metz, also living in 622. From this marriage the issue were as follows:

1. Pepin le Vieux, *ou de Laudén*; A.D. 622.

2. Dode: his daughter; married to Amsegise; as above.

3. Pepin le Gros, or de Heristal: their son; duke of Anstrasia; and Maire du Palais: d. 714; married to three wives successively.

4. Charles Martel : his son by the first marriage ; d. 741. This Charles had two wives—1. Rotrude, 2. Sonichilde : the sons by the first wife were—1. Carloman, 2. Pepin le Bref ; the son by the second wife was Grifon.

5. Pepin le Bref : son of Charles Martel ; d. 768. Was first Carlovingian king of France, A.D. 750.

6. Charlemagne : his son ; Emperor of the West, A.D. 800 ; died 814. Charlemagne had five sons : from Louis the First, king of France, who was the eldest of those five sons, the Bourbon line of French kings down to Louis XVI. was descended ; the fifth son was Charles, duke of Ingelheim.

7. Charles, duke of Engleheim : fifth son of Charlemagne ; married to Juliana, dau. of Roland, sister's son of Charles the Great.

8. Roland (or Rowland) : son of Charles ; had a brother named Gratian.

9. Godfrey (or Croise*), of Bouillon : his son ; duke of Lorraine ; had two brothers named—1. Eustace ; 2. Baldwin. This Godfrey led the Crusades, A.D. 1097 ; refused to wear a "crown" in Jerusalem, or to bear the title of "king ;" but he adopted the style of "baron of the Holy Sepulchre." He was called "defender of the Christians in the Holy War."

10. Baldwin the First : his son ; king of Jerusalem.

11. Baldwin the Second : his son ; count of Flanders, and king of Jerusalem.

12. John : his son ; earl of Comyn,

and baron of Toursbourg in Normandy ; general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns—hence called "*De Bourg*," a quo *Bourke*,† and *Burke*.

13. Harlowen de Burgo : his son ; married Arlotta, mother of William the Conqueror (or King William the First of England) ; founded the Abbey of Grestine, in Normandy. This Harlowen had one brother named Eustace, who was baron of Toursbourg, a quo the viscount de Visci, in France ; and one sister named Mellicent, who was married to Tulk, earl of Anjou, second King of Jerusalem.

14. Robert de Burgo : son of Harlowen ; m. Maude, dau. of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Sussex ; had a brother named Odo—both half brothers of William the Conqueror. This Robert came with the said William to the invasion of England, A.D. 1066, who granted him a manor in 1068, and created him "earl of Cornwall." King William also granted to Odo the bishopric of Bayeux, in Normandy, and created him "earl of Kent."

15. William de Burgo, earl of Cornwall : son of Robert.

16. Adelm de Burgo : his son ; m. Agnes, dau. of Louis VII., King of France ; was the ancestor of all the Bourkes of Ireland. This Adelm had a brother named John, who was father of Hubert de Burgo, who married Margaret, sister of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland. This Hubert was earl of Kent, constable of Dover Castle, chief

* *Croise* : After this Godfrey, the Bourkes have the *Cross* on their Armorial Bearings.

† *Bourke* : The senior (or Mayo) branch of this family retains the *o* of the French *De Bourg*, while the junior (or Clanricarde) branch write the name "Burke" (without the *o*), from the Irish spelling of the name—*DeBurc* : as no "ou" diphthong exists in the Irish language.

justiciary of England, guardian of King Henry the Third, and one of the most distinguished subjects in Europe. He is a prominent character in Shakespear's "King John."

17. William* Fitzadelm de Burgo (or Uilliam Mór de Burc, sometimes called "Uilliam Conguist"): son of Adelm de Burgo; m. Isabel, natural dau. of Richard I., King of England, widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; was settled at Castleconnell, co. Limerick, in 1199, and was viceroy of Ireland A.D. 1177. This William was twice married: first, to Isabella, daughter of King Richard the First (*Cœur de Lion*), and widow of Llewellyn, prince of Wales; second, to Una, daughter of Hugh O'Connor, the last king of Connaught. The issue of this Una was Ricard Oge (or Rickard the Younger), also called Uilliam Fionn, as well as "Uilliam Oge," who d. 1248.

18. Rickard de Burgo (or Ricard Mór† de Burc): son of William Fitzadelm de Burgo, by the first marriage; Lord of Connaught;

Governor of Ireland in 1227; m. Hodierna (d. 1219), dau. of Robert de Gernon, by Una, dau. of Odo O'Connor, son of Cathal Craovdearg, king of Connaught; had three brothers—1. Hubert, who was earl of Kent; 2. Thomas; 3. Geoffrey, who was abbot of Ely. This Rickard's half brother, Ricard Oge (or Rickard the Younger), was the ancestor of *Burke*, of Clanrickard, who were called "Clanricarde Oge," to distinguish them from the descendants of Ricard Mór, lords of Connaught, who spelled the name *Bourke*. This Richard Mór de Burc, who died in 1243, had a son Richard, from whom the *Bourkes* of the Suir, in the co. Tipperary, were descended; and this Richard's son Edmund was the ancestor of the Barons of Castleconnell, the Barons of Brittas, and the *Bourkes* of the co. Limerick.

19. William Mór, of *Atha an Chip* (or William of the ford of the stock or head): the second son of Ricard Mór DeBurc. This William had an elder brother named Walter, who, in right of his wife, the daugh-

* *William*: According to some Annalists, William Fitzadelm de Burgo was "sewer" to Henry the Second, King of England, who, A.D. 1177, after the death of the wife of the said William, made him "lord justice of Ireland," where, by his second wife, Una, he had one son called by some Ricard Og [oge], or Rickard the younger (to distinguish him from his elder brother Rickard Mór, or Rickard the Elder). These two Rickards were also each called "Uilliam," namely, Uilliam Mór, or William the Great (and the Elder); and Uilliam Og, or the Younger William. Some genealogists state that the second wife of William Fitzadelm de Burgo was a daughter of Donal Mór O'Brien the last King of Thomond, who submitted to King Henry II. of England, A.D. 1172.

It may be here observed that "William" is *Uilliam*, in Gaelic; and "William the Younger" is *Uilliam Og*. As time rolled on, *Uilliam Og* was contracted to *Uilleog*, anglicised *Ulick*, which literally means "Young William." It is also right to mention that the name "Ulick" was special to the *Bourke* family.

* *Ricard Mór*: To this Ricard De Burgo, King Henry III., of England, made a grant of the province of Connaught, A.D. 1225; in 1227 he was appointed "lord justice of Ireland" and "lord of Connaught." This last title he acquired, some say, in right of his mother, Una (or Agnes), daughter of Hugh O'Connor, the last king of Connaught (by Ranalt, his wife, daughter of Awley O'Farrell, king of Conmacne). This Ricard Mór had two sons—1. Walter, who became earl of Ulster; 2. William, the progenitor of the Bourkes of Mayo, and after whom, some say, these Bourkes took the name of "MacWilliam *iachtar*," "iachtar" meaning lower or northern, compared to "MacWilliam *uachtar*," which meant the upper (or Galway) MacWilliam (see Hardiman's *Iar Connacht*, page 39).

ter and heir of Hugo de Lacy, earl of Ulster, was the first earl of Ulster of the Bourke family. This Walter or Bhaltair, who was the ancestor of *MacBhaltair*, anglicised *Walters*, *Wats*, *Watson*, *Walkins*, *Walkinson*, and *Watkins*, was also baron of Connaught and Trim. William Mór De Burc, of Atha an Chip, married Frances Delamond, daughter of the duke of Norfolk; and was the ancestor of "Mac-William Iachtar" (the Lower, or Mayo MacWilliam).

20. Sir William: his son; married daughter of King of Scotland; was Lord Warden of Ireland, A.D. 1296. In 1308 this Sir William founded the Abbey or Convent of St. Francis, in Galway; and was there interred, A.D. 1324.

21. Sir Edmond Albanach: his son; was twenty-two years in Scotland with his mother's relations, hence he was surnamed *Albanach* (or "Scotch" Edmond); married Sadhbh, daughter of Dermod O'Malley, of the Owles. This Sir Edmond had two elder brothers—1. Ulick; 2. Walter, who in 1332 died without issue. And he had seven younger brothers—1. Sir Richard; 2. Sir John; 3. Sir Theobald; 4. Mayler, a quo *MacMeyler* and *Meyler*;

5. Hibbun, a quo *MacHibbun*, modernized *MacGibbon*, *Gibson*, and *Gibbins*; 6. Philipin,* a quo *MacPhilipin*, anglicised *MacPhilpin*, *Philbin*, and *Philips*; 7. Sir Redmond, a quo *MacRedmond*.

22. Sir Thomas DeBurc: son of Sir Edmond Albanach; married a daughter of O'Connor (Connaught).

23. Edmond na Feasoige ("feasóg:" Irish, *a beard*): his son. This Edmond (who d. in 1458) had an elder brother named Walter,† who was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballinrobe, Lough Mask, and Kinlough, Newtown; and Thomastown, in the county Tipperary; and of the Barons Downes. He also had three younger brothers—1. Thomas; 2. John; 3. Rickard. This Thomas was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Moyne; this John was the ancestor of the Bourkes of *Muintir Creaghan*; and this Rickard, who was called "Sean" (or *old*) Rickard, was the ancestor of the Bourkes of Turlough, near Castlebar. Edmond na Feasoige married Honora, daughter of Ulick Ruadh (or Red Ulick), lord MacWilliam of Clanrickarde;‡ and possessed estates at Newport-Mayo and at Burrenhoole.

* *Philipin*: This clan is descended from Philipin (or "little Philip") who was, as some say, the fourth son of Sir Edmond Albanach De Burc (see Hardiman's *Iar Connacht*, p. 242). It was some of the descendants of this Philipin who were called *English*; and not descendants of Rickard Sacsanach, No. 28 on the "Burkes of Clanrickarde" pedigree.—See Note under that Rickard Sacsanach.

† *Walter*: This Walter Bourke (or Walter de Bourg), of Cinloch (or Kinlough) was the father of three sons—1. John; 2. Theobald, of Kinlough and Shrule; 3. Rickard, of Ballinrobe. This Rickard had three sons—1. John an Tearmuinn (the Termon of Balla); 2. Walter; 3. Theobald. This John an Tearmuinn had two sons—1. Rickard Oge; 2. David. And this David had two sons—1. Edmond; 2. Meyler.

‡ *Clanrickarde*: According to Ware and others, "Clanrickarde" comprised the baronies of Clare, Dunkellin, Loughrea, Kiltartan, Athenry, and Leitrim, in the county Galway.

BOURKE. (No. 2.)

THE "BOURKE" FAMILY.

Down to King James II.

IN Walter de Burgo, an elder brother of William Mór who is No. 19 on the (foregoing) "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree, this genealogy continues :

19. Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster: son of Rickard Mór; died 1271; was Baron of Connaught, and of Trim.

20. Ricard Earla Ruadh (or Ricard the Red Earl of Ulster), Baron of Connaught and of Trim: his son; died 1326. Had a brother Hubert.

21. John Earl of Ulster, and Baron of Connaught, and of Trim: son of Ricard the Red Earl. Had a younger brother Edmond who, according to some genealogists, was the ancestor of Sir Richard de Burgo of Castleconnell and of the Bourkes of the county Limerick.

22. William Earl of Ulster, Baron of Connaught, and of Trim: son of John; murdered by his own followers in 1333.

23. Lady Elizabeth Bourke: his daughter; married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was the third son of King Edward III.; and who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.

24. Lady Philippa: their sole heir; m. Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.

25. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster: their son; killed in battle in 1395.

26. Lady Anne Mortimer: his only heir; m. Earl Plantagenet, who was also Earl of Cambridge and of March, and (in her right) Earl of Ulster.

27. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York: their son; slain in battle, in 1460.

23. King Edward IV.: his son.

29. Elizabeth of York: his dau.; m. Henry Tudor, who became King Henry VII. This Henry was the only heir male remaining of the House of Lancaster. By his marriage with Elizabeth of York, the *White* and *Red Roses* (or the House of Lancaster and the House of York), as they were called, were united; and thus England, after many years' bloody civil wars, became peaceable and happy.

30. Margaret: their eldest dau.

31. James (Stewart) V., King of Scotland: her son; d. 1542.

32. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots: his dau.; beheaded, 8th Feb., 1587.

33. James VI., of Scotland, and I., of England: her son; d. 1625.

34. Charles I.: his son; beheaded by the Parliamentarian or Cromwellian Party, 30th January, 1648 (some say 1649).

35. King James the Second: his son.

King James's issue by his first wife was Mary, who was married to William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. William and Mary, after her father's abdication, became king and queen of England, up to their death; they both died without issue.

King James's second wife was

Maria D'Este, daughter of Alphonso D'Este, Duke of Modena. This King James of England died in exile in France, A.D. 1701, leaving issue by his second wife.

36. James-Francis-Edward, by some called "King James the Third;" by others, the *Pretender*, (See No. 127, p. 265, Vol. I. of this Edition.)

[William and Mary having left

no issue were succeeded by Queen Anne, who, as the second daughter of King James the Second, ascended the throne, in March, 1702; and reigned for twelve years and a half. Pursuant to the Act of Succession, Queen Anne was, A.D. 1714, succeeded by King George the First, son of the Princess Sophia, who was the daughter of King James the First of England].

BOURKE. (No. 3.)

THE BOURKES, LORDS MARQUIS MAYO.

SIR RICKARD NA-CUAIRSGIATH (or Rickard of the Round or Bent Shield), son of Edmond na-Feasoige, who is No. 23 on the "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of Tyrawley, lords Marquis Mayo.

24. Sir Rickard na Cuairsgiath: son of Edmond; had two younger brothers—1. Ulick, who was the ancestor of the lords viscounts Mayo, and of the Bourkes of Partry and of Ballyvechan (now Newport-Mayo); 2. Thomas Ruadh [rooa], of Newport, Castlebreaffy, Burrishoole, and Mayo, who was ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballinglen.

25. John Bourke, of Tyrawley: fourth son of Sir Rickard na Cuairsgiath. This John had three elder brothers—1. Edmond, of Castlebar, 2. Walter, 3. Thomas Baccach (or Thomas the lame); and three younger brothers—1. Rickard, of Ballintober, who, in 1486, founded the Abbey of Burrishoole, and was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of L'Orient, in France; 2. David; 3. Ulick.

26. Oliver, of Tyrawley: his son; married a daughter of Hugh Dubh O'Donnell.

27. Sir John Bourke, of Ardnaree, of Castlebar, etc.: son of Oliver.

This Sir John had seven brothers—1. Sir Rickard, of Newtown, and Logh Mask, etc.; 2. Thomas, of Castle Cloghens; 3. Edmond, of Rappa; 4. David an Sliochd Bourg, of Rathroe, Inniscoe (now "Ennis-coe"), and Carrowkeel, who was slain at the battle of Shrule, A.D. 1570; 5. Ulick, of Rahens; 6. Anthony; 7. Walter.

28. Walter Ciothach (or left-handed Walter), of Belleek: son of Sir John, of Ardnaree. This Walter had seven brothers—1. Oliver, who died at Inniscoe; 2. Ulick, of Crossmolina; 3. John an t-Sleibhe (or John of the Mountain); 4. Walter Fada* (or long Walter); and three others.

29. Theobald Bourke: son of Walter Ciothach, of Belleek; was the first Marquis of Mayo.

30. Walter Ciothach Bourke Oge: his son; was the second Marquis of Mayo.

* *Fada*: Compare the Irish word "fada," long; with the Arabic "fid," extensive.

BOURKE. (No. 4.)

THE BOURKES, LORDS VISCOUNT MAYO.

ULICK, younger brother of Sir Rickard na-Cuairsgiath who is No. 24 on the "Bourkes, lords marquis Mayo" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, lords viscount Mayo.

24. Ulick Bourke: second son of Edmond na-Feasoige.

25. Ulick (2): his son; had four brothers—1. David, 2. Theobald, 3. Meyler, 4. Edmond.

26. David: son of Ulick (2). This David had two brothers—1. William, who had a son called "*Ricard de Moin an Coiran*," 2. Rickard, who had a son also named Rickard.

27. Rickard an Iarain: son of David. Rickard had three younger brothers—1. William, called "The Blind Abbot;" 2. Walter Fada a quo the Bourkes of Partry; and 3. Ulick an Teampul. This Rickard an Iarain was m. to the celebrated heroine Graine-Ui-Mhaille [Grana Wale], or Grace O'Malley,* dau. of Owen O'Malley, and widow of O'Flaherty—two Irish chiefs in the co. Mayo.

28. Tioboid na Luinge (Toby or Theobald of the Ship): son of Rickard an Iarain; was the first "lord viscount Mayo:" had brothers, the youngest of whom was Rickard Oge.

29. Meyler; son of Theobald na Luinge; second lord viscount Mayo. This Meyler had two brothers—1. Toby; 2. Rickard, of Ballychaddy.

30. Theobald, third lord viscount Mayo: son of Meyler; living in 1726.

31. His eldest son, Sir Theobald Bourke, married Ellis Agar, dau. of James Agar, of Gowran, county Kilkenny, in March, 1726, and became a Protestant in Oct., 1726. This Sir Theobald, afterwards fourth viscount Mayo, had, amongst others, two sons:

32. Theobald and John. Theobald the elder was a Catholic, and thereby forfeited the title and estates to his younger brother John.

John, fifth Lord viscount Mayo, leased Cloggernagh in 1752 to Theobald his elder brother. Theobald had five sons, James, Dominick, Edward, William, and Theobald, who was a Medical Doctor. James was of Castlebourke, and had one son, Aylmer Lambert Bourke, who

* *Grace O'Malley*: In 1575 lord deputy Sidney wrote to the Council in London that Grace O'Malley "was powerful in galleys and seamen." After having performed many remarkable exploits against the English, Grace was, as a matter of state policy, invited as a guest by Queen Elizabeth to London; the reception which the Queen accorded to her was most gracious. She even offered, at parting, to make her a "Countess," which the proud Irishwoman refused, but accepted the title of "Earl" for her infant son; for it is a remarkable fact that during the voyage from Clare Island, in Mayo, to Chester, where she landed, Grace O'Malley was delivered of a son—thence named *Tioboid na Luinge* (meaning "Toby or Theobald of the Ship") from whom descend the Viscounts Mayo.

Dressed in the simple costume of her country—a yellow bodice and petticoat; her hair gathered to the crown and fastened with a silver bodkin; with a crimson mantle thrown over her shoulders, and fastened with a golden brooch, the Irish Chieftainess approached Elizabeth, and boldly addressed her (as in "The Meeting of Grace O'Malley and Queen Elizabeth," in the Appendix), less as a Mistress, than as a sister Sovereign.

was an officer of Dragoons, and who died in or about 1873.

33. Dominick, of Cloggernagh, who died in 1803, m. Ismay Taaffe, and had two sons: Theobald of Woodville, in the county of Mayo, and 2. Joseph of Greenhills; with several daughters, one of whom m. Myles Jordan of Rosslevan Castle in the county of Mayo, and another Charles O'Malley of Cloonane.

34. Theobald Bourke of Woodville, who died in 1845, was one of the first Catholic Magistrates after the relaxation of the Penal Laws; he married Isabel Deane of Foxford, and had two sons: John and Joseph, both of whom died leaving no surviving male issue; and four daus.—the eldest of whom, Bedelia, mar.

George Martin Sheridan. Julia married Richard O'Grady of Carabeg—and

35. The third, Isabel, married John Martin Sheridan of Pheasant Hill, and had three sons: George-Martin, John-Burke, of Castlebar, and Richard-Bingham, with one:

36. Daughter, Isabella, who mar. P. T. Macaulay, and has issue: ten sons: John-Sheridan, Henry-Martin, Gerald-Deane, Frank-Theobald-Bourke, George-Patrick, Charles-Aidan-O'Mally, James-Sheridan, Edmond-Bourke; Florence-Bingham, and Richard Bourke; with four daughters: Mary-Isabel-Ismay, Margaret-Agnes, Kathaleen-Bourke, and Isabella-Bingham Macaulay—all living in 1887.

BOURKE. (No. 5.)

THE BOURKES OF CARROWKEEL.

DAVID AN SLIOCHD BOURG, a younger brother of Sir John who is No. 27 on the (No. 3) "Bourke" (lords marquis Mayo) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of Carrowkeel, in Glen Nephin, county Mayo.

27. David an Sliochd Bourke, of Rathroe, Inniscoe (now "Enniscoe") and Carrowkeel: son of Oliver of Tyrawley.

28. Rickard Ruadh, of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel; his son.

29. Charles, of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel: his son; married daughter of Thady Fitztheobald Oge O'Connor Sligo; had a brother named Ulick, and a sister named Mary, who m. Captain Edmund Barrett, of Erris, co. Mayo, whose grandfather the Baron of Erris had that barony confirmed to him by Patent, in 1606. Margaret Barrett, the only child of that marriage, m. Captain Michael Cormack, of Erris, who was ancestor of the Cormacs of

Erris, and of Castlehill, near Crossmolina, county Mayo.

30. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Bourke: son of Charles. This Walter had two brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. Rowland, who held land off the west of Lough Conn, and was killed at the siege of Derry; 2. Theobald; and the sisters were—1. Bridget, 2. Margaret.

31. Theobald: son of said Walter; had two brothers—1. Eamon Laidir (or strong Edmond); 2. Myles, who was a Captain in Sarsfield's Regiment of Horse, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Aughrim, A.D. 1691.

32. Walter Ciothach (3): son of

Theobald. This Walter had two brothers and one sister: the brothers were—1. Geoffrey, 2. Edmond; and the sister's name, Cecilia.

33. Captain Joseph Bourke: eldest surviving son of said Walter. This Joseph had a brother named Walter; and two sisters—1. Mary, 2. Julia. Walter had five sons and three daughters. Of these children were—1. Walter J. Bourke (deceased), Solicitor, Westport, who left two daughters; and 2. Rev. Geoffrey Bourke, P.P., of Ballindine, diocese of Tuam, living A.D. 1881.

34. Walter Bourke, of Carrowkeel, Q.C., who died in 1871: son of said Joseph. This Walter had one daughter (his only heir), named Cecilia, married to Francis Lorenzo Comyn, J.P., Woodstock, Galway,

both living in 1881. He had two brothers and three sisters: the brothers were—1. Isidore Bourke, solicitor, who died in 1866; 2. Thomas, who died unmarried. The sisters were—1. Frances, 2. Anne, 3. Mary.

35. Major Joseph Bourke: son of the said Isidore, solicitor; died in May, 1877. This Joseph left six brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. Walter M. Bourke, of Curraleagh, near Claremorris, county Mayo, J.P., living in 1881, and who, in 1877, was a barrister at Calcutta; 2. Thomas, a merchant in New York; 3. Isidore, an M.D. in the Indian British Army; 4. Dr. Geoffrey, of New York; 5. John; 6. Edward; and the sisters—1. Dorinda. 2. Matilda.

BOURKE. (No. 6.)

THE BOURKES OF LOUGH CONN, AND BALLINA.

ROWLAND, a younger brother of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Bourke who is No. 30 on the "Bourke of Carrowkeel" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke* of Ballina and of the west of Lough Conn—in the co. Mayo.

30. Rowland: second son of Charles Bourke of Rathroe, Inniscoe, and Carrowkeel.

31. John (called Seoghan [Shane] na g-Cathadh-loch): his son. This John was twice married: first, to Mary Bell of Sligo; next, to Mary Maguire. By the first wife he had two sons—1. Thomas, of Tubbernavine (married to Margaret Hellis), ancestor of the Bourkes of Ballina (Tyrawley); 2. John, who served in the British Army.

32. Patrick: son of John and Mary Maguire; married to Mary Lynott.

33. Ulick: his son; married to Cecilia, dau. of Patrick Sheridan:* and had three sisters and two elder brothers.

34. John Bourke, of Dublin, C.E. and Valuator: eldest son of Ulick; m. to Catherine Cannon, of Mount Charles; died in 1862. This John had three brothers and two sisters. The brothers were—1. Thomas, C.E. m. Anne M'Guinness, and left two sons—1. John, 2. Thomas; and a dau. Anne: the three of whom were, in 1878, living in Melbourne, Australia. 2. Patrick, who died young. 3. The Very Rev. Ulick J.

* *Patrick Sheridan*: See No. 122 on the "MacHale" pedigree, in Vol. I.

Canon Bourke (living in 1887), P.P. of Claremorris, diocese of Tuam; late President, St. Jarlath's College, and author of the *Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language*. The sisters were—1. Mary* (m. in 1846 to Patrick MacPhilpin, of Castlebar); 2. Bridget, who d. unm.

35. Ulick Joseph Bourke, Surgeon and M.D. in the British Army: son of said John; b. in 1854, and (in 1877) quartered with his Regiment in Fermoy, Ireland. This Ulick had two brothers—1. John, 2. William; both of whom d. young.

BOURKE. (No. 7.)

THE "BOURKE" FAMILY.

Of the County Limerick.

EDMUND BOURKE, son of Richard, son of Ricard Mór de Burc, who is No. 18 on the "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Bourke*, of the county Limerick.—See F. 1. 21, in the *MSS. Lib. Trin. Coll. Dub.*

1. Uilliam (or William) Bourke of Ballyurry, county Limerick; a quo *Mac Uilliam*, anglicised *Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Wilkes, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilcocks, Wilcox*, and *Bilson* (corrupted *Belson*).

2. David: his son.

3. Tybot: his son.

4. Theobald: his son.

5. Ulick: his son.

6. Geoffrey: his son; first married Joan, dau. of Thadeus Heyn, of Cahirilly, county Limerick; died in 1633, and is buried in Kilnegrof.

7. Richard Bourke: their son; married Any, dau. of Finin MacNamara of Rosrow, county Clare. This Richard had one brother and five sisters—all the issue of his father's first marriage; the brother was Maclryry, who m. Katherine, dau. of Myles Bourke of Ballyadam, county Limerick. And the daugh-

ters were—1. Katherine, who m. Teige O'Mulryan, of Shally, county Tipperary; 2. Mary, married to Richard, son of Walter Bourke of Culeninan, county Limerick; 3. Juan, m. to Ulick, son of Henry Bourke of Ballyvary, co. Limerick; 4. Una, married to John McDaniel Rian of Clyduff, county Limerick.

By his second marriage the said Geoffrey Bourke (No. 6) had, by his wife Ellen, dau. of Thomas Meagher of Boulybane, county Tipperary, two sons and two daughters: the sons were—1. Geoffrey, who was m. to Sarah, dau. of John Hirnan; 2. Redmond, married to Una, dau. of Thomas Bourke of Knockananty, county Limerick; and the daughters—1. Ellen, m. to MacNamara of Moghan, county Clare; 2. Julia (or Gyles), m. to Daniel Higgins, M.D., of Erinagh, county Clare.

* *Mary*: The children of the said Mary are—1. Thomas MacPhilpin; 2. Rev. Peter J. MacPhilpin, C.C., Athenry; 3. John MacPhilpin, Proprietor of the *Tuam News*; and one daughter, Bridget MacPhilpin: all living in 1881.

BRABAZON.*

Arms: Gu. on a bend or (*another, ar.*) three mullets az. (or sa.).

ANTHONY BRABAZON m. Ursula, dau. of Sir Nicholas Malby, of Roscommon, Knt., and had :

2. Malby, of Ballinasloe, co. Roscommon, Esq., who d. 20th May, 1637, and was bur. in Roscommon. He m. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Burke, of Tulahery, co. Galway,

and had one son and three daughters: 1. Anthony, who married; 2. Ursula, who m. Bernard Talbot, of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, gent.; 3. Sarah; 4. Dorothy.
3. Anthony Brabazon: son of Malby: married.

BRAMSTON.

Of Screens, Essex, England.

Arms: Or, on a fesse, sa. three plates, arg. *Crest*: A lion segeant collared sa. charged with three plates, arg.

THOMAS BRAMSTON of Munley, Clones, co. Monaghan (a branch of the ancient family of *Bramston* of Essex, England), supposed to be the first of the family that settled in Ireland, married Elizabeth Douglas of Kiltrow, co. Monaghan, and had issue, four sons and two daughters:

I. William, who died young.

II. Thomas, of whom presently.

III. John, who m. Sarah Keys, and had, with other issue deceased, John (also deceased), who left issue by Isabella, his wife, four sons; their only surviving daughter, Mary-Anne, m. John Arthurs, residing in Belfast, in 1886, and had issue.

IV. Richard, supposed to be living and married, in Scotland.

I. Jane Bramston, who m. John McGauren of Clonagowney, co. Monaghan, and had issue.

II. Mary-Anne, who d. unm.

2. Thomas Bramston, of Albert Cottage, Terenure, Dublin: second son of Thomas; m. in March, 1838, Jane, dau. of Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Longfield, co. Cavan, by his wife (his cousin), Mary, dau. of late Jas. Adams, of Ned or Ted, co. Cavan (of the ancient family of Adams of Scotland), by Jane, his wife, dau. of the late James Barry, Esq., of Crohan, co. Cavan, by his wife Mary Taylor. (Mr. Kirkpatrick of Longfield, here mentioned, was son of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick of Kilmore, Cavan, by his wife Jane Forbes; and was a member of the

* *Brabazon*: Sir William Brabazon was during some eighteen years Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General in Ireland. In 1543 he acted as Commissioner for receiving surrender of the Abbeys closed by Henry VIII., and as receiver of the official seals when Henry altered his title from "Lord" to "King" of Ireland. In 1549 he compelled the surrender of Charles MacArt Kavenagh, and caused him to renounce the name of "MacMurrrough." He died on the 9th July, 1552, at Carrickfergus, and was buried in St. Catherine's Church, Dublin. The Earls of Meath are descended from him.

illustrious and historic family of Kirkpatrick* of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, branches of which settled in the north of Ireland.) Mr. Thomas Bramston, who d. 18th Feb., 1875, had issue, ten sons and one dau :

I. William (b. 5th April, 1839 ; d. 18th Feb., 1883), of Albert House, 48 Hadfield-street, Walkley, Sheffield, who was twice married ; first, to Mary-Jane (died 18th April, 1868), daughter of the late David William Bisset, Esq., of Shrewsbury-terrace, Rathgar, Dublin, Paymaster of the Irish Constabulary, and by her had issue :

I. David-William, of Sheffield (born in Dublin, Feb., 1860), who mar. Agnes, dau. of the late John O'Flinn of Manchester (formerly of Birr, King's County), and has issue.

I. May-Jane (b. Feb., 1862), who m. Maurice, son of the late John Boyers, Esq., of Bourn, Lincolnshire, and has issue. Residence : Leicester.

Mr. William Bramston married, secondly, Florence, dau. of the late John Lesweare,† of Sheffield (formerly of Liverpool), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the late — Smith, Esq., of Johnstown House, Cabinteely, co. Dublin, and had, with other issue deceased, two sons.

II. Thomas Bramston, R.H.A. (d. in Dublin, 9th June, 1876) : second son of Thomas, of Albert Cottage, Terenure ; m. Margaret, daughter of John Lawrence, of Canada (formerly

of Wicklow), and had, with other issue deceased, a son :

I. Thomas-Patrick, b. 1867 ; present residence : Canada.

III. Richard, who m. Rebecka, dau. of the late — Kershaw, Clerk of Sessions of Kilmoganny, co. Kilkenny, and relict of Thomas Kenny, of Rathgar, by whom she had four sons : and by her had, with other issue deceased, two daughters, Isabella and Jane. Residence : Dublin.

IV. John, who d. young.

V. May-Anne (b. 1st Feb., 1850), who, on the 24th Aug., 1869, mar. Samuel-Johnston, eldest surviving son of George Frederick Mowlds, Esq., of Larkfield, Kilgobbin, and 7 Montague-street, Dublin (by his wife, dau. of Rev. — Johnston), and has issue :

I. William-Henry (born 31st December, 1870) ; is a Clerk in the General Post Office, Dublin.

II. Isabella-Georgina, b. 29th Sept., 1872.

III. James, who d. young.

IV. Edith-May.

V. Samuel-Johnston.

VI. Ellen ; d. young.

VII. Jane.

VIII. Frederick. Residence : Dublin.

IX. Lucy : died young ; and

X. A son, James Charles, born 5th Jan., 1887.

VI. John, who died young ; born May, 1851.

VII. James (b. 18th March, 1853),

* *Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire* : The following are the Armorial Bearings of this ancient family :

Arms : Ar. a saltire and chief az. the last charged with three cushions or. *Crest* : A hand holding a dagger in pale distilling four drops of blood. *Motto* : I mak sicar (anglicé, "I make sure").

† *Lesweare* : This Mr. Lesweare was brother of the present James Lesweare, jeweller, 164 Capel-street ; and of Joseph Lesweare, of 4 Pitt-street, Dublin.

who on the 6th March, 1884, m. Elizabeth, dau. of the late Isaac Humphrys, Major 46th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Humphrys of Cardtown House, Mountrath, and High Sheriff of the Queen's County in 1831. (This Elizabeth was the second wife of John Pepper Belton, Esq., of Peafield House, Mountrath, who by his first wife had two surviving children :

I. Robert Belton, Inspector of Police, Liverpool; is married.

II. Elizabeth, who m. Henry Hunt, Esq., of 41 Rutland-square, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, and has issue.)

This James has no issue; Residence: 4 Walworth-road, South Circular-road, Dublin.

VIII. George (b. 1854), R.H.A. India; unm. in 1886. Sad to

relate, a short time previous to the solemnization of the marriage appointed between this George Bramston, R.H.A., and Lillian, dau. of Robert Murray, Esq., of London, Barrister-at-Law, she, at the age of 19, was in 1885 killed by a railway accident in India, where a monument is erected to her memory.

IX. Henry, of Dublin (born 9th August, 1856), who in 1884, m. Jane, dau. of William Kidd (Clerk of Sessions), of Violet Hill, Broadford, co. Clare, and has two daughters—1. Charlotte, and 2. Jane.

X. John, who d. young; b. 1858.

XI. David (b. 3rd June, 1860, d. 29th May, 1887), who mar. in 1884, Anne, daughter of — Duncan, of Dublin; had no issue; Residence, Dublin.

BRETT.

Of Coltrummer, County Meath.

Arms : Gu. a bend betw. six martlets ar. *Crest* : A crane regardf. wings endorsed resting the dexter foot on a stone.

WALTER BRETT, of the City of Dublin, and of Coltrummer, Merivale, Knockmark, and Pilltown, in the county Meath, vested his lands in Peter Hussy and Walter Kennedy, by deed dated the 24th October, 1634. Dispossessed by the Cromwellian Government; he died 1647, and was interred in the Churchyard of Knockmark; Father of :

John Brett.—On the 6th November, 1663, this John Brett, on behalf of himself and Cisily Brown, his wife, took proceedings in the Court of Claims for recovery of his father's forfeited lands, wherein is

set forth 'that his father, Walter Brett, was seized, long before the Rebellion of 1641, of the lands aforesaid, which he vested in Peter Hussy, and Walter Kennedy, as aforesaid—that his father was ousted by the usurping power for no other reason than that he was a Papist—that his father died in the year 1647—and that claimant never acted against the King or his Government.' A decree of innocency was made on the 26th February, 1664, and claimant was subsequently restored to his lands. By his will, dated the 12th February,

1685, he directs his mortal remains to be interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, Knockmark, county Meath, and he demised his lands to the first, second, and third sons of John Brett, of Hainstown, in tail male; Uncle of:

Christopher Brett, of Coltrumer, Father of:

1. John Brett, born 1740; and
2. James Brett, born 1746. In 1760, *John Brett*, joined as cadet the Regiment of Hibernia, in the Spanish Service, in which he attained the rank of Captain of Grenadiers and Brevet-Colonel. He married in 1780, Catherine, daughter of Charles Brenan, of the City of Dublin, Esq. (marriage settlement, dated 18th December, 1780). He joined, as Lieutenant, the Irish Brigade of Volunteers, 1782. He died in Florida, 1800 (will proved in Dublin, 9th June, 1801), and left a daughter, Alicia, who married, in 1827, Joseph O'Meagher (marriage settlement, dated 1st October, 1827), and she died in 1867, leaving Joseph Casimir O'Meagher, of Mountjoy Square, Dublin; and Alice, who married, in 1866, Michael John O'Grady, Esq., of Pembroke Road.

2. In 1761, *James Brett* joined as cadet the Regiment of Hibernia. He served during the last war with Portugal, having been present at the affair at *Argel*, 20th July, 1775, in the last expedition to America, the defence of *Oran* during the last siege, the taking of *Argeles* and of *Plumer*. He was Commandant of the village of *Ollines* from the 4th to the 7th September, 1793, and it having been assaulted by the enemy on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, he had to abandon it through failure of ammunition; Commandant of *Malbusquet* from the 12th September to the 28th October;

and on the night of the 18th December, 1793, in the evacuation and retreat from *Toulon*; at the attack of the heights of *Sevret*, 28th April, 1794; the retreat of the 31st May, following, from Catalonia; at the recapture of the hermitage of Our Lady of Roble on the 5th June; in the action of the 13th August at *Monte Muga*, where he was severely wounded; and in the attack and retreat of the 20th November, 1794. In 1799, he became Colonel of the Regiment of Hibernia, and in 1817 he was appointed a Staff-Commander, and decorated with the Order of St. Hermenegildo. He married Dona Barbara Ofrey-y-Huet, daughter of Don Alonso Ofrey of Granada, Captain of Engineers in the Spanish Service, and of Dona Maria Angela Huet-y-Buentiemho, of Alicante, his wife, who was a dau. of Don Luis Huet, Field-Marshal of Spain, and of Dona Barbara Buentiemho, his wife. Col. Brett left an only son—known as:

3. Don Eduardo Brett-y-Ofrey. He was born in the City of Saragossa on the 24th May, 1790, and joined, in 1799, as cadet, his father's Regiment. He took part in various actions during the War of Independence, 1808-11; and in the affair of *Albalate* he received a gun-shot wound in the chest. In 1824 he obtained leave to marry Dona Francisca Cepeda-y-Cepeda, a lineal descendant of Don Lorenzo Cepeda, the brother of *Santa Teresa de Jesus*. On the 17th June, 1828, Don Eduardo Brett-y-Ofrey got leave to retire from the Army, being then second Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry. In a general order dated, *Villalba*, 28th October, 1854, he is styled a Baron, Lieut.-Colonel (retired) of the Royal Body

Guard, and Knight of the Royal and Military Orders of St. Hermenegildo and St. Fernando; and for services rendered in the rising of that year he was granted a full colonelcy.

BROOKE,* (No. 1.)

Arms: Az. a wolf ramp. ar. on a chief dancettée of the last, a cross crosslet fitchée gu. betw. two escallops az. *Crest*: A griffin's head erased charged with a fesse dancettée and in base a crosslet fitchée gu.

ROGER BROOKE, of Leytown, in Leicestershire, England, married a dau. of — Bulkeley, of Westonwood, in co. Chester, and had:

2. Thomas, *Arm.*, who mar. a daughter of — Dawkenson, of Nantwich, and had — 1. Robert, who mar. Joan —; 2. John, of whom presently; 3. Richard, who mar. — Leedes, and had issue: 4. Ralph, who mar. and had issue; 5. (), who m. — Mannering, and had John Mannering, and Margaret Mannering, who married Thomas Masterson.

3. John Brooke: the eldest son of Thomas; m. — Capnall, and

had: 1. Ralph, who mar. —; 2. Allis, who mar. George Delves; 3. Anna, who mar. Thomas Whitney, of Gloucestershire, England; 4. Thomas.

4. Thomas: younger son of Johu; m. — Starkey, and had: 1. Anna, 2. Kath., 3. Edward, 4. Reginald, 5. Richard.

5. Richard *Miles*, of Rhodes: younger son of Thomas; m. a dau. of John Carew, of Devonshire, and had:

6. Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in Leicestershire, England; living in 1590.

BROOKE. (No. 2.)

Of Navan, County Meath.

Arms: Or, a cross engr. per pale sa. and gu. *Crest*: A badger pass. ppr. *Motto*: Ex fonte perenni.

THIS branch of the *Brooke* family claims descent from Sir Thomas Brooke, of Leighton, Cheshire, England.

2. John Brooke of Navan (1539), Chancellor, 1546.

3. Sir Basil Brooke was twice m.: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of — Leicester, of Toft, Cheshire; 2ndly, to Etheldred, dau. of Sir Edmund Brudenell, who died 1584. The children of the first marriage were:

I. Sir John, of whom presently.

II. Henry, who was ancestor of Sir Victor Alexander Brooke, Bart.

3. Sir John Brooke (Will dated 1633): son of Sir Basil; mar. Anne (who survived her husband), and had two sons and one daughter:

I. Henry, of whom presently.

II. Sir William (d. s.p.), who m.

* *Brooks*: See, in the "ADDENDA," a more complete pedigree of "Brooke," No. 1.

Penelope, dau. of Sir Moses Hill (who d. 1630). The second husband of Penelope Hill was Edward Russell, who d. 1665.

I. Elizabeth.

4. Henry Brooke. son of Sir John; married and had:

5. Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Moyvally (alive in 1641), who mar. — Sheridan.

6. William, who bought Dromevana, from the Saunderson family, in 1685, and who mar. and had:

I. Rev. William Brooke, of Bantavan House, co. Cavan, Rector of Killinkere, etc., who m. and had issue.

II. Alexander, of whom presently.

III. Rev. Henry Brooke (living in 1700), Rector of Kinawley, co. Fermanagh, who m. Thomasina, dau. of Rev. Thomas Tucker, Rector of Moynalty, and had issue.

7. Alexander Brooke, of Dromevana: second son of William; mar. in 1730, Catherine, eldest dau. of Richard Young, Esq., J.P., of Drumgoon, co. Cavan, and had:

8. Rev. William Brooke (born 1720), Rector for fifty years of the Union of Granard, co. Longford, who m. his cousin Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Young, Esq., of Lahard, co. Cavan, and had

I. Rev. Richard Brooke, of Dromevana, Rector of Ballyconnel, d. s.p. 1818.

II. William Brooke, M.D., of whom presently.

I. Honor, who mar. Eyles Irwin,

Esq., of Bellevue, Fermanagh, and had issue.

9. William Brooke, M.D., of Dromevana, Dublin, and of Culmain House, co. Monaghan: second son of Rev. William; born 1769; married Angel, only daughter and heiress of Captain Edward Perry,* and had:

I. Right Honble. William Brooke, of Taney Hill House, county Dublin, Q.C., and LL.D., Master in Chancery, etc., b. in 1796; mar. in 1819 Emily Margaret, only daughter of Robert Rogers Wilmot, Esq., of Woodbrooke, and left issue four sons and one daughter.

II. Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, of whom presently.

III. Rev. Richard-Sinclair, † D.D. (born 1802), Rector of Wyton, Hunts, who mar. Anna, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stopford (Rector of Conwal, and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin), and had issue:

10. Rev. Edward Perry Brooke (born 1799, and alive in 1887): second son of William; Rector of Magheralin, co. Down; mar. Lucy, dau. of Bishop Saurin, of Dromore, and had:

I. Saurin, in the Indian Army.

II. Rev. James, of whom presently.

III. George.

IV. Loftus.

I. Elizabeth, who mar. Edmond Sandars, Esq., of Lockers, Herts, England.

* *Perry*: Captain Edward Perry (who m. Margaret Perry) was the son of George Perry by his wife Isabella Graham, heiress on the death of her brother Col. Graham, of Culmaine, who died in 1761, s.p. Said George was son of Hector Graham, by his wife — Walkinshaw (an heiress). Hector was son of John Graham, who was alive in 1708. John was the second son of William Graham, by his wife Jane Browne. William was the second son of Sir Richard Graham, Knt. (alive in 1600), by his wife Jane Hetherington. Sir Richard was son of Fergus Graham (alive in 1595), of Nurltown. Fergus was son of Roger, who settled in Ireland. And Roger was son of Fergus Graham of Mote Liddisdale, who was alive in 1550, and received augmentation to his arms, in 1553.—See the “Graham” pedigree more fully, *infra*.

† *Sinclair*: See *infra* for the “Sinclair” pedigree.

II. Cornelia.

III. Frances, who mar. William Digby, Esq., of the co. Westmeath.

11. Rev. James Mark Saurin Brooke, M.A., F.R.G.S., Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard-street, London: second son of Rev. Edward Perry Brooke; married Amy, only

daughter and heiress of J. Stanford, Esq., of Badingham, Suffolk, and has issue—1. Myrtle, 2. Bryony, 3. Avens, 4. Orpine; living in 1887.

The Rev. J. M. S. Brooke bears Quarterly: 1st, BROOKE; 2nd, PERRY; 3rd, Graham; 4th, WALKINSHAW, and on an escutcheon of pretence STANFORD.

BROWN. (No. 1.)

Ireland.

Arms: Erm. on a fess embattled counter embattled sa. three escallops ar. *Crest*: Out of a mural crown gu. a stork's head and neck erm. beaked az.

SIR DAVID BROWN, the first of this family recorded as having settled in Ireland, was contemporary with Rickard de Burgo, the red Earl of Ulster; and died A.D. 1303. This Sir David had a brother who settled in Killpatrick; whence, after a time, a branch of that house settled in Brownstown, near Loughrea, and thence branched to Athenry and, afterwards, to Galway and Mayo.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Sir David Browne; died in 1303.</p> <p>2. Stephen: his son.</p> <p>3. Henry: his son.</p> <p>4. Thomas: his son.</p> <p>5. Robert: his son.</p> <p>6. John: his son.</p> | <p>7. Stephen (2): his son.</p> <p>8. William: his son.</p> <p>9. Dominick: his son.</p> <p>10. Jeffrey: his son.</p> <p>11. Sir Dominick: his son.</p> <p>12. Jeffrey (2) Brown: his son.</p> |
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BROWN. (No. 2.)

London.

Arms: Gu. crusilly ar. on a bend erm. three eagles displ. of the first.

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|---|---|
| <p>1. STEPHEN BROWN, who was Sheriff of London, in the reign of King Henry the Second.</p> <p>2. Stephen (2): his son; was Mayor of London; some of whose posterity settled in Ireland, but when is uncertain.</p> <p>3. John: his son.</p> <p>4. Eustace: his son.</p> <p>5. Patrick: his son.</p> <p>6. David: his son.</p> | <p>7. William: his son.</p> <p>8. Philip: his son.</p> <p>9. John: his son.</p> <p>10. Walter: his son.</p> <p>11. Thomas: his son.</p> <p>12. Ulick: his son.</p> <p>13. Walter Brown, of Camas, in the co. Limerick: his son. This family name has been modernized <i>Browne</i>.</p> |
|---|---|

BROWN. (No. 3.)

Arms: Per pale ar. and sa. an eagle displ. with two heads armed and beaked gu.
Crest: An armed arm holding a sword ppr. *Motto*: Fidem servabo genusque.

JOHN BROWNE, of Camas, county Limerick, gentleman, of the house of Culdrankan, county Wexford.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. Walter: his son and heir.
 3. Thomas: his son.
 4. Ulick: his son.
 5. Walter, of Camas: his son; m. Ellen, dau. of Teige, son of Dermot O'Murchor of "Twh Ichussin," co. Clare, gent.; d. August, 1633, and was buried in Kitelain Church, Limerick.</p> | <p>6. Thomas Browne: his son and heir; mar. Mary, dau. of Edmund Lee, of Rosetemple, co. Clare, gent. This Thomas had three brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. James, 2. Frank, 3. David; the sisters were—1. Ellen, 2. Arabella.</p> |
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BROWN. (No. 4.)

Of Mulrankan, County Wexford.

Arms: Same as "Brown" (No. 3).

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|--|--|
| <p>PATRICK BROWN, of Mulrankan, co. Wexford, Esq., had:
 2. William, who had:
 3. Patrick, of Mulrankan, who d. 3rd April, 1637. He mar. Honora,</p> | <p>daughter of David Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and had: 1. William, 2. Walter.
 4. William: son of Patrick.</p> |
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BROWNE.

Of Kilskeagh, County Galway.

Arms: Ar. an eagle displ. sa. *Crest*: A griffin's head erased sa. *Motto*: Fortiter et fideliter.

THE family of *Le Brun*, anglicised *Brown*, and *Browne*, is of Norman origin, and springs from the Counts of Marche in Poitou. The name is inscribed on the Roll of Battle Abbey. One of the family, Hugh le Brun, married Isabel, of Angouleme, widow of King John. Their son William de Valence, Baron by Tenure, was created Earl of Pembroke, by Henry III. Aymer de Valence, son of said William, was Baron by Writ, 1299; and, afterwards, Earl of Pembroke. At his decease, without issue, the Barony and Earldom became extinct, in 1323.

Sir Hugh le Brun, son of Geoffrey (or Godfrey) le Brun, and uncle of

Hugh aforesaid, was one of the Lords of the Marches of Wales ; from him we trace the genealogy, as follows :

1. Sir Hugh le Brun, one of the Lords of the Marches of Wales, had :

2. Sir Stephen, who mar. Eva, sister of Griffith, Prince of Wales, and had three sons : 1. Hugh ; 2. Sir Philip ; 3. Sir William, of whom presently. Sir Stephen and his sons supported King Stephen against the Empress Maud.

I. Hugh, the eldest son, having rendered important services to King Henry II. on his invasion of Wales, was permitted by that Monarch to inherit the father's large estates ; but

II. Philip and

III. William, having distinguished themselves in the Civil Wars against Henry were, to escape his resentment, obliged to join in the invasion of Ireland, in 1170, in which year Sir Philip,* of Mulrankan, was appointed Governor of Wexford. The Brownes of Mulrankan remained in Wexford till their property was confiscated in the Commonwealth period, under the pretence that William, of Mulrankan (see *ante*, p. 73), had joined in the War of 1641.

3. Sir William : youngest son of Sir Stephen ; landed in Ireland with the Earl Marshall ; went against Dublin, then in possession of the Danes, and settled near Clondalkin. One of his descendants, Fromond le Brun, was Chancellor of Ireland in 1230, 1259, and 1272. Sir William had two sons :

I. Sir Nicholas.

II. Walter, of whom presently.

Sir William and his son Sir Nicholas were witnesses to the foundation Charter of Dunbrody Abbey, co. Wexford, in 1182.

4. Walter : second son of Sir William ; had :

5. Sir Stephen, who had two sons :

I. Stephen, who settled in Meath :
II. Sir David.

6. Sir David : second son of Sir Stephen, was companion-in-arms of Rickard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster, with whom he was connected by marriage, and obtained extensive possessions near Athenry, the capital of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Connaught. He died at David's Castle ; having with his son Aymer built the Castle of Carrabrowne, in Oranmore.

7. Stephen : son of Sir David ; was at the Battle of Athenry in 1316 ; and Dundalk in 1318, in which he was engaged under Richard, the fourth Lord Athenry, and his brother Sir John Bermingham, the first Earl of Louth. He m. Katherine de Bermingham, dau. of Lord Athenry, and with daughters had four sons :

I. Henry, of whom presently.

II. John, of Stradbally.

III. Robert.

IV. William.

8. Henry, of Ballydavid : eldest son of Stephen ; joined his relatives the Berminghams in the Civil Wars between the Anglo-Irish Nobles, and subsequently accompanied the Earl of Kildare to France, where he joined the Forces of Edward III. On his return he m. Christian, dau.

* *Philip* : Sir Philip, of Mulrankan, is said to have been the ancestor of the Matthew Browne of Mulrankan, from whose son, Sir John Browne, are descended Lord Kilmaine and the Marquis of Sligo.

of Sir Ambrose Browne, of Kent, and had with other issue :

9. Philip, who mar. Lily, dau. of Walter Blake, eldest son of Richard Blake *alias* Caddle, Sheriff of Connaught in 1304. Philip, while young, was killed in a battle with the native Irish, and was succeeded by his son :

10. Thomas, who m. Kate, dau. of John Bowdekine, Provost of Athenry, by whom he had a numerous family.

11. Henry : son of Thomas ; mar. Sheela, daughter and heiress of Dominick Mullally, and had :

12. Thomas, who m. Mabel, dau. of William Browne, Provost of Athenry in 1420.

13. John : their eldest son ; mar. Mary, daughter of Walter Ffrench, Mayor of Galway in 1445, and had :

14. William, who m. Mary Athy.

15. John : their eldest son ; mar. Honoria de Burgo ; joined William de Burgo and others who rose against the oppression of England, and fell at the Battle of Knock-atuath in 1504, after which Athenry and Galway surrendered.

16. Stephen : son of John ; mar. Eveline, dau. of Geoffrey Lynch, Mayor of Galway in 1487, and, besides a dau., had six sons :

I. Andrew, who d. while Mayor of Galway in 1574.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. James.

IV. John.

V. Patrick.

VI. Nicholas.

17. William : second son of Stephen ; mar. Anastatia, dau. of Valentine Blake (by his wife Eveline French, dau. of Geoffrey French), and had four sons :

I. Andrew, of Gloves.

II. Dominick, of Barna, of whom presently.

III. Richard.

IV. Thomas.

18. Dominick, of Barna : second son of William ; Mayor of Galway in 1575 ; was with other Chieftains a party to a composition which they entered into in 1585, with Sir John Perrott on the part of Queen Elizabeth, for their properties in Connaught. This Dominick m. a dau. of Sir Morogh O'Flaherty, by whom he had a daughter Jane (the wife of Alderman Patrick Kirwan, ancestor of the Kirwans of Cregg and Bawnmore), and seven sons ; he died in 1596, and was buried in the family vault at the Franciscan Abbey, Galway. The sons were :

I. Oliver, of whom presently.

II. Edward, who went to Germany, attained to distinction there, and had issue.

III. Geoffrey, ancestor of Lord Oranmore.

IV. Marcus, ancestor of the Brownes of Connaugh Mór, who are now extinct.

V. Thomas, ancestor of the Brownes of Brownville, and also of Newtown, Ardskeagh, and Cooloo.

VI. James, who had four sons :
I. Peter, who was Sheriff of Galway in 1647.

II. Thomas.

III. Nicholas, ancestor of John Browne, J.P., of Tuam and Greenville.

IV. Peter, who joined his relations on foreign service.

VII. Andrew, Alderman of Galway, ancestor of the family of Clonkeely and Moyne.

19. Oliver : eldest son of Dominick ; served as Sheriff of Galway in 1593, and as Mayor in 1609.

20. Martin, of Coolarne : his son ; was a staunch adherent of Royalty, and therefore, under the Commonwealth Rule in Ireland,

his property was confiscated, including the handsome Mansion* he had erected in Galway, in Abbey-gate-street. He mar. Marie Lynch, and left two sons:

I. Oliver, of whom presently.

II. Sir Dominick.

21. Oliver,† of Coolarne (called "Captain Oliver"): son of Martin; m. Julia Lynch, and had at the Restoration a re-grant of part of his father's lands. He left, with daughters (one of whom, Elizabeth, m. Marcus Lynch, of Barna), three sons, of whom the eldest was Martin.

22. Martin, of Coolarne, eldest son of Oliver; had issue:

I. Robert, of whom presently.

II. Anthony.

He had several daughters, one of whom in 1717, m. John Bodkin, Esq., of Annagh. This Martin, on the 25th October, 1729, joined his son Robert and his grandson Martin in the execution of a Deed affecting the Estates. He is supposed to have been the builder of the Castle now in ruins, standing in front of the modern house of Castle Ellen; the letters "M.B." and "M.K." (supposed to signify *Martin Browne* and *Mary Kirwan*) are engraved by the side of the principal fire-place in the ruin.

23. Robert: son of Martin; lived at Kilskeagh.

24. Martin of Coolarne: son of Robert; m. Christian, daughter of Geoffrey, and sister of Dominick Browne, of Castlemacgarrett, in the co. Mayo, by whom he had three sons and a daughter:

I. Robert, who d. unm., in 1755.

II. Martin, who m. Mary Kirwan, of Carrowbrown, and died in

1790, leaving a daughter Anne, who at an advanced age died unmarried.

III. Dominick, of whom presently.

The dau. m. Mr. Blake, of Moorfield. Martin Browne d. in 1753; his widow Christian Browne mar. Walter Blake, of Carrowbrowne, whom she also survived; she was living in 1781.

25. Dominick, of Ashford, near Cong, and of Kilskeagh: third son of Martin; b. in 1745, and died in 1830. This Dominick mar. Emily, dau. of the Honble. John Browne, of Elm Hall (son of the first Earl of Altamont), and had four sons and one daughter:

I. Robert, of whom presently.

II. John William of Mount Kelly, who in Oct., 1832, mar. Mary-Sophia, daughter of Nathaniel Cavenagh, Esq., of Bath, who died s.p. 20th August, 1846, at Berne. He died 11th March, 1875.

III. Henry, of Illinois, U.S.A.

IV. George, who died unm.

I. Maria, who m. Edmund Peel, of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

26. Robert, of Kilskeagh: eldest son of Dominick, of Ashford; born 19th Feb., 1789, and died in 1868. He was Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare; mar. in 1830 Harriet, dau. of W. S. Dempster, of Skibo Castle, Sutherlandshire, and had two sons and four daughters:

I. Robert-John, of whom presently.

II. George, who in 1853 d. unm. at Rangoon.

I. Charlotte.

II. Harriet.

III. Emily, who m. John Parker.

* *Mansion*: In 1867 the front of this house was still standing, with the "Browne" and "Lynch" Arms carved thereon, with the names of Martin Browne and Maria Lynch, and the date "1627" (the third year of Charles I.)

† *Oliver*: There is a monument in the old Abbey of Athenry erected in 1633, in memory of Oliver Browne, of Coolarne, and Julia Lynch his wife.

Esq., of Hill-side, and died leaving issue:

IV. Rose.

27. Robert-John Brown, of Coolarne, Glenagarey, Kingstown, co. Dublin, and of Kilskeagh, co. Gal-

way : son of Robert ; born in 1832 ; mar. on 20th Jan., 1880, Edith, youngest dau. of the late William Beauchamp Stoker, Barrister-at-Law ; and both living in 1887.

BROWNLEE.

Arms : Or, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets sa. *Crest* : On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a greyhound statant or.

THIS is a branch of *Brownlow* of Tyrconnell, which came to Ireland, originally from Belton, county Lincoln, England ; and settled in Derrylard, Portadown, county Armagh, on the estate of Lord Charlemont. We have traced the family back to :

1. John Brownlee of Derrylard, who mar. and had :

2. James Brownlee, who m. and had several sons (one of them James) ; and some daus., whose names we have not ascertained ; m. and had :

3. John Brownlee, who m. and had four sons and two daus. :

4. J. J. Brownlee, of Canterbury, New Zealand : one of those sons ; was living in 1886.

BULKELEY.

Arms : Sa. three bulls' heads coupé ar. *Crest* : A bull's head coupé per pale sa. and ar. attired of the last.

1. BULKELEY, mar. and had :

2. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin, who m. and had

3. Alice Bulkeley, who m. Henry Martin, son of the Bishop of Meath, and had :

4. Alice Martin (d. 1740), who was twice mar. : first, to Thomas Whitfield, no children ; and secondly, to Rev. William Moore, Rector of Kiltarnel, and (in 1686) Curate* of Ballycanew, co. Wexford, who died intestate in 1705. Of the children of this second marriage, the eldest son was : William Moore (d. 1756), of Tinrahan, county Wexford, who

m. Frances, daughter of Lorenzo Hodson, of Coolkenno, co. Wexford. Their eldest son was :

6. Lorenzo Moore (died 1798), Colonel in the Battle Axe Guards, and M.P. for Dungannon, who mar. Henrietta, daughter of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen (whose ancestor came over from Flanders in the 16th century ; full particulars, arms, etc., are given in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, under "Janssen of Wimbledon," but the name of this dau. and heiress is not there mentioned), and had several children.

7. Calvert Fitzgerald Moore (died

* *Curate* : See Records of the Diocese of Ferns, of that period.

1869), Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria: youngest son of Lorenzo; mar. twice: first, to Catherine Marlay, dau. of Major and Lady Catherine Marlay (see "Lanesborough"), and had several children.

8. Catherine Georgina: dau. of Calvert; mar. Frederick Bathurst,

Archdeacon of Bedfordshire, youngest son of Sir James and Lady Caroline Bathurst (see "Bathurst" and "Castlestuart.") They had three children, now (1887) living:

9. Frederick-Marlay (b. 1865); Louisa (born 1861); and Catherine (b. 1862).

BURKE.

Of Clanricarde.

Arms: Or, a cross gu. in the dexter canton a lion ramp. sa.

RICKARD OGE (also called William Oge, and William Fionn), a younger brother of Rickard Mór de Burc who is No. 18 on the "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Burke*, of Galway (or Clanricarde); who were called "Clanricarde Oge," to distinguish them from the descendants of Rickard Mór—the senior branch of the family—who spell the name "Bourke."

18. Rickard Oge de Burc: a younger son of William Fitzadelm de Burgo, whom King Henry the Second of England appointed "lord justice of Ireland," A.D. 1177. From this Rickard (or as he was called, William) Oge, the chiefs of this family were called "MacWilliam* Uachtar," (or *upper* MacWilliam, meaning "MacWilliam of the territory of Clanricard," which, being in the county of Galway, is *upper* compared to Mayo, where lived the "MacWilliam Iachtar" (or *lower* MacWilliam).

19. William Liath [leea]: his son.

20. Rickard an Forbar: his son. This Rickard had five brothers—1. William Liath, ancestor of *MacWalter*, of Macaire Reagh, and of the Bourkes of Lianagh; 2. Ulick; 3. Henry; 4. Edward; 5. Hubert, who had a son named Rickard le Hear. This Ulick had four sons—1. William Don, who was the ancestor of the Burkes of Killias and Moyralla; 2. Meyler, a quo the Burkes of Moylen—a sept of Oran; 3. Jonach, a quo *Clann*

* *MacWilliam*: Amongst the branches of the "Bourke" and "Burke" families are mentioned Burkett, Crickard, Davis, Jennings (from the Irish *MacEoinin*, meaning "the descendants of little John"), Hobard, Hubbard, Hubbert, MacRickard (in Irish *MacRiocard*), MacRichard, Richardson, Dicks, Dickinson, Dicson, Dickson, Dixon, Rickards, and Richards. But, see No. 121 on the "Concannon" pedigree, and No. 112 on the "Nealan" pedigree, for a *Davis* family of Irish origin. *Eoinin* is in French *Jean-in*, and is anglicised *Jenning*. The final *s* added to "Jenning" is a contraction for *son*, and equal to the Irish *MacEoinin*; as, "Jennings," the son of *Jean-in* [*jeaneen*] or *little John*; "Higgins" or "Higginson," the son of *Higgin*: "Parsons," the son of, etc.—See Note "Parsons," under No. 114 on the "MacDonnell (of Antrim)" pedigree, Vol. I.

Treanach or the sept of *Jong*,* of Meaghrhuide; and 4. Rickard, of Cahirwamvass.

21. Ulick an Cheann: son of Rickard an Forbar; married to O'Flaherty's daughter; had six brothers, one of whom was Walter Oge.

22. Rickard Oge: son of Ulick an Cheann; had a brother named Edmond (or Redmond).

23. Ulick an Fiona: son of Rickard Oge. This Ulick had a brother named John, who was a Burgess of the town of Galway, and a quo the Galway Burkes.

24. Ulick Ruadh Bodan: son of Ulick an Fiona; married Mary, daughter of O'Connor (Faly); had a brother named Rickard.

25. Ulick Fionn: son of Ulick Ruadh Bodan. This Ulick Fionn had five brothers—1. Rickard Oge; 2. Thomas, who was the ancestor of the Burkes of Carranonin and Carrabane; 3. Meyler; 4. John, ancestor of the Burkes of Benmore, 5. Edward, ancestor of the Burkes of Roseim.

26. Rickard Mór (2): second son of Ulick Fionn; married a daughter of O'Madden, of Hy-Maine, by whom Portumna came to this family. From this Rickard it is said that *Rickards* is derived. The elder brother of this Rickard was Ulick, who had a son named Rickard Baccach: this Ulick is entered by some genealogists as the "first earl of Clanrickard," and the son (instead of the brother) of the said Rickard Mór.

27. Sir William Burke na Chion: son of Rickard Mór; was the first earl of Clanrickard, A.D. 1543.

28. Rickard Sacsanach† ("sacsanach:" Irish, an *Englishman*), second earl of Clanrickard: his son.

29. Ulick de Burgh, third earl of Clanrickard: his son; had eight children.

30. Sir Rickard of Kinsale: his son; fourth earl of Clanrickard.‡ This Rickard had three brothers—1. Thomas; 2. Sir William, who was married to Joan, a daughter of Dermot O'Shaughnessy, and who died in 1636; 3. John,§ first vis-

* *Jong*: This surname has been modernized *De Jong*.

† *Sacsanach*: Some are of opinion that this Rickard Sacsanach was the ancestor of *English*; but Philipin, the sixth younger brother of Sir Edmond Albanach, who is No. 21 on the "Bourke" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of *English*, which has been modernized *Inghis*.

‡ *Clanrickard*: Sir Rickard of Kinsale was the eldest surviving son of Ulick, the third Earl of Clanrickard, and succeeded his father as fourth Earl on the 20th May, 1601; he died on 12th Nov., 1635. He had a son, Ulick, who succeeded as fifth earl; who on 21st February, 1644, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis; and who was known as "Marquis of Clanrickard, and Earl of St. Albans," a *Memoir* of whom (London: Folio, 1757) was written by John Smyth Burke, the eleventh Earl of Clanrickard. Said Ulick in 1650, became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was married to Lady Anne Compton, and left an only child, Lady Margaret De Burgh, who married the first Lord Muskerry; and, leaving no male issue, his Earldom devolved on his cousin Rickard De Burgh, who was the eldest son of his uncle, Sir William De Burgh. This Rickard was the sixth Earl, and had no male issue; he was succeeded by his brother William, who became the seventh Earl, and was succeeded by Rickard, who was the eighth Earl of Clanrickard, and who was in arms for King James II., temp. the Revolution.

§ *John*: The son of this John Burke was Thomas, the second viscount Claremorris. The son of this Thomas was Oliver Richard Burke, the third Viscount Claremorris, who, in 1657, under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, lost his title and estates; was married to a daughter of Edmond Burke, of Annakeen. The son of this Oliver was Edmond Burke, who was a lieutenant in the Duke of Berwick's Regiment in the service of King James the Second.

count Claremorris, A.D. 1629, and married to Catherine, third daughter of Sir Anthony Browne.

31. William, the seventh earl of Clanrickard: son of the above named Sir William Burke. This William, the seventh earl, had a brother named Rickard (who was the sixth earl of Clanrickard); and a daughter named Honor, who was

married to Patrick Sarsfield, earl of Lucan, by whom she had one son.

32. John, lord baron of Bofin;* son of William, the seventh earl; had a brother named Rickard, who was the eighth earl.

33. — Burke: son of John; was the ninth earl of Clanrickard; living A.D. 1710.

BURNETT.

Ireland.

Arms: Gu. three bezants. *Crest:* A holy lamb regard. ar. holding the standard of St. Patrick ppr.

JOHN BURNETT, of Ballygriffan, co. Monaghan, married Anna Barnewell, of Crickston, and had one son and one daughter:

- I. Robert, of whom presently.
- I. Anna, who married William, Viscount Gormanstown.
2. Robert: son of John; m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Talbot, of Malahide, and had two children:
 - I. John, *temp.* Henry VIII., of whom presently.
 - I. Elizabeth, who was twice m.: first, to Robert Barnewell, and, secondly, to James Bath.
3. John: son of Robert; married Mary, dau. of William, Viscount Gormanstown, and had four children.
 - I. Robert, who d. s. p. *legi.*
 - II. Patrick.
 - I. Anna, who m. Richard Talbot, 1559.
 - II. Eliza, who m. Robert Barnewell.

4. Patrick: second son of John.

In the Book of Survey and Distribution for the County Monaghan, we find the "Burnett" family possessors of Estates in that County, in the Commonwealth period; when those Estates were confiscated under the Cromwellian Settlement, and their possessors cast on the world. The next mention of the family we found was that of:

5. Patrick *Burnet*, who m. and had one son and one dau.:
 - I. Richard, of whom presently.
 - I. Eliza, who m. John Roche of Ballickmahon, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tyrarley, in the county of Mayo, and had:

* *Bofin*: This John, lord Baron of Bofin, had a brother Ulick De Burgh, who in 1687 was created "Baron of Tiaquin and Viscount of Galway;" and was (as was also Colonel Charles Moore) killed at the Battle of Aughrim after "quarter" had been given.

The name of the gunner who wounded King William at the Boyne, was Rickard Burke.

- I. Ulick, who d. unm.
- I. Eliza, who m. Thomas Mac-Hale of Ballickmahon (both living in 1871), and had issue.
- II. Margaret, who m. ——— Leonard, of Dervin, in the parish of Crossmolina, and had issue.
- 6. Richard: son of Patrick; m. Margaret Cowell of Enniscrone, county Sligo, and had five sons and three daughters:
 - I. John.
 - II. James.
 - III. Michael, who married Eliza Greer. These three sons emigrated to America.
 - IV. Patrick, of Enniscrone, of whom presently.
 - V. Peter, of Newry, co. Down, died on the 30th Aug., 1887, m., in Swinford, co. Mayo, in 1851, Maria, dau. of Michael Maloney, and his wife Elizabeth Syran, of Crossmolina, in said county. He had issue four sons and three daughters:
 - I. John, born 3rd June, 1852, m. in 1874 to Margaret Brown of Newry, died in 1881, leaving one dau., Mary.
 - II. Elizabeth, born 16th July, 1853; died 1857.
 - III. Mary, born 1st May, 1855.
 - IV. James, b. 5th June, 1856.
 - V. Peter, b. 28th May, 1859.
 - VI. Elizabeth, b. 13th Jan., 1861; m. to Edward, second son of John Durnan and his wife Anne Sheridan, of Magheracloone, county Monaghan, at Dundalk, on 8th June, 1887.

- VII. Michael, b. 6th Oct., 1862.
- I. Eliza, who m. John Kirkwood, had issue, and emigrated to America.
- II. Mary, who m. James Burns, had issue, and emigrated to America.
- III. Bridget.
 - 7. Patrick Burnett, of Enniscrone; fourth son of Richard; m. Margaret Bourke, of Coolcarney, near Ballina, Mayo, and had one surviving child:
 - 8. Eliza, who, on the 25th May, 1845, m. John O'Hart, the Author of this Work (both living in 1887), and has had three sons and seven daughters:
 - I. Patrick - Andrew, living in 1887.
 - II. John-Anthony, d. in infancy, 1861.
 - III. Francis-Joseph, died in infancy in 1866.
 - I. Fanny, who m. Michael-John Devine, of Kilkee, co. Clare, and has had issue; both living in 1887.
 - II. Mary-Elizabeth (d. 1880), who m. John Cunningham, of Dublin, and left one surviving child, Eliza, b. 9th December, 1879.
 - III. Margaret, who, in 1882, m. John Bourke, of Dublin, both living in 1887; has issue.
 - IV. Eliza, unm. in 1887.
 - V. Anne, unm. in 1887.
 - VI. Louisa, married in 1887, to Thomas Maguire, of the Irish Civil Service.
 - VII. Hannah, unm. in 1887. (See No. 125 on the "O'Hart" pedigree).

BURNSIDE.

Arms: Sa. a chev. or, betw. three boars' heads-couped ar. lying fesse ways.
Crest: A crescent ar. *Motto*: Gradatim plena.

JOHN WALLACE, of Whitlaw, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, resided, A.D. 1580, on the side of a "burn" (or river); and to distinguish him from others of the same name, was surnamed *Burnside*, which has since been the name of his successors. He had a descendant.

1. Robert Burnside, who, in the "Plantation of Ulster" settled at Raphoe, in 1608; and who, soon after the Civil War of 1641, removed to Corcreevy, county Tyrone; mar. Janet Lindsay, of Ayrshire, and had issue.

2. William, of Corcreevy: their son; m. *circa* 1660; had a brother John, of Ramult, near Fivemiletown, co. Tyrone, who in 1640, m. Janet,* only daughter of William Thompson, of Irvine.

3. Anthony, of Corcreevy: his son; mar. in 1686 Sarah Young, of the co. Longford, connected with the Youngs of Cavan and Donegal. This Anthony had two brothers—1. John, who died in 1726; 2. Thomas Burnside, of Tatnaheglis, mar. to Miss Bell,† of Strabane.

4. Anthony: eldest son of Anthony; b. 1689, and d. 1764. Had three brothers—1. John, d. 1748; 2. Charles; 3. Matthew, of Corcreevy, b. 1709, and who succeeded to the family property in 1750.

5. Matthew-James, of Corcreevy,

son of said Matthew Burnside; a J.P. and Deputy-Governor of the co. Tyrone; b. 1771, and d. 1831; m. Anna Maria (d. 1848), dau. of Captain William Smyth, of Ballinure; Marriage Settlement 1797; had a sister Catherine, who was m. to William Taylor, solicitor, city of Dublin (See No. 3 of the "Dawson" Family—continued).

6. Rev. William Smith Burnside, D.D., living in 1880; rector of Aghalurcher, and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Macartin, Clogher: son of Matthew-James Burnside, b. 1810; m. Anne, only dau. of John Henderson, of Castledawson, in the co. of Londonderry; Marriage Settlement Sept. 1835. The issue of this marriage are—1. Matthew-James, A.B.; 2. John-Henderson; 3. William Snow, A.M., Fellow and Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin; 4. Hannah-Wilhelmina; 5. Charlotte-McClelland; 6. Thomas Carson, and 7. Robert-Acheson Burnside—all living in 1880.

* *Janet*: The issue of that marriage was Janet Burnside (d. 1672), who m. James Thompson, grandson of Patrick Thompson, the first settler of that name in Ireland. The issue of this marriage was Humphrey Thompson, born in 1670, who was Presbyterian minister of Ballybay for 49 years, and who m. Lettice, dau. of William Wray, of Augher and Strabane.

† *Bell*: The issue of this marriage was James Burnside, of Blessingbourne, near Fivemiletown, who, in 1741, m. Catherine Graham, by whom he had a son James Burnside, who m. Jane Jackson, of Ballybay. This James Burnside and Jane Jackson had a daughter Anne Burnside, of Artelea, near Fivemiletown, living in 1880, and who is the last surviving representative of this branch of the family.

BUTLER. (No. 1.)

Arms : Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a chief indented az. ; 2nd and 3rd, gu. three covered cups or. *Crest* : Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers ar. therefrom issuant a falcon rising of the last.

In Camden's *Britannia*, page 462, we find that the family of "Fitzwalter," alias "Botelere," alias *Butler*, derive their pedigree from the dukes of Normandy ; as follows :

1. Rollo, of Norway, first duke of Normandy.*

2. William Longespee : his son ; the second duke.

3. Richard (1), the third duke : his son ; d. A.D. 986. This Richard left two sons—1. Richard ; 2. Godfrey, the consul, earl of Bryomy.

4. Richard (2), the fourth duke : his son.

5. Robert : his son ; the fifth duke.

6. William, duke of Normandy, "or William the Conqueror:" his son : the first King of England, of the Norman line.

7. Henry the First : his son ; the second King of England, of this line.

8. King Henry the Second of England : his son. Etc. See p. 38, Vol. I.

Godfrey, the consul, earl of Bryomy, second son of Richard (1), the third duke of Normandy (who is No. 3 on this list), was the ancestor of *De Clare* (now *Clare*) ; and of *Butler*, in England and Ireland.

Gilsebert the Norman, earl of Eu, came into England with William the Conqueror ; and had four sons : —1. Gilsebert de Clare, earl of Clare, who was the ancestor of Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, who m. Eva, dau. of Dermot MacMorrough, king of Leinster ; 2. Roger ; 3. Walter ; and 4. Robert,

who was ancestor of *Fitzwalter* and *Butler*.

Harvey Walter, who was lineally descended from the said Robert, here last mentioned, married a dau. of Gilbert Becket (and a sister of Thomas a Becket, the "Martyr," who was lord archbishop of Canterbury), and by her had issue—1. Theobald Walter, who, with all his family, was banished out of England, on account of the disfavour in which Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, then stood with King Henry the Second. But soon after the murder of the said archbishop, and the king's public penance for having been accessory to his death, Henry the Second recalled from banishment all the archbishop's friends and relatives, and promoted them to great offices and employments, particularly Theobald, son of the said Harvey Walter, for a time called "Theobald Walter," until the king took him into favour, and sent him into Ireland with the title of "Chief Boteler" of that kingdom ; where by the king's royal bounty, his own prowess, and valiant behaviour, he became very eminent, and attained great and large possessions.

Some antiquaries are of opinion that, from his office of "chief boteler" or "chief butler" of Ireland, this Theobald Walter's pos-

* *Normandy* ; See "Dukes of Normandy," in the Appendix, No. 1. Vol. II.

terity took the surname of *Butler*; but others hold that the name is derived from Robert (supposed to be "butler" to King William the Conqueror), who, in "Doomsday Book," is called Robertus Pincerna. This Robert Pincerna, with two others of the same name (whether his brothers or sons, we know not), called Hugo Pincerna, and Richard Pincerna, held, each of them from the King, several towns in England: one of those three persons was grandfather of the above mentioned Walter.

The Irish antiquaries who record the pedigrees of the old English families who came into Ireland with the "Conquest," and remained here ever since, give only the following names as immediately descending from father to son from the said Theobald Walter.

1. Theobald Walter, *alias* "Boteler."
2. Edmond Boteler: his son.
3. Theobald (2): his son.

4. Theobald (3): his son.
5. Theobald (4): his son; died A.D. 1249.
6. Walter: his son.
7. Edmond, of Roscrea: his son.
8. James: his son; first "earl* of Ormonde;" created in 1328.
9. James Balbh (or dumb James): his son.
10. James, earl of Gowran: his son; had two brothers—1. Theobald, 2. Pierse.
11. Richard: son of James.
12. Edmond: his son.
13. Pierse: his son.
14. John: his son.
15. Thomas, of Kilcash: his son.
16. James (3): his son.
17. Walter (2): his son.
18. Thomas (2): his son.
19. James (4): his son.
20. Thomas (3): his son.
21. James (5): his son; was the first "duke of Ormond;" had a brother named Richard Butler, of Kilcash.

BUTLER. (No. 2.)

Of Shanballyduffe, County Tipperary.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a chief indented az.; 2nd and 3rd, gu. three covered cups or, all within a border ar. *Crest*: Same as "Butler," No. 1. *Motto*: Non inferiora sequenda.

JAMES BUTLER, Earl of Ormond, had:

2. Sir Thomas Butler, Knt., Prior of Kilmanan, who died 1408. He had:

3. Sir Richard, Knt., who had:

4. Sir Thomas, who had:
5. Edmund, who had:
6. Thomas, who had:
7. Thomas Oge Butler, of Shanballyduffe, who d. 8th May, 1635.

* *Earl*: This James Butler was a minor at his father's death. He married Eleanor De Bohun, grand-daughter of Edward I.; which marriage procured him the grant of the "Regalities and Liberties of Tipperary," and the rights of a *Palatine* in that county. He engaged on the side of his cousin, the Earl of Kildare, in his wars with the De Burghs and Le Poers. In 1329 and 1330 he was at war with the O'Nolans and MacGeoghagans. He founded, in 1336, the Friary of Little Carrick, in the county of Waterford, and dying on the 6th of January, 1337-8, was buried at Gowran.

BUTLER. (No. 3.)

*Lords of Dunboync.**

Arms : Or, a chief indented az. three escallops in bend counterchanged. *Crest* : Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, therefrom issuant a demi falcon rising ar. *Supporters* : Dexter, a lion guard. ar. ; sinister, a horse sa. mane, tail, and hoofs or. *Motto* : Timor Domini fons vitæ.

EDMUND BUTLER, Lord Dunboync, married and had three sons—1. James, 2. John, 3. Perce (or Peter).

I. James, of whom presently.

II. John (d. 1612), who m. and had :

I. Thomas (d. 28th Jan., 1640), who mar. Ellane —, and had : I. Edward, his heir.

III. Perce (or Peter) : third son of Edmund.

2. James, Lord Dunboync : eldest son of Edmund ; d. 18th Feb., 1624. He was twice mar. : his first wife was —, by whom he had :

I. John, of whom presently.

The second wife of James, Lord Dunboync, was Mary O'Brien (died 20th Feb., 1636), by whom he had :

II. James (d. 1619), who had :

I. Thomas, his heir, who mar. Ellice Fitzpatrick, and who, dying 26th April, 1637, left a son : I. James, aged 5 years, in 1637.

3. John : son of James by his first marriage ; m. and had :

4. Lord Edmund Butler, who was of man's age (*Plenæ ætatis*) in 1624.

5. John : second son of Edmund.

6. Thomas : son of John.

BUTLER. (No. 4.)

Of Boyntonrath, County Tipperary.

Arms : Same as those of "Butler" (No. 3).

EDMUND BUTLER, Lord Dunboync, had :

2. Peter, of Grillah, co. Tipperary ; Esq. ; who had :

* *Dunboync* : Pierce Butler, the fifth Lord of Dunboync, was attainted for his loyalty to King James II., and died A.D. 1689. His son, Captain James Butler, of Purcell's Horse, thereupon became sixth Lord Dunboync. He served with his Regiment through the War of the Revolution ; and, being comprised within the Articles of Limerick, was restored to his estates and honours. He married, in Nov., 1686, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir R. Everard, of Fethard, co. Tipperary, and died about the year 1701 ; leaving two sons who successively became lords. His eldest son was Pierce, seventh Lord Dunboync, who died in 1718 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Edmond, eighth Lord of Dunboync, who was succeeded by his eldest son James, the ninth Lord, who died young and unmarried, at Charing Cross, London, and was succeeded by Pierce, then an outlawed Papist Officer in the French Army, as tenth Lord. He returned to Ireland, became a Protestant, and died in 1785. He was succeeded by his only son, who was the eleventh Lord, who died the year after his accession, whereupon his uncle, who was the Catholic Bishop of Cork, became the twelfth Lord. He applied to Rome for leave to resign his vows and to marry. Being refused both, he apostatized, and married Elizabeth —, but had no child ; and before his death returned to the Catholic Faith. He rests in Fethard Church, co. Tipperary.

3. James, of Grillah (his heir), who had :

4. Edmund, of Boyntonrath, co. Tipperary, who d. in 1637. He m. Dorothy, dau. of "Kyan" (Cian) O'Carroll, and had: 1. James; 2. Peter, who mar. a dau. of William

St. John, of St. Johnstown, county Tipperary.

5. James Butler: the elder son of Edmund; mar. Ellice, dau. of Tibot Butler, of Masterstown, co. Tipperary.

BUTLER. (No. 5.)

Of Lisnatubrid, County Tipperary.

Arms : Or, on a chief indented az. three escallops of the first, a crescent for diff.

WALTER BUTLER, of Lisnatubrid, co. Tipperary, mar. Joan, dau. and heir of — Burdon, of Miltown, co. Tipperary, and had :

2. Nicholas, who had :
3. Richard, who had :
4. Theobald, who had :
5. Richard, who had :

6. Theobald, who had :

7. Richard, of Lisnatubrid, who d. 12th April, 1639. He m. Joan, dau. of John Walsh, of Kilcregan, county Kilkenny, gent., and had: 1. John, 2. Ellen, 3. Elis, 4. Mary.

8. John Butler: son of Richard.

BUTLER. (No. 6.)

Of Polestown, County Kilkenny.

Arms : Or, a chief indented az.

RICHARD BUTLER, of Polestown, co. Kilkenny, had :

2. Edmund, who died 21st April, 1636, and was buried in Kilkenny. He mar. Ellis, dau. of Nicholas Shortall, and had five sons and seven daughters: The sons were— 1. Walter, of whom presently; 2. Theobald; 3. Richard; 4. Peirce;

5. Thomas. The daughters were— 1. Ellis, who m. Murtoogh Cavanagh, of Garoishill (now Garryhill), co. Carlow, Esq.; 2. Kath.; 3. Margaret; 4. Anne; 5. Eliza; 6. Ellen; 7. Elan.

3. Walter Butler: eldest son of Edmund; mar. Eliza, daughter of Viscount Mountgarret.*

* *Mountgarret* : Richard, Lord Viscount Mountgarret, had a son and heir, the Hon. Edward Butler, who was a Captain in Galmoy's Regiment. This Edward served with his Regiment at the Siege of Derry, during which he had promised some friends, "to top the wall of the besieged defense,"—a rather strange promise from an officer of Horse. He, however, kept his word, and was on the 4th June taken prisoner on the Walls of Derry. He was one of those important prisoners threatened with the gallows by the Derry-men, if the unarmed Protestants who were driven under the Walls of Derry by De Rosen and refused admittance by the besieged, were not allowed by the besiegers to leave. He succeeded his father as sixth Viscount Mountgarret, and died 25th July, 1735. He married, first, a dau. of Mr. Buchannan, of Londonderry, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Eligal, the widow of O. Grace, Esq., Shannagh, in Queen's County, by whom he left three sons, who were successively Viscounts Mountgarret. His third son Edmond was the ninth Viscount, who left one son, Edmond, a Barrister-at-Law, who was tenth Viscount, and was living in 1768.

CALTHORPE.

Arms : Chequy or and az. a fesse erm.

THIS family-name was originally *Calthrop*, and can be traced back to Sir William Calthrop.

1. Sir William Calthrop.
2. Sir Oliver : his son.
3. Sir William : his son.
4. Sir Bartholomew : his son.
5. Sir William : his son ; was Sheriff of Norfolk, England, in the first year of the reign of King Henry VI.
6. Sir Francis : his son.
7. Sir Charles Calthrop, or *Cal-*

thorpe : his son ; was Attorney-General for Ireland, and afterwards a Justice of the Common Pleas. Had a brother Justin. This Sir Charles was twice married : first to Winifrid, dau. of Antonio Toto, of Florence, who died s.p., 1st Aug., 1605 ; secondly, to Dorothy Deane. Sir Charles died 6th January, 1616 ; aged 92 years.

CAREW.

Arms : Gu. on a chev. betw. three cinquefoils or, as many estoiles of the first.

OTHO, the second son of William Fitzgerald who is No. 4 on the "Fitzmaurice" pedigree, was the ancestor of *Carew*.

5. Robert Carew : son of Otho Fitzgerald, who was surnamed "De Curio," and a quo *Carew*.
6. Richard : his son.
7. Peter : his son.
8. Richard : his son and heir.
9. David : his son and heir.
10. John : his son and heir.
11. Robert : his son and heir.
12. Edmond : his son and heir.
13. John : his son and heir.
14. Leonard, of Garryroe : his son and heir.
15. Robert : his son and heir.
16. John : his son and heir.
17. Robert, of Garryroe : his son ; mar. Ellen, dau. of Murtagh McSheehy, of Ballinria ; died 1633.

18. Sir Robert Carew, Knt. : son of Robert ; was twice married : first, to Mary, dau. of Edmund FitzJames Fitzgerald, of Ballymartry ; and, secondly, to Eliza, dau. of Edward Stephenson, of Dungarvan, county Waterford. This Sir Robert had four brothers and three sisters : The brothers were—1. Richard, who was m. to Kathleen, dau. of William Fitzgerald, of Garrunjaind ; 2. Piers ; 3. James ; and 4. John, who was m. to Barbara, dau. of Philip Roche, of Kinsale. The daughters were—1. Mary, married to Connor M'Art O'Keeffe, of Ballyrudry ; 2. Ellen, m. to Donoch M'Daniel Carthy, of Ballydonosy ; 3. Juan, s.p.

CATELYN.

Arms: Sa. a cross engr. or. on a bordure of the last eight towers of the first.

SIR NATHANIEL CATELYN, or *Catelline*, Knight, Sergeant-at-Law, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1634, died at Cavan, Judge of Assize, on the 5th of April, 1637, and was bur. at St. Nicholas's, Dublin, on the 11th of said April. His first wife was Maria, dau. of ——— Turner; and his second wife was Rebecca, dau. of William Thimbelby, of Dublin, gent.

CHAFFEE.

Arms: Gu. a griffin segreant or, on a chief erm. three lozenges az. *Crest*: A peacock in pride ppr.

THE name of *Chafel*, *Chaffee*, *Chaffy*, and *Chafy*, is found in England, Scotland, and Wales; but chiefly in England, in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire. The family is (in 1887) represented in America, by Mr. Edward J. Chaffee, of 71 and 73 North Street, New York.

CHAMBERLAYNE. (No. 1.)

Of Kilrisk and Kilmacree, County Dublin.

Arms: Gu. a chev. engr. or, betw. three escallops ar.

WE can trace this family back to Richard Chamberlen (modernized *Chamberlayne* and *Chamberlain*), living in 1366, and who married Agnes, daughter of Adam de Lottestock, one of the High Bailiffs of Dublin: a title in use before sheriffs were appointed.

In existing deeds in the hands of his representative, Mr. O'Gorman, we afterwards meet with—

	AD	A.D.
William, living in	... 1418	Walter married to Mesdna
John do. ...	... 1447	Tynbegh, and living in ...
In this Deed is an early mention of St. Stephen's-green.		... 1519
William, living in	... 1480	Marcus, mar. to Margaret
Several Deeds belonging to this William, exist belonging to Kilrisk (A.D. 1306) and Kilmacry (1352); in one of which we meet as a witness the celebrated John le Decir, and in another, William de Wellysley.		Dease; died in ...
		... 1603
		Probate signed by Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin.
		Richard, m. to Rose ———.
		and living in ...
		... 1637
		Robert, m. to Margaret
		Russell, and living in ...
		... 1664
		Thomas, living in 1688, was
		m. to ——— Carberry of Ballyleas, county Dublin.

Commencing with this Thomas, the following is the descent :

1. Thomas, living in 1688, was m. to — Carbery; had three children: 1. George; 2. Paul, who d. in London, *s.p.* male; 3. Mary.

This George, who died *s.p.* about 1736, was eldest lieutenant in King James's Royal Regiment of Guards (commission still extant); and the only Officer in it who did not declare for France.

2. Mary: dau. of Thomas; m. her first cousin Nicholas Carbery of Ballyleas, county Dublin.

3. James Carbery, who m. —, and had two sons and three daughters. The sons sold the old family place of Ballyleas and emigrated to America.

4. Alice Carbery: eldest dau. of James; married Thomas Gorman, of Queen-street, Dublin. He is

mentioned in Whitelaw's *History of Dublin*, as the Architect of St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church North Anne-street, Dublin; died in 1836.

5. Thomas Gorman, of Bolton-street, Dublin, in 1816: their son; m. Catherine Aungier, niece of the celebrated John Keogh, of Mount Jerome, Harold's Cross, co. Dublin.

6. Thomas O'Gorman, of Rathgorman, Sandymount, Dublin; and a retired Officer of the Civil Service, living in 1887: son of Thomas; m. Annabella Hanley, of the old Slieve Bawn of Roscommon family.

7. Chamberlayne O'Gorman: their son; living in 1887; married Dora, dau. of the late Capt. MacKintosh, 47th Regiment, and has issue.

CHAMBERLAYNE. (No. 2.)

Of Athboy.

Arms: Gu. a chev. engr. or, betw. three escallops ar. *Crest* A Pegasus.

1. THOMAS CHAMBERLEN, of Athboy, co. Meath, m. a dau. of — Harold of the Grange.

2. John, of Athboy: his son.

3. Thomas: his son; was twice married: firstly, to Margaret, dau. and heir of — Corbett, of Corbetstown, co. Westmeath; and, secondly, to Alicia, dau. of — More, of Athboy, by whom he had issue three daughters. By the first marriage he had four sons—1. Roland, 2. John, 3. Michael, 4. Stephen.

4. Roland, of Athboy: the eldest son of Thomas; m. Eliza, dau. of N—.

5. Michael: their second son; was twice married; firstly, to Mary,

dau. of Richard Galtrim, Alderman, Dublin, by his wife Cecilia, dau. and heir of Richard Bennett, Ald. Dublin; and, secondly, to Mary dau. of Walter Hogge of Mullingar, by whom he had three sons—1. Edward, 2. James, 3. Christopher. By the first marriage he had three sons and four daughters: the sons were—1. Robert, 2. Roland, 3. John, m. to —. And the daus. were—1. Rose, m. to Thomas Scurlok, merchant, Dublin; 2. Isabel, m. to Richard, son of Nicholas Quitrod (or Quitriot), merchant Dublin; 3. Kathleen, 4. Alice.

6. Robert: the eldest son of Michael; d. in Spain in 1606.

CHAMBERS.

Arms : Az. an arm embowed issuing from the sinister or, holding a rose ar. slipped and leaved vert.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. JENKIN CHAMBERS, had an elder brother Henry.</p> <p>2. Richard, of Pitton, Shropshire : son of Jenkin.</p> <p>3. George : son of Richard.</p> <p>4. Calcot : his son.</p> <p>5. Calcot Chambers, of Carnew, co. Wicklow, Esq. : his son ; died and buried there, 29th October, 1635. This Calcot married Mary, dau. of — Villiers, of Hawthorpe, in Leicestershire, Esq.</p> <p>6. Calcot : son of Calcot ; died 17th Sept., 1638, and was buried in</p> | <p>Carnew (then known as "Cornnoe"). This Calcot married Mary, dau. of Ralph Leicester, of Toftin, Cheshire, by whom he had issue Jane, Calcot, and Mary. His second wife was Lucia, dau. of — Goburt, of Coventry, by whom he had two daughters, namely, Eliza, who was married to Francis Sandford, of Sandford, in Salopshire, Esq. ; and Mary, m. to Edward Brabazon, Earl of Meath.</p> <p>7. Calcot Chambers : son of Calcot.</p> |
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CHEEVERS.

Of Ballyhally, County Wexford.

Arms : Gu. three goats salient ar. crined and hooped or.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>NICHOLAS CHEEVERS, of Ballyhally, co. Wexford, had :</p> <p>2. Sir Walter, of Macetown,* co. Meath, who had :</p> <p>3. Sir Christopher, of same place, who had :</p> <p>4. John, of same place, who had :</p> <p>5. Henry, of Mountaine, county Dublin, who died June, 1640. He</p> | <p>m. Kath., dau. of Richard Fitzwilliam of Merrion, Knt., and had issue :</p> <p>I. Walter, of whom presently.</p> <p>II. Thomas.</p> <p>III. Patrick, who d. s. p.</p> <p>6. Walter Cheevers : son of Henry ; m. Alson, dau. of Nicholas, Visct. Netterville.</p> |
|---|---|

* *Macetown* : Of the *Chevers*, or *Cheevers*, of Macetown, county Meath, was John Cheevers, who was transplanted to Connaught by Oliver Cromwell, and who, in 1667, on petitioning Charles II. to be restored to his lands, obtained a "Decree of Innocence" (see p. 309 of our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*), and got a grant of lands in the barony of Killyan, county Galway. The Armorial Bearings of this branch of the family were—*Arms* : Same as "Cheevers" of Ballyhally. *Crest* : A demi goat salient ar. collared gu. crined and hooped or. *Motto* : En Dieu est ma foi.

CHICHESTER.

Arms: Chequy or and gu. a chief vair a crescent for diff. *Crest*: A heron ppr. wings expanded, holding in the beak a snake also ppr. *Supporters*: Two wolves gu. ducally gorged and chained or. *Motto*: Honor sequitur fugientem; and Invitum sequitur Honor.

JOHN CHICHESTER, *Milés*, married Gertrude, dau. of William Courtney, *Milés*, and had:

- I. Edward, of whom presently.
- II. Arthur *Milés*, erat Sergeant-Major; created Lord Chichester and Baron* of Belfast on the 23rd Feb., 1612; he died in London in 1624, and was bur. in St. Nich., Carrickfergus, on the 24th Oct., 1625. He m. Letitia, dau. of John Perrott, *Milés*, ob. 27th Nov., 1620, Knt., and had:
 - I. Arthur, b. 22nd Sept., and d. 30th Oct., 1606.
- III. Sir John,† *Milés*, Sergeant-Major, third son of John:
 - 2. Edward: eldest son of John: was twice m. "Fratri successit, Ld. Chichester, Baron of Belfast. D. at Westm., 1st Apl., 1625. (*Alias* Vic. Chich. de Carrickfergus) et Gubernator de Carrickfergus 12th Oct., 1629." We have not ascertained the name of Edward's first wife; but his second wife was An., dau. and co-heir of John Copleston,

of Eglesford, by whom he had two sons:

- I. Arthur, of whom presently.
- II. John (Subversus), who m. Maria, dau. of Roger Jones, Visct. Ranelagh, and had two sons and one daughter:
 - I. John, who had John, Maria, An., Eliza.
 - II. Arthur, who had:—1. John; 2. Arthur, who m. and had Kathleen.
- I. Eliza: dau. of John and Maria Jones; m. John Cole, of Newland, Bart., county Dublin.
 - 3. Arthur, Visct. Chichester: son of Edward; created Earl of Donegal, 1646. Thrice m.: by his *first* wife he had Maria; by his *second* wife he had—1. Arthur, 2. Edward, 3. John, 4. Digby, 5. James, 6. Beatrice; and by his *third* wife he had two sons and two daughters:
 - I. William, Lord Chichester.
 - II. John, C. of Gowran.
- I. Anna.
- II. Letitia.

* *Baron*: In 1614, while Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, was Lord Deputy, the *Harp* of Ireland was first marshalled with the Arms of England, on the coinage.

† *John*: Sir John Chichester, who was governor of Carrickfergus, was taken prisoner and beheaded on the 4th November, 1597, in an expedition against the MacDonnells, under the command of James MacDonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim.

CLAIBORNE. (No. 1.)

Of Romancock, in Virginia, United States, America.

Arms : Quarterly, first and fourth, arg. three chevronels interlaced in base sable, a chief of the last. Second and third, arg. a cross engrailed vert. *Crest* : A demi wolf ppr., rampant regardant. *Motto* : (Saxon) Lofe clibbor na sceame* ; and Confide recti agens.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, the second son of Edmond, who is No. 16 on the "Cleborne" pedigree, *infra*, was the ancestor of this branch of that family.

17. William (b. 1587 ; d. 1676) : second son of Edmond, of Cleburne Hall ; was Secretary of the Colony of Virginia. (See Note "*Secretis*," under the "Cleborne" genealogy, *infra*). This William married Jane Buller, of London, and had three sons and one daughter :

I. Lieut.-Col. William, of whom presently.

II. Thomas, b. 1647, d. 7th Oct., 1683.

III. Leonard *Claibourne*, of Jamaica, West Indies (died 1694), who married Martha —, and had : 1. Elizabeth, and 2. Catherine (co-heirs).

The daughter was Jane.

18. Lieut.-Col. William Claiborne, of Romancock, Va. ; son of Secretary William, and living in 1674 ; m. and had one son and two daughters :

I. William, of whom presently.

I. Ursula, who mar. William Gough, of Va., and had a son William Claiborne Gough.

II. Mary.

19. William (died 1705) : son of Lieut.-Col. William ; m. and had :

20. William, who mar. Elizabeth Whitehead, and had, with others :

21. Philip Whitehead Claiborne, of Liberty Hall, in Virginia, who mar. Dolly Dandridge, sister of Martha, wife of General George Washington.

CLAIBORNE. (No. 2.)

Of Dinwiddie and Windsor, Virginia, U.S.A.

Arms ; Same as those of "Cleborne" (*infra*). *Motto* : Hodie mihi ; cras tibi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS, of Pamunky Rock, Va., the second son of Secretary William Claiborne, who is No. 17 on the "Claiborne" (of Romancock, Va., U.S.A.) pedigree, *supra*, was the ancestor of this branch of that family :

18. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Claiborne (born 1647 ; d. 1683) : second son of said William ; mar. a Miss

Dandridge, and had, with other children :

19. Captain Thomas (b. 1681 ; d.

* *Sceame* : This Anglo-Saxon Motto means : "Tenacious of what is right, not of what is shameful ;" in allusion, perhaps, to Mr. Secretary Claiborne's action in leaving the service of King Charles II., for that of the Parliament, in 1650. By the Royalists his action was regarded and characterized as *shameful* ; but he took that step believing it to be *best* for the interests of Virginia, as it proved to be.

1732), who m. Anne Fox (d. 1733), and had seven sons and one dau. :

I. Leonard, of Dinwiddie, who m. Martha (b. 1701 ; d. 1720), dau. of Major Francis Burnett, and had :

I. Richard (d. 1776), who m., first, Gleun ; and secondly, Dudley, of Lunenburg, Va., and had : 1. Leonard ; 2. Daniel, who married Molly Maury.

II. Nathaniel (died aged 40), of Sweet Hall, King William County, Va., who mar. Jane Cole, and had :

I. Thomas.

II. William, of Manchester, Va., who m. Mary Leigh.

III. Mary-Cole, who m. Roger Gregory.

And four other daughters.

III. Bernard, who m. the widow of Major William Poythress.

IV. Thomas, Junr., b. 9th Jan., 1704 ; d. unm., 1st Dec., 1735.

V. Colonel Augustine, of Windsor (born 1720 ; died 1787), of whom presently.

VI. William, who m. and had : 1. Nathaniel, 2. Mary.

VII. Buller.

The dau. mar. General Phillips, and had : 1. Ralph, 2. Charles.

20. Colonel Augustine, of Windsor (born at Sweet Hall, in 1720 ; died 3rd May, 1787) : fifth son of Captain Thomas ; mar. Mary, dau. and heiress of Buller Herbert,* of

Puddlecock, Dinwiddie county, and had nine sons and six daughters :

I. Herbert (b. 7th April, 1746), of whom presently.

II. Thomas (b. 1747), who m. a Miss Scott, of New Kent (whose mother was a Miss Cocke, of James's River), and had :

I. Doctor Jarratt, b. 1784 ; d. 1871.

II. Honble. Thomas.

And two daughters.

This Thomas was a Member of the Virginia Assembly, from Brunswick county, 1775-8.

III. Augustine (died 1796) : the third son of Colonel Augustine ; mar. Martha, dau. of Francis Jones, of Dinwiddie, and had : 1. Buller, 2. Francis (or Frederick), 3. John-Grey, 4. Augustine, 5. The Honble. Cadwalader.

And a daughter Martha.

IV. William (b. 2nd Nov., 1753), who m. dau. of Ruffin, of Sweet Hall, and had : 1. William-Priestley, a Doctor in Physic ; 2. Mrs. John Goode, mother of the Honble. William O. Goode ; 3. Elizabeth, who m. William Burnet Browne, and had two daughters—one of whom mar. a Mr. Lewis, and the other a Mr. Bassett.

V. Buller : fifth son of Colonel Augustine ; b. 27th Oct., 1755 ; Captain in Colonel Alexander Spotswood's Regt., etc. ; mar.

* *Herbert* : John and Buller Herbert, of London, England, settled at Puddlecock in Virginia, near Petersburg, where John's tomb may be seen. It is of slate, about six inches thick, and bears the following arms and inscription :

Arms : Per pale az. and gu. three lions rampant ar. armed and langued or.
Crest : A bundle of arrows or. headed and feathered ar. six in saltire, one in pale, gilt round the middle, with a belt gu. buckle and point extended, of the first."

The inscription on the tomb is :

"Here Lyeth Interred the Body of John Herbert, son of John Herbert, Apothecary, and Grandson of Richard Herbert, Citizen and Grocer of London, who departed this life the 17th day of March, 1704, in the 46th year of his age."—See SLAUGHTER'S *History of Bristol Parish*.

Patsy, dau. of Edmund and Anne Ruffin, of Sussex, and had three sons and a dau.

I. Sterling, who mar. Jane-Maria, dau. of Charles Rose, of Geddes, and had: I. Doctor William-Sterling, who mar. Cornelia Roane, and had issue. II. Charles-Butler, who m. Sarah A. Coleman, and had issue. III. Martha-Ruffin, who mar. Joseph K. Irving, and had issue.

II. James, who m. and had a son (died aged 14 years) and two daughters.

III. Richard, who mar. a Miss Jones. Buller's daughter was Lucy, who mar. James Wright, of Petersburg, Va., and died s.p.

VI. Richard (born 1757; died 1818), a member of the Virginia Assembly, 1775-8; Major and Commissary during the American Revolution; m. dau. of Philip Jones, of Dinwiddie county, and had: Philip, a Member of the House of Delegates from Brunswick county, 1816, and who m. dau. of Major Philip Claiborne, of Greensville.

VII. John-Herbert (b. 30th May, 1763): seventh son of Colonel Augustine; mar. Mary, dau. of Roger Gregory, of Chesterfield, and had one son and two daughters:

* *Harrison*: The issue of General Charles Harrison, of Berkeley, Virginia, by his wife, Mary Claiborne, were four sons and four daughters; the sons were:

I. Captain Charles, who was killed in a duel in 1794, by Lieut. Wilson, of the United States Army.

II. Augustine, who died in infancy.

III. Benjamin } Twins, b. 30th June,
IV. Henry } 1775.

The daughters were:

I. Mary-Herbert, who mar. her cousin John Herbert Paterson, of Petersburg, Va.

II. Anne-Carter, who mar. Matthew Maury Claiborne, and had: 1. Matthew-

I. Rev. John-Gregory, of Roslin Castle, Va., who mar. Mary E. Weldon, and had: 1. Ann, who m. Col. Butts; 2. Mary, who m. G. Thomas; 3. Doctor John Herbert, of Petersburg, who was a member of the Virginian Senate, in 1858, and who mar. Sarah Joseph Alston, and had one son and four daughters: I. John-Herbert. I. Maria-Louisa, who married Herbert Page. II. Ann A., who m. Doctor Lightfoot. III. Sarah-Joseph. IV. Betty-Weldon.

The two daughters of John-Herbert were:

I. Maria, who mar. John D. Wilkins.

II. Martha-Anne, who married Nicholas Lewis.

VIII. Ferdinand, b. 9th March, 1772.

IX. Bathurst (b. 6th April, 1774), who mar., first, dau. of John Batte (or Botts) of Chesterfield; the second wife was Mary-Leigh, daughter of William Claiborne, of Manchester, Va. (a son of Nathaniel, of Sweet Hall, above mentioned, at No. 15), and had a son and two daughters.

The six daughters of Colonel Augustine Claiborne were:

I. Mary, who in 1763 m. General Charles Harrison,* of the Revolutionary Army (who d.

Maury, 2. Charles-Harrison; and three daughters: 1. Susan-Carter, 2. Martha-Ann, 3. Maria-Randolph.

III. Elizabeth-Randolph, who m. Gen. Daniel Claiborne Butts, and had: 1. John, 2. Daniel, 3. Augustine, 4. Mary, 5. Martha, 6. Louisa. Of these daughters Mary m. a Mr. Davidson, and left several children.

IV. Susan, who mar. a Mr. Withers, of Dinwiddie.

in 1796), uncle of William-Henry Harrison, President of the United States.

II. Anne, who, on the 19th Nov., 1768, mar. Richard Cocke, and had three sons and two daughters:

I. Richard-Herbert Cocke, of Bacon's Castle, Va.

II. Augustine-Claiborne Cocke.

III. Buller Cocke, who mar. Elizabeth Barron, and had two daughters: I. Elizabeth-Marian, who married Doctor Lewis Trezevant, and had: 1. Edward, 2. Robert, 3. Georgiana; II. Elizabeth Cocke, who married George De Benneville Keim, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had— 1. Julia, 2. Susan.

Anne's two daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, 2. Lucy.

III. Susanna: the third dau. of Col. Augustine; b. 29th Nov., 1751; m. Frederick Jones, and had one son and two daughters:

I. Augustus:

I. Mary, who m. John Withers.

II. Another dau. who mar. George Maclin, of Lunenburg, Va.

IV. Lucy-Herbert (b. 22nd Aug., 1760), who m. Col. John Cocke, and had: 1. Robert, 2. Herbert, 3. John-Ruffin. Her second husband was a Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina.

V. Elizabeth (b. 1761), who m. Thomas Peterson, and had: 1. John-Herbert, 2. Thomas P. Augustine, 3. Anne-Fox.

VI. Sarah (born 1765), who mar.

Charles Anderson, and had Claiborne Anderson.

21. Herbert Claiborne: eldest son of Colonel Augustine; b. 7th April, 1746; was twice m.: first, to Mary, dau. of Robert Ruffin, of Sweet Hall, King William county, by whom he had a dau., who mar. a Mr. Thompson. Herbert's second wife was Mary Burnet, dau. of William Burnet Browne,* of Elsing Green (who settled a large estate on his eldest grandson, William Burnet Claiborne, upon condition of his taking the name of "William Burnet Browne"), and by her had three sons and six daughters:

I. William-Burnet Claiborne (d. 1838), who assumed the name of "Browne," under the Will of his grandfather, William Burnet Browne, of Elsing Green, as above mentioned. Was twice mar.: his first wife was Betty Claiborne, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom m. a Mr. Lewis; the other daughter mar. a Mr. Bassett. William Burnet Claiborne's second wife was Louisa Booth, of Gloucester, by whom he had:

I. William-Burnet.

II. Jefferson.

III. Lucien.

IV. Martha, who mar. Catlett.

V. Junius.

VI. Herbert.

VII. Thomas.

VIII. Marcellus.

II. Herbert-Augustine, of whom presently.

III. William, whose first wife was Mildred —, by whom

* *Browne*: William Burnet Browne was son of the Honble. William Browne, of Beverly, Massachusetts, who married Mary, a daughter of William Browne (son of the famous Bishop Gilbert Burnet), who was Provincial Governor of New York and of Massachusetts: born 1643; died 7th September, 1729. William Burnet Browne was a descendant of Sir Thomas Browne, who was Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI.; whose son, Sir Anthony, was Standard Bearer to Henry VII.; and whose son Sir Anthony was created Viscount Montacute.

he had a daughter, who m. a Mr. Watson; William's second wife was Helen Guigan, by whom he had a dau. Helen.

Herbert Claiborne's six daughters were:

- I. Mary-Carter-Bassett, who mar. Colonel Vincent Bramham, of Richmond county.
- II. Judith-Brown, who married William Hill.
- III. Harriet-Herbert, who mar. Robert Hill.
- IV. Lavinia-Bathurst.
- V. Betty-Carter-Bassett, who m. John, son of Colonel Burwell Bassett, of Farmington, Hanover county.
- VI. Augusta, who m. Col. Philip A. Bramham.

22. Herbert-Augustine Claiborne: second son of Herbert; b. 1784, and died 1841; m. Delia, dau. of James Hayes, Editor and Publisher of *The Virginia Gazette and American Advertiser*, 1876, and had five sons and four daughters:

- I. Herbert-Augustine, who was thrice m., and had issue; and of whom presently.
- II. Major John-Hayes, of Rich-

mond, who married and had issue.

III. Doctor James-William, of Petersburg, Va., who married Fanny Sturdivant (widow of Mr. Quinlan), and had one son (deceased), and one dau. Mary Burnet Claiborne.

IV. Gilbert-Burnet, President of San Joachim Bank.

V. Virginius-Howard, who mar. Lucy Perry, of Texas.

Two of the daughters of Herbert-Augustine Claiborne were:

- I. Mary-Burnet (died 1844).
- II. Cornelia-Venia-Anne, who died in infancy.

23. Herbert-Augustine Claiborne, of Richmond, Va., eldest son of Herbert-Augustine. His first wife was Mary-Anna, dau. of Rev. E. Maguire (and grand-daughter of Betty, only sister of the illustrious George Washington); his second wife was Caroline Hall, of Fredericksburg, Va.; and the third wife was Kate-Hamilton, dau. of Colonel Coulter Cabell, of Richmond Va., who, in 1883, had issue a daughter, Jennie Alston.

CLAIBORNE. (No. 3.)

Of Halifax County, Virginia, U.S.A.

Arms: Same as Claiborne of Romancock. *Motto:* Inter eller alt.

FROM Leonard *Claibourne* of Dinwiddie, eldest son of Captain Thomas who is No. 19 on the "Claiborne" (of Dinwiddie and Windsor) pedigree, *ante*, was descended Richard, of Lunenburg, Virginia.

20. Leonard, of Dinwiddie: eldest son of Captain Thomas.

21. Richard, of Lunenburg, Va. (d. 5th Feb., 1776): eldest son of Leonard; was twice mar.: first, to Miss Dudley, of Va., and had:

I. Leonard, of Natchez, Missouri, who d. unm. in 1811.

Richard's second wife was Mary Glenn, who had two sons and one daughter:

II. John, of Lunenburg, Va., who

mar. and had a son William-Dandridge; and a dau. who died young.

III. Richard-Henry, of whom presently.

I. Mary, who m. William Warrick.

22. Richard-Henry (d. 1821); of Halifax county, Va.: third son of Richard; mar. Mary Cook, and had two sons and two daus.

I. John-Hampden, who d. 1833.

II. Leonard, of Danville, of whom presently.

I. Elizabeth.

II. Mary.

23. Leonard, of Danville (born 1791; died 1858): son of Richard-Henry; mar. Letitia W. Clark, and had eight sons and four daughters.

I. William Clark* (b. 1819), mar. Martha Jane Hayden.

II. Richard-Henry (died unm. 1845), a Lawyer.

III. John-Ferdinand (died 1856), married Jane A. Stone.

IV. James-Leonard (died 1853, unm.), a Lawyer.

V. Lieut.-Col. Thomas-Doddridge, died 1864.

VI. Livingston, married Lizzie L. Fairston.

VII. Felix-Grundy (d. 1879), m. Ella C. Palmer.

VIII. David Augustine, of whom presently, born 1823.

The four daughters of Leonard, of Danville, were:

I. Mary-Jane (d. 1876), who m. Sterling E. Edmunds.

II. Letitia-Clark (d. 1879), mar. John R. Smith.

III. Ellen-Aubrey, who m. John W. Carrington, of Louisville, Kentucky, and had issue:

1. John Barron, 2. Thomas Claiborne, 3. Mary Claiborne Carrington, d.

IV. Elizabeth Clark (died 1865), mar. Dr. S. D. Drury.

24. David-Augustine (born 16th Jan., 1823), of Wolf Trap, Halifax county, Va.: eighth son of Leonard, of Danville; m. Elvira Cabell Clark, and had two sons and two daus.:

I. David Augustine, b. 1856, d. 1869.

II. Leonard, of whom presently.

I. Elvira-Patrick.

II. Nannie-Clark.

25. Leonard Claiborne: second son of David-Augustine; living in 1883.

CLAIBORNE. (No. 4.)

Of Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, U.S.A.

Arms: Same as Claiborne of Romancock, Va.; *Motto*: Ubi libertas, ibi patria.

NATHANIEL Clayborne, of Sweet Hall, who was the second son of Captain Thomas, No. 19 on the "Claiborne" (of Dinwiddie† and Windsor) pedigree; and was a younger brother of Leonard, of Dinwiddie, who is No. 20 on the next preceding genealogy, was the ancestor of this branch of that family:

20. Nathaniel: second son of Captain Thomas.

21. William, of Manchester, Va.: his son and heir; mar. Mary, dau.

* *William Clark Claiborne* (born 1819), married Martha Jane Hayden, of Goochland, Va., and had: 1. Richard H., 2. Wm. C., 3. John G., 4. Letitia, 5. Ellen W., 6. Mary J.

† *Dinwiddie*: It may be here mentioned that Major John H. Claiborne, second son of Herbert Augustine, who is No. 22, p. 96, had a daughter Delia, who m. Major-General S. B. Buckner, Governor of Kentucky, and has issue Simon Bollivar Buckner.)

of Ferdinand Leigh, of Va., and had four sons and one daughter :

I. General Ferdinand Leigh, U.S. Army, of Miss., of whom presently.

II. Honble. Nathaniel Herbert, of Claybrook, Va., b. 1776 ; d. 1859), m. Elizabeth Binford, and had, with other children :

I. Nathaniel Charles, of St. Louis, Mo., who m. Mildred Kyle Mcorris, and had issue.

III. Honourable William-Charles-Cole (born 1775 ; died 23rd Nov., 1817), Governor-General of Louisiana, who was thrice mar. : his first wife was Eliza Lewis, of Nashville, by whom he had a daughter, who d. an infant. His second wife was Clarissa Duralde, by whom he had :

I. William-Charles-Cole (born 1808 ; died 1878), who mar. Louisa, dau. of Count de Balathier, and had seven sons and two daughters :

I. Major William-Charles-Cole, who mar. Jeane Roblot, and has : 1. Wm. Charles Cole, junr., 2. Marie Louise, 3. Walter Herbert.

II. George W.

III. Henry B., died unm.

IV. Charles Fernand, a Lawyer.

V. Arthur.

VI. John Randolph.

VII. Fernand.

I. Clarisse.

II. Lucie.

The Governor's third wife was

Suzette Bosque,* by whom he had one son and one daughter :

I. Charles-Cole (b. 1814), who d. unm. in 1879.

I. Sophronie (born 28th Feb., 1817), who mar. Mandeville de Marigny, of New Orleans, La., and had issue—one son and two daughters : Marie Suzette de Marigny, mar. in 1859 Philip Evan Thomas, and had : 1. Claiborne Thos., 2. Marigny, 3. Philip Evan, 4. Mary Lewin, 5. Marie Suzette, 6. Williamina, 7. Sophronie Thomas.

The Governor's second daughter was Mary-Leigh, who m. Bathurst Claiborne, and had issue : 1. Mary, 2. William.

IV. Doctor Thomas Augustine, U. S. Navy : fourth son of William, of Manchester, Va. ; mar. Mary T. Lewis, of Nashville, and had two sons and two daughters :

I. Ferdinand.

II. Lieut. Micajah-Lewis, U.S. Navy.

I. Mary.

22. General Ferdinand-Leigh (U. S. Army), of Miss. : eldest son of William, of Manchester, Va. ; b. 1772, d. 1815 ; m. Magdalen, dau. of Col. Anthony Hutchius (British Army), and had three sons and one daughter :

I. Honble. John F. H. Claiborne, of Dunbarton, Natchez, Miss., of whom presently ; d. 17th May, 1884.

Bosque : Suzette, the widow of Governor Claiborne, m. John Randolph Grymes, of Louisiana, and had two sons and two daughters. The sons were : 1. Alfred, of New York ; 2. John-Edgar, who was b. 1827 and d. 1867 : 1. Alfred, of New York, who was born 1831, m. Emma Stebbins (died 1865), and had a son John Randolph ; and a daughter Mabel (d. 1883), who m. Doctor Henneberger, U. S. Navy. 2. John-Edgar was b. 1827 and d. 1867. The two daughters of Suzette were : 1. Medora, 2. Athenaese. 1. Medora, who was b. 1825 and d. 1867, m. Sam. Ward, of New York, and had two sons—1. Sam. (d. 1865) ; and 2. John R. Ward, who d. young. 2. Athenaese (b. 1835, who m. Baron Louis Von Hoffman, of New York, and had two daughters—1. Medora, who m. The Marquis de Morés, son of the Duke de Vallombrosso ; 2. Pauline.

II. Ferdinand Leigh, of Natchez, who m. Courteney Terrill, and had issue.

III. Osmun Claiborne, who mar. Mary Patterson (now Stanford) of Washington, and had a son, Captain Ferdinand O., who died 1863.

I. Charlotte-Virginia (only dau. of General F. L.), who married Honble. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Maryland, and had three sons and two daughters: I. Ferdinand-Claiborne. II. Osmun. III. Richard. I. Virginia. II. Lydia.

23. Hon. John F. Claiborne, born

24th April, 1809, died 17th May, 1884, of Dunbarton, Natchez, Miss.: eldest son of General Ferdinand-Leigh; marrièd Martha Dunbar, of Dunbarton, and had a son and two daughters:

I. Major Willis H. Claiborne, slain in Civil War.

I. Annie, who m. Clarence Pell, of New York, and had issue: 1. James Kent, died 1886. 2. Herbert Claiborne, mar. Cath. Kernochan. 3. Clara, married Lieut. Townsend, U.S.A. 4. Emily. 5. Charlotte.

II. Martha, who mar. Henry A. Garrett, of Tensas parish, La.

CLAYTON* (No. 1.)

Of Doneraile, County Cork.

Arms: Ar. on a bend sa. cotised gu. three roses or.

— CLAYTON, of Doneraile, co. Cork, m. Eliza, dau. of William Galter of London, gent., and had: 1. Randal, s.p.; 2. William; 3.

John; 4. Lawrence, s.p.; 5. Eliza; 6. Mary; 7. Jane; 8. Alice; 9. Anne. 2. William: his second son.

CLAYTON. (No. 2.)

Arms: Same as "Clayton," No. 1.

1. John Clayton, of . . .
2. Laurence: his son; of Moyallow, co. Cork; Clerk of the Council of Munster; m. Alice, dau. of Luke Brady, of Tomgreny, county Clare; d. 30th April, 1636.

3. Randall Clayton: his son; had one brother John, and three sisters —1. Elis; 2. Alice; 3. Kathleen.

* *Clayton*: Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, was born in Dublin, in 1695. His father was incumbent of a parish. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Killala in 1729, was transferred to Cork in 1735, and to Clogher in 1745. He was recommended for the vacant Archbishopric of Tuam in 1752; but he was passed over as being the author of several works on ecclesiastical history and chronology exhibiting Arian tendencies. He died of nervous fever, on the 26th February, 1758.

CLEBORN.

Or *Cleburne*, of Cliburn, County Westmoreland; Hay-Close, County Cumberland; Killerby, County York; St. John's Manor, County Wexford; and of Ballyculitan-Castle, County Tipperary.

Arms: On a field argent, three chevronels braced in base sable, a chief of the last.

THIS ancient and knightly family may be traced in the male line to the early part of the 11th century; and, on the "spindle" side (through the Curwens), to the Scoto-Pictish and West-Saxon Kings. It derived its surname from the Lordship of *Cliburne*, in Westmoreland, but the early descent of the manor is involved in obscurity, owing to the distinction of northern records in the border wars and feuds of the 12th and 13th centuries. The first record of the name appears in the *Domesday* or Great Survey of England, A.D. 1086, Vol. I., p. 234. See Jackson's "*Curwens of Workington Hall; Symon of Durham*;" and Freeman's *Norman Conq.*, IV., 89.

Cliborne is pronounced "Clebburn." The name is spelled in over thirty different ways, and is often confounded with *Glyborne*, *Clabon*, *Claybough*, *Clayburgh*, *Giberne*, *Caborne*, and other entirely distinct families of diverse origin.

The word *Cliborne* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "claeg," *sticky earth*, and "borne," *a stream*. Danish "Klaeg," *clammy or sticky mud*. Ferguson derives it from A.S. "clif," *a hill*, and "burne," *a stream*. And Pictou, from Norse or Danish "Klif-brunnr," the *Clifstream* (compare "Klifs-dabr," *Cliffdale*). In the time of Edward the Confessor Cliburn contained but ten carucates or 1200 acres. At the Survey there were 1440 acres; and by modern measurement it embraces 1360 acres, or ten miles in circumference. It is situated on an eminence on the Leith rivulet, about six miles from Penrith, and is bounded, E.S.W. by the Parish of Morland, and North by Louthier, Clifton and Bingham.

Ridpath and others state that the greatest part of Carlisle perished, and the records of the North suffered by fire in 1173; and again in 1292 when the principal records and charters of the North were destroyed.

As no Survey was made of Cumbria (which included Cumberland and Westmoreland), *Cliborne* was entered among the Leicestershire manors of Robert de Vesci, who may have received it as a gift from the Conqueror after his second conquest of the North; he may have inherited it among the lands of the Saxon Ethelrid (*Domesday*, p. 377.) Nicholson, the Historian of Westmoreland, says: "The manor* of Cliburn was early divided into two moieties, Cliburn-Tailbois, and Cleburn-Hervey; the first derived its name from the owners, a branch of the Tailbois, Barons of Kendal; Cliburn-Hervey in like manner; but it had gone out of that name before the commencement of any of our accounts" (A.D. 1370). Vol. I., p. 457.

* *Manor*: Single manors in one county were frequently entered in the *Domesday* (for convenience) under other shires; as, for instance, Torhilmestone in Gloucestershire is entered under Hertfordshire; Lapley, in Northamptonshire, under Essex. See Ellis's Introduction to *Domesday*, fol. 180; and Freeman's *Norman Conq.*, I., 444.

Though the antecessors of Hervey in Cliborne are not known, "Cleborne," as a man's name occurs as a donor of houses in York to the Priory of Nastel, A.D. 1120 (Burton's *Monast. Ebor.* p. 309), and "Clibù fits Ælstani" appears in a charter of Bishop Galfira, A.D. 1133-40. (Surtees *Hist. Durham*, III., 149.) The founder of the present family was undoubtedly a Norman or Breton Hervey, after whom a moiety of Cliburn was named; but whether this Hervens was a cadet of the great feudal Baron of Vesci, as Sedgewick implies (Appleby *MSS.*), or of the equally powerful house of Acarius of Ravensworth, is not clearly shown. (Senhouse Somerville *MSS.*)

Both families held land in the immediate vicinity of Englewood; in both, the Christian names of Hervey, Geoffrey, Robert and William appear, but the arms of Cleburne are clearly Fitzhugh; and Ravensworth, the chief seat of that family, is within twenty miles of Cleburn.

The Vescies held in Englewood and Camerton till late in the 12th century. They were patrons of Franceys of Warnel-Bank, a branch of the Franceys of Cliburne, a family of some note there; and it is a singular coincidence that Robert de Vesci should hold Cliburne in 1083, and that a descendant, Hervey de Vesci (thought by some to have been lord of that manor in the 12th century) should pay a fine for marrying the widow of Sweyn FitzAlric in 1130 (*Pipe Roll*, 31 Hen. I.), and not again appear as "De Vesci" in the records of Cumberland or Westmoreland.

Watson Holland (Somerville *MSS.*) says: "A moiety of Cleburn came to Hervey in marriage through the Viponts, who in turn derived it from the hereditary Forresters of Englewood." This is a more reasonable conjecture than to suppose that in the time of Henry I. "Ranulph Meschin gave it with Graystock and other lands to the ancestors of Walter Fitz Ivo, whose grand-daughter Alice married Henry Fitz Hervey of Ravenswath, and having brought him large possessions in the north, that he enfeoffed Alan of Cleburn." This Walter Fitz Ivo was probably a Tailbois, who Hodgson thinks was the immediate progenitor of the "Greystocks;" and it is certain that Cleburn-Tailbois and Yanwith were possessed by members of the Tailbois family holding under the Viponts and Cliffords in the 13th century. (*Chart. Nuominstor, Fetherstone Castle.*) In the *Vetinpont inheritarum partitionem*, A.D. 1267, the "homage of Lucas Tailbois was assigned to Idonea de Vertenponto for Cleburn Tailbois" (14 Edw. I., 1286, *Hist. West. I.*, 457.) And by an Inquisition held 8 Edw. II. (1315) "Lucas Tailbois held of Robert de Clifford, one moiety of Cliburn, the Wardship valued at £13 6s. 8d., and Cornage at 12s. 4½d." In further proof of tradition we now know that Lucy, sole daughter and heir of Ivo Tailbois and the Countess Lucy, married for her second husband Ranulph Meschin (first Earl of Chester of that family), whose daughter married Robert d'Estrivers, forester of Englewood. His daughter Ibria married Ranulph Engayne, whose son William married Eustachia and had an only daughter and heir. Ada Engayne, married to Simon de Morville (1138-57), who had Roger de Morville of Meaburn, father of that Sir Hugh de Morville (*vita* 2 John, 1201), who granted part of Cliburn, known as Clifton,* to Gilbert Eugaine and his heirs, *temp.*

* *Clifton*: Part of Cliburn was known as "Cliburn-Clifton" and is accounted for as such with the other moieties of "Tailbois-Clifton" and Hervey and Little Clifton.

Hen. II. This Sir Hugh's sister Maud de Morville married William de Vetinponte (N. and B. *Hist. Westd.*, p. 266), and had by her "Maud's Meaburn" (Taylor's *Halls of Westd.*, p. 259), which he gave to one of the family of Franceys* of Cliburn. The other half of Meaburn—"Meaburn Regis," belonging to Sir Hugh de Morville, was seized with all his other lands and possessions into the King's hands, for his complicity in Becket's murder (31st Dec., 1170), and his forfeited estates were granted to Robert de Vetinponte, who may have enfeoffed Alan Fitz Hervey with that moiety of the manor known as "Cliburn Hervey."

The manor must have been exchanged at a very early period with the Barons of Kendal (who owned nearly all the "Bottom of Westmoreland," including Barton Louthier and Morland) or with the Chester Earls; for Ranulph le Meschin, who married Lucy, the daughter and heiress of Ivo de Tailbois, 1st Baron of Kendal, granted the Barony of Coupland to his brother William Meschines, who divided his lands among his kinsmen and followers. "To Waltheof Fitz Cospatrick, he gave the manors of Clifton, Little Clifton, and Bingham, and to Ketel son of Eldred, Morland and Workington. (Denton *MS.*) Kethel gave the church of Morland to the Abbey of St. Mary's at York, and left Workington to his second son Oime, and Morland and Grayrigg to his son and heir Gilbert, second Baron of Kendal, whose son William Tailbois (de Lancaster) gave these manors by a charter *In liberum maritagium* together with Agnes his daughter, to Alexander or William de Windsor." (Collins's *Peenage*.) Ranulph retained for himself the Forest of Englewood, and probably the adjacent manor of Cliburne, came to his daughter, who married Robert d'Estinor (Hereditary Forester of Englewood), from whom the Morvilles inherited. How Clifton, Bingham, and Little Clifton, passed from Waltheof to the Morville's, does not appear; but it is certain that Sir Hugh de Morville gave Cliburn-Clifton to Gilbert Engayne, *temp.* Henry II., to which grant Hervey Niger was a witness, *temp.* Hen. II. The forfeited estates of Sir Hugh were granted by King John (1199-1216) to his councillor Robert de Vetinpont, upon whose decease (*Clans*. 51, Hen. III., 1267) they were divided between his two daughters: Cliburn passing to Idonea (wife of Roger de Leyburne), who at her death (8 Edw. III., 1335) left it with all her other lands in Westmoreland to her great nephew Robert de Clifford; while in the hands of the Crown (Hen. II. and John, 1175-1216) Cliburn may have been granted to Alan, son of Henry of Ravensworth, by the King, or he may have been enfeoffed by the de Morville (who gave Cliburn-Clifton to Engayne) *before* his lands passed to the Vetinponts. Be this as it may, in 1292 (20 Edw. I., *Hist. West. I.*, 275), and at an Inquisition held 8 Edw. II., 1315, Cliburne was found to be *demesne* land of Idonea de Vipont, wife of Roger de Leyburne; but Hervey and his

* *Franceys*: Probably descended from the Francigena who held five carucates of land in Cliburn of Robert de Veci. (*Domesday*, p. 234.) Hutchinson says (*Hist. Cumb.* ii., 578, and *Gilpen MS.*) that "John le Franceys of Warnel-Bank probably came over from Normandy with William de Veci." The Franceys of Meaburn ended in a daughter married to Vernon (15 Edw. iii.) and "John, son of Robert le Franceys of Clyburn who married Elizabeth dau. of the last Walter Tailbois of Cliturn. Tailbois m. 1423, 10 Hen. V."—*Hist. West.* 457, and *Dugd. MSS.*

descendants held the manor of Cliburn-Hervey, by "Knight service of the Crown" (Collins's *Peerage*, p. 426) and by "cornage" only, of the Viponts and Cliffords. (*Escheats*, 8 Edw. II., *Hist. West.* I. 277.)

The church of Cliburn is a quaint Norman structure, situated within a stone's throw of the Hall. It is mentioned by Grose, "among the antiquities worthy of notice in Westmoreland." (*Antiq. Eng. and Wales*, vi., 22.) It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, and marks one of the resting places of the Saint's body in its flight from Holy Island to escape the Danes, A.D. 873. There is no mention of the church in *Domesday*, but its omission "is no evidence, or by no means proof that one was not in existence when the survey was compiled." (*Notes and Queries*, 26 S. VII., 139.) The present structure was probably built by Orme or a Baron of Kendal in the early part of the 11th century, and was granted to St. Mary's, at York. It was confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's in 1136, by Adelulph, 1st Bishop of Carlisle (*Hist. West.* II., 250-1), and its Advowson was granted to Sylvester, Bishop of Carlisle in 1284. (*Hist. West.*) Thanks to the munificence of its worthy Rector (the Rev. Clarke Watkins, Burton, M.A.) the old church is in excellent preservation. It contains a quaint font of the 15th century, an ancient cross, a few brasses, and some fine stained glass in the east and south windows. In the chancel is a handsome mural tablet to the memory of Sophia Portia Burton (daughter of Sir William Pilkington of York), first wife of the present Rector, who died on the 9th Sept., 1861. On the north side is one of those curious "Leper windows," now so rare in England, which is filled with painted glass "in memory of Cuthbert Louthier Cleburne." All the original monuments and brasses were probably destroyed or stolen, during the civil war, like those of the Cliffords at Skipton; and the modern ones very imperfectly replace some earlier memorials and inscriptions, removed, lost, or destroyed in former church requisites.

Cliburn Hall, with its deer-park, terraced walks and pleasure grounds, had fallen into decay before the end of the last century, and has since undergone many changes to fit it for the purpose of a modern farm house. Taylor (*Manorial Halls of Westmoreland*, p. 253) says: "Since the traces of foundation walls surrounding the Hall, and from the extensive range of buildings that are attached to it, this must, in the time of Richard Cleburne, have been a place of very considerable importance." It was rebuilt in 1567, by the said Richard (who married the heiress of Kirkbride), upon the site of an earlier structure, or on the foundations of the ancient fortalice or "Pele of Cliburn," for the 13th century donjon or keep remains. This massive tower contains three stories, and its upper part "carried the battlemented parapet which was removed within the memory of the present tenant, when the new roof was put on." (p. 254.) And again, at p. 252, he says: "With the successor of Thomas Cleburn ended the race of Cleburn at Cliburn, and the Hall manor passed to the family of Louthier. One of the sons went over to Ireland and founded the important family of the Cleburns of Ballycollaton in Tipperary. In the ancient church of Kilbarron there is a memorial flagstone to this William Cleburn of Ballycollaton, second son of Thomas, ob. 1684." The descendants of this family are still benefactors of the Church of Cleburn, but the

great vault at Kilbarron continues to be the burial place of the race.*

Commencing with Bardolph, the common progenitor of several noble families of the north, the descent is as follows:—

1. Bardolph, † Lord of Ravenswath and other manors in Richmondsire, was a great landowner in Yorkshire, who gave a carucate of land and the churches of Patrick Brampton and Ravenswath in pure alms to the Abbey of St. Mary's at York. In his old age, when weary of the world and its trouble, he became a monk, and retired to the Abbey, of which he had been a benefactor. (See Dugdale's and Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.) He was succeeded by his son and heir—

2. Akaris, or Acarius FitzBardolph, who founded the Abbey of Fors (5 Stephen, A.D. 1140) and granted the original site of Jervaulx to the Suvignian monks at York. He also gave a charter to the Priory of St. Andrews, and lands and tenths in Rafenswad (Ravenswath), to which gifts.—“Hen. fit. Hervei, and Conan d'Ask” were witnesses. (*Marrig. Charters, Coll. Top. Et. Genealogy*, III., 114.) He died, A.D. 1161, leaving two sons:

I. Herveus, of whom presently.

II. Walter.

3. Hervey FitzAkaris (A.D. 1165, ob. 1182), “a noble and good knight,” who consented that Conan, Earl of Richmond, should translate the abbey of charity to East Wilton, and place it on the banks of the river Jore, from which it was called Jorevaux. He was a witness with his brother Walter to a charter of Conan IV., Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond (11 Hen. II., A.D. 1165); and about the same time he “gave his 9th sheaf of corn which grew on his lands in Askew, Brompton, Lemingford, and Ravenswet to the Priory of Maryke in the Deanery of Richmond.” (*Burton Monast. Ebor.*, p. 357.) He died, A.D. 1182, leaving three sons:

I. Henry FitzHervey (ob. 1201), who mar. Alice, daughter of Randolph FitzWalter de Greystocke (ob. 12 John 1211), from whom descended the Barons FitzHugh. He witnessed a charter of Duke Conan, in 1165, one of Conan de Asch, in 1196; and was a witness with his brother Alan, to the charters

* *Race*: “Nobiles,” says Coke, “*sunt qui arma antecessorum suorum proferre possunt*.”

“Princes or lords may flourish or may fade,

A breath can make them, as a breath has made.”

So Littré defines a noble as less than a gentleman: “*Tout gentilhomme est noble, mais tout noble n'est pas gentilhomme; le prince fait des nobles, mais le sang fait des gentilhommes*.”—*DICTIONNAIRE DE L'ACAD.*

† *Bardolph*: Harrison (see the *History of Yorkshire*) deduces Bardolph and his brother Bodin from Thorfin, *fil. Cospatric de Ravenswet et Dalton* in Yorkshire, *temp. Canute*; while Watson makes Bardolph the son-in-law, and not the son of Thorfin. Bardolph is “said to be of the family of the Earls of Richmond.”—See Gale's *Honoria de Richmond*; and Whittaker's *Richmondshire*. Burke acknowledges that “the earlier generations of the Earls of Richmond are very conflicting.” The families of Crawford, L'Estrange, and FitzAllan of Bedale, also derive from them Bretin Earls; and the FitzHughs, Askews, and others, from Bardolph. Whittaker says: Askew, Lincolnshire, was granted after 1086 by Alan, Earl of Richmond, to Bardolph, his brother, father of Askaris, ancestor of the Barons FitzHugh of Ravensworth. Henry FitzAskew granted tithes of Askew to Märrig. (*Burton Monast. Ebor.* 269.) Randolph FitzHenry had Henry and Adam, between whom Askew was divided. Adam assumed the name of *Askew*.—*Hist. Richmond*; and *The Norman People*, 144.

of Peter FitzThornfinn, and of Gilbert FitzAlan, 1196-8.

II. Richard.

III. Alan, of whom presently.

4. Alan, dictus "Cleburne" (*Le Neve MSS.*, III., 114), youngest son of Hervey FitzAkaris, son of Bardolph, "was a witness with his brother Henry ("Henrico fit. Hervei, Alan fre. ei, Conan d'Aske," and others) to charters of Gilbert FitzAlan, Alan FitzAdam, and Peter FitzThorfinn, to Marrig Abbey, co. York," c. 1188-98. (*Coll. Top. Et Genealogy*, III., 114.). Richard Hervei, who witnessed a charter of Ada of Kirby Sleeth (c. 1196), and "Rich. de Hervei, whose daughter Galiene gave lands in Blencogo to Abbey of Holm Cultram, for maintenance of infirm poor" (N. and B. *Hist. West.* I., 172-89; *Hutch. Hist. Cumb.* II., 331), are probably identical with Richard the second son of this Hervey. Alan, the third and youngest son received (*temp.* John,) a moiety of the manor of Cliburn, co. Westmoreland; and a fine was paid for the alienation of lands there in 1215: "Fin. 16 Joan. m. d. de Terras in Cleburn," S. V. Lanercost. (See Tanner's *Nolitia*, Hutchinson's *Hist. Cumb.*, I., 58.) This manor gave to Alan FitzHervey "a local habitation and a name," but "when a man takes his surname from his possessions or residences, it is very hard to say at which particular point, the personal designation passes into the hereditary surname." (*Freeman Norm. Conq.*, V., 379.) Prior to the *Domesday*, and for nearly two centuries after, there were no

fixed surnames: the eldest son took the Christian name of the father, while the youngest assumed the name of his own manor; hence "Alan" is found in the charters* of that period, although the surname must also have been used, for Palgrave states that "Idonea, daughter of Allen Clibburne, married Walter, the fourth son of William Tankard, the Steward of Knaresborough, and had issue George Tankard, who died *Sine prole*, *temp.* Henry III., (1216-72). See *Baronetage* III., 387; *English Baronage*, 1741.

5. Hervey (In Bas-Breton, "Hærvē" or "Hoerve," from Old Germ. "Hervey," means *strong in war*) held lands and tenements in Cliburne, Clifton, and Milkanthorpe, by knight service, *tempore*, Hen. III., and Edw. I. (1216-72).

There was also a Roland FitzHervy (*temp.* Hen. III.) who mar. Alice de Lexington, and held "Sutton upon Trent."

Hervey de Cliburne was succeeded by his son and heir Geoffrey. (*Inq. P. M.* 8 Edw. II., 1315.)

6. Geoffrey† FitzHervey (de Cliburne), whose heir with Gilbert d'Engayne of Cliburne-Clifton, and others, "held divers tenements in Cliburne, Louth, Clifton, and Milkanthorpe, by service." (*Escheats*, 8 Edw. II., 1315.) At another inquisition, *temp.* Edw. II., "Walter de Tylin, John de Staffel, and Robert de Sowerley (as trustees, probably in a settlement) held a moiety of Cliburne by cornage." (*Collins's Peerage*, p. 423.) The heirs of Geoffrey, son of Hervey held by

* *Charters*: Lord Lindsey says:—In the 11th and 12th centuries the Charters are the only evidence to be depended upon, as history or pedigrees are unsatisfactory or wanting. After this we have the Inquisition *Post Mortem* and other authentic records.—See *Lives of the Lindseys*.

† *Geoffrey*: This Geoffrey had a brother Nicholas de Cliburne, who was Sheriff of Westmoreland, 26, 28, 31, 32 and 33 Edw. I. (1293-1309).—*Deputy Keeper's Roll*, at the Record Office, London; also *Cumb. Westm. Transactions*, Vol. IV., p. 294.

these trustees (by knight service of the king), until Robert de Cleburne, one of the said heirs, became of age, and succeeded to the moiety of Cliburn-Hervey.

7. Sir Robert,* lord of the manor of Cliburn-Hervey, was a person of some distinction, *temp.* Edw. III., and was knight of the Shire of Westmoreland, 7 and 10 Rich. II., 1384-7. (*Hist. West.*, App. I., 459.) In 1336 (9 Edw. III.), he was "a witness with Sir Hugh de Louthur to settlement by Sir Walter Strickland, of the manor of Hackthorp, upon his sons, Thomas, John, and Ralf Strickland." (*Hist. West.* II., 92.) In 1356 "he held lands in Ireland," but he apparently made no settlement there. In right of his wife Margaret, he held the lands and was lord of the manors of Bampton of Cundale, Bampton Patryke and Knipe Patric, in Westmoreland. (*Inq. Post Mort.*, 43 Edw. III.; 15 Rich. II., 1370-92.)

He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry de Cundale† and Kyne (one of the Drengi of Westmoreland), who held their lands before the Conquest, and were permitted to retain them. This Henry de Cundale was in descent from that Henry, lord of Cundale, who, *temp.* Hen. II. (1154), among other principal men of note, was a witness to a compromise between the Abbot of Byland concerning manor of Bleaton, and in 13 John

(1212) was a witness to a grant of Robert de Vipont to Shapp Abbey; and who in 1201 (*Oblata Roll*, 2 John) made a fine with the king not to go with him to Normandy. Sir Robert had issue one son, John, who, dying at an early age, was succeeded by his second son, John de Clybourne.

S. John de Cleburne (who died *vita patris*), left two sons:

I. Roland.

II. John.

His widow, Margaret (who married for her second husband John de Wathecoppe of Warcup), "held the manor of Cliburn-Hervey for Rowland, son and heir of the said John Cleburne and Margaret." (*Inq. P. M.*, 15 Rich. II., 1392; *Hist. West.*, I., 459.) Rowland dying young, his lands passed to his brother John.

9. John, second son of John de Clyborne and Margaret his wife, held Cliburn-Hervey in 1422, 9 Hen. V.: "Johannes Cliburne pro manerio de Cleburn-Hervey, xvi. s. ix^d. (*Harl. MS.* 628, ff. 228 b.) In 1423, he was lord of the manors of Cliburn-Hervey and Cliburn-Tailbois (the two moieties having been united after the death of John, only son and heir of Robert de Franceys of Cleburne, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the last Walter de Tailbois: *Dugd. MS.*): and also "held the manors of Bampton Patryck, Bampton Cundale, and Knype Patric, by cornage." (*Inq. P. M.*,

* *Sir Robert*: The knighthood of the age of chivalry was a very different honour from this modern dignity; for, in the 13th and 15th centuries it had precedence of Peerage.

† *Cundale*: Bampton Hall (*temp.* Hen. III., 1216-72) was the seat of Henry de Cundale (name derived from "Cundale" in York), a family of great consideration, who continued here till Edw. II. (1307-27) when their property went to the Cleburns.

Thornthwaite Hall was the mansion house of Bampton Patric, called after Patric de Culwen, *temp.* Hen. II., 1154.

"Ralf de Cundale was fined 40 marks."—*Fines in Exchequer*, 22 Hen. II., 1176.

The battle of Otterburn was fought, 1353.

Alice, dau. of Thomas Cleburn, *temp.* Edw. III., married Jno. Wray, from whom the *Wrays* of Richmond are descended.

10 Hen. V., 1423; *Hist. West.*, 257, I., 466.) He was succeeded by his son and heir:

10. Rowland, son and heir of John de Cleburn, was "lord of the manors of Cliburn-Hervey and Tailbois, and held Bampton-Cundale and Knipe, by homage, fealty, and cornage." (*Inq. P. M.* 31, Hen. VI., 1453.) He is scarcely mentioned in the local records, though he was probably with Clifford at Towton on that fatal Palm Sunday, 24th March, 1461. He was just and considerate of his tenants, remitted their "gres-sums;" and by him the last of his "Villeins in gross" was sold free. In 1456 he was appointed "one of the jurors upon the Inquisition, after the death of Thomas Lord Clifford" (34 Hen. VI.; *Hist. West.*, I., 459), and also "held the same which heretofore, as the Inquisition set forth, were held by Ralph de Cundale." (*Hist. West.*, I., 466-7.) He was succeeded by his son and heir:

11. John, son of Rowland Cliburne, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Curwen of Workington Hall. This was considered a great alliance, for Elizabeth's blood was "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue:" her ancestor Oime having married Gunilda, daughter of "Cospatric the Great," first Earl of Dunbar and Northumberland, whose father Maldred was younger brother of the "Gracious Duncan, murdered by Macbeth, whose grandmother was Elgira, daughter of the Saxon King Ethelred II., called the "unready." (*Jackson's Curwen's of Workington; Symcon of Durham*, II., 307; *Freeman's Norm. Conq.*, IV., 89.) This John was lord of the manors of Cleburn, and held Bampton Cundale, of Henry Lord Clifford, by homage, fealty, and scutage, when "scutage" runs at £10 10s.; when

more, more; when less, less; and the cornage of 15s. 3d. (*Inq. Post. Mort.*, 19 Hen. VII.) Having escaped the bloody fields of Barnet, Tewksbury, and Bosworth, he died (from injuries received in a skirmish at Kirtlemore, on St. Magdalen's day, 22nd July, 1484,) on the 8th Aug., 1489 (*Inq. P. M.*, 4 Hen. VII), and was succeeded by his son and heir:

12. Thomas, of Cliburne Hall, b. 1467, for at an Inquisition held, 19 Hen. VII. (1504) it was found that "John Clyborne, his father, died 8th August, 1489, and that Thomas Clyborne, his son and heir was then 22 years of age." (*Hist. West.*, I., 467.) He held his manor of Bampton, of Henry Lord Clifford, by homage, fealty, and scutage (*Inq. Post. Mort.*, 18 Hen. VIII., 1527), and was assessed for non-payment of his dues on this manor, due the Diocese of Carlisle, 5 Hen. VIII. (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 294). He neglected his estate, engaged in many visionary schemes, and became so wild, reckless, and extravagant, that in Nov., 1512, "he with Henry Lord Clifford and others, were proceeded against for debts due by them to the king." (*Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII., Vol. I., p. 435.) He was succeeded by his son and heir:

13. Robert, of Cliburne, co. Westmoreland, and of Killeby, near Catterick, co. York, married Emma, dau. and co-heiress of George Kirkbride of Kirkbride (8th in descent from Adam, son of Odard de Logis, second Baron of Wigton, who granted Kirkbride to his second son Adam, temp. John (1199-1216). He was of a languid disposition and feeble body; which unfitted him for active exertion in the field. Though an advocate of the Catholic party, he did not join in "The Pilgrimage

of Grace," in 1536, nor did he take much part in county affairs. In 1531-53 (22-24 Hen. VIII.) he was chosen "an arbitrator in a case between Guy and Hugh Machell of Crackenthorpe" (*Hist. West.*, I., 358-459); and, in 1543, when called upon by the Warden of the West Marches he supplied from his own retainers "six horse and ten foot soldiers for service on the Borders." (List of principal Gentlemen subject to Border Service—*Hist. West.*, I., 41.) By his wife Emma (living, A.D. 1482) he left one son and a daughter:

I. Edmond, of whom presently.

II. Eleanor, married to Richard Kirkbride, of Ellerton, in Hesketh, co. Cumberland, whose great grandson "Bernard Kirkbride died s. p. in 1677."

14. Edmund or Edward, son and heir of Robert of Killerby and Cliburne, married Ann, daughter of Layton of Dalmaine (of an ancient family in Cumberlandshire), and had issue:

I. Richard, of whom presently.

II. Thomas, of Hay-Close, co. Cumberland, who married Elizabeth Thwaites, 25th Sept., 1594. He was of a hot and peppery disposition, and in 1589 became involved in a tedious lawsuit with "Sir Wymond Cary, the Queen's Lessee, about certain lands, messuages and Courts-Baron in Saettisham manor, co. Norfolk" (*Cal. Ducat. Lancast.*, 31 Eliz.); and had another suit in Chancery with "Arthur Clarke about the manor of Hemyngford-Grey, county Huntingdon." (*Chan. Provc. Eliz.*, pp. 159-162.)

III. John.

IV. William. (Quære, Vicar of Nidd, and Dean of Kildare, 1626.)

V. Elizabeth, married to John Thwaite of Marston.

15. Richard, "the martyr," of Killerby, co. York, and of Cliburne, co. Westmoreland: son and heir of Edmund; was a proud, imperious, passionate man, regarded by some as an "intolerant bigot." Right royally proud he well might be, for through his great-great-grandmother Elizabeth Curwen, he was descended from that great Cospatric "who sprang," says Freeman, "from the noblest blood of Northumberland, and even of the kingly blood of Wessex." (*Norm. Cong.* IV., 89.)

He was a devoted adherent of the Church of Rome, spent much of his early life in travel; and was probably engaged in some secret negotiations with the French Court, as Lord Gray in his letter to the Privy Council, dated 7th May, 1555, says: "Mr. Clyburn has been a long time in France, and brings important information." (*State Papers*, 1553-8.) Though warned by his kinsman Sir Henry Curwen (who in 1568 received and hospitably entertained his fifth cousin, the unfortunate Queen Mary, when she arrived at Workington in her flight from Scotland,) to "avoid the numerous plots" at this period, Cleburne engaged in the scheme to release the Scottish Queen, and place her at the head of the "Rising of the North." How much he was involved in this plot will never be known; but no doubt he and the Lowthers were "up to the very hilt in treason." His brother Thomas, a page in the service of his kinsman, Sir Richard Lowther (the custodian of Mary), doubtless kept him well informed of the secret machinations of the gentry of the north, and he was deep in the counsels of the shrewd and long-headed Gerard Lowther, whom he concealed at Cliburn when pursued by the Warden of the West Marches. Among the State

Papers in London is a letter from Richard Lowther, dated 13th Nov., 1569, addressed to the Earl of Westmoreland, alluding to this wily Gerard, and indicating how deeply they were in the Plot. "Appoint me one day," he says, "and I will meet you with four good horses either at Derby, Burton, or Tutbury, there to perform with the foremost man, or die. To the futherance thereof, Lord Wharton and my brother will join." On the 14th of May, the Earls made their famous entry into Durham, and, on the 23rd of the same month, Mary was removed further South; out of reach of the plotters. On the 28th January following, Sir Francis Leeke wrote to Cecil: "Before receipt of yours for apprehension of Gerard Lowther and Richard Clyburne of Clyburne, gentlemen, we had examined some of their servants, John Craggs and Thomas Clyburne (who had come to town with three geldings of Lowther), about the said Gerard's movements;" and winds up by saying "I send this letter FOR LIFE, that order may be taken for Lowther before he has fled far, as he is not well horsed." Amid all these troubles, Richard Cleburne was engaged in rebuilding his Hall in the Tudor style. Over the arched doorway he inserted an armorial slab with a curious rhyming inscription in old English characters, now so weather worn as to be scarcely decipherable. (*Taylor's Halls of West.*, p. 256; *Hist. West.*, I., 460.)

"Rychard . Clebur . thus . they me .
 cawl .
 Wch . in my . tyme . hath . bealded .
 ys . hall .
 The . yeare . of . our . Lord . God .
 who . lyst .
 For . to . never . 1567."

On each side of this Tudor archway are two heater shaped shields containing the arms of Cleburne and Kirkbride, and immediately over the inscription a quartered shield: 1st and 4th, arg. 3 chevronels braced a chief sable (for Cleborne); 2nd and 3rd, arg. a cross engrailed vert (for Kirkbride). The extravagance entailed by the re-building of the Hall and other improvements led to the mortgage and sale of Bampton-Cundale (in which parish is the beautiful Haweswater Lake), and of other fair manors which sadly impoverished the Cliburns.

In 1571 he was again mixed up with the Lowthers in a plot in which the Duke of Norfolk was a principal; and in which he lost his head, when all these ambitious schemes came to an untimely end. Full of intemperate zeal for his religion, he continued to make himself obnoxious to Rokeby, Walsingham and Leicester, "who thought it pious merit to betray and ensnare those eminent persons who were not yet quite weaned from the Church of Rome." (*Hist. Cumb.*, I. 387.) By them he was closely watched and persecuted, and was several times indicted and imprisoned in the "Fleet." Accused by Rokeby* of being a "Recusant," and of being "carried away with blind zeal to favour and hold with the Romish Church" (*State Papers*, 1581-90, Vol. clxxxiii. 207); and harrassed by his affairs, his health gave way, and in 1577 he was obliged to spend six months at Bath. In October, 1584, he was so completely broken down that Rokeby declared him to be "aged, infirm, and sickly," and again "he had permission to repair to Bath, where he remained from

* Rokeby; Anthony Rokesby the "spy" (in 1568) was set to watch his movements.

30th January to the 1st May, 1586, on account of his health." (*State Papers*, p. 207-303.) By his wife Eleanor, grand-daughter of Nicholas Harrington, of Eabarry-Hall, and daughter of Launcelot Lancaster, of Sockbridge and Barton (8th in descent from Roger of Barton, ob. 1290), who, Nicholas says was "a brother of the half blood to William de Lancaster, last Baron of Kendal, ob. 1246, to whom the said William gave Barton and Patterdale, styling him in his charter "Rogerof fratre meo," (*MSS. Denton and Lancaster Pedigree*), he had issue two sons and seven daughters:

I. Edmund, of whom presently.

II. Gerard, b. 5th Feb., 1566.

III. Agnes, b. 4th July, 1570.

IV. Agnes, born 6th May, 1571; married Humphry Wharton, of Gilling, co. York.

V. Eleanor.

VI. Barbara, mar. Thomas Banks, of Whixley, co. York.

VII. Jane, b. 14th Oct., 1568.

VIII. Ann.

IX. Emma.

16. Edmund: eldest son and heir of Richard, lord of the manors of Cliburne and Killerby, married 1st Sept., 1576, Grace, second dau. of Sir Alan Bellingham, of Helsington and Levins, the famous Treasurer of Berwick and Deputy Warden of the Marches, who was rewarded by Henry VIII. with a grant of the Barony of Kendal, called the "Lumley Fee." This Sir Alan married Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Sandford, of Askam, cousin of Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Dorset, through whose influence with her husband—a prominent member of the Virginia Company—William Cleborne was made Surveyor, and Secretary of State for that Colony, in 1626. Edmund was devoted to the pleasures of the chase and passed

most of his time at Killerby, preferring the Yorkshire dales to the cooler breezes of Westmoreland. He had a grant from the Crown, of the Rectory and Parsonage of Bampton, Westmoreland, and also had some interest in the Rectories of Barton and Shelston. There seems to have been some trouble about Bampton, for he had a suit-at-law with Sir Rowland Hunter (clerk), defendant, about a claim on that Rectory which had been granted to Cleburne by letters Patent. (See *Chancery Proceedings*, Eliz. I., 151). By his wife Grace Bellingham (born 1558, ob. 1594), who had for her second husband Gerard, second son of Sir Richard Lowther, he had:

I. Thomas, of whom presently.

II. William, Secretary of Virginia 1626-31.

III. Robert.

IV. Agnes.

V. Dorothy, who was somewhat of a shrew and had "a suit in Chancery about personal matters with Mary Miller." (*Cal. Chan. Proc. Eliz. III.*, 213).

17. Thomas, eldest son of Edmund of Killerby, born 1580, died 16th Feb., 1640, was the 14th Lord of the manor of Cliburn. He was of an indolent nature and melancholy disposition, shy, silent, and reserved, and by no means fitted to deal with the stirring events of the time. He found his estates very much encumbered and himself so impoverished that he was forced to mortgage his lands, and to borrow money from Sir Timothy Hutton, of Marske. He was (among others) assessed for the transplantation of the Graemes or Grahams who were shipped at Workington for Ireland. (*Hist. West. I.*, cxviii.) "The whole sept of the Graemes, under their chief Walter the gude man of Netherby, being troublesome on the Scottish border,

were transplanted from Cumberland to Roscommon; and in the schedule to the articles affecting this transfer, it appears that the Sept consisted of 124 persons, nearly all bearing the surname of Graeme or Graham." (*State Papers*, Jas. I., 1603-6, page 554.) This restored quiet to the Borders; and Thomas lived a retired life at Cliburne and at Killerby, cultivating and improving his lands. He took but little interest in affairs of State, and lived happily with his loving wife Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Lowther, the Sheriff of Cumberland (to whom, in 1568, was committed the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, after her flight from Langside), and grand-daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther, who married Dorothy, sole daughter and heir of Henry, 10th Lord Clifford, the "Shepherd Lord" of Wordsworth's beautiful poem. . . He was married at Lowther Church, 10th March, 1594 (being then but 14 years old, and his wife 16; she having been born 15th Aug., 1578), and had issue three sons and four daughters:

I. Edmund, of whom presently.

II. Richard, who had an interest with his cousin Rad Cleburn in "10 messauges 176 acr. terr. 6 acr. prati, 183 acr. past. 10 acr. more, c. p. in Silmouth in Norham-shire."—(*Inq. de Norham et. Eland*, 1636; *Raine Hist. of Durham*, p. 38.)

III. William, settled in Ireland.

IV. Frances, mar. Whitfield, of Coulton.

V. Grace, mar. James Leslie, 2nd Lord Lindores (ob. 20th July, 1667), and had Jane, who mar., first, John Stewart, of Invernytie, and 2ndly, John Bruce, of Blair Hall.

VI. Mary, ob. 1612.

VII. Ann, mar. Wm. Bennett.

18. Edmund, of Killerby, eldest son and heir of Thomas* of Cliburne, was born in 1605. On "coming of age" he found his estates so much involved that, owing to the troublous state of the times, it was impossible to extricate them. Like his father, he avoided politics and treasonable schemes, but having spent most of his remaining fortune in support of the King, he was eventually swept into the vortex and ruined.

The fair lordships of Cliburne had dwindled away one by one, till the owner of "Killerby" was reduced to the position of a Yeoman or Squire. He resided at Bampton, † in 1663, and in 1665 was one of the Governors and Trustees of the Bampton Grammar School; and a Feoffee of the Free School and Hospital of Thesu, at Warton, Lancashire. About 1625-6, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Timothy Hutton, of Marske, county York (grand father of Matthew Hutton, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and "Primate of All Eng-

* *Thomas*: Son and heir of Thomas, of Cliburn, and Frances Lowther, who through the lines of Clifford, Percy, and Mortimer, was descended from Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

† *Bampton*: Sir Philip Musgrave was at Edmund Cleburne's house at Bampton, 16th Nov., 1663.—*Call. State Papers*, lxxxiii. 342.

16 Charles II., 1665. Edmund Cleburne, yeoman, was one of the Governors of the Bampton Grammar School.—*N. B.*, 2. 344.

Yeoman was a military title equal to our 18th century Squire:

"A knight of Cales, a squire of Wales,
And a laird of the north countries,
A yeoman of Kent with his yearly rent
Could buy them up all three."

land" in 1758), by whom he left issue three sons and three daughters:

- I. Timothy, of whom presently.
- II. Thomas, of Hayleighton, near Marske, born 12th Jan., 1632. (*Inventory and Bond*, 1667. Prerogative Office, London).
- III. Matthew, born 16th Aug., 1637. Admin. granted his widow Elizabeth, 14th March, 1673. (York Office).
- IV. Barbara, b. 28th Jan., 1628; died 2nd Aug., 1629.
- V. Elizabeth, b. 24th June, 1630; married Rev. Richard Foster, of York.
- VI. Anne (to whom her grandfather, Sir Timothy Hutton, left "one hundred pounds if she doe marry with my son Matthew's consent, and I pray God to bless her.") To each of his grand-daughters who were living at his death, Sir Timothy left "£20 a piece to be paid at their marriage." (Will proved 9th Dec., 1631.)

Edward Cleburne seems to have resided at Killerby as late as 1630; for, in a letter written by Thomas Bowes (16th January, 1630) to his "kinde cozen Matthew Hutton, Esq., of Marske," he speaks of "meeting my cozen Cliborne at Cillerbie."—*Hutton MSS.*

19.—Timothy (eldest son and heir of Edmund the last lord of the manor of Cleburne) was in such straitened circumstances after the Civil War, that, to quote the quaint language of Machell, "He sold the Hall to Mr. Cellingwood, a Bishoprick gentleman, who sold it to Mr. Roger Soray, who yet lives at Broughton-Tower, in Cumberland, who exchanged it with Mr. Edward Lee, of Broughton, for Broughton-Tower. Mr. Lee (c. 1664) mortgaged it to old Sir John Lowther,

whose grand-child now enjoys it." (*Machell MSS.*, III. 117.)

After the sale of the Hall and Manor, the few members of the family that remained became humble tillers of the soil their fathers had owned as lords: thus the lowest and the highest were very near together, and so have been since the world began. The Wars of the Roses and the great Civil War had so utterly ruined them that, like many another ancient house, scarcely one of its members emerged from "that soothing obscurity which o'er shadows the country Squire." Preferring the green woods with peace and mediocrity to vaulting ambition or the gaieties of a court, their pride was that of *home* and *peace*, expressed in the French distich:

"Je suis ni Duc ni Prince aussi
Je suis le Sire de Couci."

Content with this spirit of self-importance, they wrapped themselves up in a mantle of exclusiveness, caring so little for politics or the interests of their country, that while they seldom descended to the level of the masses, they rarely rose to the highest positions in the State, and so sank into merited oblivion. Thus ended the race of Cleburne at Cliburne!

Timothy Cleburne retired to Yorkshire, where he married Mary, fourth daughter of John Talbot, of Thornton le Street, Colonel on the part of Charles I.; and, failing issue, the representation of a family which had flourished for six hundred years on the Border, passed to his cousin William Cleburne, of Ballycullatan Castle, in Ireland, whose descendant in the sixth generation, William Cleburne, Esq., of Omaha (eldest brother of the late General Cleburne) is the present representative of the elder branch of Cliburne.

BALLYCULLATAN BRANCH.

18. William* Ciallmhar (or "Wise William") of St. John's Manor, co. Wexford (third son of Thomas, of Cliburne-Hall and Killierby, 14th Lord of the Manor of Cliburne), came into Ireland with his uncle, Sir Gerard Lowther,† and settled in the "City of Kilkenny." He held the Manor of St. John, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, of Sir Gerard Lowther (Lord Chief Justice of Ireland), which manor the said Gerard bequeathed to his nephew, Lowther Parsons. In the "Lands-down Census" relating to Wexford (1659), in the List of Tituladres (or persons holding lands at the time of the Survey) "William Cleburne, Gentleman," occurs; and, under Westmeath, is the name of his kinsman, "John Clibborne, Gentleman" (the Quaker friend of Richard (? Henry) Cromwell, the Lord Deputy of Ireland), who held the lands of Legan and Capiatack, (*Lands. Census, Westmeath*, 1636-9, R. I. Acad.) in that county, and purchased "Moate‡ Castle" from William Handcock, of Tivy. (*Ind.* 1680, see *Assig. in Chan.*, 1699. Record Office, Dublin.) Another kinsman, William Cleburne, D.D., Vicar of Nidd, and Dean of Ripon in 1606, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, 1630, and Dean of Kildare in 1636,

also held lands in Ireland, and "lost property in the Rebellion of 1640, to the extent of £977, and his church living worth £186 a year." (*MS. Trin. Coll. Fasti*, 2, 3; and Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hiber.* II. 161.) William, of St. John's Manor, took an active part in relieving the sufferings of the "transplanted Irish," and in 1655, specially exerted himself in behalf of Sir Richard Barnwell, the Bellevs, and Nettervilles, assisting them (as far as lay in his power) in extending their time, and otherwise diminishing the hardships of them and other distressed Irish. In 1677, he purchased from Capt. Solomon Cambie "the castles, towns and lands of Ballycollitan, the villadge and lands of Bunnadubber and of Killinboy or Knock, Ballycullatan; also that part of Annagh from the Castle of Annagh to the ditch of Kilbulloir, together with all the profits and emoluments from the said castles, towns, villadges and lands," as by a Deed enrolled in the Public Record Office, Dublin, dated 20th July, 1677. This William was an eccentric§ character, full of quips and cranks, and of a kindly but contradictory nature. As—

"He was a man of middle age,
In aspect manly, grave, and sage,"
he soon became the arbitrator of all the rural disputes of his neighbourhood, and the friend and adviser

* *William*: This William has been confounded with his uncle William, who became Secretary in the Colony of Virginia, in 1626, and who in 1633-4, agreed to furnish 50 planters to Plowden's "New Albion;" for which he was to receive "5,000 acres and a manor with Royalties in America."—See *Art. of Agreement*, in Public Record Office, Dublin, 21st June, 1634.

† *Lowther*: This Sir Gerard (born 21st Dec., 1561; died 14th Oct., 1624, and buried at Christ Church,) must be distinguished from the unprincipled Sir Gerard Lowther (a natural son of Sir Christopher), who was also a Judge in Ireland, in 1628, and who died and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, 10th April, 1660.

‡ *Moate*: John Clibborn, the Quaker, of Moate, published in London a tract "Protesting against the transplantation of the Irish to Connaught."

§ *Eccentric*: Sir Rowland Threlkeld, a maternal ancestor of the Cleburnes, was just such an oddity, "who lived like a hermit, and would not allow a woman to enter his Castle walls."—*Notes and Queries*, 1856, p. 191.

of the poor—a veritable “Squire Meldrum” among his tenants. At his castle, he led the life of a recluse, relieving the suffering and distressed, and dabbling so much in Philosophy and Physic, that he obtained the *sobriquet* of “Wise William,” or the “Seer of Ballycollitan.” So distinguished was he among his neighbours for good works, justice, and unostentatious liberality, that he escaped the enmity of the Rapparees and country people, “who,” says Froude, “hated the English settlers at this period.” (*Ireland in the 18th Century.*) About 1640, he married “Bridgetta Warde of the City of Kilkenny,” and, dying in 1682 (Admin. granted 21st Feb., 1682. Public Record Office, Dublin), left issue two sons and one daughter:

- I. William, of Ballycollitan-Castle, of whom presently.
- II. Richard, of Bunadubber.
- III. Mary, who married Richard Allen, and had issue Step en, and others.

Richard (second son of “Wise William” of Ballycollitan) held the lands of “Bannadubber,” and received by the will of his brother William “two parts of the issues and profits out of St. John’s Manor, co. Wexford, with £10 per annum for life out of the lands of Ballycollitan, my red stone rings, ear-rings, and best black suits of cloathes and perriwigs.” (Will

proved at Dublin, 1684.) He was a man of fine personal appearance, and possessed of such infinite tact that he managed to steer clear of all political and religious factions, and thus was enabled to preserve his estate:*

“In that dark time of cruel wrong, when
on our country’s breast
A dreary load, a ruthless code, with
wasting terrors pressed.”

He had issue:

- I. William of Ballycollitan Castle, of whom presently.
- II. A dau., mar. Cuthbert, of Cork.
- III. A dau., mar. Warren, of Warren’s-court.
- IV. Rebecca, m. Frank (or “Fireball”) Sadleir, of Bellevue.

19. William of Ballycollitan Castle, eldest son of “William the Wise,” was born 14th September, 1642, died 22nd October, 1684. (Will proved, 5th February, 1684-5, Pub. Rec. Off. Dublin.) Though a firm believer in the “Divine right of Kings,” he married the daughter of a Cromwellian officer,—Elizabeth Cambie of Annagh Castle, county Tipperary, by whom he had one child, a daughter Elizabeth, born 22nd May, 1682, and died 4th June, 1682. Having no male issue, all his landed estate in Wexford and Tipperary passed to his nephew William, son of his brother Richard of Bunadubber; with the proviso that, “in default of heirs male of

* *Estate*: In these troublous times it was said that “a Cleburne might ride in safety from one end of the county to the other.” Some amusing stories are told of their popularity with the peasantry, and with the Rapparee Chief “Galloping Hogan” and his band. Armistead tells the following, of John Clibborn of Moate Castle, who was such a friend and champion of the Quakers, that he built them a meeting-house (still standing) within his castle grounds. His life was constantly endangered by succouring these people: “On one occasion he was dragged by the hair of his head to the place of execution by some Tories, when fortunately another party of Tyrconnell’s men arrived and inquiring ‘who have you got there,’ were answered ‘Clibborn!’ ‘Clibborn!’ echoed they, ‘a hair of his head shall not be touched;’ and they bore him off in triumph.”—*Select. Miscel.* Vol. I., 197. The Cleburnes are not found among “the Adventurers for land in Ireland,” they *purchased* all their estates, and were so free from “Land-hunger,” that the Irish felt kindly towards them.

their bodies, all his property was to descend to the heirs general of the said William and Richard." He was of a weak, unstable nature, "light-hearted, reckless, extravagant, and so much given to hospitality, that he was more than once suspected of 'coshering' the Priests and Tories." Somewhat haughty and arrogant with his equals, he was affable even to familiarity with his inferiors and dependants; but his was "the pride that apes humility," for in his will he directs that "my body shall be buried in the Church of Kilbarrow,* covering my grave with a plain marble stone, engraving thereon my name and coat of Arms." The tomb of the Cleburnes is still in a fair state of preservation near the chancel of this venerable ruin. Lenihan, the Historian of Limerick, says (*N. and Q.*, 1871, p. 477): "The inscription on the tomb-stone on the vault of Sir William Cleburne, as he is called, is (under a shield of his arms—Argent 3 chevrons braced, a chief sable) Gulielmus . Cleburne . de . Balliculatan . armiger .

Obit . vigesimo . secundo . die .
mensis . Octobris .
Anno . Dom . 1684."

20. William, son and heir of Richard of Bunadubber, succeeded to the "castles, towns, and lands of Ballycolitan, Bunnadubber, Knockballycolitan, and part of Annagh," in accordance with the will of his uncle William. He was very popular among his tenants; "raced, rode, and lived beyond his

means," and is said to have "suffered a Recovery of his lands, whereby his son John was enabled to alienate the estates from the heirs male of the family." He mar. (in 1744) Grace, daughter of Perry of Woodroffe, county Tipperary, by whom he left four sons and three daughters:

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Thomas, died unmarried.

III. Richard (of Bunnadubber), who mar. Rebecca Kingsley and had:

1. Sam of "Rye," m. Mary Kingsley, d. s. p.

2. Ellen, m. Sobiesky Kildall.

3. Anne, m. Christr. Antisell.

4. Temperance, married James Kildall.

5. Rebecca, m. Higginbottom.

6. Eliza, m. Zach. Ledger.

7. Grace, unm.

IV. Edward, of whom presently.

The daughter: were: 1. Catharine, m. a Carden of Templemore; 2. Rebecca, d. unm.; 3. Ellen, m. a Perry of Woodroffe, co. Tipperary.

21. John Cawmus (or "Proud John"), eldest son and heir of William Cleburn of Balliculatan Castle, married Grace, sister of Counsellor Harry Palmer, and had two daughters—co-heiresses, between whom (by some legal "hocus-pocusing," it is said,) all his lands were divided: 1. Grace, m. Francis Palmer and had issue. 2. Eliza, m. John Palmer, who had a son Thomas (who m. Miss Harding), and a daughter Hannah, m. to William Minnett, Esq.

Edward, † of Springmount and

* *Kilbarrow Church*: None but members of the family have the prescriptive right of burial within its walls. The title of "Sir" was often used as a mark of respect for priests and learned persons in the 17th century.

† *Edward*: There is a memorial church to this Edward Cleburne (second cousin of William, first Earl of Lonsdale), and to his grandson Christopher Cleburne (third cousin once removed of William and Henry, second and third Earls of Lonsdale), being descended from that house by his great-great-grandmother, Frances Lowther.

Derrinsalla (fourth son of William Cleburne of Ballyculafan Castle), impoverished himself by fruitless legal efforts to recover the estates, which he believed had been improperly alienated from the male heirs of his family. He married Ellen, daughter and heir of Palmer of Derrinsalla, co. Tipperary, and died in 1819, aged 99 years; leaving six sons and six daughters:

- I. Joseph, d. unm.
- II. William (of Rock Cottage), of whom presently.
- III. Micajah, who married Sarah Carrol (*vidua* Molesworth), and had issue:
 1. Robert, unm.
 2. Edward, unm.
 3. Sarah (d. 1873), who mar. Pym Nevins, s.p.
 4. Honble. Rich. Cleburne of Hobartown (1821) who was twice married: 1st to Mary McGill, and had—1. Wm. Percy; 2. Richard-Micajah, who mar. Sarah Espie, and had: 1. Mary; 2. Richard; 3. Fanny; 4. Margt.-Sarah.

By his second wife Harriet Beauvais, the Honble. Rich. had:

1. Eliza.
2. Alice, m. Henry R. Walker.
3. Louisa.
4. Isabella.
5. Eleanor-Molesworth.
6. Elina Cleburne.
- IV. Samuel, who married Anne Tydd (niece of Sir John Tydd, of Lamberton), and had:
 1. Jane, m. F. Woodward.
 2. Anna, unm.
 3. Eliza, m. Wm. Gibson.
 4. Samuel of Springmount, m. Hannah Minnity, and had two children, ob. inf.
 5. Catherine.
 6. Ellen.
 7. Sam.
 8. Hessa (all died infants).

9. Edward of Homeville, mar. Margt. Gibson, and had: 1. Samuel, m. Mary Ramsay, and had Mary Cleburne; 2. Robert; 3. Edward, died unmarried; 4. William; 5. Joseph; 6. Mary.

V. Edward, d. unm.

VI. Robert, mar. Eliza Phillips, d.s.p.

The daughters were:

VII. Ann, mar. Robert Turner, Esq.

VIII. Ellen, d. unm.

IX. Mary, m. Robert Gibson, Esq., and had: 1. William, m. Eliza Cleburne; 2. Margt., m. Edw. Cleburne; 3. Ellen, d. unm.

X. Jane, d. unm.

XI. Catharine, d. unm.

XII. Hetty, d. unm.

22. William of Rock Cottage, and Annahanarig (second son of Edward of Springmount and Derrinsalla), was twice married: first, to Ellen, sister of Counsellor Kingsley, by whom he had an infant who d. young. By his second wife Phœbe Sharpe (a cousin of Admiral Scott, R.N., and sister of Captain Christopher Sharpe, who was killed in the Maroon war), he had three sons and three daughters:

I. Joseph, of whom presently.

II. Christopher, b. 4th December, 1793; d. 11th Nov., 1848. He mar. Jane (b. 3rd Jan. 1800; d. 3rd Jan., 1862,) second dau. of John Reily, Esq., (and niece of Major Jas. Sweeny, H. M. 62nd Foot, who mar. Elizabeth, dau. of O'Brien, third brother of Sir Wm. Bellingham), and by her had issue seven sons and six daughters:

1. William, a Doctor in Physic.
2. Joseph, lost at sea, 20th Oct., 1846.
3. Robert, in Holy Orders; Rector of Trinity, Cheney-

ville, La., U.S.A., who mar. first, Susan Sullivan, and had: 1. Roland; 2. Ellen; 3. Walter; 4. William; 5. Mary; 6. Robert, all died young; and one daughter, 7. Rosamond, living in 1886. By his second wife, he had no issue.

4. Christopher, b. 14th May, 1832; d. 19th May, 1833.
5. Christopher James, a Doctor in Physic, and Medical Director of the U. S. Navy; mar. 8th May, 1861, Jane-Elizabeth-Emma (dau. of John Borbridge* Parker, Esq., of Philadelphia, and great-niece of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1831-7, and President of the Royal Irish Academy), and had: 1. Arthur; 2. Lucy; 3. Edith; 4. Cuthbert-Lowther, b. 10th July, 1869, d. 31st Jan., 1870; 5. Alice; 6. Ronayne; 7. Cuthbert-John; 8. Alan; and one child "still-born."
6. James, a Civil Engineer, C. S. I.; Executive Engineer of the Public Works at Bulandshahr, India.
7. Sampson, b. 5th June, 1842; d. 22nd June, 1852.

The daughters were:

1. Ellen, mar. James Hunter, Esq., of Kirkton.
2. Phœbe, d. 1850; buried at Trinity Church, Bristol.

3. Eliza, d. 20th Oct., 1827.

4. Mary, d. 3rd June, 1831.

5. Mary-Jane, of Melville.

6. Elizabeth.

III. William, b. 3rd Aug., 1798; d. 26th March, 1799.

The three daughters of William of Rock Cottage, to whom he bequeathed "all his right, title, and interest, in his lands of Annabanarig, share and share alike," were: 1. Phœbe, b. 19th Jan., 1796; d. 6th Dec., 1880; 2. Margaret, b. 31st Oct., 1799; d. 21st Jan., 1884; 3. Eleanor, b. 4th Sept., 1802; d. 28th Nov., 1881.

23. Joseph of The Grange (eldest son of William Cleburne of Rock Cottage and Annahanarig), b. 4th July, 1792; was an eminent Physician at Ballincollig, co. Cork, and known as emphatically "*The Poor Man's Friend*." He was twice mar.: first, to Mary-Ann, dau. of Patrick Ronayne of Annebrook, Esq. (descended from Maurice Ronayne, who obtained from King Edw. IV. "a grant of the Rights of Englishmen"—*Her. and Gen.* II., 214), by whom he had three sons and one daughter:

I. William, C.E., T. C. D., of whom presently.

II. Patrick-Ronayne, born 17th March, 1828; slain at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., 30th Nov., 1864; d. unm. He was a Counsellor of Law at Helena Ark, in 1861; a Major-General in the Service of the Confederate States, and one of the

* *Borbridge*: Thomas Borbridge, Esq., of Ballinciston, county Wicklow, had, besides several sons, two daughters, 1. Margaret, who married in 1766 Humphrey, son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd of Folly House, New Ross, county Wexford, whose son was the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., of Kilmartin, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1831-7. 2. Elizabeth, married to Robert Parker, Esq., of Dublin, who had John Borbridge Parker of Philadelphia, who married Lucy Chastaney, and had eleven children, of whom survived in 1887, Jane, Margaret, Horatio, Lucy, and Florence.

most distinguished officers in the Confederacy. He commanded the Irish Brigade; was *Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*, and, like his maternal ancestor, was jealous for the rights of his countrymen. Harden considered him "the best soldier in the South;" and his stubborn resistance to the Federals every where, earned for him the *sobriquet* of "The Stone-wall of the West."

III. Joseph, m. Almira, and had issue Minnie and Laura Cleburne.

IV. Anne, m. Jas. Sherlock, Esq., of Cincinnati, and had issue: 1. John; 2. James; 3. Mary Sherlock.

By his second wife, Isabella Stuart (b. 4th Dec., 1793; d. 1883), Dr. Cleburne had:

I. Edward, d. (West Coast of Africa) 1853.

II. Robert, mar. ——— and had Isabella Cleburne.

III. Christopher-Stuart, b. 1843; a Captain, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, in the Service of the Confederacy; was killed at

Battle of Cloyd's Farm, Virginia, 10th May, 1864.

V. Isabella, unm.

24. William, eldest son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne, of The Grange, studied Civil Engineering under the celebrated Sir John MacNeill and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He superintended the construction of several lines of railway in the United States, and is one of the Consulting Engineers of the Great Union Pacific Road. He m. Eliza-Thomasina, daughter of Wellington A. Rose of Foxhall, co. Tipperary (who m. Julia, daughter of Edward O'Grady of Mount Prospect, co. Limerick, niece of Standish O'Grady, first Viscount Guillamore), but has no issue. He is the present representative of the Cleburns of Cliburne, of Killerby, and of Ballycolitan-Castle. He is 24th in descent from Bardolph, A.D. 1076; and on the *Spindle* side (through the *Curwens*) 28th, from King Malcolm II. of Scotland (and Ethelred II., "The Unready") who is No. 98 on the "Stem" of the Royal Family of England."

CLIBBORN. (No. 1.)

Of Moate Castle, County Westmeath.

Arms: On a field ar. a chevron voided betw. three wolves' heads erased sa. On a chief of the last. an escallop betw. two round buckles of the field. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet, a wolf's head sable. *Motto*: Virtus vincit invidiam.

WILLIAM CLEBURN, who married Margaret ———, of Rowley, Yorkshire, England (died 1660), is said to have been descended from the ancient family of *Cleburne*, in the county of York. He had: 1. John

* *Stem*: The "Lineal Descent of the present Royal Family of England" is carefully traced in pp. 37-41 of Vol. I. of this Edition.

Clibborn, of Moate Castle; 2. Bathsheba, who married Philip England; 3. Anne, who married John Müller.

2. John Clibborn (born 1623), of Moate Castle: son of William; married, first, in 1653, Margaret Crow, of Newry, and by her had two sons and two daughters:

I. George (1660).

II. William.

I. Jane.

II. Mary.

In 1664, John Clibborn married, secondly, Dinah English, and had four sons and two daughters;

III. Joshua, of Moate (b. 1665), of whom presently; Will proved 21st Feb., 1727.

IV. Abraham, who married Sarah Gee.

V. John (1667).

VI. Thomas (1676).

III. Anne (1671), who married James Lecky.

IV. Margaret (1673).

3. Joshua, of Moate (b. 1665, d. 1728): son of John; married Sarah Lecky, and had eight sons and six daughters:

I. John, who died an infant in 1695.

II. John (1697), of Moate Castle, of whom presently:

III. Robert (1701), of Whelan-Grove, who mar. Ann Martin, and had: 1. Joshua, m. Lydia Cooper, and had: 1. Robert, d. 1798. 2. Henry, of Whelan-Grove. 3. Sarah, mar. Edwd. Cooper. Will proved 23rd June, 1786.

IV. George (1702), who m. Mary Simmonds.

V. Joshua (1706).

VI. Abram (1708), who m. Ann, dau. of John Coppack, and had: 1. Sarah; 2. Jane; 3. Elizabeth.

VII. James (1709), who married Experience Barclay, and had:

1. Barclay (of Raheens), mar. Sarah, dau. of Wm. Cooper, of Cooper-Hill, and had: 1. Jas., 2. Wm. Cooper, 3. Joshua, 4. John B., 5. Edw., 6. Thos., 7. Rich., 8. Lydia, 9. Sarah, 10. Ann, 11. Eliza, 12. Sophia. Will proved 9th Sept., 1783.

VIII. Thomas (1711).

The six daughters of Joshua were:

I. Mary (1698), who m. Thomas Jackson.

II. Ann (1703).

III. Sarah (1705), who mar. D. Bagot, of Kilcoursey.

IV. Dinah (1709), who mar. B. Wilson.

V. Eliza (1712).

VI. Jane (1713), who mar. John Pym.

4. John (born 1695), of Moate Castle: eldest son of Joshua; mar. Sarah Hoop, of Lurgan, and had six sons and six daughters (Will proved 16th Jan., 1764):

I. Joshua (1721), who m. Hannah Goffe.

II. Robert (1726).

III. William (1735).

IV. Colonel George (1736), of whom presently.

V. Abram (1740, died 1762), of "Agherergill," co. Westmeath.

VI. John.

The six daughters were:

I. Ruth (1723).

II. Elizabeth, mar. Sutton.

III. Sarah (1724), who m. John Pym.

IV. Jane (1728), who m. Tobias Pym.

V. Ann (1730), who mar., first, Samuel Pym; and, secondly, Eben. Pike.

VI. Ruth (1732).

VII. Abigail (1734), who mar. Anthony Robinson.

5. Colonel George (1736), of Moate Castle: son of John; was twice m.: first, to Elizabeth Strettle, by whom he had three sons and two daughters:

- I. John, of Moate, of whom presently.
- II. Thomas-Strettle, d. unmar.
- III. Joshua, s.p. Will proved March, 1793.

I. Elizabeth.
II. Sarah, who m. Joseph Goffe. Colonel George was, secondly, m., 2nd June, 1777, to Ann, dau. of George Homan, of Surock, by whom he had two sons and five daughters:

- IV. William, who m. Miss Bailey.
- V. George.
- III. Ann, mar. John White.
- IV. Abigail.
- V. Jane.
- VI. Mary, mar. Edwd. Clibborn.
- VII. Ruth.

6. John, of Moate: eldest son of Colonel George; m. Elizabeth, widow of Richard Fetherston-Haugh, and had one son and four daughters:

- I. Cuthbert-John, of whom presently.

I. Mary, who m. William Goffe, of Hale Park, Dublin.

II. Sarah, who m. Fetherston, of Grouse Lodge.

III. Ann.

IV. Abigail.

7. Cuthbert-John, of Moate Castle (b. 1803, died 1847): son of John; mar. Feb., 1826, Jane Holmes, of Surock, and had four sons and one daughter:

I. Thomas-Strettle, of whom presently.

II. George-Holmes, b. 23rd Aug. 1840, d. March, 1853.

III. Lieut. John (b. 1847), Bengal Staff Corps.

IV. Cuthbert-John, of Kiltegan, married Mary Graves.

I. Jane-Moore Clibborn, b. 8th August, 1835.

8. Thomas Strettle Clibborn, b. 4th Feb., 1827, of Moate: son of Cuthbert-John, of Moate Castle; living in 1883; mar. Clarina-Mary, dau. of Richard Mayor, and had: 1. George Holmes, b. 1869; 2. Ethel-May, b. 1871; 3. Adelaide Beryl, b. Sept., 1873, d. Jan., 1874.

CLIBBORN. (No. 2.)

Of Bath, England; and of Dublin, Ireland.

Arms: Same as Clibborn of Moate Castle, County Westmeath.

ROBERT, the third son of Joshua who is No. 3 on the "Clibborn" (of Moate Castle, county Westmeath) genealogy, was the ancestor of this branch of that family.

4. Robert Clibborn: second son of Joshua; born 1701; mar. Ann Martin, and had, with others:

5. John, of Newtown, who mar. Sarah Bewley, and had one son and three daughters:

I. Henry, of Lysinisky and Clara, of whom presently.

I. Anne, who m. J. J. Darrah.

II. Hannah, who married Ed. Dalton.

III. Charlotte, who mar. Captain

Tom Jennings of the Dragoon Guards.

6. Henry Clibborn, of Lysinisky and Clara; son of John, of Newtown; mar. Isabella Nicholson, of Stramore, and had three daughters:

I. Christiana.

II. Sarah, who m. Jos. Reed, of Bath.

III. Lydia, who m. Rev. William Shaw, and had:

I. Major Thomas, First Bombay Grenadiers, who d. 5th May, 1844.

II. John, of Bath, who mar. first, Eliza Todd, s.p.; and secondly, Louisa Collins,* of Hatch, Beauchamp, and had two daughters:

I. Anna-Louisa.

II. Isabella-Mary.

JAMES, the seventh son of Joshua, who is No. 3 on the "Clibborn" (of Moate) pedigree, as above mentioned, was the ancestor of this branch of that family.

4. James: sixth son of Joshua; b. 1709; mar. Experience Barclay, of the family of Barclay, of Ury, or Urie, and had four sons and two daughters:

I. James.

II. John.

III. Joshua.

IV. Barclay, of whom presently.

I. Ann.

II. Sarah.

5. Barclay: fourth son of James: m. Sarah Cooper,† of Cooper's Hill, and had five sons and two daughters:

I. John.

II. Barclay.

III. James.

IV. Thomas.

V. Edward, of whom presently.

I. Sarah.

II. Elizabeth.

6. Edward: fifth son of Barclay; mar. twice: first, Sarah Pike; secondly, Mary Cleburne, and had one son and two daughters:

I. Edward, of whom presently.

I. Ann.

II. Sally.

7. Edward Clibborn (died 10th April, 1880), Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy; m. Sarah Metcalf, and had one son John, who died an infant.

* *Collins*: Louisa Collins was first cousin of William Henry Gore Langton, who m. in 1846 the Lady Anna Eliz. Mary Grenville (dau. of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos), heir presumptive to the Earldom of Temple, and sister to the present (1883) Duke of Buckingham.

† *Cooper*: Sarah Cooper's eldest sister Juliana (co-heir of Thomas Cooper, of Cooper's Hill and Mullimart Castle, co. Kildare), m. 6th Aug., 1789, Richard Cavendish, Lord Waterpark, and had Henry Manners Cavendish, born 8th Nov., 1793.—See DE BRETT and BURKE'S PEERAGE.

CLIFFE.*

Of the County Wexford.

Arms: Erm. on a fess betw. three wolves' heads erased sa. a trefoil betw. two mullets or. *Crest*: A wolf's head erased quarterly per pale indented or and sa. *Motto*: In cruce glorior.

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| <p>1. JOHN CLIFFE of Mulvan, co. Wexford, Arm.; m. Eleanor, who was b. in Dec., 1641, and d. 3rd Sept., 1700. The issue of that marriage were—1. John; 2. Anthony; 3. Loftus; 4. Chatham, who had four children, Thomas, Robert, Nicholas, Anna, all of whom died</p> | <p><i>s.p.</i>; 5. Henry; 6. Cæsar, m.; 7. Elizabeth, m. to Joshua Tench; 8. Margaret, m. to Thomas Bunbury; 9. Elenora; 10. Jana.
2. John: son of John; m. Barbara, dau. of Wm. Carre of Cork.
3. John: his son; had a brother William, and a sister Elenora.</p> |
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COLE.

Arms: Ar. a bull pass. sa. armed or, within a bordure of the second bezantée, on a canton sinister az. a harp of Ireland. *Crest*: A bull's head coupé sa.

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|---|--|
| <p>1. JOHN COLE, of Newland, co. Dublin, Bart., m. Eliza . . . , and by her had nine children: 1. Michael Cole, m. to Penelopé, daughter of H. W. Evans of . . . , in the co. Kildare, Milés; 2. Kathleen, m. to Thomas,† son of Henry Brooks of . . . , Milés; 3. Letitia, m. to (Rev.) William Fitzgerald, "Clonfertensis;" 4. Henry (who is No. 2 on this pedigree); 5. Richard; 6. Arthur, mar. to Kathleen, dau. of Lord Byron; 7. Francesca; 8. Margaret; 9. Another Michael, of "Inishkillin." Milés, who m. Eliza</p> | <p>. . . by whom he had six children—1. William, 2. John, 3. Fenton, 4. Michael, 5. Christopher, 6. Another child, <i>s.p.</i>
2. Henry: son of John; Com. of Drogheda; m. Maria . . . , by whom he had six children—1. Alicia, m. to Gustavus Hume, of Castle Hume, co. Fermanagh, Bart.; 2. Charles, 3. Arthur, 4. Henry, 5. John, 6. William.
3. Charles Cole‡: eldest son of Henry; m. Jana, dau. of Christopher-Arthur, Viscount Ely.</p> |
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A member of the "Cole" family, with his wife, went to England, circa 1750, with a Government appointment in connexion with the Tower of London. They had one son Thomas Cole, who became an affluent

* *Cliffe*: The first of this family that settled in Ireland was John Cliffe, of Westminster, who accompanied Cromwell's army to Ireland in 1649, and obtained extensive grants of lands there.

† *Thomas Brooks*: The issue of that marriage were six children—1. Thomas, b. 1695, *s.p.*; 2. Maria; 3. Henry; 4. Anna; 5. Kathleen-Frances; 6. Arthur.

‡ *Cole*: It is stated on page 55, Vol. F. 3. 27, of the T. C. D. Manuscripts, that a daughter of a Thomas Cole was the third wife of Sir James Carroll of Ballykerney, co. Wexford, who died 6th October, and was buried 13th November, 1639: but we cannot connect the said Thomas Cole with any name on the foregoing pedigree.

City-man and the owner of Addington Park and Estate, in the county of Surrey, which was afterwards sold by his eldest son William, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is now the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The said Thomas (who died *circa* 1808, and was buried in Edmonton church) m. Elizabeth Cook (who d. 1822), and had six sons—1. William, 2. Thomas, 3. Charles, 4. George, 5. Frederick, 6. Richard.

Charles, the third son of Thomas, m. on 13th June, 1803, Anna-Maria, the only dau. of Caleb Jenkin (brother of General Jenkin), of Waterford; George Street, Dublin; and Stillorgan Park or House, near Dublin (by his wife Anna Norris, of Waterford), and had three sons—1. Charles, living in 1880, aged 76 years; 2. Thomas, who is dead; and 3. Rev. Edward Norman *Coles*, Pottisgrove Rectory, Woburn, Beds., England, living in 1881, who was married, and had children and grandchildren.

COLLEY. (No. 1.)

Earls of Mornington.

Arms: Or, a lion ramp. gu. gorged with a ducal coronet ppr. *Crest*: A dexter arm couped and erected vested az. cuffed ar. encircled with a ducal coronet or, the hand ppr. holding a sword also ppr. pomel and hilt gold. *Motto*: Virtutis fortuna comes.

THE Irish family of *O'Cowley* or *Cowley*, which has been modernized *Colley*, is descended from Cu-Uladh [cu-ula] an t-Sioda (meaning "The Ulster Silken Warrior"), who (see p. 452, Vol. I. of this Edition) is No. 108 on the "Flinn" (Lords of Tuirtre or Northern Clanaboy) pedigree; and who lived about the period of the English Invasion of Ireland.

The late Duke of Wellington having requested us to assist him in elucidating the origin of his family, and ascertaining the birth-place and date of birth* of his father, the Great Iron Duke, we consulted every

* *Birth*: Having, in December, 1885, been referred to on this subject by a friend in Montreal, we wrote as follows:

THE "IRON DUKE."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries.

SIR,—Having seen under the heading *Notes and Queries* in THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR of the 5th instant a correspondence respecting "the birthplace and the birthday of the great Duke of Wellington," I beg to say that as the author of "IRISH PEDIGREES," I had the privilege of the friendship of, and a correspondence with, the late Duke of Wellington, who was the son of the "Iron Duke." Respecting the petition against his father's return as member of Parliament for the borough of Trim, on the ground of his having been (as indeed he was at the time) a minor; and the evidence of the old nurse who attended Lady Mornington on her confinement, the late Duke mentioned to me that, notwithstanding the nurse's evidence to the contrary, the "Iron Duke" was a minor at the time of his election for Trim; and he therefore requested me to find out, if possible, in my researches, the birthplace and birthday of his illustrious father. In looking up several registers of births, marriages and deaths bearing on my subject, I met in the Baptismal Register of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in Dublin, the date of the great Duke of Wellington's baptism; but the birthplace and birthday are not mentioned. On that Baptismal Register is a brass clasp on which is engraved the fact that in said register the baptism of Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, is recorded. Merrion Square is in St. Peter's parish; it is therefore

available source of information on the subject; including Irish State Papers, Holingshead, Ware, *Notes and Queries*, Baptismal Registers, etc.

In Gloucestershire, England, there was a family of "Cowley" or "Colley," who took their name from Cowley, a manor place in that shire. Those Cowleys were descended from Harding, the Dane, who was also ancestor of the *Berkeley* (of Berkly) family.

In English Wills the name has been variously written "Cowley," "Colley" and "Coll."

According to a *London Visitation*, there were Cowleys in London, who claimed descent from a Staffordshire family of that name, but of whom we can learn nothing. Neither can we learn anything of the Cowleys of Rutlandshire, from whom some members of the Mornington family would claim descent. But we venture to say that it is mere conjecture to claim for the "Cowley" of Mornington family, either an English or an ancient *Irish* origin.

In the past history of Ireland, since its connexion with England; it was unhappily not *fashionable*, nor was it a sure road to promotion in the British Service, to be an *Irishman*, or to bear an *Irish* surname.*

believed that, as the "Iron Duke's" baptism is recorded in St. Peter's parish register, Lady Mornington came from Dangan Castle, in the county Meath, to Mornington House, in Merrion Square, preparatory to her Ladyship's confinement. It was a strange coincidence that the two great opponents at the battle of Waterloo, namely, Napoleon the First, and Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, were both *minors* when each of them first entered on his public career; and it is worthy of remark that each of those personages, in order to gain his point, had his majority established for him by false evidence! Without such evidence, however, at the time, the great Duke would probably never have become the hero of Waterloo; nor would the great Napoleon perhaps ever have become the Emperor of the French.

I am, dear, Sir,

Very truly yours,

JOHN O'HART.

Ringsend, Dublin, 21st December, 1885.

Commenting on the foregoing letter, the Editor of *Notes and Queries* wrote:

"The following extract from the speech of the Earl Beaconsfield, on moving the House of Commons to grant the necessary funds for the expense of the Public Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, points out other interesting coincidences in the lives of the two great warriors: 'The providential superintendence of this world seems seldom more manifest than in the dispensation which ordained that the French Emperor and Wellesley should be born in the same year; that in the same year they should have embraced the same profession; and that, natives of distant islands, they should both have sought their military education in that illustrious land, which each in his turn was destined to subjugate.' The reader may be reminded that Arthur Wellesley was sent to the College of Angers, then directed by Pignard, a celebrated French engineer; as England, at that time, did not possess any institutions devoted solely to military education."

* *Surname*: On this subject the late Duke of Wellington in one of his letters to us says that if his father had called himself by his ancient Irish proper name "Arthur Cowley," instead of Arthur Wellesley, he would, in all probability, never have become *Duke of Wellington!* The anti-Irish feeling which then prevailed in England, and which, unhappily, still obtains in some of the Government Departments in Ireland, may have suggested the Iron Duke's saying that—"to be born in a stable does not constitute a horse;" meaning thereby that although he was born in Ireland he was not an *Irishman*.

See the "Wellesley" pedigree, *infra*, for the assumption of that family name by the Mornington "Cowley" family.

Several persons of the name of "Cowley" were merchants in Bristol, in the 14th and 15th centuries; and, as proved by old Bristol Wills, Bristol at that period carried on a brisk trade with Drogheda and Limerick. It is therefore thought by some of the family that it was from Gloucestershire the Mornington branch of the "Cowley" family came to Ireland; because Walter Cowley or Colley, who was an ancestor of the Mornington family, lived in Drogheda, A.D. 1537.

Commencing with said Walter's father, the following is, according to our research, the pedigree of the Mornington "Cowley"* or "Colley" family, down to the great Duke of Wellington,† who d. in 1852.

I. Robert Cowley‡ or Colley who was Bailiff of Dublin in 1515, and who must have been a very old man when he died in or before 1547 (for, in 1537 he was called "*Old Colley*,") married and had two sons:

I. Walter, of Drogheda, who was in 1537 "Principal Solicitor" (or what we would now call *Solicitor-General*); "deprived" in 1546. He married and had:

I. Henry Colley, who was Collector of Drogheda in 1571; and who is said to have been

an officer in Capt. Brooke's Troop in 1562.

II. Robert Colley, of whom presently.

2. Robert Colley: son of Robert; was Clerk of the Crown in 1530, and Master of the Rolls in 1538. He married and had:

3. Sir Henry Colley, who was appointed to Dangan in 1586; and had grant of the estate of Castle-carbery in 1563. He was twice mar.: by his first wife he had—Sir George Colley, who m. a dau. of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin,

* *Cowley*: Silvester Cowley was a Pensioner in 1586.—*Irish State Papers*.

† *Wellington*: In the song—"While History's Muse," in his *Irish Melodies*, the immortal Moore refers to the "Iron Duke," as an *Irishman*:

While History's Muse the memorial was keeping

Of all that the dark hand of Destiny weaves,

Beside her the Genius of ERIN stood weeping,

For hers was the story that blotted the leaves.

But oh! how the tear in her eyelids grew bright,

When, after whole pages of sorrow and shame,

She saw History write with a pencil of light,

That illumin'd the whole volume, her WELLINGTON'S name.

‡ *Robert Cowley*: From our friend, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., the worthy Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries* (Edinburgh: David Douglas), we have received the following interesting paper:

"WAS ROBERT COWLEY OF IRISH OR OF ENGLISH BLOOD?"

1. Nothing is at present known of the parentage or nationality of Robert Cowley, who was in 1515 Bailiff of Dublin. The fact that he held this office and afterwards a Crown appointment, renders it improbable that he was of pure Irish descent. The list of Mayors and Bailiffs of Dublin given by Ware contains few if any purely Irish names; and Crown offices at that period were, as a rule, given to men of *English* descent to the exclusion of the *Irish*.

2. Nothing is at present known of the wife of Robert Cowley, but an Anthony Cowley about the same time married a daughter of Sir William Skeffington; and, before the close of the 16th century, Robert's descendants had in several cases married into "English" families.

N.B.—It may be well to note here that by the marriage of Sir Henry Cowley, grandson of Robert, with Catherine Cusack, dau. of Sir Thomas Cusack, the present House of "Cowley" can trace a descent from the Wellesleys. It is well known that

and was alive between 1567 and 1605. Sir Henry married, as his second wife, Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Cusack (who was son of Sir John Cusack by Aleson his wife, dau. of Sir W. Wellesley, A.D. 1500), and had four sons and three daughters:

- I. Sir Henry, of whom presently.
- II. Dudley of Raksenay, who m. and had: 1. Thomas; 2. Arthur; 3. Hannah, who m. — Edwards.
- III. Walter, Seneschal of Wexford, who m. and had: 1. John, whose descent is given in "Colley" (No. 2) pedigree, next, *infra*; and 2. William.
- IV. Christopher.

One of the three daughters of Sir Henry, by his second wife, m. first, Adam Loftus; 2ndly, G. Blunt; and thirdly, Sir Edward Blayney. The second dau. m. — Talbot of Meere. And the third daughter m. Sir George Moore.

4. Sir Henry Colley: son of Sir Henry; mar. Ann, dau. of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and had:

5. Sir Henry Colley (died 1637), who mar. Ann, dau. of Christopher Peyton, and had Dudley. After Sir Henry Colley's death, his widow m. Sir Richard Cooke.

6. Dudley Colley (d. 1674): son of Sir Henry; m. Ann Warren, and had:

7. Henry Colley, who m. Mary, daughter of Archbishop Usher, and had:

I. Henry, who m. and had Mary, who m. A. Pomeroy, and had Pomeroy, Lord Harberton, who had issue.

II. Richard, created "Baron Mornington," in 1746; of whom presently.

8. Richard Colley, Lord Mornington (died 1758): son of Henry; assumed the name *Wesley* or *Wellesley*; m. and had, with other children:

the first Lord Mornington took the name on succeeding to the estates of Garrett Wellesley, the son of his father's sister; and derived no Wellesley blood.

3. It seems almost impossible to maintain the pure *Irish* origin of Robert Cowley, in the face of the statement made by Archbishop Loftus in 1587: that Sir Henry Cowley (father of his son-in-law George Cowley, and grandson of Robert) was of "English Parents" (*State Papers*). The expression used here must, as elsewhere in the same volume, signify "of English descent," as distinguished from Irish descent. The Archbishop knew that the documents in which the statement occurs would be laid before the Council; he would not therefore have dared, had he been so disposed, to have made such a statement, if untrue, concerning a family then so well known.

4. An English origin for this family offers itself in a very marked way: Amongst the volumes of State Papers published by the Government is a valuable account of the charter of foundation of Dublin, styled *Nova Bristowa*, and its colonization by citizens of Bristol; lists of early freemen are given, and these are full of well known Gloucestershire and Somersetshire names, also, of course, met with in ancient Bristol documents. Bristol was the mercantile metropolis of the west of England, and scions of Gloucestershire knightly families settled there as merchants. John Smith, who was Steward of the Hundred and Liberty of Berkeley from 1596-1640, left valuable *MS.* notes which have lately been privately printed. In his "Hundred of Berkeley," p. 153, he gives a pedigree of eleven generations of the knightly family of *Cowley*, de Cowley, co. Gloucester, from Harding (ancestor also of the Baronial house of Berkeley) to Elizabeth *de Cowley*, who became sole heiress in the 16th century. The Bristol and Dublin Cowleys were clearly of this family.

When the Municipal Records of Dublin for the period between 1300 and 1500 are printed, it will be seen if the old Dublin Cowleys still continued to rank as citizens; if so, it will probably be possible to *prove* that Robert Cowley was of this stock, and therefore rightly described by Archbishop Loftus as "English."

"A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot)."

9. Garrett (died 1784), Earl of Mornington, who m. Ann Hill, and had : | 10. Arthur Colley or Arthur Wellesley, the Great Duke of Wellington (b. 1769 ; d. 1852).

In Burke's *Peerage* we read that the family name of the Duke of Wellington was originally *Cowley* or *Colley* ; and that Richard Colley, first Lord Mornington (No. 8 on this pedigree), assumed the surname and arms of *Wesley* or *Wellesley* ;

That Garrett, his son, the second Baron, and first Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle, county Meath, was created Earl of Mornington ;

That Richard, the eldest son of Garrett, became, in 1799, Marquis Wellesley, in the Peerage of Ireland ; that said Richard was succeeded in the Earldom of Mornington, by his younger brother William, Lord Maryborough (d. 1845), who was the third Earl of Mornington ;

That William Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley, son of William, the third Earl, was the fourth Earl of Mornington ;

That William Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Richard-Arthur, the fifth Earl, who was born 1813, and died unm. at Paris in July, 1863, when he was succeeded in the Earldom and Barony of Mornington and Viscounty of Wellesley by his cousin Arthur-Richard, the second and late Duke, son of Arthur Colley or Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington, above mentioned, who was the third son of Garrett, No. 9 on this pedigree. According to Burke, Arthur, the first Duke of Wellington, was born* at Mornington House, 24 Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, 24th April, 1769 ; died at Walmer Castle, 14th September, 1852 ; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

COLLEY. (No. 2.)

Of Balcarrick.

Armorial Bearings : See those of "Colley," No. 1.

WALTER, a younger brother of Sir Henry Colley who is No. 4 on the "Colley" (No. 1) pedigree, had a son John, from whom this branch of that family is descended :

* *Born* : According to Maxwell's *Life of the Duke of Wellington*, "Arthur Wellesley, etc., was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, on the 1st of May, 1769." To this passage Maxwell appends the following footnote : "Some controversy has arisen as to the precise time and place of the Duke's birth ; but we have his own authority for the facts, as we have recorded them, conveyed in a reply to some inquiries on the subject, addressed to him only a few weeks before his death. A letter also from his mother, in answer to the inquiry of a friend, which has lately been published in the daily prints, can have left no room for doubt on the subject." "I remember well," says the Editor of *Notes and Queries*, in the "Montreal Daily Star" (Dec., 1835), "that when the Crystal Palace was opened in London, on May 1st, 1851, it was distinctly understood that the day was the birthday of the Duke of Wellington, and the first anniversary of the birth of Prince Arthur (son of Queen VICTORIA), to whom the Duke had stood sponsor."

5. John Colley: son of Walter, who was Seneschal of Wexford; married and had:

6. Thomas Colley, of Balcarrick, who mar. Agnes Lyndon, and had four sons and one daughter:

I. John, of Ballywalter, who mar. and had Alice, who mar. John Pownden (killed in 1798), and had issue.

II. Richard.

III. Thomas.

IV. Roger, of whom presently.

I. Dorothy, who m. — Smith.

7. Roger Colley, of Balcarrick, b. 1696: fourth son of Thomas; mar. Jane Jones and had:

8. Arthur Colley (born 1756), of Balcarrick, who m. Anne Pentland, and had, with other children:

I. Francis, of whom presently.

I. Eliza, who mar. W. O. Pigott, and had Amy-Charity, who m. the Rev. William Colin Clarke Preston (dead), heir of entail of Valleyfield, Perthshire, and Ardchattan, Argyleshire, and has, with other issue, a son: Robert Campbell-Preston, of Ardchattan and Valleyfield (born 1865).

9. Francis Colley (b. 1816): fourth son of Arthur; m. Harriet Beaseley and had:

I. Arthur Roger Colley, of whom presently.

I. Deborah-Helena, who married Alfred Beaumont.

II. Harriet-Frances.

10. Arthur Roger Colley (born 1852): son of Francis.

COMERFORD.*

Of Ballyburley, County Kilkenny.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th gu. a talbot pass. ar.; 2nd and 3rd, az. a bugle-horn ar. stringed gu. betw. three mullets or. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or, a peacock's head ppr. *Motto*: So ho ho dea ne.

RICHARD COMERFORD, of Ballyburley, Esq., had:

2. Richard, who had:

3. Thomas, who had:

4. Richard, of Ballyburley, Esq., who d. 15th June, 1637. He mar. Mary, dau. of Thomas Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe, and had:

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Richard, who m. Eliza, dau. of William Dean, of Moycullen, co. Kilkenny, gent.

5. John: son of Richard; mar. Grany, dau. of Morgan Cavenagh, of Bureas, in the co. Carlow, and had a daughter:

6. Margaret, who married, first, Viscount St. Lawrence, Lord of Howth; and, secondly, Jenico, Viscount Preston. She died in Dublin, 16th Nov., 1637, and was buried in Stamullen, county Meath.

* *Comerford*: Joseph Comerford, Baron of Dangan, in the county Kilkenny, was a Captain in the Earl of Tyrone's Regiment. He followed King James II. to France, and there became Marquis of Anglure, and a Chevalier de St. Louis.

Of this family also was John Comerford, a distinguished miniature painter, who was born at Kilkenny, in the middle of the 18th century. Settling in Dublin, he obtained a wide reputation, and was ultimately enabled to retire on an ample fortune.

CONROY.

Of Arbourfield, near Reading, Berkshire.

THE *Arms* and pedigree of the "Conroy" family are given in pp. 387-388 of Vol. I. of this Edition. Of this family was Sir Edward Conroy, Bart., of Arbourfield, Berkshire, England, who died in 1869, in his 60th year of age. He was the eldest son of Sir John Conroy, who for many years filled a confidential position in the household of the Duchess of Kent. In 1837 Sir Edward Conroy married Lady Alicia Parsons, daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons, Earl of Rosse, and sister of the late Earl, the great Astronomer. Sir Edward left an only son, John (born August, 1845), who succeeded him in his title and estates.

When, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, some of the Irish clans submitted to Queen Elizabeth, it was commanded that they should thenceforth not only hold their estates by English instead of Irish law, but also, with the view to their still further denationalization, that they should abandon the distinctive prefix to their names. From that time forward this family name was spelled *Conry* or *Conroy*.

In the time of Cromwell, John O'Mulconry or Conry, having taken an active part in the war against the Roundheads, lost his estates, which were confiscated, and he died abroad. In 1657, his eldest son Charles obtained a re-grant of a portion of the property in Roscommon, but by his adherence to the cause of James II. he was totally ruined, and was killed at the Battle of the Boyne. His grandchildren again settled in the county Roscommon, and appear to have preserved a small portion of the ancient property, which the family still hold. Two daughters contracted alliances with the families of the Longfields, Lords of Longueville, in the co. Cork, and the Hores of Harpurstown, in the co. Wexford. Sir Edward was a Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Berkshire and Montgomeryshire, and had held different appointments in the Diplomatic Service.

 CONSTABLE.

Arms: Quarterly, or, and vair in the first and fourth quarters a bend gu. a crescent for diff.

REFERRING to Michael Shanly, who (see p. 348, of Vol. I.) is No. 123 on the "Shanly" pedigree, and to his wife Mrs. Constable, we wish to state that this lady had by her first husband an only daughter, Annabel Constable, who; in January, 1788, married Major Coote Nisbitt, of Lughry, in the county Leitrim.

CONYNGHAM.

*Of the County Donegal.**Crest* : A dexter arm in armour vambraced, brandishing a sword ppr.

ALEXANDER CONYNGHAM (or Cunningham), a scion of the House of Glencairn, Scotland, settled in Ireland, *circa* A.D. 1600. Possessing a love of wild and romantic scenery, the lake, the mountain, and the ocean, he resided in Rossgul, in the co. Donegal. Here, with a people, whose language was Gaelic, he determined to pass the residue of his life; and here in a castle once dwelt MacSweeney, the Milesian chief of that district, but who was then the tenant of a neighbouring cabin, whilst the solitary Castle reminded him of the former wealth and power of his ancestors. The chief was beloved by the people: they saw in him the representative of an illustrious family, and paid him respect and reverence accordingly. Alexander Conyngham married his daughter. Sometimes ascending, with his son-in-law, the summit of lofty Mackish, the Chief would point out the immense territory of which he had been deprived by the "Plantation of Ulster," observing: "That Castle now deserted and covered with ivy will endure for ages, and oft recall the days of other years, while I, the last of its Chiefs, shall sleep in the tomb of my fathers."

1. Alexander Conyngham had seven sons: I. Adam, who m. and left Adam, who mar. and left Rev. King Conyngham,* Church of England, who held a living, of which the Earl of Westmeath was patron. II. David (of whom presently, who m. and had one son Redmond, and three daughters—1. Mary, m. Rev. Thomas Plunkett, her cousin, and a descendant of Sir Patrick Plunkett, who, *temp.* King Henry VIII., m. a grand-daughter of Sir William Welles, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; 2. () who m. Rev. Mr. Little, Church of England; 3. () who m. David Stewart. III. Gustavus, who mar. dau. of his cousin Gobnil Conyngham, and had one son and two daughters. The son was Gustavus (who, in 1763, commanded a merchant ship under his cousin

Redmond Conyngham, of the firm of John Nesbitt & Co., of Philadelphia; who, in 1776, was commissioned Captain, United States Navy, who commanded the "Surprise," and on May 2, 1777, in the English Channel, captured the Harwic packet boat "Prince of Orange;" and who, in turn, was captured and put in irons, escaped, and commanded the "Revenge," U. S. Navy until 1784); and the two daughters were—1. () m. Francis M'Clure, 2. () mar. Alexander MacKay. IV. William, and V. Alexander: both clergymen of the Church of England. VI. John. VII. ().

2. David: second son of Alexander, as above mentioned; mar. Katherine, dau. of the renowned Irish chieftain, Redmond O'Hanlon.

3. Redmond: † son of David;

* *Conyngham* : Descendants of this Rev. King Conyngham were living in 1885, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

† *Redmond* : This Redmond Conyngham was named "Redmond," after his maternal grandfather, Redmond O'Hanlon, who was the celebrated Rapparee of that

then of Letterkenny, co. Donegal. Migrated to Pennsylvania about 1756; was a prominent man in Philadelphia; m. there Martha, dau. of Robert Ellis, Esq.; and, becoming dissatisfied, returned to Ireland in 1767, and had one son David (of whom presently), and two daus.: the daughters were—1. () mar. Rev. Mr. M'Causland, Church of England; 2. () m. Col. David Ross.

4. David Hayfield Conyngham: son of Redmond. Was b. in Letterkenny 1750; remained in Philadelphia when his father returned to Ireland, and became very prominent on the American side against England, during the Revolution; succeeded his father in the House of Nesbitt and Conyngham, and mar. Mary, dau. of William West, Philadelphia, and died at Wilkes Barré, Pennsylvania, U. S., America, in 1835, aged 85 years.

5. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL.D.: son of David; b. in Phila-

delphia, Dec., 1798; Lawyer at Wilkes Barré; mar. Mary, dau. of General Lord Butler, of that place. Was thirty years President Judge of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; called the "upright judge," because of his strict integrity as a man, a Christian, and a jurist. Killed by a railroad accident on 20th Feb. 1871. One of the most distinguished men of his day in America. He had three sons and two daughters: the sons were—1. Wm. Lord Conyngham, of whom presently; 2. Charles, who m. Miss Turner, of Hartford, Connecticut; 3. Thomas, mar. Miss Michler. The daughters were—1. Mary, who m. Charles Parrish, Esq., of Wilkes Barré, Pa.; and 2. Anna, who married Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

6. William Lord Conyngham: son of John; mar. Miss Hillard, of Wilkes Barré, Pennsylvania; living in 1881.

COOGIN.

Arms: Gu. the oak leaves ar.

1. THOMAS COOGIN, of Cooginstown, co. Wigton.

2. Richard: his son.

3. Edward: his son.

4. Richard, of Cooginstown: his

son; mar. Marian, dau. of Walter Griffin, of Griffinstown, co. Westmeath; d. at Aratstown, 15th June, 1636.

5. James, of Cooginstown: his

unhappy time in Ireland, and who was outlawed by the English. In the Conyngham House at Letterkenny was (and likely still is) preserved on the mantelpiece a stone on which it is recorded that during the troublous times in Ireland which drove the dispossessed Irish Proprietors (see "The Cromwellian Devastation of Ireland," p. 799, Vol. I.) to become "Tories" or "Rapparees," Redmond O'Hanlon once became separated from his followers, and, being weary, he lay down to sleep. He was awakened two or three times by a Lizard running over his face, and at first was merely irritated; but, as he became more aroused, he recollected the Lizard's action to be accounted for as a warning. He therefore arose, looked around, and saw a wild boar ready to attack him. His encounter with the boar drew him into a wood, and in a direction contrary to that he was about to take. He was thus saved from a party of his enemies, who were lying in wait for him.

son; mar. Ann, dau. of Alexander Barnwall, of Aratstown, co. Meath; had five brothers and one sister. The brothers were—1. Edward, 2. Oliver, 3. Henry, 4. Thomas, 5. Robert, and the sister's name was

Eleanor. This James left four children.

6. Ismy Coogin : dau. of James; mar. Rory McN—. The other children were Alson, Marian, and Elis.

COOKE.

Of Kilturra, Ballymote, County Sligo.

Arms : Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three cinquefoils erm. two lions combatant of the field armed gu.

O'CALLAGHAN, in his "History of the Irish Brigades," states that this family settled in Ireland in the century after the Invasion; which inclines us to believe that the "Cokes" in other parts of Ireland are distinct from them, and that the ancestor of this family came to Ireland in the thirteenth century with Roger de Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and settled in the county Carlow. To this day, even, the surname *Cooke* is very prevalent in Norfolk—more so, than in any other part of England or Ireland.

It was a member of this family who (see Bishop Moran's *Monasticon Hibernicum*) founded a Franciscan Abbey in their demesne, now known as "Oak Park," near Carlow, at present (1883) the property of Mr. Bruen.

We have traced this genealogy back to John Cooke, of Carlow, who was an officer in Maxwell's Regiment of Horse, in the Army of King James the Second. This John Cooke and his brothers took up arms "for faith and sovereign," and so warmly espoused the cause of King James, that, in grateful recognition of their devotion to him, His Majesty granted to them the style and title for ever of *The Cookes of the Cavaliers*.

The family estates in Carlow and elsewhere confiscated, because of their adherence to the cause of King James, this John Cooke, after the battle of Aughrim, settled in Connaught; where he and his descendants married into some of the most respectable families of that province. One of his brothers, named Mathew, went to France as an officer in the Irish Royal Regiment of Footguards; and, most likely, was the person alluded to by O'Callaghan, in his "Irish Brigades," pages 332 and 595, as the Mathew Cooke who there died in 1740.

1. John Cooke, of Carlow, above-mentioned: living A.D. 1691. Seeing that after the battle of Aughrim the cause of King James was lost, and wishing to escape the Williamite troopers, this John Cooke crossed into Mayo and there met and married Mary Lynch, the daughter of Dr. Patrick Lynch, of Westport;

by her he had issue three sons—1. Charles; 2. Thomas; 3. Mathew. Thomas died early in life; and Mathew joined the French service.

2. Charles: eldest son of John; m. in 1725, Sheela Mór O'Dowda, daughter of the O'Dowda, prince of Tíreragh, and by her had issue two sons—1. Thomas; 2. John. This

John entered into Holy Orders, and became Parish Priest of Ballymote, co. Sligo.

3. Thomas: son of Charles; m. in 1770 Anna Irwin, dau. of A. Irwin, of Muckleta, and by her had:

I. Charles, of whom presently.

II. Patrick, who m. Mary White, and d. s. p.

4. Charles: son of Thomas; m. in 1798 Bridget, eldest dau. and co-heir of Henry Meredyth and his wife, Celia Naper,* who was the only dau. of James Naper, of Tubbercurry.† The issue of Charles and Bridget Cooke were:

I. John, who m. Ellinor Brett, and d. s. p.

II. Mark, who m. Bridget Henry, and had only one surviving son, who was in Holy Orders, and d. in 1880.

III. Thomas.

5. Thomas: third son of Charles; m. in 1843 Katherine MacGeterick; and had:

I. John Ormsby Cooke, of whom presently.

II. Thomas King Cooke, born in 1846, and (in 1877) a Lieut.-Colonel in the United States Service.

III. Francis Meredith Cooke, b. in 1848.

IV. Charles Naper Cooke, [b. in 1850; living in Australia.

V. Joseph Meredith Cooke, b. in 1851, now (1883) in America.

VI. Edward Ormsby Cooke, b. in 1862.

6. John Ormsby Cooke, J.P., of Kilturra, co. Sligo, and of Wells, in the co. Carlow: son of Thomas; b. in 1845, and living in 1887; is a Grand Juror of the co. Sligo:—For further particulars see Walford's *County Families*; and De Burgh's *Landowners of Ireland*.

* *Naper*: It is worthy of remark that, while Mr. Cooke, of Kilturra, is the representative in the male line of a family attainted by King William the Third, he represents the Napers, one of the few Sligo families (outside the Coopers of Markree, and Lord Collooney), attainted in the Parliament of King James the Second; a curious disclosure, and one which shows that much "Orange and Green" is fused in some Irish families. One might well look for *Patriotism* in this family; for, one of the Ormsbys was Lieut.-Colonel of the Sligo Volunteers in 1782, while the Right Honourable Joshua Cooper, of Markree, M.P. for the county Sligo, was one of the Delegates to the Irish National Convention of that memorable year!

† *Tubbercurry*: This James Naper was the direct descendant of James Napper of *Tober-an-choire*, (anglicised "Tobereurry"), who was attainted in the Dublin Parliament of King James the Second, A.D. 1689; Celia Naper's mother was a Cooper of Markree Castle; and Henry Meredith's mother was an Ormsby of Willowbrook. Henry Meredith's great-great-grandfather, Robert Meredith, was (along with John Cusack) M.P. for the borough of Boyle, A.D. 1613. They were the first M.P.'s for that borough. Afterwards, in 1639, Sir Robert King and Richard Wingfield were the Members for Boyle. At p. 416 in the *Life of Mary Aikenhead*, there is honourable mention made of the Cookes of Sligo, by the talented authoress of that interesting work.

COPE.

Arms : Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three roses gu. slipped ppr. as many fleurs-de-lis or. *Crest* : A harp gu.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JOHN COPE. 2. Anthony : his son. 3. Richard : his son. | \| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Richard of Ratharnane, county Carlow : his son ; d. at Rathsallagh, 3rd August, 1638, s.p. |
|---|--|---|

COPPINGER.

Ireland.

Arms : Az. a-bull's head coupé betw. three estoiles ar.

It is claimed that this family is of Danish origin. We have seen a "History of the Copingers or Coppingers of the city of Cork (including those of Ballyvolane and Barryscourt) and Buxall and Lavenham, in Suffolk. Edited by Walter Arthur Copinger, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Author of The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art, etc."* That excellent work "contains a general account of every branch of the family."

The Families with whom the Copingers or Coppingers have allied themselves include, amongst others, the Families of :

Allen	Chamley	Leader	Power
Ashlin	Cronin	McCarthy	Roche
Barry	De Burgh	McMahon	Rochfort
Beytagh	Fitzgerald	O'Brien	Ronayne
Blackney	Galwey	O'Byrne	Sarsfield
Blundell	Gooch	O'Connell	Selby
Bond	Gould	O'Donoghue	Shea
Brooke	Hennessy	O'Donovan	Stewart
Burgh	Hill	O'Leary	Townsend
Callaghan	Howard	Pearson	
Cauney	James	Pyke	

CORBALLIS.

Of Rosemount, Milltown, County Dublin.

Arms : A pegasus, rampant sable, on shield argent, with chevron. *Crest* : Hand and trumpet or. *Motto* : Spes mea in Deo—with scroll.

AMONG the "Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland" under the Cromwellian Settlement (see p. 248 of our "Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came

* *Manchester* : Henry Sothern and Co.

to Ireland." Dublin: 1884), appears, under the heading "County of Dublin" and "Barony of Balrothery," the name* of Rorbert Corballis, of Nutstown, from whom this branch of the "Corballis" family is descended. So popular was the family in that district that the name *Corballis* is there still identified with several townlands.

Dispossessed of his estate in Balrothery, Robert Corballis of Nutstown settled in the neighbourhood of Tallaght and Saggart, county Dublin; whence John Corballis (b. *circa* 1729) came to reside in New Street, Dublin, and there traded as a Timber Merchant. On his death (in 1805) he left to his children some £30,000, realized chiefly in the timber trade: a very considerable achievement when we consider that in those days the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics were very stringent. This John Corballis and his father and mother are buried in Cruagh churchyard, at foot of Kilakee mountain. According to Dalton's "History of the County Dublin," said John Corballis bequeathed £100 to Saggart poor school, and £100 to Harold's Cross poor school, at entrance to what is now Mount Jerome Cemetery; he was also President of the Teresian Society, and in fact a very leading Catholic Merchant in those days: R.I.P. From that John the following is the descent:

1. John Corballis (b. *circa* 1729, d. 1805) married and had, besides several daughters, two sons:

I. Richard, of whom presently.

II. James (born 1770-71), who (both he and his brother Richard, made considerable fortunes in the timber trade) m. Miss Kenney of the co. Louth, and had:

I. James Corballis who married Miss Barron, sister of the late Sir H. Winston Barron, co. Waterford, and settled at Ratoath, co. Meath. He had several children, of whom were:

I. James, now of Ratoath.

II. William-Richard (dead),

who was a Lieutenant in 16th Lancers.

2. Richard Corballis: elder son of John; b. 1769, d. 1847. This Richard m. in 1791 Deborah, dau. of Bartholomew Taylor, of Castlepollard, co. Westmeath, and had a large family, of whom were:

I. Bartholomew, b. 1794.

II. John-Richard, of whom presently.

III. Robert, b. 1797.

I. Maria

II. Margaret } Nuns at Loretto,
Rathfarnham.

III. Elizabeth }

3. John-Richard† Corballis, Q.C. (b. 1796, d. 1879): second surviving son of Richard; m. in 1828 Jane Eleanor, daughter of Edward

* *Name*: This name is only one from "A List of the Papist Proprietors' names in the county of Dublin, as they are returned in the Civil Survey of the said county" (of Dublin); given in pp. 248-251 of our "Irish Landed Gentry," here mentioned.

† *John-Richard*: John-Richard Corballis, Q.C., LL.D., was highly and deservedly esteemed by all who knew his useful life in and about Dublin. He was Chairman of the co. Kilkenny; a Commissioner of National Education; and a Member of the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. In 1816, he took the gold medal for Science in Trinity College, Dublin, and was the first Roman Catholic who did so since the Reformation. To him, in conjunction with Dr. Jellett (Provost of T. C. D.), Dr. J. Kells Ingram, and W. Cotter Kyle, Esq., Dublin is indebted for the fine statues of Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, in front of Trinity College: works so creditable to Irish Art.

Martyn of Tillyra, co. Galway, and had several children, of whom were :

- I. Richard-John (b. 1831), of whom presently.
- II. Edward Christopher (b. 1835) called to the English Bar; d. 1873.
- III. John Bartholomew (b. 1838), late Captain, 10th Foot; d. 1880.
- IV. James (b. 1843), now (1886) Colonel, Commanding Royal Dublin Fusileers.

I. Mary-Deborah (b. 1829, died 1886), who m. Right Honble. Judge Flanagan.

II. Jane.

III. Elizabeth.

IV. Fanny (b. 1839), a Nun in Sacré Cœur Convent; d. 1870.

4. Richard-John Corballis, of Rosemount, Milltown, co. Dublin, J.P.: eldest son of John-Richard; and living in 1888.

COSBY.

Of Stradbally, Queen's County.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st ar. a chev. betw. three leopards' faces sa. on a canton or, a saltire vert. betw. a cross crosslet in chief gu. a lizard erect in the dexter and a salmon in the sinister fesse point of the fourth, and a dexter hand coupé in base of the fifth, for COSBY; 2nd, az. three shackles or, on a canton ar. a saltire gu. betw. a sinister hand coupé in chief of the last, two salmon in fesse and one in base vert, for COSBY; 3rd, or, a pheon az., for SIDNEY; 4th, ar. two bars per pale indented az. and gu. in chief three pellets, for DODWELL. *Crest*: A griffin segreant gu. supporting a broken spear or, headed ar.

RICHARD COSBY, of Stradbally, in the Queen's County, d. Dec., 1623. He m. Eliza, dau. of Sir Robert Pigot, of Disert, and had four sons :

- I. Alexander, of whom presently.
- II. Richard, who died 7th June, 1640. He had a son named Francis.
- III. William.
- IV. Mathew.

2. Alexander: the eldest son of Richard; d. 1st August, 1636. He m. Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Slingsby, of Kilmore, co. Cork, and had one son and one daughter :

- I. Francis.
- I. Anna.
- 3. Francis Cosby: son of Alexander.

COSTELLO.

Arms: Or, three lozenges gu. *Crest*: A falcon ppr. belled or. *Motto*: Ne te quæsviveris extra.

COSTELO, the second son of Gilbert de Angulo, who was the ancestor of "Nangle," was the ancestor of *Costello*.

1. Costelo: son of Gilbert De Angulo. | brother named Meyler, who was the ancestor of a *MacJordan* family.

2. Costelo Oge: his son; had a | 3. Philip: son of Costelo Oge.

4. Gilbert : his son.
5. Jordan : his son.

6. Philip (2) : his son.

CRAWFORD. (No. 1.)

A Branch of the Earls of Richmond.

Arms : Gu. a fesse erm.

THE house of *Crawford* (a branch of the Earls of Richmond) is descended from the ancient and princely line of Brittany or Bretagne. The leader of the famous 6,000 Britons from Aquileia, who retreated through all the breadth of Italy and length of France, despite the Emperor Theodosius, was Cynan Meriadog, Prince of Powys, cousin of Helen, wife of Mac Sin Wledig, the Emperor Maximus, whom he accompanied with his own retainers on that fatal expedition to Italy, A.D. 388. This Cynan or Conan, "the most ancient Christian King in Europe," married Darerea, daughter of Calphurnius, his cousin, and sister of St. Patrick, was confirmed in the sovereignty of Bretagne by Maximus, and died, A.D. 421. From Conan descended the Breton Counts and Dukes terminating in the 15th century in Anne of Brittany, wife of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France. Geoffrey, Count of Rennes and Duke of Brittany (ob. 1008), married Havoise, daughter of Richard, first Duke of Normandy, by whom he had Alan III., Duke of Brittany (ob. 1040), married to Bertha (daughter of Alan Cagnart, Count of Cornnaille), whose brother Hoël the V. or Endo became Duke of Brittany (ob. 1084) and married Havoise, daughter of Alan III., by whom he had Conan III. (ob. 1148), whose daughter Bertha married Alan Niger (ob. 1165) fourth Earl of Richmond. Endo or Odo, Count of Penthiere, second son of Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, married Agnes, daughter of Alan Cagnart, Count of Cornnaille, and had Alan the Red and Alan the Black, both Earls of Richmond, Brian (ancestor of the Counts Chateaubriand), Bardolph of Ravenswath (progenitor of the families of *Askew*, *Cliburn*, and *Fitzhugh*), to whom "Askew was given by his brother Alan, Earl of Richmond, after 1086." (See Gale and Whittaker's *Hist. o Richmond*). Geoffrey Botterel first, and Etienne, Count of Penthiere (ob. 1138), who by Harvise, heiress of the Count de Guincamp, had Alan Niger (or "The Savage"), ob. 1165, fourth Earl of Richmond, who married in 1137 Bertha, daughter of Conan IV. (le Gros), Duke of Brittany, and had by her Conan V. (le Petit, ob. 1171), Brian (progenitor of the Lords of Bedale), Guy (ancestor of the house of LeStrange), and Reginald, from whom descended the *Crawfords* of *Crawford*. The family of *La Zouche* of *Ashby* are also admitted by genealogists to be descended from the Earls of Brittany, but how, is not yet precisely known, as Burke acknowledges that "the early generations of the Earls of Richmond are very conflicting."

CRAWFORD. (No. 2.)

Of Millwood, county Fermanagh.

THIS family is descended from Reginald, third son of Alan *Niger*, or Alan "the Black," the fourth Earl of Richmond, mentioned in "Crawford" (No. 1):

Reginald de Crawford, heritable Sheriff of the shire of Ayr, which office was long held by his posterity. He married, *circa*, 1200, Margaret, daughter and heiress of James de Loudoun, who received a charter of the baronies of Loudoun, county Ayr (which afterwards gave the title of Earl to its possessors), and he became the first Vice-Comes of the county. His son:

Sir Hugh de Crawford, of Loudoun. He was witness to a charter, A.D. 1226, and dying, 1246, was succeeded by his son:

Hugh de Crawford, of Loudoun, Vice-Comes of Ayr. He died, 1288, and left by his wife Alicia, a son, Reginald, and a daughter, Margaret, who m. Sir Malcolm Wallace, laird of Ellerslie, and was mother of the immortal patriot and upholder of the freedom of Scotland, Sir William Wallace. His son:

Sir Reginald de Crawford, of Loudoun, also a distinguished patriot, was treacherously murdered at a banquet in 1297, leaving a son Reginald, his successor in Loudoun, whose only daughter, Susan Crawford, heiress of Loudoun, married Sir Duncan Campbell, knight, of Red Castle. From this marriage descended the Earls of Loudoun. The male line was carried on by:

Sir John Crawford, eldest son of Hugh Crawford of Loudoun (*temp.* Alex. II.). He possessed part of the balony of Crawford, and gave it the name of "*Crawford-John*." He left issue a son, Roger; and a

daughter Margaret, who m. Sir Walter Barclay, and to whom he gave half the lands of "Crawford-John." Then followed in immediate succession Roger, Malcolm, and John Crawford. His son:

Malcolm Crawford, of Greenock, m. Marjory, only dau. and heiress of Sir John Barclay, of "*Crawford-John*." In 1499 a charter was granted to the family of the lands of Kilbirnie. He had issue:

1. Robert, his heir.
2. James, ancestor of the Crawfords of Minnock, in Ayrshire.
3. Thomas.
4. John.
5. Isabel, married to Sir Adam Cuninghame of Caprington, in 1469.

Robert Crawford, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Semphill, of Elliotstone. His son:

Laurence Crawford, of Kilbirnie. He married Helen, dau. of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, ancestor of the Earls of Loudoun, by whom he had six sons and two daughters:

1. Hugh, his heir, who continued the elder line, a staunch adherent of Queen Mary. He m., first, Margaret, dau. of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had a son Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie.
2. William Crawford.
3. Robert.
4. John.
5. David Crawford of Campbell.
6. Catherine, m. to David Fairlie of that ilk.

7. Isabel, m. to Gavin Blair of Hally.

8. Thomas Crawford, of Jordanhill.

Captain Thomas Crawford, of Jordanhill, became heir to the baronetcy of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie, who died without male issue, leaving two daughters: 1. Anne, m. to Sir Archibald Steuart, of Blackhall; 2. Margaret, m. to Hon. Patrick, second son of John, 17th Earl of Crawford, and 10th Lord Lindsay of the Byres, (who assumed the name of Crawford on succeeding to Kilbirnie, and whose son, John Lindsay Crawford, of Kilburnie, was created Viscount Gurnock in 1703.) Capt. Thomas Crawford was commander of the young King's forces, and on many occasions distinguished himself in battle. On the 2nd April, 1572, he took the castle of Dunbarton, then held by Lord Fleming, and deemed impregnable. The elder branches of the family still use the crest *Dunbarton Castle*, with the motto *Ex pugnavi*, as a distinction commemorating this event. He mar. first, Marion, dau. of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, Dowager of Robert, master of Boyd, by whom he had one dau. Marion, m. to Sir John Fairley of that ilk. He m. secondly, Janet, daughter of Robert Ker, of Kersland, Ayrshire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter:

1. David, who succeeding to his mother's estate took the name of Ker.

2. Hew, his heir.

3. Susanna, married to Colin Campbell, of Ellengreg.

Hew Crawford, of Jordanhill, married Elizabeth, dau. of William Stirling of Law, and by her had five sons and two daughters:

1. Cornelius Crawford, of Jordan-

hill, m. Mary, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee.

2. Thomas, a Colonel in the Russian service, m. a dau. of Colonel Alexander Crawford.

3. John, rector of Halden, in co. Kent (England).

4. Laurence, Major-General in the Scottish Army (*vid. inf.*)

5. Daniel, General in the Russian service; Governor of Smolensk, and died Governor of Moscow.

Laurence Crawford, Major-General in the Scottish army; killed at the Siege of Hereford. His son:

Laurence Crawford, of Cavan-carragh, co. Fermanagh, the first of the family who settled in Ireland. He married Sarah, sister of John Corry, of Castlecoole, county Fermanagh, great-grandfather of Armar Lowry Corry, 1st Lord Belmore. His eldest son:

Laurence Crawford, of Cavan-carragh, one of the gentlemen of the co. Fermanagh, attainted in 1689 by King James's Trible Parliament as adherents of the Prince of Orange. His son:

William Crawford, of Snowhill, co. Fermanagh, married —, dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald, of the House of —, and left five sons and one daughter:

I. Ralph Crawford, of Snowhill, born 1711, married 1738, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Robert Crawford, of Oakley Park, county Meath, and left issue, one dau., Alicia, m. 29th Mar., 1759, John French, of French Park, county Roscommon, M.P. for that county (who was uncle of Arthur French, of French Park, created Baron de Freyne, of Coolavin, co. Sligo), and d. s.p.
2. Henry, b. 1713; settled in America.

3. Jane, mar. — Leonard, and had issue, a son.
 4. Anne, mar. — Scott, of Scottsborough, co. Londonderry, and had one son who mar. and had a daughter.
 5. Margaret, mar. — Leslie, son of James Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, and brother of Sir Edward Leslie, of Tarbert House, co. Kerry, and had issue.
 6. Alicia, mar. — Corry, and had a son, William Corry.
 7. Katherine, mar. Alexander Hamilton.
 8. Elizabeth, married William Hassard, of Gardenhill, co. Fermanagh, and had issue.
- II. Robert Crawford of Oakley Park, county Meath, m. Alice, daughter of Jason Hassard, of Gardenhill, co. Fermanagh, and d. 1734, leaving one son, Jason, of Laurencetown, co. Meath, who d. 1769, leaving three sons and two daughters.
1. Robert, of Laurencetown, m. Miss Tucker, of Peterville.
 2. John, of Laurencetown, who left: 1. Rev. Jason, of Laurencetown, m. a daughter of Henry Rowley, of Maperath, co. Meath, and left issue, 2. Robert, 3. Richard, m. a dau. of John Crawford, an officer in the Royal Artillery, and d. s.p.
 3. Ralph Henry, d. unm.
 4. Annabella.
 5. Margaret, m. her cousin Ralph Crawford, of Snowhill.
- III. Henry Crawford, of Millwood, county Fermanagh, of whom presently.
- IV. James Crawford, of Enniskillen, b. 1682, d. 21st October, leaving by his wife Isabella, one son and a dau. The son

James, of Auburn, co. Dublin, who m. 1776, Frances Dorothy, elder dau. of George Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, whose grandson, Thomas Crawford, on inheriting his grandmother's estates of Fort Singleton, county Monaghan, assumed the arms and name of *Singleton*. 2. Martha, died 1804, m. 1737, Colonel Richard Graham, of Culmaine, county Monaghan, and Derrynooze, co. Armagh, and had one son Richard, d. unm. 3. Isabella, m. Thomas Singleton, of Fort Singleton, co. Monaghan, and had issue Thomas Singleton, born 1760, and a dau. Isabella, m. John Montray Jones, and d. s.p. 4. Elizabeth, married William Black, and had issue.

V. Rev. John Crawford.

VI. Rebecca, m. John Irvine.

Henry Crawford, of Millwood, county Fermanagh, third son of William of Snowhill, m. Catherine, dau. of Colonel Alexander Acheson (younger son of Sir Arthur Acheson, Bart., and brother of the first Lord Gosford), and died 1755, leaving a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Catherine, who married her cousin Andrew Crawford, of Auburn, co. Dublin, and had issue.

Alexander Crawford, of Millwood, county Fermanagh, m. 1753, Connolly, third dau. of Christopher Carleton, of Newry, and sister of General Sir Guy Carleton, first Lord Dorchester, by whom (who married secondly, Sir Patrick King,) he had two sons and two daughters:

1. Christopher, b. 1755, Captain 14th Light Dragoons; d. unm.
2. Guy Henry, Lieut. 23rd Regt. d. unm., 1785.
3. Alexander, of whom presently.
4. Anne, m. 1783, Henry Colclough of Mount Sion, county

Carlow (a son of Beauchamp Colclough, of Bohermore, co. Carlow), High Sheriff of the county 1803, died 1836. She had three sons and three daus.

5. Catherine, mar. 1785, Beauchamp Colclough, of Kildooone, co. Carlow, posthumous son of Beauchamp Colclough of Bohermore, co. Carlow, and had five sons and five daus. (He was High Sheriff of county Carlow in 1813.) Settled in Canada. Her grandson Beauchamp Colclough, is now heir male of Sir Anthony Colclough of Tintern Abbey, co. Wexford.

Colonel Alexander Crawford of Millwood, county Fermanagh, and Miltown House, Dublin, J.P. and D.L. for Fermanagh, b. 1768, mar. first Dorothy, daughter of Colonel Jones, and niece of Lord Downes, and by her, who died at Lisbon, he had two sons:

1. Alexander Fitzgerald, b. 1794, m. 1838, his cousin, Eliza, dau. of Colonel Hill of the "Battle Axe Guards," and by her had six sons and two daughters: Alexander - Robert, Richard, Guy, Mervyn, Rowley, Hugh, Dorothy, and Anna. In 1836 he broke the entail of the Fermanagh estate with the consent of his brother Guy, left Ireland and settled in Australia, at Moona Plains, New South Wales, d. 1873.

2. Guy, b. at Millwood in 1796, d. unmarried in Dublin, 1874, Alexander mar. secondly Eliza, youngest daughter of Edward Scriven* (descended from the Barclays of Mathers and Urie), and widow of John Evans, (whose eldest son, Rev. John Evans, was for fifty years vicar of Rosstrevor), and had by her three sons and one daughter.

3. Carleton Thomas, b. 1804, at Millwood, Fermanagh; educated at the Royal Military College, Woolwich; Captain 32nd Regt.; m. 1841, Christina, eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq., of St. Christopher's (d. 22nd Jan., 1881, in the 80th year of her age), and has one son; he d. 30th October, 1882.

1. Carleton Morgan Crawford, b. 1843.

4. Mervyn Archdall Nott Crawford, of whom further on.

5. William Connolly, born 1809, barrister-at-law, died unm. at Herne Bay, Kent, 1836.

6. Meta, Mrs. Miltown House, Dublin, 1812, d. 1821. Alexander Crawford, d. of Typhus fever at Miltown House, 1814.

Mervyn Archdall Nott Crawford, (Trinity College, Cambridge), fourth son of Colonel Alexander, born at Miltown House, Dublin, 1807, m. 25th April, 1848, Emily Sophia, eldest dau. of Hans Busk, Esq., of

* *Scriven*: Edward Scriven had fifteen children: 1. John Barclay Scriven, a barrister in Dublin, m. and had children; 2. Captain Scriven, had one dau. Anne, m. to Rev. John Enraght; 3. Anne, m. Sir John Macartney, Bart., of Lish, co. Armagh (and had seven children); 4. Catherine, m. William Glascock, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth Catherine, m. General Robert Ross, Commander-in-Chief of the English army sent against the United States. After a short career of great success, during which he won the day at Bladensberg, he fell 12th September, 1814. On his widow and descendants was conferred the honorary distinction "of Bladensberg," (see Ross of Bladensberg, in *Landed Gentry*); 5. Eliza, m., firstly, John Evans, and had Rev. John Evans, vicar of Rosstrevor (who had two sons and one daughter—1. Rev. John Evans, of Grassendale; 2. Edward Evans, 3. Dora, m. to Thomas Disney). She m., secondly, Alexander Crawford, of Millwood, as above.

Glenalder (High Sheriff, county Radnor; J.P. and D.L. for the same county in 1837), and Culverden Lodge, Kent, and grand-dau. of Sir Wadsworth Busk, Attorney-General for the Isle of Man, and by her had one son and three daughters:

1. Margaret Barclay, born 1849; married in 1871, to Edmond O'Gorman, of Monamore, co. Clare, and has three sons:
 1. Mervyn Archdall Joseph Pius, born 19th Dec., 1871.
 2. Cecil Carleton Crawford, b. 6th April, 1873.
 3. Bernardine Beauchamp Colclough, b. 1st Nov., 1874.

2. Cecil Mary, born 1852. A Dominican Nun at Stone, Staffordshire; professed, 25th April, 1872 (Sister Catherine Joseph).

3. Raymond, born in Paris, 12th February, 1858; educated at Stonyhurst, 18th Regiment, "Royal Irish," m., 4th July, 1883, Evelyn Violet, eldest dau. of Charles Kempe, Esq., of Ampfield House, Hampshire.

4. Rose Marie, b. in Paris, 6th January, 1861, mar., 9th January, 1883, to Edward Pusey, eldest son of Rev. Frederick Raymond-Barker, of Bisley Manor, Glo'stershire.

CROFTON.

County Roscommon.

Arms : Per pale indented or and az. a lion pass. guard. counterchanged. *Crest* : A stalk of wheat (seven ears on one stalk) or. *Motto* : Dat Deus incrementum. *Another* : Pro patria et rege.

JOHN CROFTON, of Lisdurn, co. Roscommon, d. 16th Sept., 1637. He mar. Sarah, dau. of Richard Maypowder, and had nine sons and five daughters:

- I. Richard, of whom presently.
- II. William.
- III. John, who mar. Mary, dau. of Brent Moore.
- IV. Colly, who m. Maud, dau. of — Cadle, of Cadlestown, and had one son:
 - I. James Crofton.
- V. Thomas.
- VI. Edward.

VII. Joshua.

VIII. Luke.

IX. Robert.

The five daughters were:

I. Eliza.

II. Margaret.

III. Joan.

IV. Kath., who m. Joseph Ware.

V. Sara.

2. Richard: eldest son of John; mar. Anne, dau. of Sir Basil Brook; and had two sons:

I. John.

II. Richard.

3. John Crofton: son of Richard.

CROSBY.

Captain Sir Thomas Crosby, Knight.

Arms : Ar. a lion ramp. sa. betw. three dexter hands coupé and erect gu.

ACCORDING to Smith's *History of Kerry*, p. 54, the Irish family of *Crosby* is a branch of the English family of that name; but, according to O'Donovan and other authorities, the family is of *Irish* origin. These say that the first Crosby of note was son of the "Chiefe Rhymor of O'Moore,* who was named Patrick *MacCrossan*, 'dexterously anglicised' *Crosby* and *Crosbie*." This Patrick *MacCrossan* became interpreter to the English in Ireland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and finally an underling of the Government, in Dublin. He is said to have thus obtained large estates in Kerry, and so founded the family. His brother, who was named John, became Bishop of Ardfert, whose grandson, Sir Thomas Crosby, Knight, whose name is at the head of this pedigree, was a Captain in Carroll's Dragoons, in the service of King James II.

Archdeacon Rowan says: "The present *Crosbie* family in Ireland trace their origin to two brothers, Patrick and John. The line of Patrick ended with his son Sir Piers *Crosbie*, one of the victims of the arbitrary Strafford (*temp.* King Charles I.). John became a clergyman, and in 1600 was advanced to the See of Ardfert and Aghadoc. Bishop *Crosbie* had a numerous family, and Captain Sir Thomas *Crosbie* was the son of the Bishop's second son Colonel David *Crosbie*, a stout soldier, who is described as a 'known enemy to the Confederate Catholics.' He was recognised by Cromwell as Governor of Kerry, and all his estates guaranteed to him; and these still remain in the family, notwithstanding the attainder of Sir Thomas Crosby. In his case, to a certain extent at least, *loyalty* predominated over Party, and he became a Captain in Carroll's Dragoons, in the service of his legitimate Sovereign, James II."

* *O'Moore* : After the subjugation of Leix by the English, some of the "O'Moore" family were transplanted to Kerry, where also by a curious coincidence we find was located the *Crosbie* family. "To sketch the history and generation of the Tories (or Rapparees) of Ireland," says Prendergast in his *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution*, 1660 to 1690. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1887), "one ought to go up to the replantation of Ireland in the reign of Philip and Mary, in the King's and Queen's Counties. It was in mercy to the *O'Moores*, and *O'Connors* (Faley), and five other septs or stocks—the *Kellys*, the *Lalors*, the *Dorans*, the *MacEvoy*s, and the *Doolans*—that Sir Arthur Chichester, in 1608, transplanted the remains of them to Munster, after eighteen rebellions in forty years, lest the 'White Moores' (as he called them) should be utterly extirpated. By this nickname of the *White Moores*, Sir Arthur alluded to the gross breach of faith of the King of Spain in driving out the Moors of Andalusia, in 1609, contrary to the treaty made with the remnant of that race after their rebellion in a former reign; the consequence being that, for 230 years after, these Moors became the pirates of Algiers, and Sallee Rovers, in hatred of the injustice of the Christians."

CRUISE.

Of Rathmore, County Meath.

Arms : Az. three escallops in bend betw. two bendlets and four escallops all ar. ; also, Az. two bendlets betw. six escallops ar.

FROM the *Dublin University Magazine* (of September, 1854), and *Rathmore and its Traditions* (Trim : Moore, 1880), we learn that, in the early part of the fifteenth century, the Lord of Rathmore was Sir Christopher Cruys (now *Cruise*), who had, besides, many large possessions, amongst them the castles and estates of Cruisetown and Moydorrhagh, lying near each other in the barony of Morgallion, in the county Meath. Of Sir Christopher and his family a singular history is orally preserved among the descendants of the rural denizens of Rathmore in the olden time.

According to the tradition, Sir Christopher Cruys lived to a mature age unmarried ; his nephews, therefore, entertained hopes of succeeding to all his large property ; but late in life the good knight, losing his taste for celibacy, married a lady with whose beauty and amiable disposition he had been captivated. This marriage enraged his kinsmen, some of whom resided at Robertstown and others at Brittas, seats in the vicinity of Cruisetown. They testified peculiar hostility to Lady Cruys, whose conduct in all respects was most exemplary, and who lived in perfect harmony with her husband. In due time she gave promise of presenting Sir Christopher with a direct heir ; and the disappointed expectants wickedly determined on destroying both the knight and the lady before the birth of the child.

It happened that Sir Christopher and his wife went to spend some days at the Castle of Cruisetown, which is no longer extant, but it was then a strong edifice, and stood beside an artificial mound near the now ruined church,* and in view of a small lake. One fine sunny day Sir Christopher induced his lady, for the sake of exercise, to walk with him to Moydorrhagh. Unfortunately they took no attendant ; for, though well aware that the kinsmen were much displeased at their uncle's marriage, the latter had no suspicion of the extent of their malevolence. The movements of the knight and the lady had, however, been watched by spies ; and, on their return from Moydorrhagh, an ambush was set for them near the Castle of Cruisetown. Just as they came in sight of the castle, Lady Cruys perceiving the brightness of the day to be suddenly overcast by some peculiar kind of obscurity, looked up, and saw in the sky a terrific phenomenon, like the well-defined and dark figure of a giant, looking down upon them with a fiend-like aspect. Alarmed at such an unusual appearance, a nervous apprehension seized her mind, and she exclaimed in Irish (then the vernacular), " Oh, Sir Christopher ! look up ! see ! some dreadful danger threatens us. That sign is a warning ; let us hurry home—haste ! haste ! "

* In this dilapidated church is a sculptured and emblazoned tomb of a branch of the Cruyses of a later date than the epoch of the story, being of the latter part of the seventeenth century. It commemorates Walter and Elizabeth Cruys, and their son Patrick, and his wife, Catherine Dalton. The two latter are also commemorated by a rude stone cross in the churchyard.

Sir Christopher tried to smile away her fears as mere superstition, telling her that the apparition was only formed by a cloud, though he must own it was a singular one; but, even supposing it supernatural, why should they believe it directed to *them* rather than to any other person in the neighbourhood? But Lady Cruys replied, "It is! it is, indeed, for *us*. See! the dark shadow of the figure has fallen upon us, cold and black. Hasten home! hasten home!"

As she was hurrying her husband forward, several armed men, led by his relatives, sprang from a thicket, and rushed towards them. The knight was armed with the small sword commonly worn. He drew it; and setting his back to a tree, defended himself as well as he could from the murderous attack, and said to his wife, "Run now! run for life—for *my* life as well as your own. On to the castle and send me help." Lady Cruys fled with the speed of one who *did* run for life, but two of the assailants sprang after her with drawn swords. She had, however, a few paces' advantage, which she kept, for terror winged her feet. Her cries, as she approached the castle had been heard, and the gate was opened at the instant she reached it—one moment longer of delay had been fatal, for the pursuers were then so near (says tradition), that just as the gate closed on the fugitive, one of them, making a blow at her, cut off a part of her mantle that streamed behind.

The poor breathless lady was scarcely able to give her orders to the domestics; but they quickly comprehended her; and, hurrying out at a postern, they sped to their master, whom they found left quite alone under the tree that had supported him, pierced with wounds, and covered with blood, but still alive, and in possession of his faculties.

They stanchd the blood, and conveyed him gently to the castle. But he was mortally wounded; and only lived long enough to receive the rites of his Church, to give some directions, and bid a tender farewell to his disconsolate wife, in whose arms he expired.

The new-made widow felt that her husband's life was not the only sacrifice sought; she knew that her own, and that of the unborn heir were at stake, and she resolved to do her utmost to save both, and defeat the cupidity of her enemies. To this end she determined on flying to England for safety; and, securing the title-deeds of Sir Christopher's property, and as much of the family plate as she could. All the latter that was at Cruisetown she placed in a strong oak chest, with heavy stones in the bottom, and had it conveyed secretly by night out of the castle, and sunk in the neighbouring lake. To save the plate and papers at Rathmore was her next object; to attain which she must leave Cruisetown by stratagem, lest she should be intercepted. She kept the castle closely barred from all intruders, and despatched a messenger to Rathmore, requiring the attendance of the domestics at the funeral of their late master in Cruisetown Church. She then caused it to be reported that she was dangerously ill from agitation and over-exertion.

By torchlight the relatives and tenants of Sir Christopher Cruys crowded the small church to witness the obsequies of the murdered man, whose widow was then announced to be dead. While their attention was thus engaged, another funeral train, composed of trusty men of Rathmore, issued silently from the postern, bearing a coffin covered with a pall, but

pierced throughout with holes to admit air to the poor trembling mourner, who lay within as a corpse. To any who questioned them on their road they replied, that they were conveying the remains of Lady Cruys to Rathmore, as she could not be interred with her deceased husband on account of the family feuds.

Gently, but speedily, was the journey performed; the coffin was taken into the Castle of Rathmore, and its faint and cramped inmate lifted out, and tended by eager hands. But no time was to be lost—scarcely was she recovered from her fatigues, when she hastily selected the principal parchments, and packed them for conveyance; then collecting the plate, she saw it nailed closely down in the coffin, which was carried into the Church of St. Lawrence, and laid in a ready-prepared grave, amid the tears of those who believed it to contain the corpse of their beloved lady.

Day had not yet dawned when Lady Cruys, closely disguised, stole away from Rathmore, accompanied by one female domestic, and bearing with her the title-deeds, her jewels, and a sum of money. She reached Dublin, and embarked on board a vessel bound for London, where she arrived in safety. And there she gave birth to a daughter, whom she named Mary Anne; and immediately notified, in due form, the facts of her own existence, and the birth of her child, to the kinsmen of Sir Christopher, and asserted the right of his posthumous heiress. But strong in the possession of the property they had usurped, they laughed to scorn the claims of a helpless widow and infant in another country.

Lady Cruys endeavoured to obtain redress from the English courts of law; but her resources were soon exhausted, and her exertions were barred by poverty. Years elapsed; the young girl grew up, the heiress of large estates, but inured to an inheritance of unmitigated want and care. Mother and daughter were reduced to so low an ebb, that they were compelled to support themselves by the labour of their hands. But Lady Cruys had instructed Mary from childhood in all her rights, teaching her the names and descriptions of the several portions of her estates; and the dispossessed heiress had amused herself at her toils by composing on the subject of her inheritance a simple song in Irish, in which language she and her mother always conversed as their native tongue.

At the period to which the narrative has now reached, Sir Thomas Plunket, of Killeen (county Meath), happened to be in London. He was the third son of Christopher Plunket,* first Baron of Killeen. Sir Thomas belonged to the legal profession, and when in London frequented the Temple. One day, when in the Temple Gardens, and leaning over the parapet that divided them from the strand of the Thames, he observed a young and lovely girl, in poor attire, but with an air of gentle blood, washing clothes in the river, and then spreading them on a large stone. She was singing to a plaintive air a song, the words of which he found to be Irish. He listened with surprise and attention, and soon discovered that the singer was describing her own circumstances.

This is no fiction. A portion of the song has been preserved, solely by oral tradition, for upwards of 400 years. We have collected it in fragments from among the Rathmore peasantry, in its native Irish, from which

* He obtained the lands of Killeen by marriage with the heiress, Genet Cusack.

we have made the following translation, adhering as closely as we could to the metre of the original. As a poetical composition this song has no merit; but the descriptive epithets attached to the different names are even still applicable. Of the places mentioned in it many are recorded in patents, inquisitions, etc., as being held along with the Manor of Rathmore by the descendants of Mary Cruys.

THE SONG OF MARY CRUYS.

From the original Irish.

Ah! blessed Mary! hear my sighing,
On this cold stone mean labours plying;
Yet Rathmore's heiress might I name me,
And broad lands rich and many claim me.

Gilstown, Rathbeg, names known from childhood;
Fair Johnstown, hard by bog and wild wood;
Ra-taaffe (Blackwater near it floweth),
And Harton, where the white wheat groweth.

Kilskier, with windows shining brightly;
Teltown, where race the coursers sprightly;
Balreask, abundant dairies showing,
Full pails and churns each day bestowing.

Thee, Ballycred, too, mem'ry prizes;
Old Oristown to mind arises;
Caultown, near bogs, black turf providing;
Rathconny, in its "Baron" priding.

The Twelve Poles, Armabregia, follow;
Kilmainham, of the woody hollow;
Cruisetown, with lake by sunbeams greeted;
Moydorragh gay, 'mid fair roads seated.

Still could I speak of townlands many;
Three score along the banks of Nanny;
Twelve by the Boyne, if it were pleasure
To dwell on lost and plundered treasure.*

Such was the song of the dispossessed heiress of Rathmore, sung on English ground, in the fifteenth century; and, by a singular coincidence, brought round in the revolutions of time, the same song was again sung, on English ground, under similar circumstances, in the seventeenth century, by a second unfortunate heiress of Rathmore, a lineal descendant of Mary Cruys. But let us not anticipate.

Sir Thomas Plunket, being himself a native of Meath, was well acquainted with the story of the Cruys family, and with the names of the principal lands, and at once guessed that the young singer must be the lost heiress. He courteously addressed her in Irish (thus conciliating her

* Of the places named in the song, Gilstown and Rathconny are near Rathmore; the allusion to the "Baron" of Rathconny is forgotten. Rataaffe, Balreask, Caultown, and Ballycred (now Knightstown), are in the vicinity of Navan, but not all in the same direction. Rathbeg, near Trim; Johnstown, near Clonmellon (Barony of Fore). Near Kells are Oristown, Kilskier, and Teltown; the latter, the ancient Tailtean, was famous for horse-races from the reigns of the pagan kings for many centuries. Kilmainham, Cruisetown, Moydorragh, Armabregia, and the Twelve Poles (a plot of ground), near Nobber. The Nanny Water is in the S. E. of Meath.

confidence at the outset), told his name, intimated his suspicion of her real rank, and offered his services. Poor Mary, delighted with this gleam of hope, brought him to the humble dwelling of her mother, who, eager to interest in her cause a man of his importance, showed him all her parchments, and gave him proofs of the identity of her daughter as heiress of Sir Christopher Cruys. Sir Thomas undertook to exert himself for the restitution of the estates; stipulating, however, that if his efforts proved successful, he should be rewarded with the (no longer empty) hand of his fair client. It were to be wished that he had wooed in a less business-like and gallant manner; but he was past the heyday of youth, and was a widower.

He conducted the cause with so much ability, that he brought it to triumphant issue, and married the enriched heiress. He attained the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland; and he and his lady fixed their residence at the Castle of Rathmore, which thenceforward became the family seat of their descendants, known as the Plunkets of Rathmore. Doubtless, the plate submerged at Cruisestown, and buried at Rathmore, soon saw the light again, after the restoration of the right owner. A memorial of a visit (perhaps the bridal visit) of Mary and her husband to the seat of Lord Killeen (ancestor of the Earl of Fingal), the father of Sir Thomas, is still extant in the demesne of Killeen.* It is the base of a cross, sculptured with ecclesiastical figures, bearing no date, but inscribed with the names of—

Thomas Plunket.

Mary Cruys.

It was the amusement of Lady Plunket, after her happy settlement at Rathmore, to sing for her friends and family the simple Irish song that had attracted the attention of Sir Thomas, and had been (under Providence) the means of her good fortune. Thus it became popular in the neighbourhood, and was long preserved in memory, though now extant but in fragments, never before (we have reason to believe) committed to writing.

Sir Thomas died in 1471. In the churchyard of Athboy is a sculptured tomb, without date or inscription, but bearing the effigies of a knight and lady: it is said to be the monument of Sir Thomas Plunket, and his wife, Mary Cruys. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest, Ismay, marrying William Wellesley (or *Wesley*, as then spelled), has the high, though posthumous, honour of being a direct ancestress of the great Duke of Wellington, who was tenth in descent from her, and eleventh from Mary Cruys, whose story derives an additional interest from her illustrious descendant.†

* Killeen Castle, the seat of the earls of Fingal, was founded by Hugh de Lacy, in 1180. It is two and a-half miles from Dunshaughlin.

† The pedigree runs thus: Ismay Plunket and William Wellesley, of Dangan, Meath, had a daughter, Alison, who married John Cusack, of Cussington, and had a son, Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose daughter, Catherine, married Sir Henry Colley, of Castlecarbury; and their son, Sir Henry, marrying Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, had a son, Sir Henry, whose son, Dudley, left a son, Henry, whose son, Richard, took the name of Wellesley, by the will of his cousin William Wellesley, and had a son, Garret, Earl of Mornington, father of the great Duke of Wellington.—See the "Wellesley" pedigree, *infra*.

CURWEN.*

ACCORDING to Jackson, p. 9, of his "Curwens of Workington Hall," the Armorial Bearings of this family are: *Arms*—Argent, fretty gules, a chief azure. *Crest*: A unicorn's head erased argent, unguled and crined or,—horned or and argent. *Supporters*: Dexter, a maiden ppr. with golden hair girdled round the lions; sinister, a unicorn argent, unguled and crined or, horned or and argent. These resemble the Arms of the Flemings, and "probably," says Jackson, "indicated an early marriage with that family."

DUNCAN† I., King of Scotland, who (see p. 39 of Vol. I. of this Edition of our "IRISH PEDIGREES") is No. 108 on the Lineal Descent of the present Royal Family of England, had two elder brothers—1. Maldred (1050), 2. Cospatrick: from this Maldred the *Curwen* family is descended:

108. Maldred: eldest son of Beatrix; m. Aldigitha (according to "Symeon of Durham," Vol. I., pp. 92-213), and had:

109. Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland and Dunbar (A.D. 1072), who had: 1. Gunilda, to whom her brother, Waltheof, gave Camerton; 2. Waltheof, Lord of Allendale (1156); 3. Fergus, Lord of Gallogway; 4. Ethelreda, who (see Note "Duncan," *infra*) m. Duncan II., King of Scotland (who died 1095), and had issue.

110. Gunilda: the elder daughter of Cospatrick; m. Orme,† Lord of

Seaton. (See at No. 3 on the "Lancaster" pedigree).

111. Cospatrick, first Lord of Workington: their son; died 1179. (See Pipe Roll, 24 Henry II.)

112. Thomas, who died 7th Dec., 1152: his son; married Grace, and had:

I. Thomas (1212), who m. Joan, dau. of Robert de Veteriporte (1212).—*Monast.* V., 610.

II. Patrick *de Culwen*, of Workington, d. 1212.

113. Patrick *de Culwen*, of Workington: son of Thomas; m. and had:

* *Curwen*: See Note, *Lancaster*, under the "Lancaster" pedigree, *infra*.

† *Duncan*: Duncan I., who was murdered by Macbeth in 1041, was the son of Beatrix, dau. of Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III. (who died 994), son of Malcolm I. (who d. 958), son of Donald (who d. 903), son of Constantine (who d. 878), son of Kenneth MacAlpin (who d. 854), son of Alpin (who d. 834).—See the Saxon and Scoto-Pictish lines from the ancient Chronicles and Lavoisne's Atlas. The *Chronicle of the Picts and Scots* (MS. Cott. Faustina A. VIII.) has: "Malcolm filii Dunecani, filii Betoeh, filii Malcolmi, filii Kynath," and traces the line to "Jafeth filii Noe." Duncan I. had: 1. Donald Bane, who died 1098; 2. Malcolm III., who died 1094; 3. Margaret. Malcolm III. was twice married: first to Igbjorg (died 1064), and had Duncan II., who d. in 1095; and, secondly, to Margaret of England, by whom he had David (d. 1153), King of Scotland, who (see p. 772 of Volume I.) is No. 110 on "The Stem of the Royal Family of England." Duncan II. married Etheldreda, and had: William FitzDuncan, Baron of Allerdale, who married Alice de Romly (1160), and had: 1. Cecily, Countess of Albermarle, who married William le Gros (died 1179); 2. Amabel, who married Reginald Lucy, and had Ricardo Lucy of Egremont; 3. Alice, who died in 1210.

‡ *Orme*: Of this marriage of Orme with Gunilda, Jackson (at p. 3 of his *Curwens of Workington*) says: "No more noble and ancient strain of blood flows in the veins of any in our land, that can be deduced—and that in irrefragable evidence—through this marriage."

- I. Thomas, who mar. Joan Lascelles, and had issue.
- II. Gilbert *Curwen*: of whom presently.
- III. Robert.
114. Gilbert *Curwen*: second son of Patrick de Culwen; m. and had:
- I. Gilbert, of whom presently.
- II. John.
- III. Thomas,* who d. in 1301.
115. Gilbert, of Workington, who died 1278: eldest son of Gilbert; m. Edith Harrington (d. 1353), and had:
- I. Gilbert, of whom presently.
- II. Robert, who d. 1370.
- III. Roger.
116. Gilbert: eldest son of Gilbert; was twice mar.: first, to Avicia, by whom he had Gilbert *Curwen*, vit. 1403; and, secondly, to Margarita, by whom he had no issue.
117. Gilbert: son of Gilbert; m. Alice Lowther, of Lowther, and had:
118. William (1403), who was twice mar.: first, to Ellen Brun; and, secondly, to Margaret, dau. of Sir John Croft, by whom he had:
119. Christopher (7th July, 1450), who m. Elizabeth Huddleston, of Millom, and had:
120. Thomas (1470), of Workington Hall, who m. Anne, dau. of Sir Robert Lowther, of Lowther, and had:
- I. Christopher (1492), of whom presently.
- II. Gilbert (1).
- III. William.
- IV. Thomas.
- V. Gilbert (2) who m. and had:
- I. Richard, who married Elenor Thornborough.
- II. John.
- VI. Ambrose.
- I. Ann Curwen, married Thomas Blennerhassett.
- II. Margaret, who mar. Thomas Salkeld.
- III. Eliza, who m. John Cleborn, of Cleborn Hall, Westmoreland, who is No. 7 on the "Cleburne" pedigree.
121. Christopher: eldest son of Thomas; m. Anne Pennington, and had:
122. Thomas (1522), who married Anne Huddleston, and had:
- I. Christopher, of whom presently.
- I. Eleanor Curwen, who married Leyborn.
- II. Lucy, who married Sir John Lowther (1551), of Lowther Hall. (See No. 2 on the "Lowther" pedigree.)
123. Christopher: son of Thomas; m. Margaret Bellingham (1492), and had:
- I. William.
- II. Thomas (1543).
- I. Elizabeth Curwen.
124. Thomas Curwen (1543): son of Christopher; mar. Agnes Strickland,† and had:
- I. William.
- II. Henry (d. 1597), who m. first, Mary Fairfax; and secondly, Jane Crosby.
- I. Mabel, who married William Tweedy.
- II. Jane.
125. Henry (1585): second son of Thomas; m. Jane Crosby, and had:
- I. Thomas, of Sella Park; born 1590; d. 1653.
- I. Elizabeth, who m. Williamson.
- II. Bridget, d. 1681.

* *Thomas*: Atkinson (*Rouge Croix*) makes this Thomas succeed his brother Gilbert, in 1329.

† *Strickland*: The marriage of Thomas Curwen with Agnes Strickland (whose mother was the dau. and heiress of Ralf Neville) brought, says Jackson in p. 21 of his *Curwens of Workington*, "the royal blood of the Plantagenets into the Curwen House."

- III. Mary, who m. Benson.
 126. Thomas: son of Henry; m. Helen Sanderson, and had:
 I. Darcy.
 II. Thomas.
 III. Henry.
 I. Isabel.
 II. Barbara.
 III. Helena.
 127. Darcy Curwen (born 1643; d. 1722): son of Thomas; married Isabel Lawson, and had:
 I. Eldred, b. 1672; d. 1745.
 II. Henry.
 III. Patrick.
 128. Eldred: eldest son of Darcy; m. Julian Clenmo, and had:
 I. Henry, b. 1728.
 I. Jane (d. 1762), who m. John Christian (d. 6th Dec., 1757), and had: John Christian, who married Isabella Curwen, and assumed the name "Curwen"
 129. Henry Curwen (born 1728): the son of Eldred; married Isabella Gale, and had two daughters, co-heirs:
 I. Margaret.
 II. Isabella, who married John Christian, who assumed the name "Curwen."
 130. Isabella Curwen: second

- daughter of Henry; married John Christian (who assumed the name "Curwen"), and had two sons and one daughter:
 I. Henry Curwen, of whom presently.
 II. John-Christian Curwen.
 I. Bridget Curwen.
 131. Henry Curwen: son of Isabella; m. Jane Stanley, and had:
 I. John Christian Curwen.
 II. Edward Stanley Curwen.
 132. Edward Stanley Curwen: second son of Henry; m. Frances Jesse, and had three sons and three daughters.
 I. Henry Frazer Curwen, born 1834.
 II. Eldred, who m. Hebe Ogle.
 III. Edward, who mar. Eleanor Hill.
 I. Beatrice.
 II. Matilda.
 III. Julia.
 133. Henry Frazer Curwen (born 1834): son of Edward Stanley Curwen; m. Susan Johnson, and had:
 134. Edward Darcy Curwen, of Workington Hall, in Westmorelandshire, England: son of Henry Frazer Curwen, living in 1883.

CUSACK.

Arms: Per pale ar. and sa. a fesse counterchanged.

JEFFREY LE CUSACK (who was so called from a town of that name in France, whence he came into Ireland at, or soon after, the English Invasion of that country) was the ancestor of *Cusack*. His posterity became very eminent and powerful; many of whom were knights, and some lords justices and governors of Ireland.

1. Jeffrey le Cusack.
2. Jeffrey Cusack: his son.
3. Adam: his son; who, in 1282, slew William Barrett and his brothers in Connaught, on account of a quarrel about lands.

4. Adam (2): his son.
5. Adam (3): his son.
6. Redmond: his son.
7. John: his son.
8. Barwal: his son.
9. Geoffrey (3): his son.

- 10. David : his son.
- 11. Walter : his son.
- 12. Nicholas : his son.

- 13. Christopher : his son.
- 14. Thomas : his son.
- 15. Patrick Cusack* : his son.

DALTON. (No. 1.)

Arms : Az. a lion ramp. guard ar. charged on the shoulder with a crescent sa. betw. five fleurs-de-lis or.

THERE is no certain account of the origin of this family, other than that which we have by tradition, namely : That Sir Waltero de Aliton, a Frenchman, aspiring to gain the affections of his king's daughter (which he obtained), so incurred the displeasure of her father, that, to avoid the fury of an incensed Monarch, Sir Waltero, with his lady, privately, retired into Ireland, which was then involved in great wars between the ancient natives and their invading English enemies ; where, having signalized his great valour and good conduct on many occasions on the invader's side, he was soon advanced to considerable offices and employments, and made governor of the borders of Meath, then the limits of the English conquests. In that part of the kingdom of Meath, now called "Westmeath," Sir Waltero acquired great estates and possessions, which his posterity enjoyed until they were dispossessed by the Usurper Cromwell. This Sir Waltero was the ancestor of *Dalton*.

Sir Waltero de Aliton, so far as we can find, had but one son, who was named Philip De Aliton, from whose three sons—1. Nicholas, 2. Philip the Younger, and 3. John, the families of—1. *Dalton*, 2. *Daton* and *Datoon*, and 3. *Delaton*, are respectively descended.

- 1. Sir Waltero de Aliton.
- 2. Philip : his son.
- 3. Nicholas : his son ; who was governor of Westmeath. This Nicholas had two brothers—1. Philip, who was ancestor of the Daltons of Emper, etc. ; 2. John, the ancestor of the Daltons of Nochavall, etc.
- 4. Philbug : son of Nicholas.
- 5. Piers Dubh : his son.
- 6. Maurice Dalton : his son ; first assumed this surname ; had a brother named Edmond, who was

the ancestor of the Daltons of Ballynacarrow.

7. Piers : son of Maurice. This Piers had two brothers—1. Maurice ; and 2. Philip, who was the ancestor of the Daltons of Dungolman.

8. Edmond : his son ; had a brother named John, who was the ancestor of the Daltons of Dundonnell, and of Molinmechan.

9. Thomas : son of Edmond.

10. Gerrott : his son.

11. Richard : his son ; had thirteen sons, who were the ancestors of the

* *Cusack* : In Bath Church there is a tablet to the memory of a Robert Cusack, of the county Dublin, to the following effect (see *Notes and Queries* for 18th March, 1876) :

"Jacent hic ossa Roberti Cusacke de Athcare in comitatu Dublinensi, Armigere. Obiit 7 Idus Octob. Anno Salutis 1707."

This Robert is believed to have been the Robert Cusack who was a Lieutenant in the Irish Army of King James II.

Daltons of Milltown, Rolanstown, Skeabegg, etc.

12. Thomas (2) : his son.
13. Edmond (2) : his son.
14. Oliver : his son.
15. Christopher : his son.
16. Oliver (2) : his son.

17. Christopher (2) : his son ; had two brothers—1. Edmond, 2. Thomas.

18. Oliver Dalton, of Milltown, Westmeath ; his son ; living in 1657.

DALTON. (No. 2.)

Arms : Same as "Dalton," No. 1.

THE following is the pedigree of another branch of the "Dalton" family :

1. Pierce Dalton, of Ballymore, co. Westmeath.

2. John, of Dundonnell, county Westmeath : his son.

3. Edmund : his son.

4. Henry : his son.

5. Hubert : his son.

6. John, of Dundonnell : his son ; died 20th July, 1636 ; was married

to Eleanor, dau. of Gerald Dillon, of Fortlee.

7. Gerald Dalton : son of John ; married Margaret, dau. of Thomas Plunkett, of Loughcrew, co. Meath. This Gerald had four brothers—1. Richard, 2. Robert, 3. James, 4. Thomas.

In page 32 of the Vol. F, 3, 27, in Trinity College, Dublin, there are five generations descended from a Richard Dalton, of Milltown, co. Westmeath, down to Gyles, who was married to Thomas O'Ferrall, of Breakab, co. Longford. This Gyles had a sister Margaret, mar. to Walter Lynch, of Dunower, co. Meath. (See "Dalton," No. 3.)

DALTON. (No. 3.)

Arms : Same as "Dalton," No. 1.

RICHARD DALTON, of Milltown, had :

2. Tibbot (his third son), of Rowlandstown, county Westmeath, gent., who had :

3. John, of Dalystown, co. Westmeath (his heir), who d. 4th Jan., 1636, and was bur. in Baronrath. He m. Ellice, dau. of John Dillon, of Baskins, in the co. Westmeath, gent., and had six sons and one daughter :

I. Richard.

II. Walter.

III. Maurice, who mar. Dorcus, dau. of John Travers, Esq., of the co. Westmeath, gent., Registrar of the Consistory Court of Cork.

IV. Andrew.

V. William.

VI. Nicholas.

I. Elice, who married Edward Fitzgerald, county Westmeath, gent.

4. Richard Dalton : son of John ; m. Ann, daughter of Christopher

Nugent, of Dunenis, county Meath, and had two daughters :

5. Gyles, who married Thomas O'Ferrall, of Breakah, co. Long-

ford, gent. : and Margaret, who m. Walter Lynch, of Dunower, county Meath.

D'ARCY. (No. 1.)

Arms : Az. semée of crosses crosslets and three cinquefoils ar. *Crest* : On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a bull sa. armed or. *Motto* : Un Dieu un Roi.

THIS family derive their origin from the Emperor Charlemagne (or Charles the Great), and were of great eminence in France. David de Arcie assumed this surname from "Castle de Arcie," his chief seat, situate within thirty miles of Paris; and was the ancestor of *De Arcie* modernized *D'Arcy*.* The Irish *O'Dorchaidhe* (see the "Darcy" pedigree, p. 401, Vol. I.) is the origin of *Darcy* and *Dorcy*; some of whom have changed the name to *D'Arcy*.

1. David de Arcie, of "Castle de Arcie," in France.

2. Christopher : his son ; who, with some of his vassals and tenants, went to the wars of the Holy Land, where he ended his days ; leaving no more issue (that we can find) than one son, named Thomas.

3. Thomas : son of Christopher.

4. Sir Richard : his son ; was a powerful man in France, and joined William, Duke of Normandy, in his conquest of England, where, after he was settled, William gave large possessions to the said Sir Richard.

5. Oliver : his son.

6. Thomas (2) : his son.

7. John : his son.

8. Richard (2) : his son.

9. Thomas (3) : his son.

10. Sir John D'Arcy (named "Le Cousin") : his son. This Sir John was sent by King Edward the Second into Ireland as lord justice ; where, A.D. 1334, he mar. the Lady Joan, dau. of Rickard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster. From this marriage descend all the D'Arcies of Ireland.

11. William : his son.

12. Sir John : his son.

13. William (2) : his son ; who was at the battle of Knocktuagh.

14. John (4) : his son.

* *D'Arcy* : Of this family was Sir John D'Arcy, Knt., one of the heroes of Cressy, who was Constable of Trim Castle from 1326 to 1334. His son William (b. 1330) was seated at Platten, county Meath, where his descendants resided for many generations, until Nicholas D'Arcy, a Captain in the Army of King James II., was attainted and his estates forfeited. Some portions of them were subsequently regranted to his son and heir George D'Arcy of Dunmoe, county Meath. Cornet Nicholas D'Arcy, who appears to have been the Captain Nicholas D'Arcy here mentioned, fought through the Jacobite war ; was wounded at Derry ; and shortly before the Battle of the Boyne, being in command of one hundred and sixty men at Killeshandra, was compelled to surrender to Colonel Wolseley. He was attainted in 1691 with his son George.

Patrick D'Arcy of Kiltulla was the seventh son of James "Reveagh" D'Arcy (born in 1598), who was Governor of Galway and Vice-President of Connaught in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a member of the Parliament assembled in Dublin in 1640 ; a member of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics in 1642-1647 ; died in Dublin in 1668 ; and was buried at Kilconnell, near Aughrim.

15. John (5) : his son.
 16. Sir William : his son.
 17. George : his son ; had four brothers—1. Thomas, 2. Edmond, 3. Robert, 4. Walter.

18. William (4) : son of George.
 19. Christopher D'Arcy : his son ; had a brother named George.

DARCY. (No. 2.)

Arms : Same as "D'Arcy," No. 1.

1. SIR WILLIAM "DARCY" of Platten, of Ferbil.

2. John, of Clondaly, co. Westmeath : second son of Sir William ; m. Margaret, dau. of . . . Fitzgerald.

3. Richard, of Clondaly : son and heir of John ; had a brother Nicholas.

4. Edmond, of Clondaly : son of Richard ; d. at Clondaly on 4th March, 1636, aged about 95 years, and b. in Killucan. This Edmond was five times married : first, to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlingtown, co. Westmeath, *s. p.* ; secondly to Amy, dau. of Ral. Fitzgerald of Timocho ; thirdly, to Mary, dau. of Patrick Cusack of Janestown, co. Westmeath, *s. p.* ; fourthly, to Kathleen,

dau. of Meyler Petit of Ballytrasny, *s. p.* ; and fifthly, to Margery, dau. of Richard Nangle of Ballycorky.

5. Richard : son and heir of Edmond ; m. Mary, dau. of James Nugent of Colamb., Wigton ; had three brothers and three sisters : The brothers were—1. Arthur, m. to Margery, dau. of . . . Tankard, of Carbery, county Westmeath ; 2. Christopher, m. to Honora, dau. of Art McTwobill (Art McToole), co. Wicklow ; 3. George, m. to Kathleen, dau. of . . . Wogan, son of Z . . . Wogan of Rathcoffey, co. Kildare ; the sisters were : 1. Margery, m. to Gerard Nangle of Glann, county Longford ; 2. Elis ; and 3. Margaret, who died *s. p.*

6. Edmond Darcy : Richard's son and heir.

DARDITZ.

Of Johnstown, County Westmeath.

Arms : Erm. two bars. az.

WALTER DARDITZ (*Dardis* or *Dardes*), of Johnstown, co. Westmeath, gent., had :

2. Gerald, who had :
 3. Gerald (2), who had :
 4. Thomas, who had :
 5. Thomas (2), of Johnstown, who

died 22nd January, 1637. He m. Annabella, dau. of Hubert Dalton, of Dundonel, co. Westmeath, and had :

6. Walter, who m. Ismay, dau. of Richard de Lamere, of Ballynafidy, co. Westmeath, Esq.

DAUNT.

Of Owlpen Manor, County Gloucester.

Arms: Sa. three beacons with ladders fired gu. *Crest*: A bugle horn or, stringed sa. *Motto*: Vigilo et spero.

IN the Harleian MS., numbered 1191, this family pedigree commences with Timon, Symon, or Simon, who lived *temp.* King Henry IV. That Simon left a son Nicholas, commencing with whom, Holme, in the Harl. Collection numbered 2121, gives *Dant* throughout. And Nicholas left two sons—1. Nicholas, 2. John.

In Harl. MS., 2230, the arms of the family are the same as in MS. 1191; viz., a cought's head and an owl.

The Harl. MS. 6174 is similar to MS. 1191. In the Harl. MS. 6185, the pedigree begins with "Thomas Daunte of Olepen," husband of Alice,* daughter of William Throgmorton.

Berry gives the following in his list of arms: *Daunt*—Sa. three beacons, with ladders, or, fired gu.

In Edmondson's list we find *Dauntre* or *Dawntre*: Sa. three beacons, fired or, the flames proper; and DAUNTRE: Gloucester or, a chev. in the midst of three birds' heads, sa. beaked gu.

And in Guillim we find: "He beareth sable three beacons fired or, the flames proper, by the name of Dauntre."†

According to Rudder, who wrote in 1779, the following is the pedigree of the "Daunt"‡ family, which Rudder states was authenticated by Peers Manderit, Windsor herald of arms; and by William Hawkins, Ulster King-at-arms of all Ireland.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Simon Daunt. | \| | 3. Nicholas: their son; living |
| 2. Nicholas: his son; married Alice, dau. of William de Tracy.§ | | 24 Henry VI.; mar. Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Jurden, |

* *Alice*: This Alice Throgmorton was sister to the wife of Sir Walter Raleigh.

† *Dauntre*: In Stowe's Chronicle of England, deposited in the Library of the British Museum, London, Edition A.D. 1615, page 263, it is stated: "Battaile of Poitiers (19 September, 1356) . . . The next day after the battle, all the prisoners were numbered; to wit, the French King, also Phillip, his sonne, the Archbishop of Lenon, . . . the Earle Daunter, . . . Edward Prince of Wales brought all the prisoners and captives of them that kept them, and carried them with him to Bordeaux, there to remain in safe custodie, during his abode there. The Prince returned to Eogland with the French King and many other prisoners."

From the fact of an Earl *Dawnter* (presumably, the head of this family) having espoused the cause of the French King, at the Battle of Poitiers (1356) it may reasonably be assumed that the family had fiefs in France, as well as in England: a fact not uncommon in the Anglo-Norman families.

‡ *Daunt*: It is considered that some members of the *Dent* family have, in Ireland, assumed the name "Daunt."

§ *Tracy*: It is asserted that this Norman Noble was a descendant of one of the assassins of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, *temp.* King Henry II.; and that the said William de Tracy is in the male line, represented by the Lord Sudely.

and left two sons—1. Nicholas, 2. John.

4. John: the second son of Nicholas; married Anne, dau. of Sir Robert Stowell, of Somersetshire, by whom he had three sons—1. John, 2. Thomas, 3. Stephen, and three daughters—Margaret, Maude, and Alice. He was attached to the Lancastrian family, and of considerable power in his time; as may be gathered from the subjoined letter* to him by the then Prince of Wales.

5. John: son and heir of John; mar. Margery, the daughter and heiress of Robert Oulepen,† in whose right he became seized of this manor.‡ They had issue five sons—1. Christopher, 2. John, 3. George, 4. Robert, 5. William, and two daughters, Jane and Alice.

6. Christopher: son of John; mar. Anne, dau. of Giles Basset, of Tewley, by whom he had three sons

—1. Thomas, 2. William, 3. Giles, and one daughter, Faith.

7. Thomas: the eldest son of Christopher; m. Alice, dau. of William Throgmorton, of Tortworth, and had issue five sons—1. Henry, 2. Thomas, 3. Giles, 4. William, 5. John, and four daughters—Mary, Elizabeth, Joyce, and Florence.

8. Henry: the eldest son of Thomas; m. Dorothy, dau. of Giles Hussey, of Motcombe, in Somersetshire; and left Frances, his only daughter and heiress, married to J. Bridgman, of Nimpsfield. Upon the death of Henry, without male issue, his brother Thomas (the second son of Thomas) succeeded to this manor and estate. He married Mary, dau. of Brian Jones, of Glamorganshire, by whom he had Thomas, his only son and heir, and one daughter, Margaret.

9. Thomas: only son of Thomas;

* *Letter*: In the year 1471, John, No. 4 on the foregoing stem, received the following letter written by Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Henry the Sixth: "Trusty and well-beloved wee greete yowe well acquaintinge yowe that this day wee bee arrived att Waymouth in safety blessed bee our lord and att our landinge wee have knowledge that Edward Earle of Marche the Kings greate Rebelle our enemy approacheth him in armes towards the kinges highnes whiche Edward wee purpose with Gods grace to encounter in all haste possible. Wherefore wee hartely pray yowe and in the kinges name charge yowe that yowe incontinent after the sighte heerof come to us wheresoeuer wee bee, with all such felloschippe as you canne make in your defensible aray, as our trust is that yee will doe. Written at Waymouth aforesaide the xiii day of April. Moreouer wee will that yowe charge the bailiff of Merbuck Parton to make all the people there to come in their beste aray to us in all haste and that the said Bayly bring with him the rent for our Lady day laste paste, and hee nor the tenants fayle not as yee intend to haue our fauor."

To our trusty and well beloued John Daunt."

EDWARD.

† *Oulepen*: This family was evidently of Saxon origin. It therefore seems strange that the Yorkists left the "Oulepen" manor to this John Daunt, who was a partizan of the House of Lancaster. But Thierry, in his History of the Norman Conquest, says that the Saxon proprietors were left undisturbed by the Normans in a district which comprised part of the actual Gloucestershire. It may interest the antiquarian to know that, at the Oulepen manor, the same furniture exists there now that existed when Queen Margaret, wife of King Henry VI., was the guest of the aforesaid John Daunt, the night preceding the Battle of Tewksbury. The building is of stone; the outer walls being about six feet thick; and the wainscoting of the apartments richly carved. It is a strange fact that several Lancastrian families, of whom that of *Daunt* was one, have changed their old armorial bearings for the Cornish *choughs*.

‡ *Manor*: In England, "lords of the manor" were not barons of Parliament, or peers; but merely *barones minores*.

m. Catherine, dau. of John Clayton, of the county of Chester, and had issue four sons—1. Thomas, 2. John, 3. Achilles, 4. George, and four daughters, Frances, Catherine, Mary, and Elizabeth.

10. Thomas: the eldest son and heir of Thomas; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Gabriel Lowe, of Newark, in the parish of Ogleworth, and left issue his only daughter and heiress, who was married to Thomas Webb, of Stone, in the county of —, and died in childbed without issue, whereupon George, the youngest brother of Thomas, and next male heir of the family, succeeded to this manor and estate. This George married, first, Martha, daughter of Major Henry Turner, of Bandon Bridge, in the county of Cork, in Ireland; and secondly, Anne, dau.

of Thomas Knolles, of Killeheagh, in the county Cork, and by her had issue five sons—1. Thomas, 2. George, 3. Henry, 4. Achilles, 5. John, and one daughter, Martha.

11. Thomas: eldest son of George, succeeded to the manor of Olepen, and married Elizabeth, dau. of George Singe *alias* Millington, of Bandon Bridge, clerk. They had issue two sons (twins)—Thomas and Achilles, born in 1702; and four daughters, Martha, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mildred.

12. Thomas Daunt: elder son, and heir of Thomas and his wife Elizabeth; was, in 1779, the lord of the manor of Olepen. (This Thomas Daunt, who died in 1804, left an only daughter and heir who, in 1807, was lady of this manor).

According to Fosbrooke, who wrote in 1807:

“Owlpen, Wolpen, Ulepenne . . . Robert de Olepen, *temp.* Edward IV., left Margaret, dau. and heir, wife of John Daunt, father of Christopher, who held this manor and messuages 2 cott 56 acres in Clowe, and 4 mess in Wotton. Christopher was father of Thomas, father of Henry and Thomas; which Henry having issue Giles who died before his father *sp.*, and Frances, wife of Sir John Bridgmau, the latter pretended claim, but was ousted through entails by the male heir, The Daunt, her uncle. Rudder has given a pedigree of this family, which, as it commences only from 24 Henry VI. (from whose son, the unfortunate Edward, Prince of Wales, the family received a letter, still preserved by them and printed in Rudder), I shall carry back to Edward I. and II. The family were settled in *Wotton* parish, of which was Thomas Daunt, *temp.* Edward II., after whom was Nicholas, father of John and Nicholas, which John married the heir of Oulepenne; John and Simon. John, son of Simon, who lived *temp.* H. VII., and others were younger brothers, but a fine was levied in Mich. term 21 Hen. VI., of tenements in Wotton, Wottonforren, and Bradley, and the Wotton estates devolved to the first Nicholas of Wotton. . . . The capital messuage lies in Owlpen, but most of the lands are in Nenrington Bagpath, which accounts for the benefice being a chapelry of that rectory. Thomas Daunt, Esq., who died in 1804, left an only daughter and heir, now (1807), lady of this manor. . . . The manor is held of Lord Berkeley, by suit of his hundred court, and the rent of 5s. paid to Wottonforren.”

The various branches of the family of *Daunt*, now existing in Ireland, derive their origin from the ancient race of that name, long seated in Gloucestershire; where the principal stem possessed the manor of Owlpen for several centuries. Many writers on heraldry identify the name of “Daunt” with that of *Dauntre*, which occurs in the “Roll of Battle Abbey.” Glover and others assign to “Daunt,” of Gloucestershire, the arms which Gwilynn assigns to “Dauntre,” viz.—sable, three beacons with ladders, or, fired gules. In a very old MS. in Ulster’s office, these arms are also appropriated to Daunt of Gloucestershire.

The first settlement of the "Daunts" in Ireland appears to have been in the reign of Elizabeth; when Thomas Daunt (second son of Thomas Daunt of Owlpen, by his wife, Alice Throckmorton of Tortworth), became the lessee of Tracton Abbey, near Kinsale; and, in 1595, purchased the estate of Gurtigrenane from Sir Warham St. Ledger. This Thomas became lord of the manor of Owlpen, on the death of his elder brother Henry, without issue male, in 1608. From him descended Mary Daunt, sole daughter and heiress of the oldest line. She married Thomas Anthony Stoughton, of Kerry; and died in 1868, being succeeded in Owlpen and Gurtygrenane by her son, Thomas Anthony Stoughton, of Owlpen (living in 1880), who served as High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1873.

James Daunt, of Tracton Abbey (of which place he was joint-lessee with Thomas of Owlpen), was High Sheriff of the county Cork, in 1627; Thomas Daunt, of Gurtygrenane, was High Sheriff in 1645; and Samuel Daunt, of Knocknasillagh, was High Sheriff in 1749.

In Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the genealogical seniority of the existing lines of "Daunt" is stated as follows: I. The Owlpen line, now merged in the family of Stoughton. II. That of Fahalea, Carrigaline, Cork, whose proprietor, Henry Daunt, became representative-general on the death of the late Mrs. Stoughton. This Henry Daunt had two first cousins—1. Thomas Townsend Daunt, of Stoke-Damerel, Davenport, England, Barrister-at-Law, born 31st Dec., 1816; 2. Rev. E. S. T. Daunt, vicar of St. Stephen's, Launceston, Cornwall, who had issue: both cousins living in 1880, and the only surviving sons of George Digby Daunt, late Lieutenant 97th or Queen's Own, who was born Oct., 1783, and died Jan., 1861, and who was the second son of Thomas Daunt, of Fahalea, Glinny, etc. The only child of Thomas Townshend Daunt, of Davenport, here mentioned, is George Digby Daunt, born 1846, and, in 1880, in the Royal Navy. III. The family of Mrs. George Daunt, of Newborough. IV. That of the late George Daunt, of Silverne, whose nephew, Dr. Hungerford, now (1880) owns that property. V. That of the late Rev. Achilles Daunt, B.D., of Tracton Abbey, Dean of Cork. VI. That of William Joseph O'Neill-Daunt, of Kilcascan Castle, Ballyneen, living in 1887. This William Joseph O'N. Daunt has a first cousin, Richard Gumbleton Daunt, M.D., Edinburgh, who is a naturalized Brazilian, living (in 1887) in Campinas, San Paulo, Brazil, and has occupied many important public offices there; the descent from whom is as follows:

I. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, M.D., mar., in 1845, Donna Anna Francelina, dau. of Senhor Joachim* Joseph dos Santos de Camargo, of the noble family of this name, of Spanish origin, in that province, and had:

I. The Rev. Harold Daunt, Catholic Priest, deceased.
 II. Torlogh, of whom presently.
 III. Rev. Fergus-O'Connor,† Ph. Doc., a Catholic Priest.
 IV. Brian, a B.L. by the Faculty of San Paulo.

* *Joachim*: This Joachim's first cousin, Father Didaeus (Diogo) Antony Feijo, was Regent of the Empire of Brazil during part of the Minority of the present Emperor (living in 1887); and was also a Senator.

† *O'Connor*: Tradition says that an ancestor of these O'Connors was roasted over a slow fire by Cromwellian soldiers. His widow secreted a large quantity of gold coins

- V. Ferdinand.
 VI. Cornelius.
 VII. Roger, a Bachelor in Civil Law by the Faculty of San Paulo.
 I. Alice (Donna Alicia).
 II. Winifred (Donna Winifrida), mar. to the Senhor Joseph de Salles Leme, a Landed Proprietor.

2. Torlogh Daunt, m. a cousin of his on the mother's side, named Donna Clotilde de Alvarenga de Camargo Barros, by whom he had :
 I. Achilles, who d. in Dec., 1881, aged nine years.
 II. Roderic.
 III. Fergus.
 I. Elfrida.

DAWSON.* (No. 1.)

Arms : Gu. on a bend engr. or, three martlets. *Crest* : A talbot pass.

UNDER the Acts of Settlement and Explanation (1661-1665), Captain John, Richard, and Thomas Dawson obtained grants of land in Ireland, much of which has passed away from the family ; and many members of the family are reduced to the condition of tillers of the soil. This Captain John Dawson was one of the "Forty-nine Officers;" his descendants were as follows :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Captain John Dawson, of Drummany, county Monaghan.</p> <p>2. Richard : his son ; had a sister Mary, who married Patrick Mór</p> | <p>Duffy. (See No. 2 on the "Duffy" pedigree, p. 423, Vol. I.)</p> <p>3. James : his son ; settled in the county Cork. Had two sons:—1.</p> |
|---|---|

in her woollen under-garment ; and in Bandon, then one of the enemy's strongholds in Ireland (an enemy's stronghold often being the best hiding place), reared her son (the first, now nominally known, ancestor of General Arthur O'Connor), in English ideas and customs. The widow taught her son to write his name *Conner* ; as the Ballybricken family still spell the name. The Kilcaskan branch of the "Daunt" family shares the blood of the O'Connors Kerry ; the paternal grandmother of Mr. William O'Neill Daunt and of Doctor Richard Gumbleton Daunt (both living in 1887) being of that family, and cousin-german of General Arthur O'Connor, son of Roger O'Connor, brother of General Arthur O'Connor, who was in the service of France, and whose grandson, Captain Ferdinand O'Connor, is son-in-law of Marshal MacMahon, the Duke of Magenta, living in 1887. General Arthur O'Connor married Donna Ercilia, daughter of General Francis Burdett O'Connor (brother of Fergus), and had an only son, Don Thomas O'Connor d'Arlach, an LL.D. of the University of Chuquisaca, who in 1883, resided at the City of Farija, in Bolivia, and then had three children. This General was baptized "Francis Burdett," as godson of the English radical Sir Francis Burdett ; and married Donna Francisca Ruyloba, who died October, 1886.

* *Dawson* : Some members of this family in Munster say that the name was originally the French *D'Ossone* ; while, in p. 402 of Vol. I. of this Edition we give it as one of the anglicised forms of the Irish *MacDaibhidh*, derived from David Mór, who is No. 122 on the "Davidson" pedigree, and who lived in the beginning of the 15th century. Some of the descendants of that David Mór may have emigrated to France, and there assumed the name *D'Ossone* ; but some of them settled in England, whence some of their descendants afterwards came to Ireland, under the name *Dawson*.

Richard, of whom presently ; and 2. James.

4. Richard : eldest son of James ; settled at Moneens, in Kinalmeaky. Had four sons :

- I. Richard.
- II. James.
- III. John.
- IV. Daniel.

Was twice married ; the first two sons were by his first wife. Daniel lived at Moneens, but, owing to a fire, was obliged to give up his land, and, with his family, to emigrate.

5. Richard : son of Richard ; settled at Curravardy (Mount Pleasant), three miles north of Bandon ; married Susanna, dau. of James Good (by his wife Susanna Stanley), and had by her :

I. Richard, who married a Miss Morgan, and had issue ; emigrated to North America.

II. John, of whom presently.

III. William, who mar. Rebecca Williams, and had two sons :

- 1. Richard, of Cork, who mar. his cousin Susanna Dawson, and has by her — Richard, Charles, Alfred, Anne, and Whelhelmina ;
- 2. Paul, 3 Mary ;
- 4. Kate, d. s.p. ;
- 5. Rebecca ;
- 6. Hester ;
- 7. Lizzie ; and
- 8. Georgiana.

IV. Susanna, who married a Mr. Graves, of Bandon.

V. James, who married a Miss Hosford, of Knockskagh, and had : 1. William, mar. Mary Williams ; issue extinct ; 2. Joseph ; 3. James ; 4. Richard, d.s.p., mar. Miss Carroll, of

Bandon ; 5. Kate, m. William Reid, no issue, living at Barnstable, in 1887.

VI. Mary, m. a Mr. Kingston.

VII. Benjamin, m. and emigrated to North America.

6. John : son of Richard ; mar. Anne Forde, of Bandon ; lived at Mount Pleasant and Farranavane, near Bandon ; had issue :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Charles-Graves, of Farranavane, who mar. Bessie Atkins, of Dunmanway, living in 1887.

III. Benjamin-Richard, emigrated to North America.

IV. Susanna, married her cousin Richard Dawson, of Cork.

V., VI., and VII., were sons who died young.

VIII. Anne, mar. in America, and has issue.

IX. Mary, mar. Benjamin Kidd, of London, and has issue— Benjamin, Charles, Albert, Wesley-Dawson, and five girls.

X. Harriett, m. John Hosford, of Lis-na-ban-righ (Queen's fort), and has issue : Samuel-Richard, John-David, Benjamin-Eldon, Charles-Joseph.

7. John, of Bandon : eldest son of John, of Mount Pleasant and Farranavane ; mar. Mary-Jane Talbot, of Dublin, and by her had issue :

I. William-Arthur.

II. John-Wesley-Fletcher, died at age of 3 years.

III. Charles-Wesley-Whitfield.

IV. and V. (Twins) Annie-Eveline, and Marion-Talbot ; and

VI. Benjamin-Herbert-Spencer.

DAWSON. (No. 2.)

Armorial Bearings : Same as "Dawson," No. 1.

5. JAMES, son of Richard, who is No. 4 on the "Dawson" (No. 1) pedigree, was mar. to Kate, sister of Susanna Good; lived at Moss-grove, and had issue:

I. Richard, died s.p.

II. William, mar. a Miss Daly, and had issue; emigrated.

III. John, of whom presently.

IV. Susanna, married William Buttimer, of Moss-grove, and had:—1. Robert, mar. Eliza Helen, and had issue—Kate, who mar. Thomas Good, of Scarriff; and John, unm. in 1887. 2. John, married a Miss Bennett, and had: William, Abraham, Susanna, and Lizzie, all living unmarried in 1887, at Kilbrennan. 3. Mary, mar. James Dawson, of Lissnacait, and has issue. 4. Richard, in America, unm. 5. William, d.s.p. 6. James, d.s.p.

V. Mary, mar. Edward Haynes, and had:—1. Mary, mar. Linzey; 2. Kate, married Cotter; 3. Sarah, mar. Saunders; 4. Susanna, married Thomas; 5. Jane, d. s.p. 6. Abraham, m. Jane Beasley; 7. William, mar. Miss Richardson; 8. James, emigrated.

VI. Kate, mar. Andrew Atkins, of Dunmanway, and had:—1. John; 2. Susanna, d.s.p.; 3. Lizzie, married to Joseph Wolf, of Cork. Andrew Atkins, mar., secondly, Miss Welply.

VII. Eliza, mar. John Pattison, living in 1887; no issue.

6. John: son of James; lived at Carew, west of Bandon; mar. Kate Stanley, and had issue, a son, who died young, and James.

7. James, M.D., of London: son of John; unmarried in 1887.

DAWSON. (No. 3.)

Arms and Crest : Same as "Dawson," No. 1.

5. JOHN, the third son of Richard, who is No. 4 on the "Dawson" (No. 1) pedigree, m. twice: first, to a Miss Eedy; secondly, to a Miss Shorten. Lived at Lissnacait. Had issue by first wife:

I. Richard, who mar. Rebecca Bennett, and d.s.p.

II. Anne, mar. Edward Gilman, and had: 1. David-John, mar. a Miss Good, and has issue. 2. Catherine, m. James Scott, of Bandon, and had issue a son.

III. James, of whom presently.

IV. Susanna, and

V. Frank, who emigrated to North America.

VI. William, mar. Eliza Shorten, and had issue: 1. John, died s.p.; 2. Benjamin-Richard, living, unmarried, in 1887, at Lissnacait; 3. David-James, living, unmarried, in 1887; 4. Richard, d. s.p.; 5. Joseph, of the Munster Bank, Cork, mar. and has issue a dau. Josephine.

VII. Mary, d.s.p.

By his 2nd wife, John (No. 5) had:

VIII. Benjamin, of Cincinnatti, who is married and has issue.

- IX. Stephen, and
 X. Eliza, who also emigrated.
 6. James : son of John ; married
 Mary Buttimer, and had issue :
 I. Anne, d.s.p.
 II. John, of Cork.

- III. George-Washington, unm.
 IV. Adam-Benson, unm.
 7. John : son of James ; married
 twice ; living in Cork, in 1887, and
 has issue.

DAWSON. (No. 4.)

Of whom the Earl of Dartry is the Representative.

Arms and Crest : Same as "Dawson," No. 1.

1. RICHARD DAWSON, of Kilmore, county Monaghan, born A.D. 1666 ; d. 1753 ; m. Alice —, who died June, 1760, aged 84 years. The issue of that marriage were—1. Rev. William Dawson, Rector of Ematris ; 2. James, of Kilmore ; 3. Richard.

2. Rev. William Dawson, Rector of Ematris : son of Richard ; died 1802, aged 93 years ; married Ruth Holden, of Warrington, who died 1774, aged 61.

3. Rev. William Dawson, Rector of Clontibret : their son ; d. 1823, aged 69 ; mar. Rosanna Hall, who died 1829, aged 63.

4. Eliza Dawson : their daughter ; had a sister Charlotte, married to John Brien, of Castletown, county Fermanagh, by whom she had an only son and heir, John Dawson Brien, D.L., of Castletown, in said county ; living in 1880 ; and married to Frances Smythe. The elder dau. Eliza Dawson, was married to Rev. P. Pounnden, Rector of Westport, and by him had issue two sons—1. John Colley Pounnden ; 2. Rev. William-Dawson Pounnden, of Lisburn.

5. John-Colley Pounnden, of co. Wexford : son of Eliza Dawson and Rev. P. Pounnden ; married, and living in 1880.

DAWSON. (No. 5.)

Arms and Crest : Same as "Dawson," No. 1.

2. JAMES DAWSON, of Kilmore, co. Monaghan : second son of Richard, who is No. 1 on the foregoing pedigree ; mar. Catherine, daughter of George Scott, of Scotstown, co. Monaghan ; Marriage Settlement, 1734. They had issue an only daughter, Mary, who is No. 3 on this pedigree ; and a son John, of the city of Dublin, who was married and left three children—1. Alexander Dawson, of Riverstown, near

Ardee, and M.P. for co. Louth in 1826 ; 2. a daughter, mar. to John Henry, of Richardstown Castle, near Ardee ; 3. James Dawson, of Kingstown, co. Dublin, who died unmarried.

3. Mary Dawson : dau. of James ; was twice married—first, in Sept., 1762, to Rev. Thomas Carson, of Ballyshannon, and by him had issue two sons—1. Rev. Thomas Carson, Rector of Kilmahon, who d. 1816,

and was m. to Elizabeth Waggett* of Cork; 2. Joseph Carson, of the city of Dublin, b. 1763, d. 1802, m. in 1797, Anne, dau. of J. Caldbeck,† of Clondalkin, county Dublin. The said Mary Dawson was secondly married, in 1770, to Matthew Burnside, of Corcreevy, co. Tyrone, and by him had issue one son Matthew

James Burnside, of Corcreevy, county Tyrone (see No. 5 on the "Burnside" pedigree), and a dau. Catherine Burnside, married to William Taylor, Solicitor, of the city of Dublin, in 1796, and by him had issue Rev. Matthew James Taylor, A.M., of London, their only surviving representative.‡

DE COURCY.

Arms: Ar. three eagles displ. gu. ducally crowned or. *Crest:* On a ducal coronet or, an eagle displ. ar. *Motto:* Vincit omnia veritas.

THIS family name has been variously rendered *Courcy*, *Courcie*, *Curcy*, *Cursie*, and *Curcie*; and, according to Lodge, is allied to most of the princes of Europe. It derives its descent in the male line from the House of Lorraine, of the race of the Emperor Charlemagne, who died A.D. 814; and, in the female line, from the three first Dukes of Normandy. Tracing the descent from Charles Martel, the following is the pedigree:

1. Charles Martel, had:
2. Pepin, King of France, who had:
3. Charlemagne (or Charles the Great), King of France (d. 814), who had:
4. Louis (the third son), who had:
5. Charles (b. 823), who had:
6. Louis II. (b. 844; Emperor, 878), who had:
7. Charles III., who had:

8. Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who had:
9. Charles, who had:
10. Wigelius De Courcie, who had:
11. Balderic *Teutonicus*,§ who mar. the niece of Gilbert, Earl of Brion, in Normandy (and daughter of the Earl of Clare), and had six sons and seven daughters. The third of these sons was:

* *Waggett:* The issue of that marriage were two sons—1. Right Rev. Thomas Carson, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, who died 1874, and was married to Eleanor Anne Burton, by whom he left issue—the eldest son being Rev. Thomas W. Carson, A.M., born 1834, and living in 1880; 2. Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., and S.F.T.C.D., married to Harriet, sister of Sir John Blunden, of Castle Blunden, county Kilkenny, and had issue an only son, Thomas Henry Carson, A.M., born 1844, and living in 1880.

† *Caldbeck:* The issue of that marriage was Dorothea Carson (died 1878), m. in 1823 to Edward Moore, of the Bawn, county Tyrone, and had issue—the eldest surviving son being Thomas F. Moore, living in 1880.

‡ *Representative:* This Matthew-James Taylor, of London, was married, and had an only son, Charles Taylor, living in 1880.

§ *Teutonicus:* By Norman writers Balderic Teutonicus was so styled, possibly because he had spent some time with his friends in Germany; and was also described as a stout and warlike commander.

12. Robert De Courcy, Lord of Courcy, in Normandy, who married and had :

13. Richard De Courcy (d. 1098), who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy (afterwards known as William the Conqueror), in his expedition to England, and was present at the decisive battle of Hastings, fought on Saturday, the 14th October, 1066; after which the said Richard was granted several lordships in England, one of which was that of Stoke, in the co. of Somerset, which, with the other lordships, he held per *integram baroniam*. This Richard mar. and had :

14. Robert, Lord of Courcy, in Normandy, and Baron of Stoke-Courcy, who was "Sewer" or Steward of the Household to King Henry I., and to the Empress Maud : by the former of whom the said Robert was in 1133 made one of the greater barons at Westminster ; and in that year was, with Stephen, Earl of Moreton (afterwards King Stephen), and others of the nobility, a witness to the Confirmation Charter of the said King Henry to the Prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew, London ; this Robert was the founder of the Nunnery of Cannington, in Somersetshire ; he married one of the six daughters of Hugh Le Grantmesnil,* Lord of Hinckley, in the co. of Leicester, who was Lord High Steward of England, and who died

22nd February, 1098. This Robert mar. and had :

15. Robert De Courcy, Baron of Stoke, who was the principal Commander of the English forces against the Scots at the battle of Northampton. He mar. and had :

16. William, Lord of Islip (d. 1171), who mar. Juliana, dau. of Risherim De Aquila, and had two sons and a daughter :

I. Sir John De Courcy, first earl of Ulster, of whom presently.

II. Jordan De Courcy, or, as he was also called, Jordan *Teutonicus*, who was the ancestor of the *De Exeter Jordan*† family ; and who in 1197 was killed in Ulster by an Irish retainer.

I. The daughter was married to Sir Almeric Tristram, ancestor of the Earl of Howth.

Sir John De Courcy having served King Henry II. in his wars in England and Gascoigne was sent by that Monarch to Ireland in 1177. Of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, Sir John De Courcy was one of the most renowned. He was a man of great strength, of gigantic stature, and indomitable courage. Holingshed states that De Courcy rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, to fulfil a prophecy made by Merlin, viz., "that a knight riding on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, should be the first of the English who, with

* *Grantmesnil*: According to Mill's "History of the Crusades," Vol. I., Third Edition, published in 1822, two brothers, William and Alberic De Grantmesnil, greatly distinguished themselves during the Crusades. For further information respecting the families of De Courcy and De Grantmesnil, see Dugdale's *Monasticon*; and Ordericus *Vitalis*, Historian of those times, viz., A.D. 1000 to 1098.

† *De Exeter Jordan*: The reader who desires more information respecting the "De Courcy" and "De Exeter" families, is referred to the following authorities:— "Roll of Battle Abbey;" "Doomsday Book;" "Giraldus Cambrensis;" "Dugdale;" "Madox's History of the English Exchequer;" Hume's and Smollet's "History of England," &c.

force of arms, would enter and conquer Ulster." De Courcy had his chief castle at Downpatrick; he assisted William Fitz Adelm in the government of Ireland, from 1177 to 1179. Among the Religious Houses endowed by De Courcy was the Abbey for Benedictines at Downpatrick, *circa* 1180, to which he gave a Charter which was witnessed by his brother Jordan De Courcy; and St. Andrew's Monastery, in the Ards.* In 1181, he was created Earl of Ulster, to which dignity was attached the lordship of Connaught; he was the first of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland whom Henry II. dignified by any title. In 1182, De Courcy married Africa, daughter of Godred, King of the Isle of Man; and he unsuccessfully invaded Connaught in 1188. His great rivals were the De Lacys, Lords of Meath, with whom he had many contests.

While, according to the religious devotions of that period, walking unarmed and barefoot five times

round the churchyard of Downpatrick doing penance before the shrines of three of Ireland's greatest saints there buried, namely, Saints Patrick, Columkille, and Bridgid, Sir John De Courcy, who was accompanied only by his two nephews—sons of his brother Jordan De Courcy—was attacked by De Lacy's followers; when the two nephews were slain while defending their uncle, and he, having nothing to defend himself with but the pole of a Cross which he had picked up from the ground, was overpowered and made prisoner after a desperate struggle, in which, we are told, he slew thirteen of De Lacy's men.† Through the influence of De Lacy, sustained by King John, Sir John De Courcy was banished from Ireland; he died an exile in France, A.D. 1210.—See Darcy McGee's *History of Ireland*. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, Sir John De Courcy died without leaving a son to succeed him; but, according to other authorities, he had a son

* *Ards*: In Vol. I., p. 13, of Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland," we find that *Ardglass* ("ard-glass;" Irish, *the high green*) is a sea-port, post-town, and parish in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, and province of Ulster; five miles and a half S. E. by E., from Downpatrick; and is so called from a lofty green hill of conical form called the *Ward*, situated to the west of the town. From the remains of several castles it appears to have been formerly a place of some importance: "Jordan's Castle" is memorable for the gallant and protracted defence that it made during the insurrection of the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth; and derived its present name from its loyal and intrepid proprietor, SIMON JORDAN, who for three years sustained the continued assaults of the besiegers, till he was at length relieved by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who sailed with a fleet from Dublin, and landed here on the 17th June, 1611; and after relieving the garrison pursued the insurgents . . . ; and Jordan was rewarded for his services by a Concordatum from the Queen.

† *Men*: As evidence of the great strength of members of the De Courcy family even in the 15th century, the Four Masters, under A.D. 1472, make special mention of a MacJordan who was descended from a branch of that family:

"MacWilliam Burke marched with an army into Hy-Maine, to aid Teige Coach O'Kelly, and after gaining power over the Hy-Manians, from the Suck (river) westward, and taking hostages from them, great punishment was executed against them ultimately; for six-and-twenty soldiers, along with the grandson of Walter Burke, the sons of MacMaurice, the sons of MacJordan, the son of MacAnveely, and others having fled (or strayed) from their forces, were taken, and all put to death by the Manians, except alone MacJordan, who made his escape, though wounded, through his valour; MacWilliam returned home in sorrow."

Miles,* who abandoned his claim to the Earldom of Ulster. He was then created "Baron of Kinsale."

18. Miles De Courcy, first Baron of Kinsale: son of Sir John; mar. and had:

19. Patrick, the second Baron of Kinsale, married the daughter of Miles De Cogan, who, say the Four Masters under A.D. 1316, was:

"The noblest baron in his time in Ireland;"

and had:

20. Nicholas, who mar. Mabella, dau. of —, and had:

21. John, who mar. and had:

22. Miles, the seventh Lord De Courcy, who mar. Annora O'Brien, and had:

23. John, the eighth Lord, who mar. and had:

24. William, the ninth Lord, who mar. and had:

25. Nicholas, the tenth Lord De Courcy, who mar. and had:

26. Patrick, the eleventh Lord, who mar. and had:

I. Nicholas, of whom presently.

II. Edmund, a Franciscan Friar, consecrated Bishop of Clogher, and afterwards of Ross; d. 1518.

27. Nicholas, the twelfth Lord or Baron of Kinsale: son of Patrick; mar. Mora O'Mahony, and had:

28. David De Courcy, the 15th Baron† of Kinsale, who, in 1508, mar. Joan Roche.

DE LACY. (No. 1.)

Arms: Or, a lion ramp. purp.

THE ancient Irish antiquaries say that Charlemagne (or the Emperor Charles the Great) was the ancestor of *Lacy*; from him down to Sir Hugo (or Hugh) De Lacy‡ (to whom by charter, King Henry the Second of

* *Miles*: In the *History of Ireland*, by John James McGregor, Second Edition (1829), it is stated that "The persecution by the De Lacys against the De Courcys, after the imprisonment of Sir John De Courcy in 1203, was so great that the De Lacys procured the assassination of the natural son of De Courcy, viz., John De Courcy, Lord of Raheny or Ratheny and Kilbarrock, county of Dublin."

This name Miles, originally "Meiler," and more lately "Myler," is now rendered "Myles;" and is to this day a favourite name in the *Jordan* family, as well as in other families in Ireland.

† *Baron*: In consideration of their ancestors the successors of the barons of Kinsale were allowed the peculiar privilege of wearing their hats in the Royal presence: a right which, we are told, the baron of Kinsale exercised on the occasion of King George the Fourth's visit to Ireland, A.D. 1821.

‡ *Hugh de Lacy*: The De Lacys came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were earls of Lincoln, in England. Hugh de Lacy came to Ireland with King Henry the Second, A.D. 1171, and obtained from that monarch a grant of the whole kingdom of Meath, as already mentioned. He was lord palatine of Meath, and many years chief governor of Ireland. He erected numerous castles, particularly in Meath and Westmeath, as those of Trim, Kells, Ardnorcher, Durrow, &c., and endowed some monasteries. He is thus described in Holingshed:—"His eyes were dark and deep-set, his neck short, his stature small, his body hairy, not fleshy, but sinewy, strong, and compact; a very good soldier, but rather harsh and hasty." It appears from Hanmer and others, that he was an able and politic man in state affairs, but very

England granted the Kingdom of Meath, A.D. 1172), the following is the pedigree:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charlemagne (or Carolus Magnus). 2. Oliver : his son. 3. Roland : his son. 4. Aroibel : his son. 5. Longobert : his son. 6. Dorobert : his son. 7. Dermarg : his son. 8. George : his son. 9. Richard : his son. 10. Roland (2) : his son. 11. Sir Hugo de Lacy : his son : living A.D. 1172. 12. William : his son. 13. Nioclas : his son. 14. Saan : his son. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Muiris : his son. 16. Eda : his son. 17. Tomas : his son. 18. Daibhidh : his son. 19. Tomas : his son. 20. Nioclas : his son. 21. Olibhear : his son. 22. Muiris : his son. 23. Seon : his son. 24. Seaan : his son. 25. Piarus : his son. 26. Seaan : his son. 27. William : his son. 28. Piarus : his son. 29. Piarus Oge : his son (or Young Pierce); living in 1691 |
|---|---|

DE LACY. (No. 2.)

Arms : Same as "De Lacy," No. 1.

THIS pedigree is from a copy of the De Lacy genealogy, written A.D. 1845, and in that year published in the *Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator*, by John D'Lacy, Mary Street, Limerick; George D'Lacy, same address; and Patrick D'Lacy, same address, also; the three of whom affirm, as follows:

The following is our genealogy : —Anthony D'Lacy, the son of Hugh D'Lacy, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1335, as were many more of the said family, which may be seen by Compendium of Frances Nicholas, page 14. Gilbert D'Lacy, the son of said Anthony, had a son John D'Lacy, Earl of Meath, who married a sister to Richard III., King of England, and was killed with said Richard at the battle of Bosworth,

ambitious and covetous of wealth and great possessions; he is also represented as a famous horseman. De Lacy's second wife was a daughter of King Roderick O'Connor; and his descendants, the De Lacys, were lords of Meath, and earls of Ulster, and founded many powerful families in Meath, Westmeath, and Louth, and also in Limerick, some of whom were distinguished marshals in the service of Austria and Russia. The castle of Dearmagh or "Durrow," in the King's County, was erected by De Lacy on the site of a famous monastery of St. Columkille, which he had thrown down; and his death was attributed by the uneducated Irish to that circumstance as a judgment from Heaven. The man who killed De Lacy fled to his accomplices in the wood of Clair or "Clara," but it appears from MacGeoghegan and others, that the Irish attacked and put to the sword the English retinue at the castle of Durrow, and that having got De Lacy's body into their possession, they concealed it nearly ten years, when, A.D. 1195, it was interred with great pomp in the abbey of Bective, in Meath; Mathew O'Heney, archbishop of Cashel, and John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, attending at the ceremony.—CONNELLAN.

22nd August, 1485. Hugh D'Lacy, the son of said John, had a son Patrick D'Lacy, who married Mary Courtney, daughter of his Excellency Philip Courtney, who was a near relative to Richard II., King of England, and his Viceroy in Ireland, A.D. 1383. Said Patrick D'Lacy and Mary Courtney had two sons, Eddy and Peter. Eddy was married to Lord Dunboyn's dau., by whom he had several issues, the eldest of which, William, married Margaret Supple, daughter to the Right Honourable Supple, of Innisfaile. Said William had a son Pierce D'Lacy, who married Catherine Baggott, of Baggots-town, whose son Captain John D'Lacy, married Julian Browne, dau. to Colonel Browne, and niece to Lord Kenmare. Captain John D'Lacy was 115 years old when he died; he had issue Maurice, Peter, Pierce, John, James, and Fanny D'Lacy, who mar. Richard Canter, Captain of Horse to King Charles. Maurice married Jane Canter, who had several issues, the eldest of whom, John, was married to Kelton Wall. Peter D'Lacy, son of Captain John, married Mary Courtney, dau. of Thomas Courtney, and Catherine Neagle, by whom he had issue Peter, John, and Johanna D'Lacy. Johanna was married to Browne of Rathcahil; Peter became Field Marshal of Russia; and John was married to Jane Canter, and lived at Clonkeen, near Abigdon, in the county of Limerick; so that John, who was married to Kelton Wall, was cousin german to John and his wife Jane Canter. James, the son of Captain John, quitted Ireland after the siege of Limerick; John or Pierce, the sons of Captain John, was the father of Bishop Robert D'Lacy, of Limerick, who had many brothers; D'Lacy, of Ballingarry, was brother

to Bishop D'Lacy, and had issue Patrick D'Lacy, whom the Bishop apprenticed to Joseph Franklin, Cordwainer, of the City of Limerick. Patrick, the Cordwainer, had issue by Mary Doyle, of the City of Limerick, Edmond, James, George, Pierce, Patrick, John, and Francis D'Lacy. John, as above mentioned, the son of Patrick, is now living and aged about 82 years; James, the son of Patrick, had issue Pierce and George D'Lacy; George is now living, and aged as mentioned in our former application; Edmond, the son of Patrick, had issue Patrick, who is now living and aged 40 years; we cannot state the General's Christian name, but that Patrick, the Cordwainer, was cousin to the General, and we refer you to the claim of Pierce, the brother of George above mentioned, whom he sent to Vienna in the year 1829, and do claim according to its statement:—John D. D'Lacy, Mary Street, Limerick; George D'Lacy, do.; Patrick D'Lacy, do.

“Count Peter Lacy was born in Killeedy, in the co. of Limerick, in 1678. He was an ensign in the Prince of Wales Irish regiment at the siege of Limerick, he being then in his fourteenth year. After the surrender of Limerick he went with his uncle, General Lacy, to France, and entered the regiment of Athlone, with which he served in Italy and on the Rhine. Being mustered out of service after the peace of Ryswick, he entered the Russian service as Captain of Infantry in 1700, and rose by his valour to the rank of Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. He was honoured with many marks of distinction by the Empress Catherine, and died in the 73rd year of

his age, having spent over 50 years in the service of Russia."

True extract from a printed parchment in my possession which was given to me by my father, James D'Lacy, at Calcutta in 1864 or

1865 when he left India for Ireland.

PIERCE HENRY D'LACY,
Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department Station Hospital, Cawnpore, India
Cawnpore, 15th March, 1887.

DE LA FEILD.*

Of Derrynashally, County Monaghan.

Arms: Per pale or and ar. a lion ramp. gu. armed and langued az. charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped of the field, a crescent for diff.

ROBERT DE LA FEILD, of Knockbuy; co. Monaghan, of the family of Paniston, had:

Monaghan, who d. 19th Feb., 1638, s.p. He m. Mary, dau. of Art Oge O'Neill.

2. James, of Derrynashally, co.

DE LA HOYDE.

Arms: Barry of six ar. and gu. a bend sa. *Crest:* A heron's head coupé aducally gorged or, beaked gu. holding in the beak a snake ppr. *Motto:* Fides et constantia.

THIS family name occurs frequently in Inquisitions of the reign of Richard I.

* *Feild:* This name has been modernized *Delafield*, *Delafeld*, *Field*, and *Feld*. Of the De la Feild family were the Delafields of Fieldstown, county Meath, from whom, on his maternal grandmother's side (a Delafield or De la Feld), is descended the Rev. John Beaufort Berkeley Barter, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I., F.R.H. & Arch. A.I., F.R.Z.S., etc., of Glashule Lodge, Kingstown, county Dublin, and British Chaplain, Turin, Italy. The De La Feild family originally came from Alsace, and Vorarlberg in the Austrian Tyrol. A branch of the same family were Counts in Westphalia, and Barons in Pomerania—now entirely extinct. The Counts De La Feld of Alsace were very famous in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They entertained Pope St. Leo IX., when he consecrated Strasburg Cathedral; were great benefactors to the Church; and were distinguished Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. The ruins of the Castle of the Counts De La Feld of Alsace are still to be seen; and the Vorarlberg branch of the family existed, until recently, at the Castle of Feldkircher in the Austrian Tyrol. The last Count of the family that we had any knowledge of was Count John Delafeld, who was married to a daughter of the Earl of Limerick. He is mentioned by Dodd in his Peerage and Baronetage of 1857, as the Rev. Count John Dela Feld, and as married to the above named lady.

The Rev. John Beaufort Berkeley Barter, above mentioned, can therefore claim descent from King Edward the First of England, both paternally through his grandmother Elizabeth Berkeley, descended from Edward I. through the Lords Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle; and, maternally, through his grandmother Sarah De la Field or De la Feld, descended from the Delafields of Fieldstown, who intermarried with the ancient Earls of Ormonde, and through that marriage brought in the blood of the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I., who was mar. to Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Hereditary High Constable of England.

in connection chiefly with Bedfordshire, and is derived apparently from the "*Manerium de La Hyde juxta Luton*," in that county.

In the Municipal Archives of Dublin is preserved a vellum folio volume, The Roll of Dublin Citizens, in which occurs the following entry: "A.D. 1226, *Hi subscripti intraverunt in Gillemercaturam, Roberto Pollard et Petro de Ballimor existentibus prepositis, Anno regni Regis Henrici decimo*," and amongst others the name of Rogerus de La Hide. In 1220, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in a letter to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary, mentions lands held "*Quodam milite nostro Domino Rogero de Hyda*."

In 1228, the King granted letters of protection for "Roger de Hida, gone to Ireland on the service of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke."

In 1243, John de la Hyde held the Manor of Ballymadun; his wife was a daughter of Walerand de Weleslé.

In 1288, the King granted a licence to the Nuns of St. Mary's, of Hoges, near Dublin, to elect an Abbess in the place of Isolda de la Hide, deceased.

In 1335, Walter, Hugh and Nicholas de la Hide were among the Marchers of the vicinity of Drogheda, summoned to attend John D'Arcy, Justiciary, with men and horses into Scotland.

In 1344, Walter had a grant of the Manor of Ballymadun.

In 1361, James Dalahid was knighted by Lionel, Earl of Ulster, son of Edward III.; and, together with John Fitzjohn, of Delvin, was Knight of the Shire of Meath at the Parliament held in Dublin, 1370.

In 1387, Walter, son of James, Knight, was appointed Constable of Trym Castle, and of the lordship of Carbry.

In 1414, Henry V. granted to Sir Walter de la Hide the annual sum of Forty Marks, payable by the Prior of Kilmainham.

In 1515, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Kildare, filed an article of complaint against Gerald, 9th Earl, and Delahide, of Moyglare, Steward to the Earl.

In 1528, Sir Walter, of Moyglare, and Walter Wellesley, of Dangan, were commissioned to treat with O'Connor Faly, for the ransom of the Lord Deputy, who had been seized by O'Connor.

In 1533, Christopher was Chief Justice, and Richard, Justice of Common Pleas. Dame Jenet Eustace (whose sister Alison married Gerald 8th Earl of Kildare), daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, Baron of Portlester, was wife to Sir Walter de la Hide, aforesaid, and foster mother to "Silken" Thomas. She and her sons James and John were prime movers of the Geraldine insurrection. James, cousin to the Lord Thomas FitzGerald, was his Chief Counsellor in all his doings; and was included in the Excommunication pronounced by the Chapter of Dublin, against him for the killing of John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1534.

In 1537, James and his brothers John and Edward (Parson of Kilbery) were included in the Act of Attainder.

The heir to the Earldom, Gerald, a boy of twelve years, was entrusted to the care of James, who fled with him to the youth's aunt, the Lady Eleanor FitzGerald, widow of MacCarthy Reagh, whereby the direct line of the house of Kildare was preserved; and accompanied them to Donegal, when she went to be married to Manus O'Donnell, in 1538.

In 1585, Laurence, son of James, was by Statute restored to "his

ancient blood and lineage." In the British Museum is preserved a warrant of Queen Elizabeth, granting divers lands to Dame Johann, his wife, and her son Richard, who married Ismay, 8th daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Turvey; their son Luke had seisin of Moyglare, in 1615. Captain Walter, another son of Laurence, fought under Hugh O'Neill; and subsequently served in a regiment under Henry O'Neill, in the Low Countries.

In the Cromwellian Confiscations, the family was uprooted: the name (see our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*) occurring seven times in the List of Forfeiting Papist Proprietors, and twice in the List of the Transplanted.

In 1660, Don Jorge De la Hoyd was Captain in the Spanish Netherlands; and three of the name are (see the "Forty-Nine Officers," *ibid.*) on the List of Officers who had served in the Royal Forces, in 1649. Luke Delahyde, son of Richard, of Castletown, King's County, having followed the King's Ensigns abroad, was, in 1664, Captain in the Duke of York's troop of Guards; and petitioned (in vain) to be restored to his inheritance. Michael Delahoyde, Lieut.-Colonel of the Earl of Westmeath's Infantry, in James II.'s Army, was slain at the Battle of Aughrim, on the 12th July, 1691; and there was an Ensign of the name in Lord Slane's Regiment. During the penal times several members of the family served in France and Spain.

1. Rogerus de Hyda, de La Hide, came to Ireland on the service of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; was inscribed on the Roll of Dublin Citizens, 1226.

2. John was seized of the Manor of Ballymadun, 1243-1260; married Agatha, daughter of Walerand de Welleslé.

3. Henry.

4. John: his son (of Moyglare?), Knt., 1295; married Mabilla.

5. Walter.

6. James: his son, Knt., m. Anna, daughter of Math. Bath, of Dulardstown; ob. 1344.

7. Walter: his son, Knt., married Elizabeth Preston, dau. of Christopher, Viscount Gormanstown. Had a grant of Ballymadun, 1344; killed *ante* 1365.

8. James: his son; knighted by Lionel Earl of Ulster, 1361; Knight of the Shire for Meath at the Parliament held in Dublin, in 1370; mar., in 1369, Winifred, dau. of Robert de la Hide; living in 1427.

9. Walter: his son; Knight; appointed Constable of Trym Castle and of the lordship of Carbery, 1387; living, 1420.

10. John: his son; Knight; mar. "Blanch, f. n. c. Kildare."

11. James: his son; Knight; mar. "Rex," daughter of Hussey, Baron of Galtrim.

12. Walter: his son; Knight; m. Genet, dau. of Sir Rowland Eustace, of Harristown, Baron of Portlester; living in 1530. His brother Richard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1532, married Genet, daughter of Christopher Plunket.

13. James: his son; attainted in 1537; married Joanna, daughter of Chief Baron Kent. He had two brothers,—John, of Dunshaughlin, and Oliver, of Portlester, ancestor of the De la Hoydes, of co. Clare.

14. Laurence: his son; restored to his "ancient blood and lineage," in 1585; married Johann, daughter of Mayler Hussey; Will dated in 1584.

15. Richard: his son; mar. Ismay,

daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Turvey.

16. Luke: his son; had livery of seisin of Moyglare, in 1615; acquired a lease of Baldwinstown, in 1629; and forfeited under Cromwell.

17. Thomas: his son; *temp.* Car. II.

18. Richard: his son; *temp.* Jac. II.

19. Robert: his son, of Baldwinstown, and Bealinstown, co. Dublin; married Margaret Barnewall, of Turvey (whose sister Elizabeth married Talbot, of Malahide), and had twenty-three sons, and one daughter, several of whom emigrated to the Continent and West Indies; died in 1788, aged 104, and was interred in the tomb of the Barnewalls, St. James, Dublin.

20. Thomas: his son; of Bealinstown; Conservator of the Peace, in 1798; married Margaret, daughter of William Field;* died in 1822, aged 86.

21. Robert: his son, of Dublin, merchant; married Frances, dau. of John O'Reilly; died Dec., 1876, and left issue two sons: I. Albert, of whom presently; II. O'Connell-John, of Dublin, member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and Licentiate of the

Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; and five daughters: 1. Mary-Frances; 2. Josephine; married to Patrick Walshe, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.; 3. Emily, died 1st of March, 1887; 4. Katherine; 5. Teresa.

22. Albert: son of Robert; of the General Post Office, and of Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, London; Knight of the Pontifical Order of Pius IX., and of Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Entered the Papal Army as Sub-Lieutenant in the Battalion of St. Patrick, in 1860, and was present at the defence of Ancona. On the disbandment of the Irish Battalion, consequent on the usurpation of the Papal States, he entered as a private in the Pontifical Zouaves; was present at the battle of Mentana, as Lieutenant, in 1867; was promoted Captain immediately after, and commanded the defence of the Porta Pia, at the bombardment of Rome, in 1870; married, October, 1882, Frances Margaret, daughter of John Berry Walford, of Abergavenny, and has issue: I. Walter-Ambrose, born 27th September, 1883. II. John-Walford, born 4th Oct., 1884.

DELMORE.

Arms: Ar. a fess gu. fretty of the first in chef a label of three points of the first.

HERBERT DE LAMARE, or, as he was called in Irish, Erebeirt an Muireach, (*muireach*: Irish, "a sailor or mariner"), was considered to be of French extraction.

He came into Ireland upon the first invasion thereof by the English, and, after a time, was made governor of the lower borders of Meath, now called "Westmeath," then the limits of the English conquests in that country; where he and his posterity obtained great estates and possessions. This Herbert de Lamare was the ancestor of *Delamere*, anglicised *Delmore*; after him the Irish called his descendants *MacErebeirt* ("erebeirt": Irish,

* *Field*: This William Field was of the Fieldstown family, in the county Meath.

a load or carriage; from the Gaelic "eraidh," *apparel*, and "beirt," a burden), anglicised *MacHerbert* and *Herbert*.

William de Lamare, son of Herbert, lived in the reign of Henry the Third, King of England; and founded the Abbey or Friary of Multifarnham, upon part of his possessions.

John de Lamare (or Delamare), son, it is supposed, of the aforesaid William, built the strong castle of Street, in the territory of Maghbreaery, in the country of Annaly (now the county "Longford"), which he made his chief seat, A.D. 1294; and so continued to the chiefs of his posterity, until their estates were confiscated by Cromwell and his adherents, during the "Commonwealth." In the same year (of 1294) this John Delamare joined with John Fitzgerald, baron of O'Phaley (now "Offaley"), who was afterwards first earl of Kildare, in a great quarrel between him and Richard Bourke, the Red Earl of Ulster; and, by his assistance, defeated and took the said earl, and committed him prisoner in the Castle of Ley, for a long time. After the year 1298, the said John Delamare was slain in an engagement with his Irish enemies of Annaly.

DEN.

Of Grenane, County Kilkenny.

Arms; Ar. a lion ramp. guard. ppr.

JOHN DEN had:

2. Fowke, who had:
3. Thomas, who had:
4. Patrick, of Grenan, in the co. Kilkenny, who d. in 1639. He m. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Shortall, and had eight sons:

- I. Thomas.
- II. Pierce.

III. Augustine.

IV. John.

V. Robert.

VI. Gilbert.

VII. ().

VIII. Luke.

5. Thomas Den, of Grenan: son of Patrick; married Ellenor Sweetman.

DICKSON.

Of Donegal and Leitrim.

JOHN DICKSON, Esq., of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, married in 1740 Frances, daughter of Daniel Eccles, Esq., of Castletown, county Tyrone, and had an eldest son:

2. Thomas, of Woodville, county Leitrim, who, on the 14th Dec., 1775, mar. Hester (died 16th Jan., 1793), dau. of Rev. James Lowry, by his wife Hester, dau. of John Richardson, Esq., of Richhill, county Armagh, and by her had:

- I. John, of whom presently.

II. James, who m. Mary Eccles, of the county Tyrone.

III. Thomas, in the Army; died abroad.

IV. Robert, who m. Alicia Lucas.

V. William, m. Hester Eccles.

I. Hester, who was twice mar.: first, to Cairncross Cullen,

Esq., of Skreeny, co. Leitrim ;
and, secondly, to Rev. Herbert
Nash. (See the "Nash" pedi-
gree.)

II. Frances, who m. — Nash,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

III. Jemima, m. John Eccles,
Esq., of Ecclesville.

3. John, of Woodville (d. 1822) :
eldest son of Thomas ; m. in Nov.,
1803, Mary Louisa (d. 1819), dau.
of J. Bodkin, Esq., of Thomastown,
co. Galway, and had :

I. John-Reynolds, of whom pre-
sently.

II. Hyacinth.

III. Robert, m. the widow of Capt.
Green.

IV. Alexander, married Harrietta
Louisa Carey.

V. Rev. Joseph William, married
Louisa Frazer.

I. Hester, mar. Captain Henry
Cullen.

II. Belinda-Mary, mar. R. Herd-
man, Esq., M.D.

III. Mary-Belinda, m. William
Newcombe, Esq.

4. John-Reynolds Dickson, Esq.,
of Woodville and Dungarberry, co.
Leitrim, J.P. ; born 1807 ; m., 29th
April, 1837, Clara, dau. of Captain
Skene, R.N., C.B., of Lethenty, co.
Aberdeen, and had :

I. John-William, late 71st Regt. ;
born 19th Nov., 1842.

II. Thomas - Hyacinth, retired
Commander, R.N., born 11th
Sept., 1844.

I. Ida-Frances, m. James Croke,
Esq., retired Commander, R.N.

II. Mary-Elizabeth, dead.

III. Clara-Hester, mar. Captain
Francis L. Gore Little, R.A.

IV. Edith-Grace, m. R. Edgeworth
Johnstone, Esq., of Maghere-
mena, county Fermanagh.

V. Audley-Harriette, m. W. H.
White, Esq., of Cloone Grange,
county Leitrim, J.P. and
D.L.

DILLON. (No. 3.)

Barons of Drumrany

As members of this family intermarried with that of Purcell of Esker, the
Arms of the DILLON-PURCELL family are here impaled :

Arms : Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, on a bend over two bars, wavy, gules, three
black boars' heads, proper, armed and tongued, argent, for PURCELL ; 2nd, argent,
within a border, ermine, a lion rampant, gules, bearing in his dexter paw a ducal
coronet, or, debruised by a bar, azure, for DILLON (as given in *Lodge's Peerage*, for the
Dillons of Drumrany) ; 3rd, gules, a fesse, chequy, azure and argent, between three mul-
lets, argent, for LINDSEY. *Crests* : A-cubit arm, gules, the hand holding a sword erect,
thereon a dove, volant, proper, for PURCELL. 2nd, a demi-lion, rampant, gules,
issuing out of a ducal coronet, or, holding in his dexter paw a like coronet, or, for
DILLON. *Motto* : "Dum Spiro, Spero."

This noble family, according to "Dillon" (No. 1) pedigree, in Vol. I.,
and to Lodge (see *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. IV., p. 135), is said to derive its
origin from Lochan or Logan Delune, or Delion (a descendant of one of
the Monarchs of Ireland), who married the daughter of the Duke of
Aquitaine, and, on her father's death, became Prince and Sovereign of
Aquitaine.* This principality continued in his posterity until King

* *Aquitaine* : The history of these events, says Lodge, may be found in the records
of Aquitaine, now in the Tower of London, and in ancient MSS. in Cotton and
Lambeth Libraries.

Henry II. married Eleanor, daughter and heir to William, Duke of Aquitaine, and, about A.D. 1172, by his superior power, obtained Aquitaine: upon which event he brought over to England the two male descendants of Lochan Delion, viz.: Sir Henry Delion and Thomas, infants.*

The said Henry Delion (now *Dillon*), in 1185, was sent into Ireland, and King John granted to him there MacCarron's territory with part of Annaly and other vast possessions, to hold *Per Baroniam in Capite*, by the service of sixty Knights' fees.† He was then honoured with Knight hood, and by this tenure (which was attended by a kind of sovereignty) he and his heirs were entitled to have summons to Parliament like the ancient Barons of England, who held their baronies by the same tenure. He built his mansion-house, with a Church, in Drumrany, also a Castle in Dunimony; and several abbeys (as those of Athlone, Holy Island, etc.), and other Churches and Castles. He was progenitor to all who bear the name of *Dillon*: a name of great note in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and other parts of Ireland, where, and in many foreign countries, they have flourished in the highest departments of Church and State.

Family traditions when genuine are entitled to the greatest weight; they are usually based upon truth while erroneous in details, and their very errors often serve to authenticate the story, as they show it is not the collection of a mere pedigree-maker putting together scraps and fragments of annals and chronicles, and then dubbing it a family tradition, as is too often the case, and is indeed here instanced by the silly tale of Lochan Dilune. The rest of the story appears, at the first glance, equally absurd. No such events ever did, or could have happened in Aquitaine. For Henry acquired the province in the year 1152, and before he was King of England, and it was a perfectly peaceful acquisition; in history there is no trace of war or strife of any kind on the occasion, and there is no trace of such a name as Dillon, Delion, Deloune, or anything like it in all Aquitaine. If, however, we turn to the history of another of the numberless provinces at that period annexed to the English Crown—to Brittany, we shall find the tale told us substantially true, and the error to lie in the substitution of Aquitaine for Brittany, and that in the latter, the name of De Leon, or De Liuns, according to the orthography of the English Chronicler (see Benedict

* *Infants*: The above account of the origin of this family is based on tradition only. The assertion, however, is disputed.

† *Fees*: That large tract of land was called, after its Lord, "Dillons' Country," and so continued until the reign of King Henry VIII.

‡ *Church*: Thomas Dillon, son of Sir Thomas, was Bishop of Ossory; Thomas, son of Robert, Lord of Drumrany, was Bishop of Kildare; Edmund, his brother, was Abbot of St. Thomas, near Dublin. They lived in the 14th century. Arthur Dillon, brother of the 10th Viscount, was Archbishop of Toulouse; he was a distinguished prelate; died in London, in 1806, and was interred in Old St. Pancras' Church-yard. The following distinguished themselves in the State and in the Army: Sir Robert Dillon was (in Ireland) Attorney-General to Henry VIII.; and Justice of the Queen's Bench and Privy Councillor in Queen Mary's reign. Sir Lucas, his son, was a lawyer of note, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1572. The first four Earls of Roscommon; the 4th, a poet, was buried in Westminster Abbey, in 1684; the 4th Viscount Dillon. Arthur Dillon was Marshal de Camp and Governor of Toulon, in France, in 1705, he commanded an Irish Regiment when he was only 20 years of age. Arthur Dillon, a son of the 11th Viscount, was Governor of Tobago, West Indies, and was the last Colonel commanding the famous "Dillon's Regiment;" he was guillotined in 1794, and his Regiment was disbanded. Maria, the granddaughter of the 11th Viscount, m. His Serene Highness the Duke de Croÿ Dulmen, in 1821.

of Peterborough *passim*), was already ancient and well known. We shall find in the Breton annals and records, how the Barons and Seigneurs of Brittany rose in arms against Henry II., when under pretext of the marriage of his son Geoffrey with Constance—the Constance of poetic fame—heiress of the Duchy, he virtually annexed it; how the De Leons were the principal leaders of the revolt; how, overpowered and crushed by the might of the English King, they at last submitted, swore fealty, and gave hostages. We are not expressly told that some of the hostages were of their kin, nor of their ultimate fate, unless, perhaps, that Adam de Leon, the Crusader who died at the siege of Acre, in the retinue of Richard Cœur de Lion, was one of them (see Roger de Hoveden, Bouquet, V. 13). Nor are we told that any of them were carried beyond the seas, and finally planted in Ireland, the last of the King's acquisitions, at a safe distance from their ancient home, but we may quite reasonably trust a family tradition to that effect, which is so well supported by history, and whose genuineness is in fact authenticated by the very error of locality, which proves it is not the concoction of a genealogist.

Dom Labineau (History of Brittany, p. 106) tells us that "The House of the Viscounts De Leon was illustrious from the tenth century. Even, Lord of that country—the terror of the Normans—built the town which was called after him, Liz-u-Even—that is, the Court or Fort of Even. Ekuara, Viscount De Leon after him, was the father of Guihomar. The latter, in the year 1021, held the rank of Viscount De Leon (Chartulary of Kemperlé and of Rennes, pp. 98 and 130). At that time, in Brittany and Normandy, it was the highest title conferred—the style of Count being reserved for members of the sovereign house—and to it was annexed a kind of palatine jurisdiction, extending over a large territory. He was succeeded by Marvan, Viscount de Leon. His successor was Guihomar II., Viscount de Leon, who gave to God and St. Melanie, and to the Monks thereof, for ever, the Church of St. Mary of Morlaix, together with other benefits. He was slain by treachery in the year 1103 (see Charters of Daoullas, Lob. Preuves, p. 128; and Breton Chron. of Nantes, Bouq. xii. p. 557). Harvey, Viscount De Leon, was his son and successor. He was a very valiant knight, says the Chronicler, and fought in many famous battles in England and in other places, and lost an eye in the wars (Guilelm. Armor. Bouq. xii.).

Guihomar III., Viscount De Leon, his son and successor, was, says Robert de Mont, "one who feared not God nor man." He it was who took such a leading part in the Breton resistance to K. Henry II., as has been already mentioned. On his final overthrow, in 1178, he and his wife Nobilia departed on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem (see Robert De Mont, Bouq. xiii., p. 310). In 1173, he together with his wife Nobilia and his sons, urged by the warnings of God, founded an abbey in honour of Blessed Mary, at Daoullas, and for the maintenance of its Canons, and for the remission of their sins, they bestowed, in the presence of the Bishop of Guimper, various gifts. (See Daoullas Charters, Lobin, Preuves, p. 128.)

Guihomar's successors continued, for many generations, to take a prominent part in the History of Brittany; but, towards the close of the thirteenth century, the last of the elder line being encumbered with heavy debts, sold the Viscountship and the palatine jurisdiction attached to it, to Jean le Roux, the then reigning Duke, and they remained thenceforth annexed to the Duchy. The representation of the family devolved upon the De Leons, Seigneurs de Chateau-neuf, and, in the fourteenth century, it passed by a female heir to the great house of De Rohan, who in the year 1406 carried on a great suit with the De Vitré's for the rank of premier Peer of Brittany, in right of the "Sirerie" of Leon.

Since then, the De Rohans style themselves Princes De Leon (see *Ibid.* Preuves, p. 468. From Rolls in the Castles of Nantes). It is noteworthy that the armorial bearing of De Leon is a Lion, and that a cadet of the House, Seigneurs de Hacqueville, give a Lion rampant, within a bordure, charged with annulets—the very coat, with a fesse substituted for the annulets, borne by Dillon of Drumrany.

The junior branches of this family were numerous: among them being the Earls of Roscommon, Viscounts Dillon, Lords Clonbrock.

The further history of this family is given in detail by Lodge down to the year 1743, of which the following is a short summary, concluding with the further pedigree of the family* down to the year 1887.

* *Family*: According to evidences in the Record Office, Dublin, and testamentary and other documents in possession of the family.

The aforesaid Sir Henry Dillon was buried in a Franciscan Abbey of his own founding, in Athlone, and left issue three sons—1. Sir Thomas, his heir; 2. Sir Robert, to whom he gave the Seigniori of Dunimony; 3. John, an ecclesiastic; and a daughter.

1. Sir Henry, Lord of Drumrany.

2. Sir Thomas: his son.

3. Henry: his son.

4. Sir Henry: his second son; was living at Drumrany, *temp.* 1 Edward III., who granted to him by Patent the custody of the manor of Kilkenny West, forfeited by Hugh de Lacy.

5. Robert: his son.

6. Gerald: his second son; m. a dau. of the House of Desmond. Had four sons and two daughters, namely—1. Sir Maurice, his heir; 2. Henry, a Priest; 3. Sir James, ancestor of the Earls of Roscommon, and the Barons of Clonbrock; 4. John; 5. Catherine; 6. Anne.

7. Sir Maurice: eldest son of Gerald; m. Lady Anne Fitzgerald, of the House of Desmond.

8. Thomas: his son; m. Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Dillon, Irish Attorney-Genl. to King Henry VIII.

9. Edmund: * his son; m., first, Ann, dau. of the Baron of Mullingar, and by her had Gerald, his heir, and other children; married secondly, a dau. of Sir C. Plunket, and by her had one son, Gerald of Dunimoney, ancestor to the Viscounts Dillon.

10. Gerald: Lord of Drumrany; third son of Edmond, by his first marriage.

11. Sir Thomas: his second son;

was knighted; m. Rose, dau. of Thomas Dillon, Esq., and sister to the first Viscount Dillon.

12. Gerald, Lord of Drumrany: second son of Sir Thomas.

13. James: his second son; represented the county of Roscommon in the Parliament of King Charles the First, and was Captain of an independent troop, but was killed in 1649 or 1650, in his 34th year.

14. Richard: his fourth son; was the last who bore the title of Lord of Drumrany: his estates being confiscated by Cromwell. Richard's mother, daughter of W. Davis, Esq., son of Sir John Davis, Knight Marshal of Connaught, Escheator and Receiver-General of that province, obtained from Cromwell's Commissioners, in 1652 (in lieu of her dower) to her and her heirs male, 3,572 acres, part of her deceased husband's estate in the county of Roscommon, as *Transplantation Lands*; but by his death, and during the minority and absence of her two elder sons, in France and in Rome (where they died), and by the indolence of William, her third son, who d. unmarried, no care was taken of the transplanted estate, and the whole of which (save a small pittance † assigned by her to the said Richard) was lost. The said Richard mar., first, Rose, a dau. of — Dillon,

* *Edmund*: In some Genealogies of the Family, it seems to be overlooked that this Edmund was twice married, the issue of the first marriage being Maurice and Thomas—both Priests; Gerald, his heir, lord of Drumrany; Robert, a Colonel; John, an eminent lawyer, father of Sir Lucas Dillon; Lucas, Jane, and Mary. The issue of the second marriage was Gerald of Dunimoney, ancestor of the Viscounts Dillon.—See *Lodge's Peerage* Vol. IV., p. 171, note.

† *Pittance*: Namely, "Dillon's Grove," Roscommon.

of Dunimoney, and by her had—
 1. William (a Dominican Friar, who afterwards resided in London by the name of Dominick, and, although *civiliter mortuus*, was Lord Baron of Drumrany, by the said ancient tenure *Cap. per Baroniam*, this branch of the family never suffering any attainder); 2. Christopher, also an Ecclesiastic; 3. James, a Colonel in the Army of King James II., in whose service he (the said James Dillon) lost his life. And the above said Richard mar., secondly, Margaret, dau. of — O'Molloy, of Ughterheere, and by her had three surviving sons, namely — 1. Gerald; 2. Thomas, who mar. Mabel Dillon, widow of A. Robinson, but left no issue; 3. William, who m. a dau. of the said A. Robinson, and by her had an only son, Thomas.*

15. Gerald Dillon, Esq.: eldest son of Richard by his second wife; studied the law in the Inns of Court; was seated at Dillon's Grove, and married, first, Catherine, daughter of James Nugent, of Dysert, Westmeath, Esq., by whom he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Pierce Aylward, of Ballynegar. He was living after 1743, and by the said Honora (who died in that year) had—1. Richard; 2. Aylward; 3. Mary; 4. Margaret. So far Lodge's Peerage (Vol. IV., page 173) which says that this particular branch of Drumrany is

totally extinct, or fallen to decay. But this is correct as to the male line only; in the female line it is represented by the families of O'Connor, of Milton, Roscommon, and of Purcell, of Esker, Kilkenny, as we shall now see. The sons of the said Gerald, dying without surviving issue, Mary and Margaret became co-heirs, both of whom married and had issue. As in this family, in virtue of its feudal tenure, the female, in default of male issue, inherited the Barony of Drumrany; consequently Mary and Margaret Dillon's respective issue became co-heirs and co-representatives of the aforesaid Barons of Drumrany. The said Mary Dillon mar. in 1749, Thomas O'Connor,† of Milton, Roscommon, whose son and heir, Roderick, conformed to the (late) Established Church and took the Oath of Supremacy in 1760, and in conformity with the Penal Laws then in force in Ireland, became, as Protestant next of kin, possessed of the whole property of Dillon's Grove, the Catholic co-heir being disinherited.‡ Margaret Dillon,§ the second dau., and co-heir, mar. her first cousin, Thomas Dillon, of Kilbane, Queen's County, Esq., the nephew of Gerard Dillon, of Dillon's Grove, and had two daughters. The eldest, Arabella Dillon, m. Pierce, son of Redmund Purcell,|| of Doonane, Queen's Co. The issue of this marriage was three daughters (who all died s.p.) and

* *Thomas*: This Thomas m. Margaret, second dau. of Gerald Dillon, of Dillon's Grove, as we shall presently see. He was the last male descendant of the Dillons of Drumrany, leaving surviving issue.

† *O'Connor*: See Burke's "Landed Gentry" for Great Britain and Ireland.

‡ *Disinherited*: The particulars of this disinheritance are to be found in the Record Office, Dublin.

§ *Dillon*: Margaret Dillon remained a Catholic; thereby forfeiting her property, the moiety of Dillon's Grove.

|| *Purcell*: Redmund was a descendant of Edmund Purcell, one of the "Papist Proprietors," in the county Kilkenny, whose estates were confiscated by Cromwell;

one son, Patrick R., who became co-representative of the Dillons of Drumrany.

16. Patrick Richard* Purcell, of Doonane, only son of Arabella Dillon and Pierce Purcell, as above mentioned, left Ireland in his youth and went to the West Indies, circa A.D. 1802, where he acquired and inherited several estates; he afterwards settled in England, at Cranford, in Middlesex, where he died in 1836. He married in 1813, Celia-Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Joseph, grandson of — Lyndsey, of Turin,† Mayo, by his wife Bridget‡ Maria Purcell, and had :

17. Richard-Lyndsey Purcell,§ barrister-at-law : his heir ; he mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of John Peter

Rasch, of Merton, Surrey, in 1858, and d. 1886, s.p. 2. Henry-Dillon, who mar. Julia Berkeley, daughter of John Berkeley, of Grenada West Indies, and died without issue in 1862 ; 3. Edmund-Sheridan, who mar. Jane, dau. of Sir Francis Desanges, London, and has a son, Edmund Desanges (barrister-at-law), and a dau. Jane-Alice-Frances, both living and unmarried;|| 4. Redmond-Percy ; 5. Arthur-Dillon, a priest, and Canon of Westminster, England ; 6. Maria-Isabella, who mar. Professor Hermann Müller, of Würzburg, Bavaria, a Deputy, in 1848, of the German Reichstag ; 7. Celia-Catherine, died in 1874 ; 8. Agnes-Josephine, a Franciscan nun ; 9. Emily-Mary-Dillon ; 10. Alice Dillon, a Franciscan nun.

he was of Esker Castle, county Kilkenny ; his heir Redmond, of Listow, co. Mayo, leaving no issue, the issue of Patrick Purcell, of Kilbane, became the heir of the Purcells of Esker.

* *Richard* : He was, in 1821, present at the death of his mother, Mabel Purcell, at Carlow ; she was buried at Clough, alongside her husband, Pierce Purcell, who died in 1777.

† *Turin* : A branch of the family of the Lindsays, of which the Earl of Crawford and Belcarres is the head.

‡ *Bridget* : This Bridget mar., secondly, Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Perthshire, and had issue : James-Burton, Doctor in Philosophy and late Professor at the Catholic University, Dublin, d. ; John (d.), Captain in the E. I. Army, who had issue by his wife, Marian, dau. of — Ness, Esq. ; Fanny (d.), a nun ; and Celia, who is mar. to Henry Hunter, Esq., architect, of Hobartown, Tasmania, and has issue ; Marian m., secondly, J. Loughuan, Esq., and has issue.

§ *Purcell* : By the intermarriage of the Purcells of Esker, with the Dillons of Drumrany, this family has had to suffer from the consequences of three confiscations : the possessions of the said Dillons and of the Purcells having been respectively confiscated in 1652, 1653, and 1691 ; and what remained to the Dillons, as *Transplantation Land*, having, owing to the Penal Laws, been forfeited in comparatively modern times, viz., about one hundred years ago. This family is, also, almost the only *Catholic* Representative of the ancient families of the Dillons and Purcells, who flourished for several centuries, and built and endowed many Churches and Abbeys in various parts of Ireland : until, owing to their fidelity to their religion, to their King and country, they lost their estates, and had to seek an asylum in France, Spain, Austria, and the West Indies, in which countries down to the present day, there are many families—some still distinguished—bearing these names.

|| Sir F. Desanges, of Aston House, Oxon., and London, was a member of a noble French family, who, with so many other emigrés, left France during the Revolution, and took refuge in England. He was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire ; he was also Sheriff of London, and a Magistrate in the county of Middlesex.

DILLON. (No. 4.)

THEOBALD, the seventh Lord Dillon, who was a Captain of Infantry in the Regiment of Richard, Earl of Clanricarde, in the service of King James II., married, and had :

- I. Henry, the eighth Lord, a Col. in 1689.
- II. Count Arthur Dillon, of whom presently.
- 2. Count Arthur (b. 1670) : son of Theobald ; was a Colonel of Dillon's Regiment ; followed King James II. to France ; m. Catherine, Sheldon, niece to Colonel Dominick Sheldon, and had with other children (the eldest of whom was born in 1701) :
 - I. James, Colonel of D. Regiment ; killed at its head at the Battle of Fontenoy.
 - II. Edward, of whom presently.
- 3. Edward : son of Arthur ; suc-

ceeded his brother James in command ; he fell at the Battle of Laffeldt in 1747. In consequence of the gallantry of these two brothers the French King (Louis) ordered that no one but a Dillon should command their Regiment. Hence it has been long known as "Dillon's Regiment." This Edward m. and had :

4. Arthur, born 1750 ; Colonel of Dillon's Regiment ; m. a cousin of the Empress Josephine, and their daughter was the wife of Count Bertrand, the devoted follower of the Emperor the Great Napoleon. This Arthur was guillotined in 1794.

DONGAN.

Arms : Az. six plates, three, two, and one, on a chief or, a demi lion ramp. gu.

COLONEL Walter Lord Dongan was son of William, Earl of Limerick (died 1698). He was born abroad ; sat in King James's Irish Parliament for the Borough of Naas ; commanded this Dragoon Regiment in the war, and was killed early in the day of the Battle of the Boyne, leaving no male issue. He was buried in the parish church of Celbridge, the ruins of which are still extant. He was succeeded by his brother Thomas. The title ceased in the Dongan family in Dec., 1715. Until 1689, the Regiment was called the Earl of Limerick's ; but that nobleman, finding himself too old to face the fatigues of war, resigned the command to his son, Lord Walter Dongan.

DORMER.

Of the County Wexford.

Arms : Az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one, on a chief of the second a lion ramp. of the first.

DENIS DORMER, the first of the family that settled in Ireland, had : | 2. Francis, of Rosse, in the co. Wexford, who had :

3. William, who had :
 4. Francis (the third son), who had :
 5. John, of Rosse. who d. 11th Jan., 1639. He m. Margaret, dau. of James Fitzharris, of Rosse, and had three sons and four daughters :
 I. Peter.
 II. Mark.

- III. Mathew.
 I. Mary, m. Peter Comerford, of Rosse, Merchant.
 II. Beale.
 III. Anne.
 IV. Ellen.
 V. Katherine.
 6. Peter Dormer, of Rosse : son of John.

DOWDALL.

Of Kilfenny, County Limerick.

Arms : Gu. a fess. betw. five martlets ar. *Crest* : A martlet ar. crowned or.

SIR WILLIAM DOWDALL had :

2. Sir John, who had :
 3. Sir John, of Kilfenny, county Limerick, who had :
 4. Honora, his co-heir, and who d. 2nd Oct., 1638, and was bur. in

Monkstown, co. Meath. She was married to Lawrence Dowdall, son and heir of Edward Dowdall of Monkstown, who was Registrar of Chancery.

DRACOT.

Of Mornantown, County Meath.

—— DRACOT, of Peasly, county Stafford, England, had :

2. Henry (second son), of Mornantown, co. Meath, Master of the Rolls, who had :
 3. John, of Mornantown, Knt., who died 6th Feb., 1639. He m. Anne, dau. of Christopher Barnewall, of Turry, Knt., and had three sons and two daughters :
 I. Henry, of whom presently.
 II. Christopher, who m. Eliza, daughter of —— Dowding, of Drogheda.
 III. Patrick, who married Rose Betagh.
 I. Eliza, who m. John Cheevers of Ballihoe.

II. Ismay, who married Edward Hussy, of Mulhussy, in the co. Meath, and had a daughter—
 Eliza.

4. Henry : son of John ; married Mary, dau. of Mathew, Lord Louth, and had five sons :

- I. John.
 II. Walter.
 III. Richard.
 IV. Oliver.
 V. Henry.

5. John : eldest son of Henry ; was twenty-eight years old in 1639 ; m. Eliza, dau. of Richard Talbot, of Malahide, co. Dublin, Esq.

ECHLIN.

THE variations in this family name are as follows : 1. Acline, 2. Aglin, 3. De Eghlyn, 4. De Echlyne, 5. D'Eghlyn, 6. De Eythlin, 7. Ecchlin, 8. Ecclen, 9. Ecclin, 10. Echlein, 11. Echlin, 12. Echline, 13. Echling, 14. Echlyn, 15. Eclin, 16. Eghlyn. In Scotland the name ultimately settled into *Echline* ; and in Ireland, *Echlin*.*

EDMUNDSON.

Of Braiden Island, County Antrim.

SIR JAMES EDMUNDSTON, of Dunt-rath, in Strivelin, in Scotland, had :

2. William, who had :

3. Archibald, of Braiden Island, in the co. Antrim, who died 25th Dec., 1636. He m. J., daughter of Archibald Hamilton, of Lanrith, in Scotland, and had two sons and two daughters :

I. William, who was deaf and dumb.

II. Archibald.

I. Hellen.

II. Isabella.

4. William *Edmundson* : son of Archibald.

ERSKINE.

Arms : Ar. a pale sa. a mullet on a crescent for diff.

JOHN ERSKIN (modernized *Erskine*), Earl of Mar.

2. Alexander : his third son.

3. Sir James : his son ; Knt. of the Bath at King James's coronation ; d. in Dublin on the 5th March, 1636 ; was married to Mary, dau. and co-heir of Adam Erskine of Chambuskeneth ; was buried in St. Michael's Church, Dublin.

4. Robert Erskine : son of James ; m. to Anne Mutray. This Robert had a brother James, who was secondly married to Letice, dau. of Sir Paul Gore, Bart. ; and a brother Archibald, who was married to Beatrice, dau. of James Spotswood, bishop of Clogher.

* *Echlin* : For the Arms and pedigree of this family, see the *Genealogical Memoirs of the Echlin Family*, by Rev. John Robert Echlin, M.A., and J.P. for the co. Down, who (in 1880) kindly presented us with a copy of that very interesting work. As an instance of the vicissitudes of Irish families it may be here mentioned that the seventh Baronet of this family, Sir Thomas Echlin, is now (1886) a subaltern in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

EULESTON.

HUGH EULESTON, of the House of Euleston, in Lancashire, had :

2. James, who had :

3. Tristram (youngest son), of Drumshallum, in the county Louth, who was Constable of Dublin Castle, and who died 21st July, 1636. He m. Eliza, dau. of — Collins, of Warwickshire, and had, besides Ann, who m. Thomas Tillesly, of Louth, nine other children who all d. s. p. Tristram's second wife was

Dorothy, daughter of William Craughare, of Lancashire, and by her had three sons and five daus. :

4. Francis, who m. Joan, dau. of — Kelly, and widow of William Price; 2. Gilbert; 3. Walter. And the five daughters were—1. Jane, who m. George Thomas, of Drumshallen, Clerk; 2. Margaret, who m. Thomas Bekingham, of Bankton; 3. Alice; 4. Kath.; 5. Eliza.

EUSTACE.

Arms: Or, a saltire gu. *Crest:* A stag statant, betw. the horns a crucifix all ppr. *Motto:* Cur me persequeris?

SIR RICHARD FITZ EUSTACE was Baron of Castle Martin, A.D. 1200; while others of the family were Barons of Harristown and Portlester. In 1639, Maurice Eustace was Speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1660 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and his ancient inheritance in Kildare and Dublin was confirmed to him. In 1688, his son Sir Maurice Eustace espoused the cause of King James II., and, in his service, commanded an Infantry Regiment, at whose head he fought at Derry. At his house at Kilcullen Bridge, King James, on his journey to Dublin, stopped on Saturday, 23rd March, 1688-9. After the Revolution Sir Maurice Eustace was one of the Forfeiting Proprietors whose properties were sold at Chichester House, Dublin, in 1702-3.

Charles Stannard Eustace, Esq., of Robertstown, county Kildare, and Ballydoyle, county Cork, Viscount Baltinglass in the Peerage of Ireland, but for the attainder of the Third Viscount Baltinglass by Queen Elizabeth, died at Brighton in 1875. His father, the late Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, eldest son of General Charles Eustace, M.P., having become male representative of his family, petitioned the Crown, in 1839, to have his right to the Viscountcy acknowledged, and the then Attorney-General (the late Lord Chancellor Brady), having investigated the case, reported that "the petitioner had shown sufficient evidence of his right to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in case the attainder created by the Act of Elizabeth were reversed." At one period of Irish history the Eustaces, Barons of Portlester and Viscounts Baltinglass, were amongst the most potent nobles of this kingdom, and possessed a great portion of the county of Kildare. Said Charles S. Eustace was formerly a captain in the army, and in later years was well-known in the fashionable circles of London. He married first, 1843, Laura, daughter of Christopher Thomas Tower,

Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex; and, secondly, in 1864, Rosetta-Philippa, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, 79th Highlanders, and granddaughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., but left no issue. His nephew and senior heir of line, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jameson Eustace Robertson, late 60th Rifles, succeeded to Captain Eustace's estates, and was enjoined to assume the surname and arms of Eustace. He was married to the Lady Katherine, daughter of William, fourth Earl of Dartmouth. Colonel Eustace Robertson's only sister was Mrs. James Jameson, of Airfield House, near Dublin.

Many residents in Dublin are acquainted with the singularly beautiful ruins of the Portlester Chapel at the east end of St. Audeon's Church, High-street, erected by the first baron in gratitude for his preservation from shipwreck near the site. A tomb said to be that of the baron and his lady is still in a tolerable state of preservation there. But a similar tomb bearing the names of Lord and Lady Portlester exists in the ruins of New Abbey, near Ballysax, county Kildare, where the Portlesters held large estates.

EVANS.

The Sir De Lacy Evans Branch.

Arms: Ar. three boars' heads coupéd sa. *Crest*: A demi lion ramp. regard. or holding betw. the paws a boar's head, as in the arms. *Motto*: Libertas.

COLONEL GRIFFITH EVANS, of Wales (a relative of the Lord Carberry Evans of that Principality), was in 1650 an officer in Cromwell's Army; and was present at the expulsion of the O'Mahony from Castle Mahon (now called "Castle Bernard"). Struck with the charms of The O'Mahony's daughter, Griffith Evans "fell in love with her;" and, being possessed of an estate in Wales, he resigned his commission, and married her. Dispossessed of his Castle and Estates, The O'Mahony settled on the confines of Limerick and Kerry.

1. Colonel Griffith Evans, who married Miss O'Mahony, had three sons:

- I. Francis, of whom presently.
- II. Griffith.
- III. John.

2. Francis: the eldest son of Griffith; was possessed of lands near Shanagolden, in the county Limerick; removed thence to Cork, where he acted as agent to Colonel George Evans, of Carass Court, the first Lord Carberry. Francis m. and had four sons:

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Martin, who spent much of his time at Carass Court. He m., and d. in Cork.

III. Thomas.

IV. David, who d. in one of his own ships, coming home from the West Indies.

3. John: eldest son of Francis; m., and had three sons and one daughter. The sons were:

- I. Francis, of whom presently.
- II. David.
- III. George.

4. Francis : eldest son of John ; m., and had a son and a daughter :

I. George, of whom presently.

I. Elizabeth, who (see the "MacElligott" pedigree, in p. 141, Vol. I.) m. John MacElligott, of Limerick, and had issue.

5. George : son of Francis ; m. and had :

6. John Evans, who m. Miss de Lacy,* of Miltown, co. Limerick, and had two sons and a daughter :

I. J. de Lacy Evans, the author

(see *ibid.*, the "MacElligott" pedigree,) of the beautiful Poem to the memory of his relative Richard Pierce MacElligott, given in that genealogy.

II. The late Sir G. de Lacy Evans, K.C.B., who was a distinguished general in the British Service in the Crimean War.

The daughter m. Mr. O'Leary.

One of the "Evans" family was m. to Hodges, of Shanagolden.

EVERARD. (No. 1.)

Of Fethard, County Tipperary.

(Gen. Ile-Urthach.)

Arms : Erm. on a chief per pale sa. and gu. in the dexter a demi lion ramp. or, and in the sinister a mullet of the last betw. three crescents ar. *Motto* : Virtus in actione consistit.

EVERARD, Everhard, or Everard, who landed in England with William the Conqueror, was ancestor of this family. See "Doomsday Book."

Martin Everard, who accompanied King John to Ireland, A.D. 1187, was the common ancestor of *Everard* of the county Tipperary, and of the county Meath. In Irish, this surname is *Ile-Urth*.

John Everard, who lived in the county of the "Cross" of Tipperary, 1356, descended from the second son of Martin.—See *Burke's Peerage*.

Lawrence Everard, who fought at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415, was a descendant of this John ; as was also Nicholas Everard of Fethard, co. Tipperary, from whom the descent is as follows :

1. Nicholas Everard, of Fethard.

2. John : son of said Nicholas (See p. 43, of MS. Vol. F. 3. 27, in

Lib. of Trin. Coll., Dublin). . Had a brother named Richard.

3. Redmond : his son. Was one

* *De Lacy* : This family is descended from Sir Hugo de Lacy, to whom, in 1172, King Henry II. granted the Kingdom of Meath ; and the lineal descent from whom is given in pp. 167-8, *ante*, down to Pierce de Lacy, living in 1691. The descent of Miss de Lacy, above mentioned, was as follows :

Standish Barry, Esq., of Leanlara, m. in July, 1708, Eleanor, youngest dau. of Thady Quinn, Esq., of Adair, in the co. Limerick, and had three sons and six daughters : The sons were—1. David, 2. Garrett, 3. John ; the three of whom d. unm. Of the daughters, Catherine m. John Anthony, Esq. ; Elizabeth m. Patrick de Lacy, Esq., of Miltown, co. Limerick, whose dau. was the Miss de Lacy, above mentioned ; and Margaret m. John Stack, Esq.

of the representatives of the county Tipperary in Sir John Perrot's Parliament in 1585. Had two sons—1. Sir John; 2. Rev. James, b. 1575; living in 1609, who was a member of the Society of Jesus (See Archives of the Society of Jesus, Rome).

4. Sir John Everard of Fethard, Knt. (d. 1624): son of Redmond. Married to Catherine Comerford, and had three sons—1. Nicholas, Viscount Mount Everard, and Baron of Fethard; * 2. Sir Richard; 3. Gabriel. In 1603, this Sir John was appointed Judge. He was afterwards knighted, and had a grant of a yearly pension of one hundred marks, with various manors, castles, towns, and lands in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. In 1612 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by the recusant party, having, according to Dalton and Haverty, resigned his Judgeship sooner than take the Oath of Supremacy.

5. Sir Richard Everard, who was created a Baronet, on 30th April,

1622, was one of the Confederate Catholics in 1646: second son of Sir John. Married to Catherine Tobin, by whom he had issue one son, Sir Redmond, and two daughters: Mary, m. to Thomas Shortal; and Catherine, mar. to Roache of Kilcommon, co. Tipperary.

On 12th September, 1639, was created the Manor of Everard's Castle, with power to hold "courts Barron and Leet;" to enjoy all "waifes and strayes," with free "Warren and Park." When Limerick was taken by Cromwell's general—Ireton, Sir Richard Everard was amongst the twenty-four who were sentenced to be hanged. Had a younger brother Gabriel, of whom presently; and a son named:

(a) Redmond, who, by an Order of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, raised a regiment of Tipperary men, and with them crossed the channel to fight against Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester, A.D. 1651. After the Restoration, King Charles II. recognised the services of Sir

* *Fethard*: This Nicholas Everard was m. to Catherine, third daughter of James Lord Dunboyne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The sons were—1. John, 2. Redmond, 3. Ulick; and the daughters were—1. (), m. to Richard Smith, and 2. Ellen. This Ellen was thrice m.: first, to Donal McCarthy Reagh, Kilbritan, county Cork, Arm.; secondly, to Can. Visct. Muskry; thirdly, to Thomas, fourth son of Thomas, Lord Kerry. The eldest son (1) John, who d. 1638, m. Amy (to whom the subjoined inscription refers), dau. of the Lord Viscount Roache, and had two sons and two daughters: His sons were—1. Nicholas, who died without issue, upon which the estate descended to the heir of Sir Richard; 2. John. The two daus. were—1. Joane, and 2. Katherine. Joane m. James Butler, and their issue Richard Butler, d. s. p. In Fethard at the south side of the principal street, stand the remains of "ye hospitall or poorhouse," now used as a Market-house, Council chamber, and Sessions-court. Near the entrance gate, on the outside, may be seen a slab on which is represented the Crucifixion, with the two Marys, and, underneath, the following:

"D. Amia Euerard alias Roche relicta Joannis Euerardi junioris hæc insignia quæ Euerardi Fundatores et Patroni hujus ædificii apponi voluerunt atque morte præoccupati, non potuerunt affigi curavit X^o. Maii, 1646."

Redmond, the second son of Nicholas Viscount Mount Everard, and Baron of Fethard, d. s. p. (It may interest the reader to know that the Mansion House of this family is the present Barracks of Fethard.) And Ulick, the third son of the said Nicholas, m. Julia (or Gyles), dau. of John O'Connor, Kerry, and had one son Theobald (or Toby), of Ballymagonlan, in the county Cork, who had Francis, David, and another child, who was m. to — Lundy.

Redmond, and restored to him the possessions of his father, which were then occupied by the Cromwellian settlers.

"His Majesty considering the many good and faithful services of Sir Redmond Everard . . . was pleased to restore" (Ballylomasoney, Ballyboy, Clogheen, and altogether about 2,000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Burntcourt) "the same to him and his heirs, pursuant to privy seal, dated at Whitehall, 24th Jan., 1672."—See "Records of the Rolls," Vol. VII., p. 422.

Sir Redmond was m. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard Butler of Kilcash (who was youngest brother of the Duke of Ormond), by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The sons were—1. Sir John; 2. James, who d.s.p. The daughters were—1. Mary, married to Theobald (Toby), Lord Baron of Cahir; 2. Elizabeth, m. to James, Lord Dunboyne; 3. Frances, mar. to Everard of Glynn, i.e. John, son of James Everard of Glynn, co. Waterford; 4. Margaret, living in 1716.

In his Will, dated 1687, deposited in the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin, Sir Redmond, says:

"I leave and bequeath all my real estate (except what is hereafter excepted) to my eldest son John Everard and the heirs males of his body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such heirs males, to my second son James Everard and the heirs males of his body lawfully to be begotten; and for want of such heirs males to ye heirs males of the body of Sir John Everard deceased lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs males the remainder to the heirs males of the said Sir John Everard's Great Grandfather lawfully begotten; and for want of such heirs males to my own right heirs for ever . . . I leave and bequeath to my second son James Everard and ye heirs males of his body the towns and lands of Ballylomasny Garrandillon and Kilebegg, and if the two thousand acres which I was to be restored unto by the Act of Explanation

be recovered that then my son James Everard shall relinquish the lands of Ballylomasny, Garrandillon and Kilebegg and shall have in lieu thereof the house of Kilcarroone and five hundred acres of land about it . . . I bequeath £100, to be distributed for my soule, twenty pounds whereof I leave and bequeath to his Grace Brenane, Archbpp. (Archbishop) of Cashell."

(b). Sir John (1690): son of Sir Redmond; m. Hon. Eleanor Butler, eldest dau. of Pierse, sixth Lord Cahir. A Member for the county Tipperary, in the Parliament of King James II., in whose service Sir John was a cavalry officer, and was killed at the Battle of Aughrim. Was attainted, and his estate confiscated, when, in 1702, the townland of Grove, part of that estate, was for "a consideration" given to Richard Burgh, Clk.; and the townland of Knockkelly to David Lowe, also for "a consideration."—See *Records of Ireland*, p. 384. It is worthy of remark that the Mansion House of Sir John Everard is the present Barracks of Fethard.

(c) Sir Redmond Everard, of Fethard, Bart.: son of Sir John. Was the last Baronet; was in the Parliament of 1703, Member (with O'Callaghan of Shanbally) for the co. Tipperary; and, in 1711-13, was Representative of the City of Kilkenny. The Penal laws obliged him to withdraw to France, where, at Mignet, near Paris, he lived and In his will, dated 1746, he says:

"I do give and devise to Dame Mary Everard my present wife during the term of her natural life, and after her decease to the heirs of her body, all my lands, messuages, etc., in the Kingdom of Ireland or elsewhere, and in case of failure of such heir or heirs of her body lawfully begotten, I do give and divide the same to James Long (Everard) of Killorne, my second cousin of the Kingdom of Ireland."

6. Charles,* of Glanballecullin-

* Charles: The following inscription appears on a monument at Churchtown, co. Waterford, and may also be seen in Hansard's *History of the Co. Waterford*, p. 276:

"Hic jacet Dns. Carolus Everardus Filius Gabrieli Everardi Filii Johannis Everardi

ane, in the county Waterford: the third son of Gabriel, who was brother of Sir Richard, No. 5 on this genealogy. "Was the first of the House of Glynn;" m. Ellice, fifth dau. of William Wale (See Vol. V., p. 81, of the Registered Pedigrees, in the office of Ulster King-of-Arms; and Betham's MSS., 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 5), and had Edmond, of whom presently. This Charles had two elder brothers—1. Geoffrey, 2. Joseph: to this Geoffrey, Sir John Everard (who is No. 4 on this pedigree) refers in his Will, dated 1624, as follows:

"I doe appoint that Gefrey Everard, son and Heir to my son Gabriel Everard, shall have and enjoy all my lands and tenements. (tenements) in Gawran, Waterford, the county of Waterford, and Ballynoran."

He was also "seized of premises in the town of Carrick-on-Suir." Died in 1642, when the said lands and premises came to James, then aged two years, "as heir of the body of the said Geoffrey."

Geoffrey's son, James of Glinnin, county Waterford (here mentioned), was Captain in Colonel Thomas Butler's regiment, in the service of King James II. His property was confiscated after the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and given in 1702 to Col. James Roache, "The Swimmer," in consideration of his services at Derry.* And—

James's son, John, was mar. to Frances, third dau. of Sir Redmond Everard, Bart., by his wife Eliza-

beth Butler, of Kilcash. Some of this John's descendants are living in France.

To Joseph, the second son of Gabriel, his eldest brother Geoffrey was obliged by the Will of Sir John Everard (1624), to pay out of the profits of his estate an annuity of £30 (thirty pounds) to his brother Joseph; and "in case the said Joseph shall follow his booke and shall demeane himselfe vertuously and cively then I will that there shall be ten pounds more encrease . . . when he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty years." This Joseph became a Priest of the Order of St. Francis, and was guardian of the Franciscan Convent, Dublin, in 1642. He was deputed by the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Fleming), to act as his proxy, at the National Synod held at Kilkenny, on 10th May, 1642; and was subsequently sent as Envoy of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, with sealed letters to the Vatican, to procure arms and munitions for the Confederate Armies.—See Meehan's *History of the Franciscan Monasteries*, pp. 151 and 334.

7. Edmond: the son of Charles. A few years after the death of his father m. a dau. of Mr. Naish. In the *Decrees of Innocents*, Roll V., f. 2., the petition lodged refers to this "Edmond† Everard as holding a house and premises in the city of Waterford, on the 6th November, 14° Charles II." Mention is also

de Fethard Equitis Aurati et quondam Justiciarius Regis Banco. Hic quoque jacet uxor ejus Dna. Elisia Wale filia Dni. Gulielmi Wale de Cuilnamuc. Orate pro animabus Eorum. A.D. 1643. 23 Maii.

On the *Arms* of Charles; the *Motto* appears:

"Virtus in actione consistit."

* *Derry*: See Webb's *Compendium of Irish Biography*.

† *Edmond*: In the Will of Anastace Everard, dated 1675, a bequest is made of "Ye Jewell," which had been in the possession of "Edmond Everard of Fethard, Marcht" (Merchant),

made of his name in *Adjudications* of the 1649 Officers, Roll I., f. 22.

8. George: son of Edmond: m. to Mrs. Ellen Shea (née Butler). He is supposed to have been twice married.

9. Edmond, of Carrigmore, gent.: his son. Carrigmore, Kilbeg, etc., were the property of Sir Richard Everard, Bart., of Everard's Castle, Burntcourt, A.D. 1648. —See *Records of the Rolls*, Vol. VI. He mar. Mary Butler, and had—1. George, of whom presently: 2. John, d. s.p.; 3. Nelly; 4. Nancy; who m. — Keating, and had a son "Line," and daughters—one of whom m. Mr. Prendergast, father of the Prendergasts of Ardfinane Castle. By this Edmond's will (Prerogative), dated 1755, he bequeathed to his eldest son George, "his interest in lands, farms, rents, and arrears," and the "reversion of £200" left to him by his father.

10. George, of Carrigmore: son of Edmond; m. — Shea. Was ordered by one of the local magnates to be flogged publicly in Clogheen, about the year 1771, because of his supposed connexion with the Whiteboys. He had four sons named—1. Edmond,* who

adopted the medical profession, and practised near Cahir, co. Tipperary; 2. Thomas, of whom presently; 3. James,† who mar. — Bagot, and was the last of the family in Carrigmore; 4. Robert,‡ of Kilbeg, who m. — Cleary.

11. Thomas, of Lisheenanol, Ardfinane, co. Tipperary: second son of George. Married—Heelan (or Helan§), and had—1. Thomas, of whom presently; 2. George, who was m. to — Fennell, and whose line is extinct; 3. John, of Ardfinane, who married — Walsh, and had Thomas (living in Australia), William, and Ellen—all living in 1881; 4. James, who m. — Walsh, and whose descendants are in America,

12. Thomas, of Lisheenanol: eldest son of Thomas. Was the last representative of the Everard family who was summoned to attend the Manor Courts, which were recently abolished. Married Catharine Hacket, and had—1. Rev. John; 2. Thomas, who lives at Garryduff Cottage, m. Catherine Fennessy, and has a family; 3. Rev. James; 4. George.

13. Rev. John Everard, R. C. Adm., Clonmel, co. Tipperary: eldest son of Thomas; living in 1887.

* *Edmond*: This Dr. Edmond had George, William, and Mary,—all (in 1881) extinct.

† *James*: This James had George, m. to Miss Power, of Athlone, and had 1. James, A.B.; 2. Joseph; 3. George, living in Australia; 4. William; 5. Kate—all of whom living in 1881.

‡ *Robert*: This Robert had George, m. to a Miss Walsh. And George had several sons and daughters: among whom were "Bob," Edmund, etc.—all of whom, living in America, in 1881.

§ *Helan*: Of this family were Patrick and Richard Helan, whose names (see p. 316 of our *Irish Landed Gentry*) are among the "Inrolments of the Decrees of Innocents," in Ireland, during the Commonwealth Rule. And of this family was Matthew Healion, who was born in the co. Westmeath, on the 10th September, 1806, and d. in Marshalltown, Iowa, U.S.A., on the 28th March, 1885, aged 78 years. That good man lived in Westmeath till 1863, when, persuaded by his son Joseph, who was then serving as a Union soldier in the 34th Illinois regiment, said Matthew Healion emigrated to Rochester, New York, thence went to Illinois, and finally settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, where he died. He had a large family—including Arthur Healion, of the Central Iowa Railway, Marshalltown; and, as his obituary observes, "that family will ever miss him, for he was generally beloved by all who knew him, not having an enemy in the world."

EVERARD. (No. 2.)

Arms : Same as "Everard," No. 1.

AN exhaustive and able disquisition on the *Irish* origin of this name may be seen in the eighteenth chapter of the third volume of Dr. Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History*. But whether the Everards are of Irish or Anglo-Norman extraction, Fethard* must, at all events, be considered the cradle of the *Everard* family of the county Tipperary. The common stock, whence all the Everards of Tipperary have sprung, is described by Molyneux as "Nicholas Everard, of Fethard, Esq." (See No. 1 on the "Everard," No. 1, pedigree.) The third in descent from the said Nicholas was Sir John Everard of Fethard, Knt., who about the year 1600, was one of the leading citizens of his native town, and subsequently prominent amongst the foremost public men in Ireland. On account of his great legal attainments he was surnamed "the Lawyer." He was appointed Judge, and in the discharge of the duties of that high office his career was creditable to himself and useful to his country. Trouble, however, overtook him in the form of persecution for conscience' sake; but, having "great repute for honestie" and the courage of his convictions, he would not for any consideration acknowledge a doctrine which, in his heart, he believed to be false. He refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, resigned his position on the Bench, and fell into disfavour with those then in power. A signal mark of honour awaited him at the hands of his Catholic Countrymen. In the Irish Parliament summoned, in 1613, Sir John Everard was chosen Speaker† of the House of Commons. A full account of that memorable Election is given in the "*Hibernia Anglicana*," where in a very interesting narrative, in which the Author of that work repeatedly sneers at Sir John, are distinctly and faithfully mirrored the disgraceful and lamentable state of things, at that period in Ireland, and the unhappy relations which then existed between England and that distracted country. The secession of the "recusant" party from Parliament, the fate of the deputation of that body to state their case before the King in London, its reception by James I., and his address to the Irish delegates, are matters familiar to ordinary readers of Irish History. Sir John‡ had three sons, and a daughter who

* *Fethard* : This is the anglicised form of the Irish *Fidh-ard* or *Fiodh-ard*, which means the "high wood." This *wood*, to which the town of "Fethard" owes its name, was the property of the (Tipperary) Everard family. A very curious reference is made to it in the Will (1624) of Sir John Everard, Knight, in which it is described as the "Oken Grove." And it is equally curious, that the modern name of the hill and townland is *Grove*. The "Grove" property belongs at the present day to Mr. Barton, a descendant of a French gentleman, who, years ago, purchased the property, when the descendants of its former possessor, Richard Burgh, became extinct.—*Idem*, p. 450.

† *Speaker* : See *Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond*, pp. 19, 20, and 22.

‡ *Sir John* : Sir John Everard possessed not only the town of Fethard, which belonged to him "for ever by several tenures," and several "castles, towns, and lands" in that neighbourhood, but he also had property in Cashel, Clonmel, Carrick, and in the city and county of Waterford. Sir John obtained licence to hold Courts "Leet and Barron" (under 40s.) within the lands in the county Tipperary, and the like in the county Waterford; to hold a Thursday market at Knockelly; a fair at Glanballyquillane (Glin?) on Friday and Saturday after the Ascension; . . . to appoint Clerks of Markets, Seneschals, and other officers . . ."

was married to Henry White, an ancestor of Lord Dunally. In 1661, the male descendants of the eldest son of Sir John became extinct in the third generation. The second son was named Richard, who, a few years before his father's death, which occurred in 1624, was created a Baronet. The provision made for this son, in Sir John's Will, is as follows :

"*Item*: I doe apoint that my son Richard shall have and enjoy all my purchased lands from Sir Patrick Murray in Clangibbon."

Sir Richard married Catherine Tobin, daughter of the chief of that name in the neighbourhood of Fethard. The date of that event has been preserved by means of the gift of a chalice bearing on its hexagonal foot the following inscription :

"Ora pro animabus D. Richardi Everard et Catharinæ Tobyn. 1627."

In the little church erected by Sir Richard within the walls which surrounded his castle at Shanrahan, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, that sacred vessel was used in the celebration of the Divine Mysteries. In the course of time their marriage was blessed with a son and two daughters. From the *Records of the Rolls* it appears that Sir Richard Everard, "Knight and Barronett," was a very extensive proprietor of land in the barony of Ifa and Offa, county Tipperary. To him belonged "the manor, castle, town and lands, of Ballyboy;" "the manor, castle, town and lands, of Shanraghin," and several other places around Clogheen. Sir Richard, in 1631, lived in the Castle at Ballyboy; close to which was the magnificent fortress of Fitzgibbon, the White-Knight. About this period Sir Richard built a formidable military stronghold, which was in the form of a parallelogram, and was flanked at each angle by a small square tower. This was the favourite residence of the family, and was called "Everard's Castle." This Castle stood in the midst of a fertile plain, extending from the foot of "Galbeg" to Clogheen; and around that stronghold were one thousand acres which, also, belonged to Sir Richard. The manor of Everard's Castle was "erected" in 1639. With the War (by some called the "Rebellion") in Ireland of 1641 came great and endless troubles for Sir Richard. On that memorable occasion the Irish were the Royalists; the English in Ireland were the *anti*-Royalists or Puritans. For the first two years of the War Sir Richard kept aloof from both parties; but for not joining with them the "old" Irish took away from him "160 cows, 33 stud mares, and 2,000 sheep." The tenants on his Estate were subjected to similar treatment; the richest of whom with their flocks and goods Sir Richard conveyed to "safe quarters." There were still a number of families, consisting of eighty-eight individuals, who were so poor as to be unable to remove, and these notwithstanding the storm that raged outside, Sir Richard, acting on the defensive, maintained, at his own expense, until the middle of June, 1642. "*The gentlemen*," says Carte,* "in this part of the Kingdom were exceeding careful to prevent bloodshed.

* *Carte*: In the first Volume of *Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond*, the author refers to Sir Richard Everard, Bart., in pp. 264, 269, 516; in Vol. II., pp. 32, 122, 437; and in the Appendix to Vol. II., p. 132.

and to preserve the English from being plundered; several instances may be given thereof; but few deserve better to be particularized than Sir Richard Everard, Bart." And after narrating some of the many good deeds of Sir Richard, during that stormy period, Carte adds: "There are so many acts of horror, cruelty, and inhumanity necessary to be recounted in the history of these times, that I fancy the reader will be somewhat relieved by the relation of so remarkable an instance of compassion, tenderness and generosity to the distressed."

Later on, when the object of the Catholic Confederation was clearly known and defined, Sir Richard readily joined the popular movement, and, in 1646, was one of the Confederate Catholics who sat, in what might be designated, the "Irish Parliament at Kilkenny." Sir Richard was a man of considerable ability, courtly manners, fine personal presence and good address, and was much esteemed by the moderate party and the Catholic Bishops.

Cromwell's presence in Ireland soon put an end to the deliberations of the Confederates at Kilkenny, and desolation marked his progress throughout the land. In the Spring of 1650, Cromwell, on his way from Youghal to the siege of Clonmel, took and burnt Everard's Castle: hence its present name *Burntcourt*. Nothing daunted, however, Sir Richard, who was a better soldier than legislator, and whose gallant exploits at this time rendered him very popular, offered every opposition to Cromwell's march; but he was ultimately compelled to retire to Limerick, where he proved himself one of its bravest defenders. A fair estimate of his great services in the interests of "Creed and Country" may be had from the fact that on the capture of that city, Sir Richard Everard was placed in the same category with the gallant defender of Clonmel, namely Hugh Dubh O'Neill, and the patriotic Bishop of Emly, the Most Rev. Dr. Terence O'Brien; and, like them, was one of the illustrious band of twenty-four Irishmen, whom Cromwell's general (Ireton) sentenced to be hanged!

When victory, at length, declared in favour of the arms of the Republicans (or Cromwellians, as they were called) in this country and in England, the Adventurers who advanced money to carry on the war, and the officers and soldiers who took part in it, entered on the possession of the estates of those Irish Lords and Gentlemen who were amongst the vanquished Royalists. Incredible as it may appear, two "*pretended* Adventurers," named Cunningham and Dick, had the audacity to seize on a great portion of the property of the Everard family about Clogheen. Amongst others, Sir Thomas Stanley,* who ranked as Colonel in Cromwell's army, obtained another portion in that quarter. Sir Redmond Everard, who was a distinguished officer amongst the cavaliers, succeeded, on the death of his father Sir Richard, merely to the title, but was obliged to

* *Sir Thomas*: Sir Thomas Stanley, when the Commonwealth was at its height, was a rabid Puritan and "red" Republican. After the Restoration he became a "zealous" Protestaut, and appeared a loyal subject of the son of that King against whom he rose in rebellion. And although it was manifest he was no believer in the *divine* right of Kings, and no friend of the House of Stuart, he was not only permitted to retain the extensive property acquired by him as a Cromwellian officer, and from which *loyal* subjects had been ejected; but he obtained from Charles II. a grant of same, amounting to more than 2,000 acres in the neighbourhood of Clonmel. The

observe a respectful silence regarding the new settlers; and deemed it prudent, also, to keep at a safe distance from his father's property during the *interregnum*. While the Protectorate lasted, Sir Redmond, like many other Irish gentlemen, found himself in the most unenviable and straitened circumstances. He was not looked upon with favour by the Regicide Government, because of his exertions to sustain the tottering House of the Stuarts. For above a decade of years (1650 to 1661) Sir Redmond was thus obliged to be content with his lot, till the death, at the latter date, of the last of the male members of the eldest branch of the family (most of whom had probably perished in the previous wars); whereupon, Sir Redmond succeeded as "next heir,"—not to the Burntcourt, but to the Fethard Estates. Now that Charles II. was on the throne, one might expect that the King would not be unmindful of his Irish friends and supporters. But no: Sir Redmond among them was forced to wait for a second term of over ten years (1661 to 1673) before regaining possession of his father's property; and even then only obtained a "part" of same, as appears from the following in *Patent Rolls, Ano. 25 Charles II.*:—"The lands hereafter mentioned being vested in the King, by the Act of Settlement, as lands set out to T. Cunningham and Lewis Dick, pretended Adventurers, and his Majesty, considering the many good and faithful services performed by Sir Redmond Everard, Bart., who was particularly provided for in his Majesty's gracious Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland, to be restored to his estate whereof the said lands are part, was pleased to restore the same to him and his heirs, pursuant to Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall, 24th January, 1672," viz.: the Castles, Messuages, and Lands of and in

Ballyboy	...	...	1,024 (acres) more or less.
Markett of Clogheen	...	293	"
In Ballynemashey	...	301	"

To pay the same Quit Rents as were payable by Adventurers for Lands in the Province of Munster.

"Inrolled, 5 December, 1673."

Now the "particular provision," referred to in the above extract, and made for Sir Redmond* in His Majesty's Declaration in 1661, was, to put it plainly, a mere acknowledgment on the part of the King, of the right and title of Sir Redmond to continue in the undisturbed possession of the family property at Fethard, to which he had a just and indisputable claim as next heir. A grant of one's own property, or a Royal Patent to

following names of the chief places of note embodied in that grant will give an idea of its extent: Tickincorr, Killganibegg and Killganimore, Castlereagh, Bar Glenehery, Grangenagower, Upper and Lower Sullyheens, the town of Ballymacarbery, the town of Clonnaffe (Clonmel?), Ardpaddan, Ballydonogh, Ballymachee, Clogheen, Castle Conagh, &c. (See Inrolls. 24th July, 1666. 18 Ch. II.) The sword, used even to the present day by the Corporation of Clonmel, was the gift of Sir Thomas, and on it appear the Arms of the Stanley family, with the addition of a mural crown, and the legend "Ex dono Thomæ Standly, 1656." Sir Thomas was an ancestor of the Stanleys of Alderly, Cheshire.

* *Sir Redmond*: See Carte's *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, Vol. II., p. 545.

retain it, seems at present rather strange; but, doubtless, it was more intelligible in the period of which we treat. While the 2,000 acres which he was "to be restored unto," in consideration of his services "beyond the seas," never came into his possession up to the moment of his death;* nor is there any evidence that this grant of land became, at any subsequent period, the property of any other member of the family.

Margaret, the youngest daughter of Sir Redmond, lived in Kilcash Castle, and witnessed strange vicissitudes in the history of her family and country. She never married. Her mother was of the Ormond Butlers; and it is curious what a fascination her "Kinsmen," the young Butlers, exercised over her, if we judge by the affectionate language and substantial legacies in her Will, in their favour. The more distant and poorer relations of her own name, whom perhaps she looked down upon as "odious approximations," were passed over; but, unquestionably, she was much indebted to the Butlers for affording her so safe and comfortable a retreat, when Fethard, under the new *regime*, became too hot for any of the name of Everard. She died in 1753, and her remains were interred "in the Vault, at Kilcash Church."

Sir John Everard, Bart., of Fethard, son of Sir Redmond, was married to Ellen Butler, eldest daughter of Pierce, Lord Cahir. He was Captain of the regiment of Horse commanded by Colonel Nicholas Purcell; was present at the Boyne; and was killed at the battle of Aughrim, in 1691. He was one of the attainted officers of the service of King James. The greater portion of his property after this was confiscated, but a miserable remnant passed to his son, Sir Redmond, and certain interests in smaller portions were, later on, allowed to Claimants† of his kindred. The great bulk of the property passed by sale or grants into strange hands. This Sir Redmond was the last of the Baronets of the family. He was married and had no issue. He lived for some years in Fethard, in the Castle built by him opposite the family mansion from which he had been ousted by the victorious Williamite soldiers. This "new" Castle, situated on the bank of the stream "Glashanly,"‡ is now a ruin.

In the Irish Parliament Sir Redmond represented the co. Tipperary, in the early part of the last century, the borough of Fethard, and the city of Kilkenny. With some others he strove to prevent the Enactment of the Penal Laws. Finding all efforts unavailing, and foreseeing the inevitable, he left the country, and retired to France, where, in 1746, he died.

In this paragraph the attention of the reader will be directed to the descendants of the *third* son of Sir John Everard, Knt. In his Will,

* *Death*: In the Will of Sir Redmond Everard, Bart., 1687, the following clause appears: "If the 2,000 acres which I was to be restored unto by the Act of Explantation be recovered, then," &c.

† *Claimants*: In the Inquisition *post mortem* (of Sir John, Bart.) taken at Clonmel on 24th April, 1693, Chancery, Tipperary, Reg. Wil. III., appear the following names: Edmond Everard, Fethard and Carrigmore; John Everard, Clogheen; Christopher Everard, Ballybought (Ballyboe?), &c.

‡ *Glashanly*: This is a corruption of two Irish words, namely, "glaise," a stream, and "aluin," lovely; meaning "the lovely stream," which flows by Fethard.

dated 1624, Sir John made provision, also, for his son Gabriel's children, whose names were Geoffrey, Joseph, and Charles. He bequeathed to the heir of Gabriel property in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. In his Will, and in Roll V. f. 27 of "Decrees of Innocents," the various townlands so bequeathed are mentioned. Geoffrey died in 1642, early in life, leaving behind a son James, only two years old. The minor's title to the property was admitted, but "the profits of the said estate were received by the nearest friends of Claimant, until the lands were seized by the usurped powers." The "nearest friends" were Joseph* and Charles; but the former having renounced the world, and taken the habit of the Order of St. Francis, upon Charles, who previously had resided in Fethard, devolved the management of the estate and the charge of his nephew. Charles lived for a few years in that quarter and was married. His name appears amongst "the 1649 Officers;" and a superb monument erected to his memory may be still seen in the Churchyard at Churchtown, co. Waterford. James attained his majority in 1661, and lodged a petition on the "6th Nov., 14^o Charles II.," against some Cromwellian settlers who had taken possession of his property. Nearly two years after he succeeded in recovering possession, as appears, from the following decree issued on the 11th July, 16^o Charles II.:"

"That Claimant be restored and that the Sheriffs of the several counties in which the lands lie do deliver the same to James Everard."

He ranked as Captain in the Irish Army, and was rewarded for his loyalty to James II., by having his entire property confiscated† by William III. His descendants, it is said, are still alive, and own "Chateau Everard," in the neighbourhood of Paris. From Charles, the grandson of Sir John, Knt., was descended Edmond Everard, of Carrigmore, Gent. (Will Prerogative, 1755). The representatives of this branch, living (1888), are a young barrister, Mr. James Power Everard, B.A., Athlone; and Rev. John Everard, R. C. Adm., Clonmel. (See the "Everard" No. 1 pedigree). There are two great branches of the Everards of Tipperary, both deriving their origin from the one common stock, viz.—"Nicholas Everard of Fethard, Esq.," above mentioned.

* *Joseph* : See *Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond*, Vol. I., p. 267.

† *Confiscated* :

"Then comrades! Fellow gentlemen!
Like brothers hand-in-hand,
Take we a last and longing look
Of our dear forfeit land!
Our honour and our stainless swords,
Our old ancestral names,
Alone are ours—all else is lost,
For Erin and King James.

All! save the Creed our fathers held,
Tho' fallen its shrines and low,
And the loyal faith of gentle blood
Unchanged thro' weal or woe."

We come now to consider the second and probably the *elder* branch of the family. In the "Molyneux" MS. f. iii. 27, p. 43, there are recorded six generations also of this branch of the Everard family. It is rather strange that the pedigree therein given ends with the name of a female—Mary Everard. At first sight this is misleading, and one might suppose that the male members of this line became extinct; were it not that there is ample, clear, and positive evidence to the contrary, The writer in the MS. fixes the date of the death of Mary's father (Edward) on the "29th May, 1637." Now it so happens that the Will of Mary's *grandfather*, who was also named Edward, is preserved in the Record Office, Dublin; and in it the date of that Edward's death is set down as occurring on the "29th March, 1637." No doubt of the authenticity or accuracy of that Will can for a moment be entertained, and hence we incline to the belief that the writer of the genealogy in the Molyneux MS. made two mistakes: first, by placing the only *obit* recorded by him after Edward "oge," the father of Mary; and, second, by confounding the contracted form of March with May. Anyone who has any knowledge of such matters may easily conceive how readily an error may be committed in the registration of a pedigree. The wonder is, considering the havoc wrought by time, the missing deeds, the erasures in those extant, &c., &c., that so much information may be obtained. It may be well to note that Mary had *three* uncles, and that her grandfather states in his Will (29th March, 1637), that, should his sons die without male issue, he then bequeathes his property to "the heyers males of my late deceased father, James Everard."

It is very plain, therefore, that at that time there was no lack of male representatives of this branch of the family. Edward (whose Will is on record) and his brother Thomas were two of the six witnesses to the Will (1624) of Sir John Everard. In that Will Sir John, in the most praiseworthy spirit and manner, makes provision for his poorer "Kinswomen," and cannot be accused of being unmindful of the "blood."

It may be truly said, that in every generation from the first Nicholas of Fethard, there has been a host of male and female members of this line. Of these one of the most remarkable was James Everard of Fethard. He was Mayor of his native town when it was stormed by Cromwell. One of the sacred vessels used to this day in the Franciscan Church, Clonmel, was the gift of this James. He died in 1667, and his Will, bearing that date, is preserved in the Record Office, Dublin. In it reference is made to several members of his family; in fact, he mentions by name five male members, then living, and also speaks of his *cousin*, Sir Redmond Everard, Bart. The latter acknowledged the connection with his contemporaries; for, in Sir Redmond's Will (1687) he also bequeathed, in certain contingencies, his property "to the heirs males of the said Sir John Everard's *great-grandfather*." Now, this "great-grandfather" was the oft-mentioned "Nicholas," who was the common stock whence James, also sprang, and whom, therefore, as "head of the house," Sir Redmond constituted his heir. James had a brother named Redmond, who had a son Edmond: this latter, instead of Edmond, the son of Charles, may have been the grandfather of Edmond Everard, Carrigmore, gent. (1755). And George, who

was another brother of the above-mentioned James,* had a grandson of the same name,—George, junior, who had the ill luck of having a brother-in-law, James Butler (father of Richard Butler, first Earl of Glengall), who seemed to have not much regard for the principles of justice. (See Bill, filed 21st August, 1706. "Palatinate Court, county Tipperary"). To this branch belonged his Grace, the Most Rev. Patrick Everard, Archbishop of Cashel and Emlý; who was born in Fethard, and was there taught Classics. He studied in the Irish College, Salamanca; † was Rector of the Irish College in Paris, for ten years; next became Vicar-General of the Diocese of Bordeaux; and afterwards conducted a School at Ulverstone, in Lancashire, England, for the education of the sons of English Catholic Gentlemen, in which the Pension ranged from £200 to £400 per annum. He was elected, in 1810, President of the College of Maynooth; and, in 1814, was appointed Archbishop ‡ by the Holy See. He died of fever, in Thurles, and his remains were interred in Cashel.

Lucas Everard, who died in 1665, was the son of Marcus, who was a brother of Edward (1637). From a Bill filed in "Palatinate Court," county Tipperary, in February, 1678, it appears the above Lucas had a son Christopher, who was father of John Everard, of Fethard. From that Bill, also, the following extract is taken: "that James Butler and his wife, taking advantage of the minority of the said John, seized upon his property in and about Fethard, and still keep the same." Knaves were encouraged in their dishonesty by the fact, that the name of "Everard" was in very bad odour under the new Dynasty.

The above John Everard of Fethard died in 1712, and his Will of that date, has been preserved in the Record Office, Dublin. He had four sons, but, though provision is made for the "Second," "third," and "fourth" son, the only name expressly mentioned in the Will is that of Richard, the "eldest." One (probably Richard) of the four sons of the said John Everard, of Fethard, had four sons—1. John, of Clonmore, co. Tipperary, whose issue is extinct; 2. Richard, of whom presently; 3. Patrick, of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, who m. a Miss Kennedy and had a family, all of whom were, in 1883, living in America, save Martin Everard, living in 1883, s. p.; 4. Philip, also of Clonmore, who had three sons—1. Thomas; 2. James, who emigrated to America; 3. Patrick, who had a son who was living (1883) in America. This Thomas, son of Philip, had three sons—1. John Everard of Clonmore, living in 1883, who was m. and had a family; 2. Thomas Everard, m., living in 1883, and had a family; 3. James Everard, who m. a Miss Leahy, and was (1883) living in Lough-

* *James*: This James had a son, Piers, of Fethard, who was a distinguished Irish Officer, and took part in the Battle of Aughrim. The legal documents of a later period refer to that circumstance in very guarded terms: "That said Piers in or about the year 1690 had occasion to go to the Province of Connaught and from thence to Limerick, where he died."

† *Salamanca*: It is a remarkable fact, that the Four Irish Ecclesiastics who studied together in Salamanca, were afterwards four contemporary Catholic Archbishops in Ireland.

‡ *Archbishop*: When Dr. Everard was first appointed Archbishop it was to some see "*in partibus infidelium*," and as Coadjutor to Dr. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel and Emlý, who lived for a few years after Dr. Everard's promotion.

more, s. p. The genealogy of the branch of this family descended from Richard, one of the grandsons of John Everard of Fethard, who died A.D. 1712, is as follows :

1. JOHN EVERARD, of Fethard, above mentioned, who d. in 1712.

2. (): one of his four sons, probably Richard.

3. Richard : son of No. 2. This Richard m. M. Comerford, and had five sons—I. Philip, of Clonmore ; II. Michael, of Longorchard (died 1880) ; III. Thomas ; IV. James ; V. Patrick.

I. Philip, of Clonmore, married a Miss Scott. Their descendants are (1883) living in America.

II. Michael, of Longorchard, of whom presently.

III. Thomas, who formerly lived in Longorchard, mar. a Miss Torpey, and had two sons :

1. Richard, d. s. p. ; 2. Thomas, who was (1883) living in America.

IV. James, formerly of Longorchard, married a Miss Scott, and had Richard and Thomas.

V. Patrick, of Longorchard, the fifth son of Richard, married M. Fogarty, and had two sons—1. Col. Richard, of Meridan ; and 2. Thomas of Templemore. This Colonel Richard Everard, of Meridan, Connecticut, and of New York, United States, America (living in 1883), mar. M. Buckley, and had—1. Patrick, 2. Edmond, 3. Thomas, 4. Richard, 5. William, 6.

James, 7. Andrew, 8. Michael. Thomas Everard, of Templemore, county Tipperary, the second son of Patrick of Longorchard, No. V. here mentioned, married a Miss Mahony, and had two sons—1. Patrick, 2. John—both living in 1883.

4. Michael, of Longorchard : second son of Richard ; d. 1880, aged 86. He mar. M. Carroll, and had three sons—I. Richard, of New York ; II. Patrick ; III. Michael.

I. Richard, of New York, living in 1883, and of whom presently.

II. Patrick, of New York, living in 1883, m. and had two sons—1. Michael, 2. (name not known).

III. Michael, of Longorchard, living in 1883, m. C. Deavy, and had with other children—Michael and Thomas.

5. Richard Everard, of New York, living in 1883 ; eldest son of Michael, of Longorchard (died 1880) ; mar. M. Dempsey, and had four children :

I. Richard.

II. Michael.

III. Joseph.

IV. Patrick.

6. Richard Everard, of New York : eldest son of Richard ; living in 1883.

EVERARD. (No. 3.)

Arms : Same as "Everard," No. 1.

RICHARD, a younger brother of John who is No. 2 on the "Everard" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family.

2. Richard: son of Nicholas. Had two sons—1. James; 2. Redmond, who had two sons, namely—1. Edmond, 2. Matthew.

3. James: son of Richard. Had four sons—1. Edward* (Will dated 1637); 2. Thomas, of whom presently; 3. Pierson (living in 1632), who was mar. and had a daughter named Anastace; † 4. Marcus.

Marcus, the fourth son of the aforesaid James, No. 3, had Mary; and Lucas, living † in 1638. This Lucas or Luke, who d. in 1665, m. — Danniell (1638), and had three sons—1. Marcus, who m. and had Margaret; 2. Richard (Will dated 1705), who was called *FitzLuke*,

meaning "son of Luke;" 3. Christopher (Bill entered, Palatinate Court, county Tipperary, in Feb., 1678), who had John, of Fethard (Will dated 1712). And this last mentioned John had four sons, and a daughter Ellen: the eldest son's name being Richard of Fethard.

4. Thomas Everard: second son of James, No. 3 on this pedigree.

5. Edmund: his son. Had James; Redmond; and George, of whom presently: This James§ who was "sovereign" (or mayor) of Fethard, in 1650, and whose Will is dated 1667, mar. A. Donnohue, and had John|| (Will dated 1668); Bonaventura; ¶ and Mary, who m.

* *Edward and Thomas*: In the Will (dated 1624) of Sir John Everard, who is No. 4 on the "Everard" (No. 1) pedigree, it is stated: "Concerning my purchased land in Cashell in way of Mortgage, I doe devise all the same to my cousins Edward Everard and Thomas Everard and their heirs to this intent, that with the issues and pfts. (profits) of the same such of my kinswomen as shall be in want of friends and pfermts. (preferments) shall be pferred. (preferred) in marriage wherein I appoint that the nearest unto me in blood shall bee first pferred, and so every other as they shall be in blood and honest reputacon (réputation) to receive their advancement."

The Edward and Thomas here mentioned were witnesses to the foregoing Will of Sir John Everard, Knt., and wrote their names "EVERARD."

This Edward Everard, of Fethard, eldest son of James, m. A. Sawse (or Swase), and had four sons—1. Edward Oge (d. 29th March, 1637) who mar. Eliza Power, and had Mary; 2. Melcher; 3. Stephen; 4. Ignatio. In case his sons died without male issue, he bequeathed his property (in Will, dated 1637) "to the heyres males of my late deceased father, James Everard," etc.

† *Anastace*: This Anastace was left by her cousin Edmond Everard a fortune of £400. (Edmond at the time of his death (A.D. 1632), lived at Ballyboy, near Clogheen, the then castle of Sir Richard Everard, Bart., whom he appointed his sole executor).

‡ *Living*: See inscription on Chalice in the Catholic Church of Clogheen. Lucas Everard obtained leases of farms from his cousin Sir Richard Everard, Bart., who is No. 5 on the "Everard" (No. 1) pedigree; and (See the "Records of Ireland") was a "Royalish" Officer, A.D. 1649.

§ *James*: After bequeating (in Will dated 1667) his property to his own "heires males," this James further adds, in case they "dyed" without "isshew:" "and for want of such to the next by birthright of my kindred; and for want of such unto Sir Redmond Everard, Baronett" . . . "Lastly," says the said James, "I doe appoint as tutors and overseers of my beloved wife and children my cossen Sir Redmond Everard, Baronett."

|| *John*: This John, whose Will is dated 1668, d. s. p.; and appointed his cousin and brother-in-law Piers Everard (who is No. 7 on this pedigree), his executor and also his heir.

¶ *Bonaventura*: From this Bonaventura was descended the Most Rev. Patrick Everard, who was the second President of Maynooth College, for several years, and afterwards Archbishop of Cashel and Emlý. This (Catholic) Archbishop Everard was b. A.D. 1752, and d. 1820. It was he that, out of his own private means, founded the present College of St. Patrick, Thurles, which takes its name from *him*.

her cousin Piers or Peter Everard, No. 7 on this pedigree. And Redmond (the second son of Edmond) here mentioned had a son named Edmond, who in a Bill* filed A.D. 1684 in Palatinate Court, county Tipperary, is described as "nephew of George, and first cousin of Piers."

6. George: third son of Edmond; died 1684; Deed before 19th Feb., 1676. Was twice m.: the name of the first wife, by whom he had a family, is not mentioned; the second wife was Mary Wadding (by whom he had no family), who was Plaintiff in Bill of 1684.

7. Piers (Pierce) or Peter: son of George. Party to Deed of 1676. Deft. in Bill filed in 1684. Dead in 1706. Was twice married: first, to his cousin Mary Everard, sister to John Everard (1668), above mentioned, who died *s. p.*; and, secondly, to Anne Kearney, mentioned in Bill of 1706. This Piers had a son George, and a daughter Anastace, who was wife of James

Butler, of Glengall, co. Tipperary. According to Records of the Rolls, Vol. VIII., a grant (dated 3rd Dec., 1684) of several places in and about Fethard, co. Tipperary, was, for the fine of £1 10s. (one pound and ten shillings), made to this Piers Everard—Act of grace, King James II., A.D. 1690; See also the Will of Anastace Everard, dated 1675.

8. George Everard: son of Piers. Plaintiff in Bill of 1706, above mentioned.

9. Piers: his son. Had two sons—1. George, 2. John.†

10. George: son of Piers. Had 1. Piers, of whom presently; 2. George, married to—Hacket; 3. Johanna, living in 1881.

11. Piers: son of George; mar. to—Knox, of Waterford, and had—1. George, 2. Thomas, 3. John—all living in 1881, and in America.

12. George Everard: son of Piers; living in 1881.

EVERARD. (No. 4.)

Arms: Same as "Everard," No. 1.

NICHOLAS, who d. 4th June, 1633, and who was a younger brother of Sir Richard, who is No. 5 on the "Everard" (No. 1) genealogy, mar. Katherine, dau. of James Butler, Lord Dunboyne, and had:

6. John, of Fethard, who died 11th August, 1638, and was buried the 16th August of that year. This John married Amy, the fourth daughter of David Roche, Viscount Fermoy, county

* *Bill*: The reader who desires more information on this subject is referred to the Bills entered in "Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Tipperary, held under the Duke of Ormond;" and to the Inquisition *post mortem* (of Sir John Everard, of Fethard, county Tipperary, Bart., who was killed at Aughrim), taken at Clonmel, 24th April, 1693. Reg. William III."

† *John*: This John had a son Piers, who was twice married: first wife was a Miss MacCarthy; the second, a Miss Cummins. The children by the first marriage were—1. Eliza, 2. John, 3. James; and the issue of the second marriage was Piers: all these children in America, in 1881.

Cork, and had two sons and two daughters :

- I. Nicholas.
- II. John.

- I. Joan.
- II. Katherine.
- 7. Nicholas Everard, of Fethard : son of John.

EVERARD. (No. 5.)

Of Randalstown; County Meath.

Arms : Gu. a fess wavy betw. three estoiles ar. *Crest* : A pelican in her piety ppr. *Motto* : Virtus in actione consistit.

RICHARD EVERARD had :

2. John, of Randlestown, who m.' a daughter of — Darditz, and had :

3. Thomas,* of Randlestown, who

m. Anna, daughter of Thomas Barnwell, of Rowstown, and had :

4. Mathew Everard, of Rowstown ; living in 1687 ; d. 1714.

FANNING.

Of Ballinarry and Fanningstown.

Arms : Or, a chev. betw. three doves ppr. *Crest* : A cherubim ppr.

CLEMENT FANNING, of Fanningstown, co. Limerick.

2. Patrick, Mayor of Limerick : his son.

3. Clement, Mayor of Limerick : his son.

4. Simon, Mayor of Limerick : his son ; m. Joan, dau. of Dominick Arthur of Limerick ; died 7th March, 1636.

5. Dominick Fanning : his son ; m. Kathleen, dau. of David Comyn, of Limerick, Alderman. Had four brothers and two sisters : the brothers were—1. John, m. Mary, dau. of Patrick Hogan of Killemena, co. Clare ; 2. Bartholomew ; 3. Richard ; 4. James, m. Kathleen, dau. of Michael Stritch, Ald., Limerick. The sisters were—1. Joan ; 2. Anne.

FAY.†

Arms : Vert a dexter arm issuant from the sinister side of the shield, and a sinister arm from the dexter, vested or, cuffed ar. the hands ppr. grasping a sword erect of the third, pommel and hilt of the second, the blade thrust through a dragon's head coupé of the last. *Crest* : A dragon's head coupé or. *Motto* : Toujours fidèle.

THE De Fays, or De La Fays are of frequent mention in the old Norman.

* *Thomas* : In Burke's *Landed Gentry* for 1879, this Thomas is mentioned as son of Richard ; but, according to the MSS. Pedigrees in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin, said Thomas was the *grandson* of Richard.

† *Fay* : For further information respecting this family, see *Manning and Bray's Surrey* ; *De Roque's Antient Maisons de la Normandie*—Article "Du Fay ;" *Calendar*

Charters, and, even at the present day, the family has many representatives amongst the Gallic Nobility.

The Viscounts De Latour Maubourg (from whom sprung the Princes D'Auvergne) are stated "to have assumed their surname from the Lordship of Fay, in Picardy, of which they were possessed at least as early as the year 1000;" while the Counts Mauleveru, the Counts De La-Grange, the Viscounts De La Faye De Bourbonais and Du Fai de Savernay, as well as the Irish Branch now under consideration, appear to have assumed *theirs* from the Fief of Fay, in the parish of St. Honorine-Du-Fay, in Normandy, which was possessed by the family at an equally remote period.

Du Conge suggests that the local name "Fay" signified, anciently, a Beech or Oak-wood; and the Abbey of Silly, which was situate in the great forest of St. Andre-en-Goufferin, near Fallaise, is styled indifferently in ancient documents "De Silvia," "De Bosco," and "De Faya." To this Abbey in 1202 Garinus, Lord of Bello-Altari, granted certain lands "heretofore held by W. De Mandeville, Earl of Essex, of Robert De Fay, father of the said Garinus, as of his Fief of Bello Altari."

To the neighbouring Abbey of St. Andre-en-Goufferin, Burgundian Du Fay, Lady of Harrier, made grants of Lands: as did in 1225 Nicote, sister of Raoul Du Fay, which the latter confirmed, "as dependant on his Fief of Fay, in the parish of St. Honorine-Du-Fay," while Helie Du Fay made a similar confirmation to the same Abbey, of lands in *his* Fief of Fay-du-Pré, in the parish of Villy.

The first of the name we meet in England is Radulphus or Ralph De Fay, or De La Fay, to whom Henry II. in 1154 granted the extensive Manor of Bromley, in Surrey. He held until the 19th of Henry II., when, taking part with Prince Henry against his father, he was disseized, and Bromley was granted to Baldwin De Bethune. Afterwards it was again escheated, when King John by charter, dated at Poitou, 4th Dec., 1199, granted it to Ralph De Fay, the son, who, with many members of his family, was then engaged in that monarch's service in France.

This Ralph married Beatrix, sister and co-heir of Stephen De

of Close Rolls, in Tower of London; *MS. Pedigrees*, in Trinity College, Dublin; etc.

There was a branch of this family seated in the county Kildare, which for many generations occupied the position of political agents and confidential trustees to the Earls of Kildare. The head of this family, Nicholas Fay of Ballinure, was specially exempted from pardon for life or estate by Cromwell. Another branch of the family was seated at Trumroe, in Westmeath, which was similarly "favoured." Both these families appear to have recovered some part of their estates at the Restoration; as George Fay, of Jamestown, in the Queen's County, mortgaged Ballinure in 1730; and George Fay, of Castlepollard, whose Will is dated in the same year, and preserved in the Registry of Deeds Office, leaves a conditional bequest to his brother Michael "in case I (the Testator) should hereafter enjoy my estate of Tromroy;" a condition of hope not unusual in the Jacobite Wills of the period.

This George was brother of the gallant Geoffrey Fay, Captain in Sir Neil O'Neil's Regiment of Horse, who gave his name to "Fay's Ford," on the Boyne, and who was popularly said to be the last man (aided by his brothers) who opposed the passage of the Williamite Army. Jeffrey was killed at the Battle of Assanno, in Italy, in 1714. — See Letter preserved in the Archives of the Franciscan Convent, Merchant's Quay, Dublin.

Turnham, Seneschal of Poitou, and, dying in 1222, left by her, who remained with Hugh De Plaiz—John De Fay, his heir, on whose death *s. p.* in 1241, the Manor of Bromley passed to his sister Maud, who married, first, William De Clere, and, secondly, William De Braiose; and Philipa, who married William De Neville.

In 1215 King John commands De Podio, Seneschal of Angoulême, "That you without delay cause to be seized into our hands, the land which belonged to William De Mastad, which came to our beloved and faithful William De Fay, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of the said William De Mastad." In 1215, the said William De Fay, and Ralph, his brother, had a grant of land in Hampshire, heretofore the estate of Robert De Mandville. In the same year King John granted to the said William De Fay, the lands of Barrentin, Roumare, St. Jean-du-Cardonett, and St. Agnes, in Normandy, a grant which was subsequently confirmed by Philip Augustus.

In 1225, William De Fay, electing to remain in Normandy, his lands at Polehampton, Hampshire, were confiscated.

In 1208, King John confirms to "Peter De Fay, our Burgess of Rochelle, the reasonable gift made him by Ralph De Fay, of the office of 'Baker and Pasturer' of Rochelle, and of the Hundred Shillings rent in the 'Minages' of Rochelle, and of Forty Shillings rent out of the house in Rochelle, wherein Elias Gasket formerly had an Exchange."

The first mention of the name which we have discovered in Ireland, is in 1219, when Sir Richard De Fay, Knight of De Lacy, Lord of Meath, was sent by the latter on a mission to the King.

About this time, Richard De Fay was seized of Mayneston, in Herefordshire, which he held of the Lord John De Monmouth, by ancient enfeoffment. In 1220, Richard and Walter De Fay witness charters of the De Monmouth family, of which House, we may here observe, was Rosa De Monmouth, the first wife of Hugh De Lacy, the "Conqueror" of Meath.

In 1281, the King notifies that Richard De Fay, remaining in Ireland, by the King's Licence, had attorned before him, Geoffreys Te Ireys, and Richard De Pickeyleigh. (Pickeyleigh adjoins Maynestown in all pleas and plaints in England.)

In 1289, Theobald Le Verdon, Lord of the Western moiety of Meath, had a suit with Richard De Fay, concerning the lands of Tyrlicken, or Tyrkillen, in that county. During the course of the proceedings it was expressly stated, "that De Fay was then abroad in the King's wars."

In 1290, George De Fay was seized of premises in Kilmer, Donore, and Glackmorne, in the Liberty of Trim, in right of his wife Isabella, daughter of Richard Fitz John, the fifth Baron of Delvin. In 1339, Walter Fitz George De Fay had a suit with his grandmother, Eglantine, widow of Lord Delvin, concerning the above lands, which she claimed as daughter and heir of William Deweswell, of Deweswellstown, co. Dublin, and Kilmer, co. Meath.

Shortly after this, John Engelande (a trustee) conveyed to Richard Fitz George De Fay, the estate of Comerstown, in the Barony of Fore, and of Mayestown, in the Barony of Moyashell, in *Tail Male*; with remainder to Roger De Fay—which Roger De Fay succeeded; and, dying before

1380, was seized, *inter alios*, of *Comerstown*, *Ballindrinan*, and *Bartanstown*.* In 1384, his son, John Fitz Roger Fay of Dernegara, was Plaintiff in a suit at Trim against George Fitz Walter Fay and Philip Tuite, for having unlawfully disseized him of the above lands, and a verdict was given in his favour; whereupon, the said George Fitz Walter appealed, on the grounds that the Jury who tried the case had not been fairly impanelled, "by reason that Thomas Chamber, the Sheriff, had taken to wife Anne Dardis, cousin of the said John Fay." Thereupon a new Jury was ordered to be impanelled, by the Keeper of the King's Pleas, which confirmed the verdict of the first,—mitigating, however, the damages against George Fitz Walter Fay, "by reason of his minority."

In 1465, the Crown having raised some question as to the title of James Fay (son and heir of John Fitz Roger) to the *Comerstown* estate, he proved it (under the conveyance made by John Engelande above cited) in a Parliament held in Trim in that year, in Drogheda in 1468, and in Dublin in 1469. He complains bitterly at being harassed by this inquiry "that his lands were situate on the Marches, and that he had great trouble defending them against his own and the King's enemies." This James, it is presumed, was father of George Fay, who died in 1514, seized of *Comerstown* and *Dernegara*, as appears from an Inquisition *post mortem*, taken at Duleek in that year; and from whom the Pedigree is carried down to the present day, as follows:

1. George Fay of Dernegara, in Westmeath, born 1435, died May, 1514, leaving Gerald, his son, then aged 40; and married, as appears from an Inquisition *post mortem*, taken at Ratoath.

2. Gerald Fay of Dernegara, who was engaged in the rebellion of "Silken Thomas;" and, dying in 1548, was succeeded by his son:

3. Gerald Fay of Dernegara, then aged 40, and married to Joan Fitzgerald, by whom he had George, James of *Comerstown*, and Christopher. He was Sheriff of West Meath in 1565, and died 1576.

4. George of Dernegara, son of Gerald, died *vita Patris*, leaving by Mary Fitzgerald, his wife, four sons

—1. Gerald, 2. George, 3. Redmond (all of whom died *s. p.*), and 4. Meyler.

5. Meyler, of *Comerstown*: son of George; married Margery Nugent, by whom he had an only son Edward; and, dying Nov., 1627, was buried in the Abbey of Multifarnham.

6. Edward, of *Gartlandstown* House, and *Dernegara*: son of Meyler; married Eliza, daughter of Theobald Nugent, Esq., of New Haggard (by Mary, daughter of Nugent, of *Carlanstown*, ancestor of the extinct Earl Nugent). By this lady, Edward had six sons—1. Garret, who left issue, Anne, who married Nicholas, brother of the

* *Bartanstown*: On the 17th of May, 1680, Garret Fay of *Dernegara*, filed a Bill in Chancery against his youngest brother Thomas, for having entered into possession of *Comerstown*, *Ballindrinan*, and *Bartanstown*. The latter was thereupon bailed in the sum of £1,000 by Richard Barnewall, Darby Dunn, Michael Hall and Nicholas Barnewall, all of the city of Dublin. From his grandson, and namesake, Thomas Fay of *Annsbrook*, and *Mayo House*, county Meath, who settled in *Cavan* in 1780, descend the Fays of *Faybrook* and *Moyne Hall*, in that county.

celebrated Father Aloyius Stafford, who was killed at Aughrim; and Captain George Fay, who had the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, and thereby saved the Gartlandstown Estate, which descended to his daughters and co-heiresses (Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lessac); 2. Meyler, died, *s. p.*; 3. Stephen, a Priest, died 1687; 4. Anthony, died *s. p.*; 5. Francis, died *s. p.*; and 6. Thomas.

Edward Fay, taking a very active part in the troubles of 1641, had his estate confiscated by Cromwell.

On the Restoration, this settlement is recited in a Decree dated March, 1663, restoring a portion of property to Richard Nugent as trustee for the four surviving sons of Edward Fay, viz.: 1. Garret, of whom presently; 2. Meyler, of Comerstown, who d. *s. p.* in 1688; 3. Stephen, a Priest, who died in 1687; 4. Thomas, of Togher, of whom hereafter.

The eldest son, Garret, resided at the Castle of Dernegaragh, and, dying in April, 1687, left: 1. Mary, married to Luke Cashell, gent., of Sturrock, in Louth, and of Down, in Westmeath; 2. Anne,* who m., first, Nicholas Stafford, and, secondly, Nicholas Read, Esq., of Dunboyne; 3. George Fay, of Gartlandstown, a Captain of Foot in the service of King James II., who, having been included in the Articles of Limerick, saved the estate, which in 1730 was in possession of his daughters and co-heirs, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lessac.

Edward Fay d. in March, 1685,

* *Anne*: By her second husband (Mr. Read of Dunboyne), Anna Fay (whose Will was proved in 1735) left issue two daughters co-heirs, of whom Jane m. Andrew Palles, of Mount Palles, co. Cavan, ancestor of the Right Hon. the Chief Baron Palles, of Dublin, living in 1887.

† *Son*: Edward Fay had daughters, of whom Mary m. Oliver Nugent of Mabetown, who died in 1682, leaving Henry Nugent, who married Eleanore Burrowes of Stradone House, co. Cavan.

and the male line of the family was continued by his youngest son.†

7. Thomas Fay, of Dernegara, who married (in 1660), Anne, sister of — Blake, Esq., of Castle-town, by whom he had three sons—1. Martin; 2. John Mór; 3. Thomas Mór; and a daughter Frances, who married Owen Johnson, Esq., *alias* MacShane, son of Colonel John O'Neill of the Fews, and Lettice, daughter of Lord Blayney. From this marriage descended the John-sons of Warrenstown, in Meath, and Sir W. G. Johnson, Baronet, of Twickenham. Thomas Fay having been attainted in 1691, settled at Damaelstown in Meath.

8. Martin, of Damaelstown and Corboggy: son of Thomas; married in 1709 Catherine, daughter of — Malone, of Possesxtown (by Anne, daughter of Thomas Plunkett, Esq., of Possesxtown and Gibstown); and dying in 1765 left issue—1. Thomas, 2. Patrick, 3. John. The eldest son,

9. Thomas, of Annsbrook, and Mayo House, county Meath, and of Drumherk, co. Cavan, died January 31st, 1796, aged 86; leaving by his wife Katherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Murray, two sons—1. Patrick, whose issue is extinct in Ireland; and 2. John.

10. John, of Ballyhaise, who married, first in 1789, Miss O'Dowd, by whom he had one son, Thomas (of whom hereafter); and secondly, in 1797, Miss Brady, by whom he had James of Moyne Hall, and Patrick. James Fay of Moyne Hall died in 1863, leaving two sons—

John of Moyne Hall, who was High Sheriff of Cavan, in 1874; and Thomas; A.B., of Dublin and Heath Lodge.

John of Ballyhaise, died January 31st, 1836, aged 76.

11. Thomas Fay of Faybrook, co. Cavan, born 1794, and who d. 1880, married Mary Herbert,* only daughter of Patrick MacCabe, Esq., of Ballybay, and by her had four sons—1. Patrick MacCabe Fay, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; 2. Thomas-Francis, of Trim; 3.

James-Henry Fay, J.P., of Faybrook, High-Sheriff for co. Cavan in 1881; 4. Charles-Joseph Fay, who was M.P. for the county Cavan; all living in 1887. Also three daughters — 1. Marianne-Frances, wife of Philip Smith, J.P., Artina, co. Cavan, and Colmanstown House, county Galway; 2. Eleanore Gertrude (died in 1875), wife of John MacCarrick, Esq., of Cloonbany House, county Sligo; 3. Margaretta S. Clare, widow of Francis O'Farrell, Esq., of Dublin.

FITZGERALD. (No. 1.)

Arms: Ar. a saltire gu.

IN page 18, of the MS. Vol. E. 3. 18, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, it is stated—"Nestæ et ex ea prognatorum Giraldinorum, Stephandarum, atque Barrensiium, Genealogia, Demetiæ, sive Suthwalliæ, Principes."

1. Theodorus, son of Æneas; whom Giraldus Cambrensis describes in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his *Cambriæ*.

2. Rhesus: his son; who married Gladys (A.D. 1108), by whom he had issue, Nesta.*

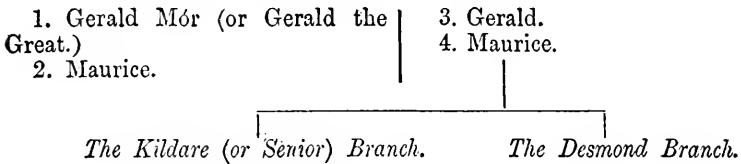
3. Griffinus: son of Rhesus: m. Guenliana.†

† Rhesus: his son; living in 1188.

* *Herbert*: This Mary Herbert MacCabe became sole heir of her father, whose mother was the daughter and heiress of Mr. Peter McMahon of Recane, county Monaghan, by Ellinor his wife, daughter of "The O'Duffy of Clontibret," by Mary, his wife, daughter of "The MacKenna of Trough," commonly called "The Major," who was killed, March, 1689, defending the Fort of Drumbanagher, near Glaslough, for King James II. Mr. MacMahon of Rekane was nephew of Hugh MacMahon, Archbishop of Armagh (whose nephews, Bernard and Ross MacMahon, succeeded him in the primatial chair), and grandson of Colla Dhu MacMahon, titular lord of Dartry, by Aileen, daughter of "The O'Reilly"—styled Earl of Cavan, and niece of the great Owen Roe O'Neill. Colla Dhu was great-grandson of Sir Brian (MacHugh Oge) MacMahon, Lord of Dartry, by Lady Mary O'Neill, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone—the unfortunate chief whose "Flight" gave facilities for the "Plantation of Ulster."—See No. 127 in the "MacMahon" of Dartry pedigree, Vol. I.

† *Nesta*: Giraldus Cambrensis, who claims to have been descended from this Nesta, was a son of William de Barry, lord of "The Island of Barry, in Wales;" and was born in Pembrokeshire. Hence was he called—"Gerald the Welshman," or *Giraldus Cambrensis*.

The following four generations are in the pedigree of "Fitzgerald," according to E. 3. 18, above mentioned:



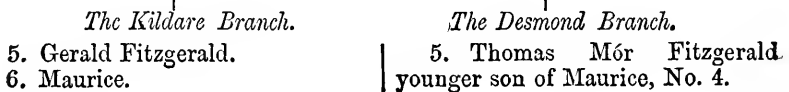
FITZGERALD. (No. 2.)

Of Kildare, Dukes of Leinster.

Arms: Ar. a saltire gu. *Crest*: A monkey statant ppr. environed about the middle with a plain collar and chained or. *Supporters*: Two monkeys environed and chained as in the Crest. *Motto*: Crom aboo.

THE following is the pedigree, as deduced from the *Linea Antiqua*, and other authentic sources:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. OTHO GERALDINO, according to the "Battle Abbey Book," came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was one of his chief commanders; and, according to Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage of England," was, in the sixth year of the reign of that king, created a baron. This Otho Geraldino had two sons, named Waltero and Robert: Waltero was ancestor of all the Fitzgeralds of Ireland, and of all the barons of Windsor until the issue male became extinct, and came by marriage to | \| | Hickman, formerly Lord Windsor; and Robert was ancestor of the ancient family of <i>Gerard</i> , formerly barons of Stamwell. |
|  | \| | 2. Waltero Geraldino. |
|  | \| | 3. Gerald, from whom the surname of "Geraldine"* was changed to <i>Fitzgerald</i> . |
|  | \| | 4. Maurice Fitzgerald first assumed this surname; he was one of the first and principal invaders of Ireland, where he landed in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1169. |



* *Geraldine*:

These Geraldines! these Geraldines; rain wears away the rock,
And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle shock;
But, ever sure, while one is left of all that honoured race.
In front of Ireland's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's place;
And, though the last were dead and gone, how many a field and town,
From Thomas-Court to Abbeyfeale, would cherish their renown,
And men would say of valour's rise, or ancient power's decline,
"Twill never soar, it never shone, as did the Geraldine."

7. Thomas, Baron of Geashill, in the King's County; was the first of the family that got interest in the county Kildare, and built Castle Cam in Kildare, and the Castle of Geashill, in the King's County, whereof he was made Baron, as he was already of Sligo, Tirconnell, and Kerry.

8. John, first Earl of Kildare: son of Thomas.

9. Thomas, the second Earl; son of John; died 1359. Richard, the third Earl: d. *s. p.*

10. Maurice: the fourth Earl: son of Thomas; d. 1390. Gerald, the fifth Earl: d. 1410.

11. John Cam, the sixth Earl: son of Maurice; d. 1427.

12. Thomas, the seventh Earl: son of John; d. 1477.

13. Gerald, the eighth Earl: son of Thomas.

14. Gerald Oge, the ninth Earl; son of Gerald; was impeached of high treason; and, in September, 1534, died in the Tower of London. "Silken Thomas," who d. 1537, was the tenth Earl.

15. Edward: the second son of Gerald Oge.

16. Thomas: third son of Edward.

17. George, the sixteenth Earl: son of Thomas.

18. Robert; his son.

19. Robert, the nineteenth Earl: his son; d. 1744.

20. James, the first Duke of Leinster: his son; d. 1773.

21. William-Robert, the second Duke: his son; d. 1804.

22. Augustus-Frederick, the third Duke: his son; d. 1874.

23. Charles-William FitzGerald, of Carton, Maynooth, county Kildare, the fourth Duke of Leinster: his son. This Charles-William succeeded his father as fourth Duke, 10th October, 1874; m. 13th Oct., 1847, Lady Caroline, third dau. of George, second Duke of Sutherland; and had issue seven sons and six daughters. The sons were: 1. Gerald, Marquis of Kildare, b. 16th Aug., 1851; 2. Maurice, b. 16th Dec., 1852, and mar. to the Lady Adelaide-Jane Frances Forbes, eldest dau. of the Earl of Granard; 3. Frederick, b. 18th January, 1857; 4. Walter, b. 22nd January, 1858; 5. Charles, b. 20th August, 1859; 6. George, b. 16th February, 1862; 7. Henry, b. 9th Aug., 1863. And the daughters were: 1. Geraldine, died 15th Nov., 1867; 2. Alice; 3. Eva; 4. Mabel; 5. Nesta; 6. Margaret, d. 26th Oct., 1867.

24. Gerald, the fifth Duke of Leinster: eldest son of Charles-William; living in 1887.

FITZGERALD. (No 3.)

*Earls of Desmond.**

Arms: Erm. a saltire gu. *Crest*: A boar pass. erm. fretty gu. *Supporters*: Two male griffins ar. chained and spiked on the breast and shoulders or.

THOMAS MÓR, a younger brother of Gerald who is No. 5 on the (foregoing)

* *Desmond*: In page 13, *et passim*, of the Vol. F. 4. 18, in Trin. Coll., Dublin, fragments of the pedigrees of the "Fitzgerald" family are given. For a pedigree of the family see the Quarterly Number of *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, for July, 1876. In the Quarterly Number of

“FitzGerald” (of Kildare) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald*, of Desmond.

5. Thomas Mór: son of Maurice.
6. John.

7. Maurice. Had a younger brother Gilbert, surnamed “Gibbon,” who was the ancestor of *Fitzgibbons*; and, according to F. 3. 27, in Trin. Coll. Lib., another younger brother Gerald, who was the ancestor of another branch of *Fitzgerald* of the county Limerick.

8. Thomas, called “Tomhas an Ape” or *Thomas of the Ape*. Was so called, because, when a child and left alone in his cradle at Tralee, where he was nursed, an Ape that was in the house took and carried him up to the steeple of Tralee, where he unwaddled him, cleaning and dressing him as he observed the child’s nurse to do; the beholders not daring to speak lest the Ape should let the child slip and fall: after a while he brought the child down and laid him in his cradle again. Died in 1296.

9. Maurice: son of Thomas; was the first Earl of Desmond. This Maurice had three sons—1. Maurice, who was the 2nd Earl, d. 1357; 2. John (d. 1369), who was the 3rd Earl; 3. Gerald.

10. Gerald: the third son of Maurice: was the 4th Earl; d. in Newcastle West (*Caislen Nua*), 1399.

11. John: son of Gerald (or Garrett): was the 5th Earl; drowned at Ardfinan, on the Suir,

1400. Had a brother Maurice (d. 1401), who was the 6th Earl; and a younger brother James, who was the 8th Earl, who d. 1462.

12. Thomas: son of John; was the 7th Earl; d. in Normandy, 1420.

13. Thomas, the 9th Earl: son of James; the 8th Earl; was beheaded, and buried in Tralee, 1467.

14. John, the 14th Earl.

15. James, the 15th Earl.

16. Gerald: the 16th Earl.

17. James, the 17th Earl; attainted in 1601; nephew of the 16th Earl; was commonly called the “Súgan Earl,” by the English, but his title and claim to the Earldom of Desmond were fully recognised by the Irish people. In 1598, this James, exasperated at seeing his ancestral territories in the hands of the English settlers, and at the efforts made to extirpate Catholicism, he joined the famous Hugh O’Neill in his war against Queen Elizabeth, and by him was created an “Earl.” Hence was he called the *Sugan Earl*, which means “Earl of Straw,” because the title was not conferred or recognised by the English authorities in Ireland. The *Desmond Pedigree* states of him: “Apart from the matter of his rebellion, he ever proved himself an honourable, truthful, and humane man.” Cox says that this James, who was son of Thomas, brother of Gerald, the

that valuable Journal, for January, 1880, is also inserted an interesting paper relating to “The Geraldines of Desmond.” While the writer of that paper relies on the accuracy of that portion of our Annals which relates to the Geraldine family, he treats as *myths* those portions of the Annals which relate to the early inhabitants of Ireland. He says: “Had they (our ancient Irish annalists) understood that . . . our island home was at one time an integral part of the European continent, they might have spared us their myths about its aboriginal inhabitants.” But, had the worthy writer of that paper made himself more fully conversant with the “teachings of geology” to which he alludes, he would find that, for the period when Ireland was an integral part of the European continent, we must go much farther back into the past than the *Mammal* period of the Creation!—See pp. 1 2, of Vol. I. of this Edition.

16th Earl, was one of the handsomest men of his time. Though thrice m., he left no descendants. His brother John went to Spain in 1603, where he was styled "Conde de Desmond;" he was living in 1615, and died at Barcelona. This John had a son named Gerald, who, in 1632, died in the service of his "Cæsarian Majesty."

Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormond, in right of his mother Joan Fitzgerald, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Desmond, claimed the Earldom after the death and attainder of all the heirs male. When his daughter was married to King James the First's Scotch favourite, Sir Richard Preston, the title of "Earl of Desmond" was conferred on him. When the only child of Sir Richard Preston, a daughter, was about to be married to the son of the Earl of Denbigh, the title was passed to the intended bridegroom. Although the marriage never took place, yet the title was retained, and is still held by the Earls of Denbigh.

18. ()

19. Maurice, whose relationship to the Earl of Desmond family was testified by the signatures of Earl Grandison, Sir Richard Musgrave, Earl of Westmeath, and the Marquis of Waterford; the Records respecting which we have seen and read.

20. James (died 1742 or 1743, at Grange, county Waterford): son of Maurice; m. Mary, dau. of Capt. O'Brien, of Comeragh (and a near relative to the Earl of Thomond), and had issue three daughters who survived him:

21. Elizabeth: one of those three daughters; married a Mr. Healy, of Lismore, who was in the Royal Navy, and was killed at the Battle of Boston, fighting under General Howe. This Elizabeth had: 1. Thomas; 2. Honoria; 3. Helen, who m. a Mr. Kennedy, and left no issue; 4. Elinora, who d. unm.

22. Thomas Fitzgerald Healy: son of Elizabeth; d. in 1832 or 1833. In consideration of his *descent* from the family of the Great Earl of Desmond, this Thomas was by Earl Grandison granted an Annuity of £100 a year up to his death. He mar. Elizabeth Keary, and had four sons and two daus.,—two of the sons living in 1887:

I. Thomas, of whom presently.

II. John, who m. Hannah Ivory of Dublin, and had eight sons and one daughter: 1. Patrick, 2. Thomas, 3. John, 4. Joseph, 5. Michael, 6. Stephen, 7. Isaac, and 8. Francis. One of the daughters, Elizabeth, living unm. in 1888.

23. Thomas Fitzgerald *Healy*, of 126 Lower Gloucester-st., Dublin, elder surviving son of Thomas; m. Mary-Anne, daughter of John Starkey of Ballymacarot, Belfast, and had three sons and three daus.:

I. Patrick.

II. Thomas.

III. John, dead.

I. Elizabeth, unm.

II. Alice, unm.

III. Josephine-Normivda, unm.

—all living in 1887.

24. Patrick Fitzgerald Healy: son of Thomas.

FITZGERALD. (No. 4.)

*Of Clonglish, County Limerick.**Arms* : Same as "Fitzgerald," No. 3.

GERALD, a younger brother of Maurice who is No. 7 on the "Fitzgerald" (No. 3) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald*, of Clonglish, county Limerick.

7. Gerald : son of John.
8. Maurice : his son.
9. Thomas : his son.
10. Maurice : his son.
11. Thomas : his son.
12. Edmund : his son.
13. John : his son.
14. Thomas : his son.
15. Maurice : his son.

16. Maurice : his son.
17. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Clonglish, county Limerick : his son; m. Mary, dau. of Cormac, son of Dermod MacCarthy, of Muskry, in county Cork; d. in London, Dec., 1635.
18. Edmund : his son; had a brother Maurice.

FITZGERALD. (No. 5.)

*Of Cloyne, Abbeyfeale, and Kilkee.**Arms* : Same as "Fitzgerald," No. 3.

JOHN FITZGERALD, known as "John of Callan," who is No. 6 on the "Fitzgibbon" pedigree, was twice married; by his second wife he had Maurice, who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald*, of Cloyne, Abbeyfeale, and Kilkee.

6. John Fitzgerald : son of Thomas Mór; slain in battle, in 1261.
7. Maurice : his son.
8. Sir Richard, of Imokilly; his son.
9. Richard, the first Seneschal of Imokilly : his son.
10. Maurice : his son.
11. Richard : his son; had a brother named Edmund.
12. William : his son.
13. James, the Deacon : his son.
14. Edmund, the Deacon : his son.
15. Sir John, of Cloyne (Sir Seann O'Cluoin, or Seann Mór),

- Knt. : his son; was one of the largest estate-owners in Ireland; willed his estate to King Charles I. but, on the Restoration, Charles II. restored it to Sir John's eldest son, Edmund, of Ballymalow.*
16. Garrett; a younger son of Sir John, of Cloyne; had an elder brother Sir Thomas, besides Edmund of Ballymalow.
17. Edmund : son of Garrett; formerly of Cork, but went to Kerry at the instance of his aunt, the Countess of Luxenaw; living in 1694.
18. Garrett, the Mauleen (or

* *Ballymalow* : See the "Acts of Settlement and Explanation," pp. 93-94 (Dublin : 1665).

Garrett of the Wallet). son of Edmund.

19. Edmund, of Abbeafeale: his son.

20. Robert: his son; died 1806; had four sons:

I. Charles, of Kilkee, of whom presently.

II. George, of Kilkee, who had a son George (living in 1881), and two daughters:

I. Margaret, who d. unm.

II. Mary-Anne, who married a Mr. Whyte, Merchant, in Canada.

III. Robert, of Donoughboy, Kilkee, who had two sons:

I. John, a Civil Engineer, who emigrated to Australia.

II. Robert, who d. unm.

IV. John, of Dublin and Castleblaney, who had three sons and two daus.:

I. William, of Castleblaney.

II. Henry, Solicitor, Eccles Street, Dublin.

III. James, a Law Student.

I. Lucy, married to Dr. Wiley England.

II. Henrietta, unm.—all living in 1881.

21. Charles, of Kilkee, R.N., C.B.; son of Robert; died in 1888.

22. Gerald Fitzgerald: his son; living in 1888; has a sister Eleanor, unmarried.

FITZGERALD. (No. 6.)

Of Laragh, County Kildare.

Arms: Same as "Fitzgerald" No. 2.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, of Laragh, co, Kildare, *Arm.*, had:

2. Sir Maurice, who had:

3. Thomas, who had:

4. Maurice, of Laragh, who died 13th Nov., 1637. He m. Ellen, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dunboyne, and had three sons and five daughters:

I. James, of whom presently.

II. William.

III. Henry.

The daughters were:

I. Ellen.

II. Margaret.

III. Mary.

IV. Elice.

V. Katherine.

5. James Fitzgerald: eldest son of Maurice.

FITZGERALD. (No. 7.)

Of Castlemartyr (Sliocht Baile na Martra).

Arms: Same as "Fitzgerald," No. 5.

EDMUND, a younger brother of Richard who is No. 11 on the "Fitzgerald" (of Cloyne, Abbeyfeale, and Kilkee) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family:

11. Edmund: son of Maurice.

12. Richard: his son.

13. Maurice: his son.

14. Edmund: his son.

15. John: his son.

16. Edmond: his son; living in the Commonwealth period.

FITZGIBBON.

Arms: Erm. a saltire gu. on a chief ar. three annulets of the second. *Crest*: A boar pass. gu. charged on the body with three annulets fessways ar.

THOMAS, surnamed "The Great," a younger brother of Gerald who is No. 5 on the "Fitzgerald" (No. 2) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzgibbon*.*

5. Thomas, lord of O'Connell: son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

6. John, called "John of Callan:" son of Thomas; was twice married—by his first wife, Margaret FitzAnthony (or MacAnthony) this John was ancestor of the Earls of Desmond; was killed at Callan, near Kenmare, in battle with the MacCarthy's, A.D. 1261.

7. Gilbert (or Gibbon): his son; a quo *Fitzgibbon*; obtained from Thomas (*an-Apa*) Fitzgerald, Meine and other lands in Limerick.

8. Maurice: son of Gilbert; was called "the White Knight;" fought at Halidon Hill, A.D. 1333; built the church of Kilmallock, and enlarged the Dominican Monastery there, in which, in 1357, he was buried; his younger brother Gilbert was the ancestor of *MacGibbon* of Maboonagh.

9. Maurice (2): son of Maurice; had a younger brother named David, and two sisters.

10. Gibbon: son of Maurice (2); was called *Mac-an-tSean Ridire* or "The son of the Old Knight."

11. Thomas (2): his son.

12. Maurice (3): his son.

13. Gibbon (3): his son.

14. Gerald: his son.

15. David: his son.

16. Maurice (4): his son; had an elder brother Gerald, whose son

Edmond was killed in rebellion with Desmond in 1584, and attained. This Maurice died in 1601.

17. Gibbon (4): his son; had a younger brother named Gerald; is mentioned in various Inquisitions between 1601 and 1641.

18. David: second son of Gibbon; his elder brother was Maurice. This David was a captain in the service of King Charles I.; and was transplanted by Oliver Cromwell in 1653.

19. Maurice (5): son of David, by his second wife Joanna Butler; had two brothers and three sisters: the brothers were—1. John, who died in 1731; 2. Thomas; the sisters were—1. Ellen, married to Morgan Ryan, of Silver Grove, co. Clare; 2. Catherine, married to Henry Power of Tikencor, county Waterford; 3. Margaret, who died unmarried.

20. Philip: second son of Maurice; Will dated 26th Jan., 1734; had an elder brother named Gibbon.

21. Gerald (2): fourth son of Philip; had three elder brothers and two sisters: the brothers were—1. Robert, of Castle Grace, co. Tipperary, who died unmarried, in 1772; 2. Maurice, of Castle Grace, who died unmarried, in 1793; 3. John, of Youghal, living in 1796:

* *Fitzgibbon*: According to Burke, Gerald, the first White Knight, was fostered by Gibbon O'Cuine, of Thomond, and was therefore sometimes called *Gibbon*, whence the name *Fitz-Gibbon* and *Clan-Gibbon*. The first White Knight was descended from Gerald, son of John, the eldest son of John, son of Thomas Fitzgerald, lord of Decies and Desmond, by his second wife, Honora, daughter of The O'Conor Don. His father, by virtue of his royal seignory as a Count Palatine, created him a Knight, as well as his brothers, the *Knight of Glyn*, and the *Knight of Kerry*. Maurice Fitzgibbon, the fourteenth and last known *White Knight*, d. s. p., temp. Charles I.

the sisters were—1. Ellen, married to — Prendergast; 2. Alice, who was twice married—first, to Kelso, and secondly to — Allen.

22. Philip: second son of Gerald. This Philip had five brothers and one sister: the brothers were—1. Robert, who d. in 1817; 2. Robert, who died in 1832; 3. William, who died in 1868; 4. Gerald, who died in 1844; 5. Thomas, who died in 1868. The sister, Mary Anne, married Walter Paye, of Kilworth, county Cork.

23. Maurice Fitzgibbon, of Cro-

hana House, Kilkenny: son of Philip; living in 1878; was twice married—by the first wife he had four sons and five daughters: the sons were—1. Philip-John; 2. Maurice; 3. Arthur; 4. Richard; the daughters were—1. Elizabeth-Anne; 2. Blanche; 3. Edith; 4. Isabel-Geraldine; 5. Ellen. The issue by the second wife was John Brenton, born in 1876.

24. Philip-John Fitzgibbon: son of Maurice; born in 1858; living, himself and brothers and sisters above named A.D. 1878.

FITZHARRIS.

Of the County Wexford.

Arms: Gu. a chief or, a crescent for diff. quartering, ar. on a saltire betw. twenty escallops gu. five escallops of the first.

MATHEW FITZHARRIS, of Maghmain, co. Wexford, Chief of his name, had:

2. Sir Edward, of Kilfenan, co. Limerick, Knt., who d. 3rd March, 1640. He married Gyles, dau. and heir of John Roche, of Kilfenan, and left seven sons and four daughters:

I. George, of whom presently.

II. Miles, who m. Onora, dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald, of Ros-telan, co. Cork.

III. Marcus.

IV. Brian.

V. Redmond.

VI. Oliver.

VII. Thomas.

I. Ellen, who m. Sir John Mac-

Grath, of Aylcroghan, in the co. Tipperary, Knt., and Bart.

II. Ellenor, who mar. Maurice Fitzgerald.

III. Joan, who m. Con. O'Mul-ryan.

IV. Katherine, who m. Nicholas Haly, of Limerick, *Arm.*

3. George: eldest son of Sir Edward, d. 1626. He mar. Joan, dau. of Thomas, Lord Kerry and Lixnaw, and had two sons—1. Sir Edward, 2. Patrick.

4. Sir Edward Fitzharris, Bart., living in 1703: son of George; m. Ellen, dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald, *alias* "The Knight of the Valley," co. Limerick.

FITZMAURICE.

Arms; Erm. a saltire sa.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, eldest son of Gerald De Winsor who is No. 3 on the "Fitzgerald" (No. 2) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*.

3. Gerald De Winsor.

4. William Fitzgerald: his eldest son. This William had four sons—1. William, ancestor of *Gerrard*, of Brinn in Lancashire; of the lords Gerrard of Brandon, earls of Macclesfield; and of the lords Gerard of Bromly; 2. Otho (called "DeCurio"), ancestor of *Carew*, earls of Totnes, and of all the Carews of England and Ireland; 3. John, ancestor of *Keating*; and 4. Raymond Le Gros, the eldest, but (as some allege) illegitimate son. This Raymond Le Gros was the first viceroy of Ireland, under King Henry the Second, A.D. 1177; he married Basilia De Clare (sister of Richard De Clare, commonly known as "Strongbow," earl of Chepstow and Ogn), by whom he had two sons—1. Maurice, and 2. Hamo (or Hamon) *De la Gros*, who was the ancestor of *Gracé*, in the county Kilkenny.

5. Raymond Le Gros: son of William.

6. Maurice: his son; a quo *Fitzmaurice*; built Malahuffe Castle. This Maurice had two sons—1. Thomas; and 2. William, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Brees, in the county Mayo, who were formerly lords barons there.

7. Thomas: son of Maurice; was the first "lord Kiery" (or lord Kerry); founded the Franciscan Friary of Ardfert, A.D. 1253. This Thomas left issue by Grania (or Grace), a daughter of MacMorogh,

three sons—1. Maurice; 2. Thomas,* ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Liscahan and Kilfenora; 3. Piers, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice* of Ballymacquin, and of *Mac Shaen*, of Crossmacshaen, the last of whom was attainted in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

8. Maurice: son of Thomas; was the second lord Kerry. This Maurice had three sons—1. Nicholas; 2. Mathias, who was ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Ballinprior and Ballenohar; 3. Jeffry.

9. Nicholas: son of Maurice; was third lord *Fitzmaurice*, of Kerry; had two sons—1. Maurice, 2. John.

10. Maurice: son of Nicholas; was fourth lord Kerry; had no issue, but his brother John became fifth lord Kerry. This John was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons—1. Maurice; 2. Nicholas, who was lord bishop of Ardfert; 3. John, who was lord abbot of Dorny, otherwise called "Kyry-Eleizon" (Kyrie Eleison). And by his second wife he had two sons—1. Gerrard, who was ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Corrsela; 2. Robert, ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Cluancala.

11. Maurice: son of John; was the sixth lord Kerry. He had three sons—1. Patrick; 2. Richard, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Lickbeven and Moybile, in Clarrickard; 3. John, who died without issue.

12. Patrick: son of Maurice;

* *Thomas*: The last heir-general of this Thomas *Fitzmaurice* was Elis (or Elizabeth), who was grandmother of Charles, the last "O'Conor Kerry."

was the seventh lord (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry. This Patrick had a son named Thomas Balbhan ("balbh:" Irish, *bumb*; "an," *one who*; Lat. "balbus"), a quo, some say, *Balwin* and *Baldwin*;* and a daughter who was wife of Sir William Fitzgérald, knight of Kerry, and the mother of William who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald* of Cloyne, and of Maurice who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald* of Allen, in the county Kildare.

13. Thomas Balbhan: son of Patrick; was the eighth lord of Kerry; had three sons and one daughter: the sons were—1. Patrick, who died in his father's lifetime; 2. Edmond, who succeeded his father; 3. Robert, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Tubud and Ardglass. The daughter was Joan,† who was wife of Tirlough O'Brien, prince of Desmond: from whose sons descended the earls of Thomond, the barons and earls "Inchiquin" (Inchiquin), the earls of Clanrickard since the second earl, the lords Bermingham of Athenry, *Burke* of Derry-maclaghny, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, and other personages in Connaught.

14. Edmond: son of Thomas Balbhan; was the ninth lord of Kerry.

15. Edmond (2): his son; was the tenth lord Kerry; married Una (or Agnes), daughter of Tirlough MacMahon, lord of both the (territories

of) Corcavascins, in the co. Clare, by whom he had four sons, each of whom in his turn was lord of Kerry, viz.: 1. Edmond, the eleventh lord; 2. Patrick, the twelfth lord; 3. Gerrald, the fifteenth lord; and 4. Thomas, the sixteenth lord Kerry.

16. Edmond (3): son of Edmond; the eleventh lord Kerry; created in in his father's life-time "lord viscount Killmaul," and got grants of Abbey-lands to maintain the honour to him and his heirs male—for want of which heirs all reverted to the Crown.

Patrick, second son of Edmond, the tenth lord (who is No. 15 on this pedigree), succeeded his elder brother Edmond (No. 16), and was the twelfth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. He had two sons—1 Edmond, who succeeded his father, as the thirteenth lord, and 2. Maurice, who succeeded Edmond as the fourteenth lord: both being minors in ward with the earl of Desmond; and dying so, without issue, the honour and estate fell to their uncle Gerrald, who became the fifteenth lord Kerry. This Gerrald possessed the estate, until his brother Thomas (the fourth son of Edmond, the tenth lord Fitzmaurice), then a soldier of fortune in Milan, returned home, and had both honours and estates surrendered to him, and became the sixteenth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. This Thomas had five

* *Baldwin*: Other genealogists say that the Baldwins are descended from Baudwin—*bras-de-fer*, a nobleman attached to the Court of Charles the Bold, King of France, who created the said Baudwin (or Baldwin) "earl of Flanders." That Baudwin married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bold, and granddaughter of Charlemagne, widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, and stepmother of King Alfred the Great.—See the "Baldwin" pedigree, in p. 31, *ante*.

† *Joan*: This Joan, daughter of Thomas Balbhan Fitzmaurice, the eighth lord Kerry, was the mother of Margaret O'Brien who was married to O'Rourke; of Fenola (or Penelope), married to O'Donnell; and of Slania, wife of "The Great O'Neill." It was this Joan who founded the Franciscan Friary of Cleaveliath, *alias* Ballymark, *alias* Saint Peter's Rock. It may be here observed that Joan, Johanna, or Jane, is in Irish *Sinead*, the feminine of *Seaghan* or *Shane*, which is the Irish for *John* (Lat. *Johannes*).

sons—1. Patrick; 2. Edmond; 3. Gerrald; 4. Robert, 5. Richard—the four last of whom were slain in Queen Elizabeth's wars in Ireland.

17. Patrick: son of Thomas; was the seventeenth lord Kerry.

18. Thomas: his son; the eighteenth lord.

19. Patrick: his son; the nineteenth lord.

20. William: his son: the twentieth lord.

21. Thomas: his son; the twenty-first lord Fitzmaurice, of Kerry and Lixnaw; living in 1709.

22. William Fitzmaurice: his son.

FITZWILLIAM.

Of Merrion, County Dublin.

Arms: Gu. on a bend cotised ar. three poppingays vert, beaked and legged gu. *Crest:* In front of a peacock's tail ppr. a greyhound's head erased ar. collared and spotted gu.

SIR RICHARD FITZWILLIAM, Knight (d. 5th March, 1595); m. Jane Plunket, and had:

I. Sir Thomas, first Lord Fitzwilliam, created in 1629.

II. Richard, "of the Rock."

2. Richard Fitzwilliam, "of the Rock:" son of Sir Richard; mar. a daughter of Sir Thady Duff, and had:

3. William, who married Mary Plunket,* and had:

4. Thomas (died 1736), who m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Luttrell (No. 4 on the "Luttrell" pedigree, *infra*), and had:

I. Richard, of whom presently.

II. Alice (b. 1730), who married William Miller, No. 4 on the "Miller" pedigree, *infra*.

5. Richard Fitzwilliam: son of Thomas; was Governor of the Bahamas Islands, in 1732.

FLEMING. (No. 1.)

Lords of Slane; created 1537; dormant 1726.

Arms: Vair a chief chequy or and gu. *Crest:* A mortar piece casting out a bomb with flames all ppr. chains and rings gold. *Supporters:* Two greyhounds ar. collared and armed gu. *Motto:* May the King live for ever.

ABOUT 1173, Archibald Fleming came over with Strongbow, and was the first Lord of Slane. To him succeeded Archibald; to him Rich-

ard; to him Simon, who, about A.D. 1370, was created "Baron of Slane;" to him succeeded Baldwin Fleming; to him Simon; to him Baldwin; to

* *Plunket:* This Mary was daughter of Oliver Plunket, the third son of Plunket, Lord of Killeen. Oliver's two elder brothers were:—1. Earl of Fingal; 2. Sir Nicholas Plunket.

him another Simon; to him Thomas Christopher; to him David; next Thomas, after whom, *in one year*, fourteen Lords of Slane died of some contagion.

Colonel Christopher Fleming, the 23rd Lord Slane, was son of Randal, who was conspicuous for his loyalty to Charles I., during the Commonwealth rule in Ireland; and said Christopher was no less faithful to the cause of King James II. He sat as one of the Peers in James's Irish Parliament, in 1689; commanded a family regiment in his service; and with it fought, during the Revolutionary war, at Derry, the Boyne, and Aughrim where he was taken prisoner. He was, of course, attainted by the Williamite party, and his estates, which were valued at £25,000 a year, were for most part granted by King William, to De Ginkel, the victor of Aughrim; his wife, the Lady Slane, getting only £200 a year out of them during her husband's life, and £800, a year, at his decease.

Released from prison, Lord Slane followed the exiled King James to France, where he resided in poverty till 1708, when, considering himself badly used by the Jacobite Court, he returned to England. Queen Anne is said to have restored him to

his honours, but not to his estates. He was, however, allowed a pension of £500 a year, and a regiment on the Irish Establishment. In 1713, he was advanced to the dignity of "Viscount Longford," but, according to Dalton, no patent issued. He died in 1726, and was buried in the tomb of the MacDonnells, Earls of Antrim, in the Abbey of Bonnamargy (with which family he was connected by blood), leaving an only daughter Helen, who died in Paris, on the 7th August, 1748, unmarried. And so ended the line of the Barons of Slane, in the case of the above mentioned Colonel Christopher Fleming, Lord Slane.

The title, however, appears to have been kept up for a short time longer by his brother Henry (who was a Colonel in Galmoy's horse), and by Henry's descendants. This Henry had a son William (d. 1747), who had a son Christopher, who d. s. p. in 1772.

Playfair (*Pur.* lxxv.) says that Richard Fleming, of Slahalmack, was the second son of the last Baron of Slane. In consequence of the last Baron's decease without male issue, and the Barony being held by tenure, the title descended to his daughter Bridget.

FLEMING. (No. 2.)

Arms, Crest, and Motto, same as "Fleming," No. 1.

THOMAS FLEMING, third son of James, lord of Slane.

2. Edward: his son and heir.

3. Ger. of Gidan, co. Meath; his son and heir.

4. Thomas of Crinagh, county Meath: second son of Gerrard (or

Gerald); d. 27th May, 1636; was m. to Rose, dau. of John Fitzjohn, of Slane.

5. James Fleming; his son; m. to Kathleen, dau. of Nicholas White of Deffron, co. Downgl.

This James had two brothers and

one sister: the brothers were—1. | was Anne, who was married to John
Gerald, 2. Michael; and the sister | Balfe of Crige, county Middlesex.

FORSTER.

Of County Galway.

CAPTAIN Francis *Forster*, Chief of Clooneene, who died 22nd September, 1698, married daughter of Sir James O'Donnellan, Lord Chief Justice of Connaught, in 1637 (son of the Chief of Clan Bresal), and had:

2. Major James *Forster*, High Sheriff of the county Galway in 1689-90, who mar. Eleanor, dau. of Colonel Gerald Burke of Tyaquin Castle, county Galway, and had:

I. John Forster, of Crushnabawn, who d. s. p. in Dublin in 1702. This John m. Mary, dau. of Charles Lambert, Esq., an adherent of King James II., and killed at Derry in 1689.

II. Capt. Francis, of whom presently.

3. Captain Francis Forster, of Rathorpe; went to France after the Treaty of Limerick; returned in 1693 a Colonel. Succeeded to Clooneene on death of his elder brother, s. p.; he d. in 1720, leaving ten children, from the eldest of whom the late Captain Blake Forster, of Forster-street, Galway, was descended.

4. James Forster, deceased, that eldest son.

GALWAY.* (No. 1.)

Of Kinsale, County Cork.

Arms: Or, on a cross gu. five mullets of the field.

JEFFREY GALWAY (modernized *Galwey*), a burgess of Kinsale, co. Cork, had:

2. William (the second son) also a burgess of Kinsale, who had:

3. Jeffrey, of Kinsale, Esq., who had:

4. William Galway, Recorder of Kinsale, who d. in 1637.

* *Galway*: This family derives its name from a branch of the "Bourke" family, in the county *Galway*, in the province of Connaught, which settled in the county Cork in the 14th century; and hence have been distinguished by the territorial name, *Galway, Galwey*, and sometimes *Gallwey*.

Burke says that this family is descended from William de Galway, eldest son of Sir John de Burgo, *alias* "De Galway" (d. 1400), younger brother of Ulick de Burgh, ancestor of the house of Clanricarde. Sir Geoffrey Galway, the head of the family, *temp.* James I., was created Baronet of Ireland, but the Baronety is now extinct.

GALWAY. (No. 2.)

Arms: Same as "Galway," No. 1.

JEFFREY GALWAY, of Kinsale, had :

2. John, of Limerick, who had :

3. Alderman James, of Limerick, who had :

4. Sir Jeffery, Bart. (d. 28th Mar., 1636), of Kinsale, who m. Anne, dau. of Alderman Nicholas Comyn, of Limerick, by whom it does not

appear that he had any issue. His second wife was Mary, dau. of Morogh MacSheehy of Ballyallevan, co. Limerick, by whom he had four daughters: 1. Martha, 2. Margaret, 3. Grace, 4. Onora. His third wife was Mor, dau. of Morogh O'Brien of "Twogh," by whom he had a daughter Ellen.

GAVINE.

Of Langton, County Berwick.

Arms: Ar. a sword in pale az. ensigned with a mullet gu. surmounted by a saltire coupé sa. *Crest*: In a sea a two masted ship in full sail ppr. *Motto*: By industry we prosper.

THIS family name has been modernized *Gavin*, *Gevn*, *Givin*, and *Given*. We have traced the *Givin* branch of the family to Robert Givin, who was born at Lisconnan, near Deerock, county Antrim, who died in 1793, and was buried in Derrykeighan. His grandfather settled in Ireland at the time of the "Ulster Plantation," *temp.* King James I. This Robert married, and had :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Samuel (d. *circa* 1812), from whom are the *Given* family of Ballymoney and Coleraine.

2. John: the eldest son of Robert; died in 1825, and was also buried in Derrykeighan. He married, and had :

3. John (d. and buried in the same place in 1880), m. and had :

4. John Givin, of Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.; Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway (Iowa and Keokuh and Des Moines Divisions); and living in 1887.

GIBBONS.

Inver,* *Barony of Erris, County of Mayo.*

Arms: Gu. a lion ramp. or. *Crest*: A lion ramp. holding a scallop shell in his paws. *Motto*: Auxilium ex oceano (aid from the deep).

THE tradition in this branch of the Fitzgibbon family is, that one of their

* *Inver*: In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, under "Kilcommon," p. 66, this residence is styled "Inver House;" and, *ibid.*, in p. 358, Mayo is mentioned as possessing the ruins of the principal fortress in Erris, called "Inver Castle."

ancestors, a Knight Crusader, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine, in his expedition against the Saracens, and was placed in command of a small outpost of the Christian army. Whilst occupying this position, the said Knight was closely invested by the Saracens, and, after many days hard fighting, he was on the point of being obliged to surrender, when the timely arrival of King Richard *by water*, saved the small Christian garrison. In remembrance of this event the Knight Crusader obtained permission to take for his Crest the royal lion of Cœur de Lion, rampant, holding in his paws a scollop shell, indicating a Crusader; and adopted for his Motto—*Auxilium ex oceano* (or aid from the deep): signifying the means (across or out of the water) by which he was delivered from the Saracens.

Traditional history is not always very precise, and in this instance the name of the town or outpost occupied by our Knight Crusader is not mentioned; but an historical confirmation of this tradition is given in Lingard's *History of England*, under A.D. 1192, where it is said that the outpost occupied by a portion of the Christian army was the town of Jaffa, which was taken by the Saracens, and the defenders were driven to the citadel. At the first intelligence of this event, King Richard ordered a portion of his army to move by land, while he hastened by *sea*, in galleys. On his arrival before the town of Jaffa, King Richard, in his anxiety to relieve the besieged garrison, *plunged into the water*, followed by his companions. The Saracens retired at the approach of his army, and the besieged Christians were thus saved.

This family is connected by marriage with many of the principal families in the county Mayo, namely, those of Blake, O'Donnell, Bingham, Nash, and Carter.

THOMAS GIBBONS, of Inver, Erris, county Mayo, a younger son of David, who is No. 18 on the "Fitzgibbon" pedigree, and who was transplanted to Connaught by Oliver Cromwell, in 1653, was the ancestor of this branch of that family:

19. Thomas* Gibbons, of Inver, Erris: son of David; married into the O'Donnell family, and had three sons and four daughters:

I. Peter,† who married into the MacLaughlin of Newport-Mayo family. He joined the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and accepted

a Commission of Captain in the French Army, from General Humbert; he was in consequence attainted, but eventually escaped to America, where his descendants now live. His eldest son John died at Inver House, Erris, leaving issue

* *Thomas*: In the lifetime of this Thomas the penal laws prohibited Catholics from holding landed property in Ireland. In order to protect himself from confiscation, he got Mr. Charles Nash, a Protestant landowner and a neighbour, to become the nominal owner in trust of the Inver estate, and thus said Thomas succeeded in handing down to his sons, Peter and Richard, a portion of the property, which they afterwards lost consequent on the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

† *Peter*: This Peter was captured by the English, and a court-martial passed sentence of death on him; but in woman's clothes he escaped from prison, and sailed for America. A remarkable instance, however, of his innocence of active complicity in the Rebellion was, that the president of the court-martial which tried him refused to pass the sentence, saying that he "would eat his sword" before he would sentence Gibbons.

one daughter, who m. Isidore Blake, Esq., Galway.

II. Richard, of whom presently.

III. Thomas, d. unm.

20. Richard* Gibbons (born at Inver House): second son of Thomas; m. Elizabeth (his first cousin), dau. and co-heiress of Charles Nash, of Carne House, county Mayo, and had issue two sons:

I. James, who m. and had a son Peter.

II. Richard, of whom presently.

21. Richard: second son of Richard; as a young man entered the Commissariat Department in Ireland, and in that Department went to Western Australia, about

1851 or '52, when that Colony was made a Penal Settlement. He returned to Ireland about 1879, where he died. This Richard m. a Miss Murphy, of Tramore, co. Waterford (a cousin of the late Frank Power who was killed at the Soudan), and had three sons and two daughters, all living in Western Australia, in 1887:

I. Richard, of whom presently.

II. Percy.

III. Peter.

I. Annie-Mary.

II. Elizabeth.

22. Richard Gibbons, of Fremantle, Western Australia: eldest son of Richard; living in 1887.

GLADSTONE.

Of Fasque and Balfour, County Kincardine.

Arms: Ar. a savage's head affrontée distilling drops of blood, about the temples a wreath of holly vert, within an orle fleury gu. all within eight martlets sa. *Crest:* Issuant from a wreath of holly vert a demi griffin sa. supporting between the claws a sword, the blade enfiled by a bonnet of holly and bay also vert. *Motto:* Fide et virtute.

In the "Roberston" genealogy (pp. 769, Vol. I) the descent of this family is clearly traced from Malcolm III., King of Scotland, down to Andrew Roberston, Provost of Dingwall, who was the maternal grandfather of (amongst other children) the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, of Hawarden, in Flintshire, M.P., and First Lord of the Treasury, in 1886. This surname was originally *Gledstaine* ("Gleadh:" Irish, *tricks, humour*; "stain:" *tin* or *latten*), and was more lately rendered *Gladstones*. It was the father of the Premier that first omitted the final *s* from the name, and wrote it *Gladstone*. In the male line, so far as we can trace it, the genealogy of the family is, as follows:

1. John Gladstones, of Toft-Combes, Biggar, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

2. Thomas Gladstones, of Leith: his younger son: d. 1809.

3. Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, Kincardineshire: his eldest son;

born Dec., 1764; created a Baronet 18th July, 1846; first of the family that omitted the final *s* in his name. Sir John was twice married: first, in 1792, to Jane (d. s. p. in 1798), dau. of Joseph Hall, Esq., of Liverpool: and, secondly, in

* *Richard*: This Richard, after having been for many years confined as a State prisoner, on suspicion of having been actively engaged as one of the "United Irishman," of that period, died ruined.

April, 1800, to Anne (died 1835), dau. of Andrew Roberston, Esq., Provost of Dingwall, and Sheriff-Substitute of Rosshire, by whom he had four sons:—1. Thomas, 2. Robertson, 3. John-Neilson, 4. William-Ewart; and two daughters:—1. Anne-M'Kenzie (d. unm.), 2. Helen-Jane (died 16th January, 1880):

I. Thomas: the eldest son of Sir John; of whom presently.

II. Robertson, of Courthey, in Lancashire, J.P.: the second son; b. 15th Nov., 1805; died 23rd Sept., 1875. Married, 28th Jan., 1833, Mary-Ellen (d. 1865), dau. of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Larkhill, Liverpool, and by her had six sons—1. John, 2. Arthur-Robertson, 3. Hugh-Jones, 4. Robertson, 5. Walter-Longueville, 6. Richard-Francis; and two daughters—1. Mary-Ellen, 2. Anna-Maria-Heywood:

I. John: the eldest son of Robertson, above-mentioned; d. 1852.

II. Arthur-Robertson, of Court Hey, Broadgreen, Liverpool; the second son; born 12th July, 1841; Captain Lancashire Hussars.

III. Hugh-Jones: the third son; born 22nd May, 1843; d. 1st Sept., 1874.

IV. Robertson: the fourth son; b. 14th Sept., 1844.

V. Walter Longueville: the fifth son; b. 30th Sept., 1846.

VI. Richard-Francis: the sixth son; d. 24th Dec., 1849.

I. Mary-Ellen: the elder dau. of Robertson; m. Feb., 1860, her cousin, Robert S. Gladstone, Esq., son of Thomas Steuart Gladstone, Esq., of Capenoch, Scotland.

II. Anna-Maria-Heywood: the

younger dau.; m. 14th Dec., 1870, Edward Thornewill Esq., of Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.

III. John-Neilson (Capt. R.N.), of Bowden Park, Chippenham, M.P. for Ipswich: third son of Sir John; b. 18th Jan., 1807; died 7th Feb., 1863. Married, 7th Feb., 1839, Elizabeth-Honoria (d. 11th Feb., 1862), dau. of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, and by her had one son: John-Evelyn; and seven daughters—1. Catherine, 2. Anne-Elizabeth-Honoria, 3. Alice, 4. Clara-Frances, 5. Constance-Elizabeth, 6. Edith-Helen (twins), 7. Lucy-Marion:

I. John-Evelyn, of Bowden, J.P.: the son of John-Neilson; late Royal Wilts Militia; b. Nov., 1855.

I. Catherine: the eldest dau. of John-Neilson; m. the 2nd June, 1881, the Very Rev. W. C. Lake, D.D., Dean of Durham.

II. Anne-Elizabeth-Honoria: the second daughter; m. 22nd Aug., 1861, the Earl of Belmore.

III. Alice.

IV. Clara-Frances.

V. Constance-Elizabeth, } surn

VI. Edith-Helen, } nam

This Edith-Helen m. 27th Oct., 1870, W. A. Dumaresq, Esq., M.A. (d. 1880), eldest son of the late W. J. Dumaresq, formerly Captain Royal Staff Corps.

VII. Lucy-Marion: the seventh dau.; m. 29th April, 1876, Reginald-Henry, eldest son of Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Dunstall Hall, in Staffordshire.

IV. The Right Hon. William:

Ewart, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, M.P. for Midlothian : fourth son of Sir John ; First Lord of the Treasury, in 1886 ; living in 1888 ; b. 29th Dec., 1809. Married in 1839, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Sir Stephen-Richard Glynne, the eighth Baronet of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, and by her has had issue, surviving—

1. William-Henry, 2. Rev. Stephen-Edward, 3. Henry-Neville, 4. Herbert-John ; and

—1. Agnes (of whom presently),
 2. Catherine-Jessy (d. 1850),
 3. Mary, 4. Helen :

I. William-Henry, M.A. : the eldest son of William-Ewart ; a J.P. and D.L. for Flintshire ; M.P. for East Worcestershire since 1880 ; b. 3rd June, 1840. Married 30th Sept., 1875, the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, youngest dau. of Lord Blantyre, and had two daughters :

- I. Evelyn-Katherine, b. 1882.
- II. Gertrude, b. 1883.

II. Stephen - Edward, M.A. : the second son ; Rector of Hawarden ; born 4th April, 1844.

III. Henry-Neville : the third son ; b. 2nd April, 1852.

IV. Herbert-John, M.A. : the fourth son ; a junior Lord of

the Treasury, in 1886 ; M.P. for Leeds ; b. 7th Jan., 1854.

- I. Agnes, m. 27th Dec., 1873, to Rev. Edward C. Wickham, M.A., Head Master of Wellington College, and had (in 1883) issue :
 - I. Catherine-Mary-Lavinia.
 - II. William-Gladstone.
 - III. Christian-Lucy.
 - IV. Margaret-Agnes.
 - V. Edward - Stephen - Gladstone.
4. Sir Thomas Gladstone (living in 1883), of Fasque and Balfour, in Kincardineshire, the second Bart. : eldest son of Sir John ; b. 25th July, 1804. Married 27th August, 1835, Louisa, second dau. of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, in Norfolkshire, and had : one son, John-Robert ; and six daughters :
 - I. John-Robert, born 26th April, 1852 ; of whom presently.
 - I. Louisa.
 - II. Anne.
 - III. Mary-Selina.
 - IV. Evelyn-Marcella (d. 1852).
 - V. Ida (d. 1874).
 - VI. Frances-Margaret (d. 1853).
5. John-Robert Gladstone : son of Sir Thomas, Bart. ; D.L. for Kincardineshire ; Lieutenant 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards ; born 26th April, 1852.

GOOLD. (No. 1.)

Of the County Cork, Baronet.

Arms : Az. on a fesse or, betw. five goldfinches, three in chief and two in base ppr. three mullets gu. *Crest* : A demi lion ramp. or. *Motto* : Deus mihi providebit.

ACCORDING to the early annals of Cork, this family name was originally *Gowles*, which has been modernized *Goule*, *Gould*, and *Goold*. The *Goolds*

are descended from the first Danish Colony that landed at Cork. The following is a branch of this ancient family :

WILLIAM GOULD, of Cork, merchant.

2. Thomas, Mayor of Cork: his son; died 5th March, 1634. This Thomas was twice married: first, to Filis, daughter of John Fagan of Cork, merchant; secondly, to Anastace, dau. of Wray Martell, Mayor of Cork. By the first marriage this Thomas had a son named Wray, who died *s. p.*; and five daughters—1. Anne, who was twice married: first, to James March, and, secondly, to Dominick Morogh;

2. Mary, who was married to John Casey, gent.; 3. Ellen, m. to David Martell, of Cork, gent.; 4. Alson, m. to James Hore; and 5. Filis. By the second marriage Thomas had two sons and four daughters: the sons were—1. Michael, 2. William; the daughters were—1. Anastace, m. to Stephen Tirry, of Cork, gent., 2. Kathleen, 3. Christian, 4. Joanna.

3. Michael Gould: son of Thomas

GOOLD. (No. 2.)

Arms; Same as "Goold," No. 1.

ANOTHER branch of this family, descended from Adam Gould; who was Alderman of Cork:

1. Adam Gould.

2. Henry: his son. This Henry, who died in May, 1634, and was buried in Christchurch, was twice married: first, to Ellen, dau. of Maurice Rochford, alderman of Cork, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The sons were—1. James; 2. John, m. to Eleanor, dau. of Henry Verlon (modernized *Verling*), of Cork, gent.; and the daughters were—1. Ellen, m. to John Galway, Cork, gent.; 2.

Joanna, m. to Edmund Gould of Cork, gent.; 3. Kathleen, m. to David Meagh, Cork, gent.; 4. Mary. He was secondly married to Elan, dau. of John Verlon,* of Cork, gent., by whom he had three children—1. Francis, 2. Elliph, 3. Alson.

3. James: eldest son of Henry; m. to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Martell, alderman, Cork.

4. Henry Gould: their son.

GOOLD. (No. 3.)

Of Rossbrien, Dromadda, and Athea, County Limerick.

Arms: Az, on a fess or, between five goldfinches three in chief and two in base ppr. three mullets of the field, in the centre chief point a crescent of the second for diff.
Crest: A demi lion ramp. or, charged on the shoulder with a crescent gu. *Motto*: Deus mihi providebit.

1. FRANCIS GOOLD, Esq., of Cork (Will dated 6th July, 1770; proved 26th Jan., 1771), was brother of Henry Goold, Esq., of Old Court.

* *Verlon*: This name has been modernized *Verling*.

co. Cork, whose grandson Francis was created a Baronet, 8th August, 1801. Said Francis m. Elizabeth — and had two sons and two daughters:

- I. John (one of those sons), of whom presently.
 - I. Mary, m. Edmond Morony, Esq.
 - II. Barbara, m. Connell O'Connell, Esq.
2. John Goold, of Cork: son of Francis; m. Mary, dau. of Valentine* Quin, Esq., of Adare (d. 1744), and sister and eventual heiress of John Quin, Esq., of Rossbrien and Newtown, who m. Mary, dau. of Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland. This John Goold had by said Mary, his wife, three sons:

- I. Francis, a Capt. of Carbineers, who d. unm. in 1815.
 - II. Thomas, of whom presently.
 - III. Valentine, d. 1854.
3. Thomas Goold, of Rossbrien, Dromadda, and Athea: son of John; was a Master in Chancery; and M.P. for Kilbeggan in the last Irish Parliament. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Painstown, county Meath, and had three sons and three daughters:

- I. Francis, of Rossbrien, Dromadda, and Athea; was High Sheriff of the county Limerick; was unm., and drowned in Sligo Bay, in 1848.
- II. Rev. Frederick-Falkiner, of whom presently.
- III. Wyndham-Henry, of Rossbrien, Dromadda, and Athea, etc.; was M.P. for the county Limerick; d. unm. in 1854.

The three daughters of Thomas were:

- I. Emily-Mary (d. 1873), who m. Rev. John Wynne, of Corris, and left one son and four daughters.
- II. Caroline-Susan (d. 1855) m. Sir Robert-Gore Booth, Bart., of Lisadell, county Sligo, and left two sons and three daughters.
- III. Augusta - Charlotte (died 1866), who (see No. 130, on the "Quin" pedigree, p. 258, Vol. I.) m. Edwin-Richard-Wyndham Quin, the third Earl of Dunraven, and left one son and five daughters.

4. Rev. Frederick-Falkiner Goold, of Rossbrien, Dromadda, Athea, etc.: second son of Thomas; was Archdeacon of Raphoe, and Rector of Raymochy, co. Donegal. On the 16th June, 1830, he m. Caroline Newcomen, sister of Theresa, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, and had one son and five daughters:

- I. Thomas-Francis, who d. unm. at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 23rd May, 1861.

The daughters were:

- I. Augusta-†Jane-Goold, living in 1888.
- II. Caroline-Mary (d. 1874), m. her cousin Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, but left no children.
- III. Emily-Marianne, m. Henry Le Poer Wynne, Esq. (d. 1874), British Representative at Cashmere, and has one dau., Anne-Elizabeth-Le Poer Wynne, who inherits the estates of Ross-

* *Valentine*: This Valentine (see No. 126 on the "Quin," Earls of Dunraven, pedigree, p. 257, Vol. I.) was son of Thady (or Teige) Quin, Esq., of Adare, county Limerick (b. 1645, Will proved 19th Feb., 1725), son of Donogh Quin, by his wife, the dau. and co-heiress of O'Riordan, county Limerick. This Thady was thrice m.; his third wife was Catherine, dau. of Piers Morony, Esq., of the county Clare.

† *Augusta*: From a poem by the "Bard of Thomond," in honour of the good Miss Augusta-Jane Goold, and written a few years ago for the *The Clare Advertiser*,

brien and Newtown, by the Will of her maternal grandfather.

IV. Elizabeth-Jessie, d. unm. in 1862.

V. Frances-Frederica, of whom presently.

5. Frances-Frederica: fifth dau. of Rev. Frederick-Falkiner Goold; m. Rev. Hamilton Stuart Verschoyle (eldest son of the late Bishop Vers-

choyle), of Castle Shanagan, county Donegal, and has one son:

6. Hamilton - Stuart - Frederick Verschoyle, who is now about twelve years of age, and who by the Will of his maternal grandfather, inherits the estates of Athea, Dromadda, etc.; and will, when he attains his majority, assume the name of *Goold*, and the arms of "Goold"* of Rossbrien, Dromadda, and Athea.

GRACE. (No. 1.)

Barons of Courtstown, County Kilkenny.

Arms: Gu. a lion ramp. per fess ar. and or. *Crest*: A demi lion ramp. ar. *Mottoes*: En grace affie; and, Concordant nomine facta.

RAYMOND LE GROS, a son of William Fitzgerald, who is No. 4 on the "Fitzmaurice" pedigree, was, or, rather his son Hamon *de la Gros*, was the ancestor of *Grace*, in the county Kilkenny.

Sir John le Gros (surnamed *Crios iarann*, or "the iron-belted") was Baron of Courtstown and lord of "Grace's Country," in the county Kilkenny, and was living in 1534. He married Catherine, daughter of Pierce, Lord Le Poer, of Curraghmore, county Waterford, and had two sons: 1. John, who was the ancestor of the senior or Barons of Courtstown branch of the family; and 2. Sir Oliver, Knight, of Ballylinch and Legan Castles, county Kilkenny, who was Lord of Carney, Tipperary, and M.P. for that county in 1559. From said Sir Oliver descended the *Grace* families of Shanganagh (or Gracefield) in the Queen's County; and that of Mantagh (or Mantua), near Elphin, in the county Roscommon.—See "Grace," No. 3.

we have taken the following stanza, which bears testimony to that lady's amiable disposition:

"Whenever the worthless annoy'd her,
 She'd pity the wretch and forgive;
 And she lovingly did good for evil,
 To show us the true way to live.
 From her ardour to make others happy,
 Did her own gentle happiness flow,
 And where she found wretches in trouble
 She took a full share of their woe."

* *Goold*: This branch of the "Goold" family quarters the arms of O'Quin and O'Riordan.

GRACE. (No. 2.)

Of Courtstown, County Kilkenny—continued.

Arms : Same as "Grace," No. 1.

JOHN Grace, of Courtstown, county Kilkenny, had :

2. Oliver, who had :
3. John, who had :
4. Robert, who had :
5. Oliver, of Courtstown, who d. 6th July, 1637. He m. Joan, dau. and heir of Sir Ciprian Horsfall, of Inisharag, co. Kilkenny, Knt., and had four sons and two daus. :

- I. John.
 - II. Redmond.
 - III. Cyprian.
 - IV. Robert.*
- The daughters were :
- I. Margaret. II. Ellen.
 6. John Grace : son of Oliver ; m. Lettice, dau. of Oliver Grace (died 1708), who is No. 5 on the "Grace" (No. 3) pedigree.

GRACE. (No. 3.)

Of Mantua, County Roscommon.

Arms : Same as "Grace," No. 1, quartering WINDSOR, BUTLER, SHEFFIELD, DOWELL, etc. *Crest*, and *Mottoes* : Same as "Grace," No. 1.

SIR OLIVER GRACE, younger son of Sir John le Gros who (see the

* *Robert* : Colonel Richard Grace, the younger son of Robert Grace, Baron of Courtstown, was born in the early part of the 17th century. He resided at Moyelly Castle, Queen's County, and served King Charles I., in England, until the surrender of Oxford, in 1646; he then returned to Ireland, and was for some years engaged in the war of 1641-1652. He is referred to in *State Papers* as being at the head of 3,000 men, harassing the Parliamentary troops—now in Wicklow, and again beyond the Shannon. In 1652 a reward of £300 was by the English Government set upon his head; yet, at the conclusion of the war, he was permitted to enter the Spanish service with 1,200 of his men. After the Restoration he was appointed Chamberlain to the Duke of York. When James II. came to Ireland, Grace was appointed Governor of Athlone, with a garrison of three regiments of foot, and eleven troops of cavalry. After the battle of the Boyne, Athlone was invested by General Douglas with ten regiments of foot, and five of horse; but Grace, having burnt the English portion of the town, and broken down the bridge, defended the Connaught portion of the town with indomitable spirit. When called on to surrender, he fired a pistol over the messenger's head, and declared: "These are my terms; these only will I give or receive; and, when my provisions are consumed, I will defend till I eat my old boots." At the end of a week, Douglas was obliged to draw off, with the loss of 400 men. The town was again invested by De Ginkell in 1691. St. Ruth had meanwhile obliged Grace to exchange three of his veteran regiments for inferior French troops; nevertheless, he made a heroic defence under St. Ruth, and on the 30th June, 1691, after De Ginkell's passage of the Shannon and the capture of the citadel on the Connaught side, Colonel Grace's body was found under the ruins.

At the siege of Athlone, Colonel the Hon. Richard Grace, here mentioned, was among the killed; Colonels Art Oge MacMahon, and O'Gara, among the wounded; and Brig.-General Maxwell, among the prisoners. At Aughrim, Colonel O'Donnellan was wounded; and among the slain were O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, Lord Galway, and Stackpole—all fighting for King James II.

“Grace,” No. 1 pedigree) was surnamed *Crios Jarann*, or the “iron-belted,” was the ancestor of this branch of the “Grace” family.

1. Sir Oliver Grace, M.P. for the county Tipperary in 1559, married and had :

2. Gerald, of Ballylinch Castle, co. Kilkenny (died 1618), who m. and had :

3. Oliver of Ballylinch Castle (d. 1626), who m. and had :

4. Gerald, of Ballylinch Castle, who, on the 15th April, 1642, fell at the battle of Kilmrush. A confiscation by the Commonwealth of his estates, to the extent of 17,000 acres, followed. He m. and had :

4. William, who resided at Barrowmount, county Kilkenny, mar. and had two sons and one daughter :

I. Oliver, of whom presently.

II. John, of the Grange, Queen's County, who m., and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who m. Richard Gamon, Esq., of Datchworthbury, co. of Herts, and had issue :

5, Oliver, an M.P. (died 1708) : son of William ; was Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland ; settled at Shanganagh (now called Gracefield), in the Queen's County. He m. and had :

I. Michael, of whom presently.

II. Robert.

III. Sheffield, died 1699.

I. Lettice, who m. John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, who is No. 6 on the “Grace” (No. 2) pedigree.

II. Anne, who was twice married : first, to Richard, eldest son of Sir Richard Nagle, who was Secretary of State for Ireland, *temp.* James II., but by him had no issue ; secondly, to Edmond Butler, the eighth Lord Dunboyne, and was mother of the

9th, 10th, and 12th Lords of that title.

III. Ellis (or Alicia), m. Samuel Gale, Esq., of Ashfield, Queen's County.

6. Michael Grace, of Gracefield : the eldest son of Oliver ; m. Mary, daughter of John Galway, of Lota House, county Cork, and had issue.

7. Oliver, of Gracefield (d. 1781), eldest son of Michael ; m. Mary, dau. and heiress of John Dowell, Esq., of Mantagh (now Mantua), co. Roscommon, and had :

I. Michael (d. 1785), who m. and had an only child, the late Alicia Grace, of Gracefield.

II. John, of whom presently.

8. John Grace, of Mantua (born 1734, died 1811) : second son of Oliver ; m. and had one son and two daughters :

I. Oliver-Dowell-John, of whom presently.

I. Catharine-Eliza, who, in 1821, m. Rice Hussey, of Miltown, county Kerry.

II. Maria, a Nun, who died in 1837.

9. Oliver-Dowell-John Grace, of Mantua, and of Gracefield : son of John ; was M.P. for the co. Roscommon ; b. 1791, d. 1871 ; he m., in 1819, Frances-Mary, only dau. of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., of James-town, county Westmeath, and had three sons and one daughter :

I. John-Dowell-Fitzgerald, of whom presently.

II. Richard-Joseph, an R.M., died 1864.

III. Raymond-Joseph, d. 1831.

I. Mary-Clare.

10. John-Dowell-Fitzgerald Grace, of Mantua : eldest son of Oliver ;

b. 1821; m., in 1855, Grace, dau. | Southwick Park, Hants, England;
of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., of | and was living in 1879.

GRAHAM. (No. 1.)

Of Ireland.

IN *Northern Notes and Queries* (Vol. I., No. 6, p. 119; September, 1887. Edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A.; and Published at Edinburgh by David Douglas), we read:

“It will be seen that the Grahams at an early date were troublesome inhabitants of the Borders. Nothing is said* to show whether they were descended from the Scottish family of the name, or whether—which seems just as likely—the Scottish house was of Border origin . . . It is certain that during the sixteenth century the Grahams were both numerous and warlike . . . The branch of the family to which attention will, however, be chiefly drawn in these Notes is that of Mote. The first Graham of Mote we have been able to trace is Fergus, to whom a grant of arms was made in 1583.” Again, *ibid.*, p. 152, Vol. I., No. 7, we read:

“We have consulted Mr. W. Bruce Armstrong’s *History of Liddisdale*, Mr. Stoddart’s *Scottish Arms*, 10th Rep. of Hist. MS. Com., and such volumes of the *Calendar of State Papers* as are likely to throw any light on the history of the Grahams of Mote. Nothing can be learned of the Grahams of the Border prior to 1527; Mr. Stoddart’s conjecture is that they came from the Dryfe in Dumfriesshire. In 1528 they were amongst the most troublesome of the Liddisdale Borderers. William Graham of Stuble, called ‘Lang Willie,’ was most probably from Arthuret. (*Hist. Lid.*, p. 247, n.) Stuble seems to have been in the Armstrong country; but with most of the Armstrongs the Grahams were at constant strife. Richard Graham of Esk, eldest son of ‘Lang Willie,’ however, married an Armstrong, and was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle on a charge of giving information to the family of an attack on them planned by Lord Dacre, Warden of the West Marches. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charge, and proving it against a member of the family of Storie of Netherby and Mote. On his release from Carlisle Castle, he, with Fergus, his brother next in age, and five younger ones (all, however, then old enough to bear arms), expelled the Stories from their lands, which they shared amongst themselves . . .

“In 1606 the descendants of Richard of Netherby were banished to Ireland. Their land was forfeited, and was sold in 1629 to Richard Graham, second son of Richard Graham, of Plomp, son of Matthew Graham of Springhill, beyond which it is impossible to trace the present family of Graham of Esk and Netherby. Stoddart rejects as untenable the tradition that this Border family was descended from John Graham ‘of the bright sword,’ grandson of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, for it has been clearly proved that

* *Said*: Nothing on this subject is said in the *Calendar of State Papers* (Scotland), or in the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., 1885.

he died without legitimate male issue.* Returning to the family of Mote, Fergus had at least two sons: Roger or Richard, who went to Ireland, where in 1565 he had a grant of the advowson of Whitechurch, co. Kildare, which was in 1633 in the possession of William Graham, a son of his nephew Sir Richard; and Arthur Graham of Mote, probably the other brother, who had several children. Of these Fergus went to Ireland before the general break-up of the houses of Netherby and Mote. In 1602 he was in receipt of a yearly pension of £30, being described as 'an old servitor' of the Crown. His two sons, Richard and George, had by this time distinguished themselves as valiant soldiers, and the eldest had already received knighthood (10th March, 1600), an honour which was soon after (25th July, 1603) conferred on the younger brother. In 1606 (*Carew Papers*) we find a list of Grahams who arrived in Dublin, part of the great body of the clan removed by James VI. to Ireland (or James I. of England), and who settled in various parts of the country. A comparison of this list with an incomplete one of those sent from Cumberland given (*Hist. MS. Rep.* 1885) enables me to present a tentative pedigree, brought down to A.D. 1606, of the descendants of the two elder sons of 'Lang Willie' Graham of Stuble.

"From the *History of Liddisdale* it is evident that the Grahams of Netherby and Mote were regarded as chief men in the clan, and the removal of all the members of these two houses in 1606 doubtless proved a most effectual cure for the troubles that had existed. The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland had brought the Borders into a closer grip of the law than they had ever felt. On north and south their neighbours were no longer subjects of two kings, often at war with each other, but of one who most wisely determined to root out a state of things intolerable in the middle of his kingdom, however convenient it might at times have proved when on the borders of it."

THE FIRST GRAHAMS OF NETHERBY.†

WILLIAM GRAHAM of Stuble, who was called "Lang Willie," came to Netherby from Arthuret, county Cumberland. He married and had eight sons:—1. Richard; 2. Fergus, of Mote; 3. Thomas; 4. William; 5. John; 6. Hugh; 7 and 8—names unknown. These were all of full age in 1528:

I. Richard, of Esk and of Netherby, of whom presently.

II. Fergus, of Mote, soon after 1528. (See "Graham," No. 2.)

III. Thomas: third son of "Lang Willie;" alive in 1564.

IV. William: the fourth son; alive in 1564; m. a dau. of

* *Issue*: See also *The Debateable Land*, by T. J. Carlyle, 1868.

† *Netherby*: Nothing is known as to the Arms (if any) borne by the elder line of Netherby, the coat (see "Graham," No. 2) granted to Fergus Graham of Mote, in 1553, was Barry of six arg. and gu., over all in bend a branch of an oak root within a bordure engrailed sa. On the first bar gu. a boar's head coupé arg. *Crest*: An arm bendy of four gules and arg. holding in the hand a branch of the bend. This was borne by his descendants. The younger line of Netherby was but distantly connected with the elder. They used the Arms of the Scottish Grahams quartered with Stewart of Strathearn; but their right to do this is not known. They also adopted as a Crest the crown valley, which belonged to the Irish branch of the family. This has now very properly been discontinued.

Carruthers, of Holmains, and had: Robt. Graham of Faulds, who was alive in 1564.

V. John, the "Braid;" alive in 1564: the fifth son.

VI. Hugh; the sixth son.

VII., and VIII., names not known.

2. Richard, of Esk and of Netherby, soon after 1528; alive in 1564; eldest son of "Lang Willie." He m. — Armstrong, and had:

3. Richard, of Netherby, who m. and had:

4. Walter, of Netherby, who was

banished to Ireland in 1606. He m. and had three sons: 1. Richard, of whom presently; 2. Arthur; 3. Thomas. This Arthur was banished to Ireland in 1606; and his younger brother, Thomas, was also banished to Ireland in 1606.

5. Richard Graham, of Netherby: eldest son of Walter; was styled "Principal of the Clan." He was banished to Ireland in 1606, and his property given to the Earl of Cumberland.

GRAHAM. (No. 2.)

FERGUS GRAHAM, of Mote (soon after 1528): second son of "Lang Willie," of Stuble (see "Graham," No. 1), was governor of Castlemilk, in 1547; received Arms in 1533; alive in 1564. He married, and had:

I. Arthur, of Mote, of whom presently.

II. Roger or Richard, who in 1565 was grantee of advowson of Whitechurch, co. Kildare, Ireland.

3. Arthur, of Mote: elder son of Fergus; had four sons:

I. John, of Mote, 1602.

II. William, of Mote, who was banished to Ireland in 1606, and buried at Arthuret in 1657 —aged 94.

III. Arthur, who was also banished to Ireland in 1606, and was styled "Brother to Wm. G. of Mote;" this Arthur had a son named Arthur.

IV. Fergus, of whom presently.

4. Fergus: fourth son of Arthur; settled in Ireland, and was many years in this country before 1606. He had two sons:

I. Sir Richard, knighted in 1600, and of whom presently.

II. Sir George, also knighted in

1600, who m. Jane Huntingfield.

5. Sir Richard Graham: son of Fergus; knighted in 1600; m. Jane Hetherington (d. 1663), and had:

I. Thomas, d. s. p.

II. Peter, d. s. p.

III. William, of whom presently.

5. William Graham: third son of Sir Richard; m. Jane Brown of Mulrankin (grand-daughter of David Barry, Viscount Buttevant) and had:

I. William, who d. s. p. 1696.

II. John, of whom presently.

6. John Graham, of Gortowell, co. Cavan (alive in 1708): second son of William; m., and had:

7. Hector, of Leix Castle, and of Culmaine, co. Monaghan, who m. Jane Walkinshaw, an heiress (who was descended from Walkinshaw of that ilk in the county Renfrew, Head foresters to the king, A.D. 1235), and had:

I. Colonel Richard Graham, of

Culmaine, who m., and had a son* who d. s. p. in 1761.

II. Isabella Graham, of whom presently.

8. Isabella Graham : daughter of Hector, of Leix Castle and of Culmaine, county Monaghan ; inherited the property on the death, *sine prole*, of the only son of her brother Colonel Richard Graham. Isabella

married George Perry, of Seskimore, who is No. 16 on the "Sinclair" pedigree, *infra*, and had :

9. Captain Edward Perry, who m. Margaret Perry, and had :

10. Angel Perry, who m. William Brooke, M.D., of Dromevana (died 1829), who is No. 9 on the "Brooke" (No. 2) pedigree, p. 71, *ante*, and had the issue there mentioned.

GREER.

Of Sea Park, Carrickfergus.

Arms : Az. a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu. betw. three antique crowns of the second, on a canton ar. an oak tree eradicated, surmounted by a sword in bend sinister, ensigned on the point with a Royal Crown, all ppr. *Crest* : An eagle displayed ppr., charged on the breast with a quadrangular lock ar. *Motto* : Memor esto (Be mindful of thy ancestors).

THIS family is descended in the direct male line through the MacGregors, and Griersons from the ancient Highland Clan MacAlpin ; and (see the "Carroll" of Ely O'Carroll pedigree, p. 77, in Vol. I.), in the female line, from the ancient Irish Clan, the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll, through Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, commander, under King James II., of Carroll's Dragoons. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July, 1690.

1. Alpin, King of Scotland, who d. 834, had, with others, three sons, the two eldest, Kenneth and Donald, were Kings of Scotland ; his third son :

2. Prince Gregor had two sons, the eldest of whom was :

3. Dongallus (d. 900), m. Spontana, sister of Duncan (or Donogh), a King in Ireland. His eldest son :

4. Constantine (d. 940), married Malvina, his cousin, dau. of Donald VI., son of Constantine II. His son :

5. Gregor, Standard bearer to his uncle Macolm I., was killed by

the Danes in 961 ; m. Dorvigelda, dau. of the commander of the army. His eldest son :

6. John, killed in battle in 1004, m. Alpina, daughter of Angus, great-grandson of Achaius, brother of Kenneth the Great. His son :

7. Gregor, Laird of Glenurchy, m. dau. of Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. (His son Gregor was Bishop of St. Andrews.) His eldest son :

8. Sir John MacGregor, Laird of Glenurchy (d. 1113), m. an English lady of great beauty who came to

* *Son* : On this subject we find we made a mistake in the first two sentences in the Note at foot of p. 71, *ante*, which should read, as follows : Captain Edward Perry (who m. Margaret Perry) was the son of George Perry by his wife Isabella Graham, heiress of her brother Colonel Richard Graham, of Culmaine, on the death, s. p. of his only son, in 1761. Said Colonel Richard was son of Hector Graham, by his wife Jane Walkinshaw.

Scotland with Queen Margaret. His son Gregor was Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, 1157. His eldest son :

9. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Laird of MacGregor (d. 1164), m. Marjory, youngest dau. of William, chief of the army, and nephew of the king. His eldest son :

10. William, Laird of MacGregor (d. 1238), m. dau. of William Lindsay, first Lord Crawford, by his wife Marjory, dau. of Henry, Prince of Scotland, and brother of King William the Lion. His son Alpin was Bishop of Dunblane. His eldest son :

11. Gregor, Laird of MacGregor (died 1300), mar. Marian Gilchrist. His son :

12. Malcolm, Laird of MacGregor (d. 1374), m. Mary, dau. of Malise MacAlpin, of Fennick. His second son :

13. Gilbert *Gregorson*, Laird of Arde and Lag, took the name of *Grierson*. He received by charter, dated 17th May, 1410, the lands of Lag, Dumfriesshire, from his cousin Henry Sinclair, second Earl of Orkney; m. Janet, dau. of Sir Simon Glendoning, of Parton, by his wife Lady Mary Douglas, dau. of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and first Duke of Touraine, by his wife the Princess Margaret (Stewart), dau. of King Robert III.

14. Vedast-Grierson, of Lag, succeeded in 1457 to the family estates, on death of his eldest brother Gilbert. His son :

15. Roger Grierson, of Lag, was fatally wounded at Sauchieburn in 1488: married Lady Isabel de Kirkpatrick, daughter of Roger de Kirkpatrick of Closeburn and Rockhall, Dumfriesshire, by his wife Margaret, third dau. of Thomas, first Lord Somerville of Carnwath, by his wife Janet, dau. of Alexander Stewart, Laird of Darnley, ancestor of King

James I. of England. By this matrimonial alliance the Rockhall estate came into possession of the Griersons, and is at the present time the residence of Sir Alexander Grierson, 9th Bart., the head of that family, after 400 years' possession in same family. His son :

16. Roger, of Lag, killed at Flodden Field, 1513; mar. Janet, third dau. of James Douglas, fifth Lord Drumlanrig, by his wife Janet, dau. of Sir David Scott, of Buccleuch, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry; was M.P. at Edinburgh, in 1487. His son :

17. Sir John Grierson, of Lag (d. 1566), m. Egidia, dau. of Sir John Kennedy, of Cullean (by his wife Janet Stewart), fourth son of David, third Lord Kennedy and first Earl of Cassillis, ancestor of the Marquis of Ailsa, by his wife Agnes, eldest dau. of William Lord Borthwick.

18. Roger Grierson, of Lag (died 1593), m. Helena, second dau. of James Douglas, seventh Lord Drumlanrig, by his wife Christian, dau. of John Montgomerie, Master of Eglinton, son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton. His son :

19. Sir William Grierson, Knt., of Lag and Rockhall, Dumfriesshire, d. 1629, m. 9th May, 1593, Nicola, dau. of Sir John Maxwell, fourth Lord Herries (and second son of Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell), by his wife Agnes, Lady Herries, in her own right, dau. of William, third Lord Herries, and granddau. of Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. (His sons were called *Grier*.) His fifth son :

20. Sir James Grier, of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire, and Rock Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland (d. 1666), m. 1626, Mary, dau. of Rev. John Brown of Glencairn, Dumfries, and widow of Thomas Grier of Barjarg Tower, Dumfriesshire. His second son :

21. Henry Grier (died 1675), m. 1652, Mary, dau. of Robert Turner of Turnerstead, Northumberland; and in 1653 removed to and settled at Redford, county Tyrone, Ireland. His son:

22. James Greer, of Lisacurran, co. Armagh (b. 1653), m. 1678 Eleanor, dau. and co-heiress of John Rea of Lisacurran. His son:

23. John Greer, of Grace Hall, co. Armagh (b. 1688), married 1717, Mary, dau. of Jeremiah Hanks, of Birr (and widow of John Chambers of Dublin). His second son:

24. Thomas Greer, of Rhone Hill, co. Tyrone (b. 1724, d. 1803), m. 1746, Sarah, his cousin, dau. of Thomas Greer, of Redford, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Archibald and Jane Bell. His son:

25. Thomas Greer, of Rhone Hill, and Tullylagan (b. 1761, d. 1840), m. 1787, Elizabeth, only child and heiress of William Jackson, of Edenderry, King's Co. His fourth son:

26. Alfred Greer, of Dripsey House, co. Cork (b. 1805), m., first, in 1836, Helena, dau. of Joshua Carroll (great-great-grandson of Lieut. Col. Thomas Carroll, Commander of Carroll's Dragoons—see the "Carroll" of Ely O'Carroll pedigree, p. 77, Vol. I.), of Sydney Place, Cork, and had issue five sons: 1. Thomas, of

whom presently; 2. Joshua-Carroll (d. 1855); 3. Alfred; 4. George-Thomas, who mar. Elizabeth-Mary Boileau; 5. MacGregor, Capt. R. E. Alfred Greer m. secondly, in 1853, Peggy, only dau. of Major John Bowen Colthurst, of Dripsey Castle, co. Cork, and by her had issue, Georgina de Bellasis, who in 1878, married Robert Travers Bowen-Colthurst, of Oakgrove and Dripsey Castle, co. Cork, and has issue. The eldest son:

27. Thomas Greer, of Sea Park, Carrickfergus (b. 1837, and living in 1888), m. 1864, Margaret, only child and heiress of John Owden, of Sea Park, co. Antrim, and niece of Sir Thomas Scambler Owden, Lord Mayor of London, in 1879. Mr. Greer was High Sheriff for Carrickfergus in 1870, and of co. Tyrone, in 1873; was the last representative, in the Imperial Parliament, of the ancient Borough of Carrickfergus, and is the 27th in direct male line from King Alpin. Issue:

I. Thomas MacGregor (b. 1869), of whom presently.

II. Helena MacGregor, b. 1865.

III. Georgina-Beatrice, b. 1872.

III. Eva-Mildred, b. 1874.

28. Thomas MacGregor Greer:* son of Thomas; living in 1888; educated at Eton and Cambridge.

GUINNESS.

Lord Ardilaun Family.

Arms: The ancient Arms of the MacGuinness family were those of the Lords of Iveagh, county Down, namely: Vert a lion ramp. or, on a chief ar. a dexter hand erect, couped at the wrist gu.

The Armorial Bearings of this branch of the family are: *Arms*: Quarterly—1st

* *Greer*: This surname was (see No. 8 on this pedigree) originally *MacGregor*. It may be well here to mention that the following Scotch families are of Celtic *Irish* origin, whose ancestors at an early period peopled Galloway and Argyle, from Ireland: Campbell, Colquhoun, Lamont, MacAllister, MacArthur, MacCallum, MacCrory, MacDonald, MacDougall, MacGregor, MacLachlan or MacLaughlin, MacLean, MacNeal, MacQuary, etc.

and 4th, GUINNESS, per saltire gu. and az., a lion ramp. or, on a chief erm., a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the first, a crescent for diff.; 2nd and 3rd, LEE, ar. on a fesse, betw. three crescents sa., a trefoil or. *Crests*: 1st, GUINNESS, a boar pass. quarterly or and gu., a crescent for diff.; 2nd, LEE, on a pillar ar.: encircled by a ducal coronet or, an eagle preying on a bird's leg, erased ppr. *Supporters* (Granted, by Royal Warrant, in May, 1867, to Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and the heirs male of his body, upon whom the dignity of a Baronet shall descend in virtue of the limitations of the Patent of the 15th April, 1867): On either side a stag gu., attired and gorged with a collar gemel or, pendent therefrom by a chain, gold, an escutcheon, that on the dexter charged with the Arms of GUINNESS, and that on the sinister with the Arms of LEE. *Motto*: Spes mea in Deo.

ART RUADH [roe] or ARTHUR MACGUINNESS, of Rathfriland, county Down, who (see p. 312, Vol. I.) is No. 124 on the "MacGuinness" pedigree, was knighted, and assumed the name *Magennis*. Sir Arthur Magennis was in 1623 created "Viscount Iveagh;" but that peerage became extinct in 1693. On being raised to the peerage, Sir Arthur Magennis assumed for his *Crest* (in addition to the ancient *Arms* of the family, as at the head of this pedigree): A boar pass. ppr. langued gu. armed and hooped or; *Supporters*: Two bucks gu. langued az. crined, unguled, and gorged with collars gemel or; and *Motto*: Sola salus servire Deo. He died in 1629, and was buried in Dromballybrony, on the 15th of June, in that year.

125. Con: a younger son of Sir Arthur Magennis; m. and had:

126. Hugh, who m. and had:

127. Ever, who removed to and settled in Dublin.* He m. and had:

128. Richard Guinness,† of Celbridge, county Kildare, who was the first of the family that assumed this surname. He m. Elizabeth (b. 1698, and d. 1742), dau. of William Read, Esq., of Hutton-Read, county Kildare, and, with other children, had:

129. Arthur Guinness (b. 1725, d. 1803), of Beaumont, co. Dublin, who was his eldest son, and who was the first of the family that established the "Guinness Brew-

ery," in Dublin. He m. in 1761 Olivia, daughter and co-heir of William Whitmore, Esq., of Dublin, and had:

130. Arthur Guinness (his second son), of Beaumont, J.P. and D.L. (b. 1768, d. 1855). He m. Anne, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Benjamin Lee, Esq., of Merrion, county Dublin, and had three sons and five daughters:

- I. William - Smyth - Lee-Grattan Guinness, of Beaumont, and Park Annesley (d. 1864), who in 1826 m. Susan-Jane, only child of Benjamin Guinness, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue.
- II. Arthur-Lee Guinness, of Still-

* *Dublin*: In the churchyard of St. Catherine's, Dublin, several members of the *Magennis* family are interred; and in that parish register may be traced the transition of the name from *Magennis* to *MacGuinness* (the original anglicised form of the family Irish surname *MacAonghuis*) and *McGuinness*, and ultimately *Guinness*.

† *Guinness*: The Rev. Hosea Guinness, LL.D., a grandson of this Richard of Celbridge, was Rector of St. Werburgh's, and Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1814 the Rev. Dr. Hosea Guinness was granted the following Armorial Bearings:

Arms: Per saltire gu. and az. a lion ramp. or, on a chief erm. a dexter hand couped at the wrist gu. *Crest*: A boar pass. quarterly or and gu. *Motto*: Spes mea in Deo.

organ House, county Dublin, who d. unm. in 1862.

III. Benjamin - Lee Guinness, created a Baronet, and of whom presently.

I. Susan, who in June, 1832, m. Rev. John Darley, F.T.C.D. (d. 1836), and had issue.

II. Mary-Jane, m. in Oct., 1845, Rev. David Pitcairn, of Torquay.

III. Louisa, d. unm. in 1856.

IV. Elizabeth, m. in April, 1849, Rev. William Jameson, of Hollybank, county Dublin, and has issue.

V. Rebecca (d. Nov., 1870), mar. in June, 1844, Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., of Newfort, co. Tipperary, who d. in 1851.

131. Sir Benjamin-Lee Guinness, Bart., M.P., LL.D., J.P. and D.L.: only surviving son of Arthur; b. 1798, and d. 19th May, 1868; was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland. He m. on the 24th Feb., 1837, Elizabeth (d. 22nd Sept., 1865), third dau. of Edward Guinness, Esq., of Dublin, and had three sons and one daughter:

I. Arthur-Edward, the 2nd Bart., created Baron Ardilaun, of whom presently.

II. Benjamin-Lee, late Captain Royal Horse Guards (Blue); b. 4th August, 1842, and living in 1887. He m. in Sept., 1881, Lady Henrietta-Elizabeth St.

Lawrence, dau. of Thomas, third Earl of Howth, K.P., and has:

1. Arthur St. Lawrence Lee, b. 11th May, 1883.

III. Sir Edward-Cecil, of 80 Stephen's Green, Dublin, and of 5 Grosvenor-place, London; and of Castleknock and Farmleigh, co. Dublin; J.P. and D.L.; High Sheriff for the city of Dublin in 1876; created a Baronet, 27th May, 1885; b. 10th Nov., 1847, and living in 1887; mar. 20th May, 1873, Adelaide-Maria, daughter of Richard-Samuel Guinness, Esq. of Deepwell, county Dublin, M.P., and has issue:

1. Rupert-Edward-Cecil, born 29th March, 1874.

2. Arthur-Ernest, b. 2nd Nov., 1876.

3. Walter Edward, b. 23rd March, 1880.

132. Sir Arthur-Edward Guinness, of Ashford, county Mayo; of St. Anne's, Clontarf, county Dublin; and 11 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W., b. 1st November, 1840: eldest son of Sir Benjamin; was created a Baronet, 15th April, 1867; and Baron Ardilaun, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, on the 1st May, 1880. Lord Ardilaun, who is M.A., J.P., and D.L., m. on the 16th Feb., 1871, Lady Olivia-Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Bantry—both living in 1887.

HARRINGTON.

Arms: Sa. a fret ar.

ANNE, daughter of Henry* Harrington, brother of John, Lord Harrington, died 7th Jan., 1639. She married Sir Thomas Roper, Lord Baltinglas and Baron of Bantre, who died 18th Feb., 1637.

* *Henry*: Sir Henry Harrington was knighted at Christ's Church, Dublin, 24th April, 1574. His Fun. Entry is dated 1612.

HARRIS.*

Arms: Sa. an antelope salient ar. armed and crined or. *Crest*: A demi antelope, as in the Arms.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, of Coick-worthee, Devonshire, Knt., had:

2. Sir Edward, of Dromeny, Knt., a Judge in the King's Bench, who died at Cahirmony, co. Cork, on 4th April, 1636, and was buried at Kilcredan, co. Cork. His first wife was Eliza, dau. of Anthony Fowell, of Fowelcomb, co. Devon, England, Esq., by whom he had four sons and three daughters:

- I. Sir Thomas, Knt., of whom presently.
- II. Edward.

III. Arthur.

IV. Edmond.

The daughters were:

I. Philippa, who m. Robert Tent, of Ballycrinan, co. Cork, Esq.

II. Eliza, who married John Lancaster, of Waterford, Esq.

III. Mary, who married William Greatreax, of Affame.

Sir Edward's second wife was Jane, dau. of — Bussey.

3. Sir Thomas Harris, Knt.; son of Sir Edward.

* *Harris*: Walter Harris, LL.D., one of the most distinguished of Irish antiquarian writers, and the editor of Sir James Ware's works, was born at Mountmellick, late in the 17th century. Although expelled from Trinity College in early life for participation in a riot, the degree of LL.D. was afterwards conferred on him for his services to Irish historical research and archaeology. He mar. a great-granddaughter of Sir James Ware, and thereby inherited his MSS.; and, possessed of competence, he devoted his life to literary pursuits. His principal works were: *History of the Life and Reign of King William III.* (Dublin: 1745); *Hibernica*: a collection of eleven interesting and important tracts relating to Ireland (Dublin: 1749). The great work by which he has earned the grateful remembrance of all the students of Irish history, is his translation and expansion of the principal works of Sir James Ware, published in two volumes folio in Dublin, between 1739 and 1746. Ware's *Lives of the Bishops*, which in the English translation of 1705 occupies about 200 pages, Harris has expanded to 660; the *Antiquities of Ireland* he has expanded from 154 to 286 pages; and the meagre notices of *Irish Writers*, from 42 to 363 pages. Of Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he doubtless intended to make a third volume (all the early editions of Harris's *Ware* are noted on title pages as three volumes). Harris died 4th July, 1761. His *History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin*, which he left in manuscript, appeared in 1766. Some of his MSS. are preserved in Armagh Library, whilst the majority were purchased from his widow by the Irish Parliament for £500. They may now be consulted in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society. They occupy twenty volumes closely written, almost entirely in Harris's hand—in themselves a monument of his indefatigable industry and research. He was a most laborious copyist, and much of these materials are copied from printed books. Particulars of the contents of these MSS. will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series; while of his printed works ample notices are given, under the title "Ware," by Allibone and Lowndes.—WEBB.

HAWKINS.

*Of Wisconsin, United States, America.**Arms:* Per pale or and az. a chev. betw. three lions ramp. counterchanged.

THE first names of this family that we have met with are those of John Hawkins and Joseph Hawkins,* who (see the list of "Forty-Nine Officers" in our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*), served Charles I., or Charles II., in the Wars of Ireland before the 5th day of June, 1649. We are, however, at present able to trace only the following generations of the *Loughrea* (co. Galway) branch of the family:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. John Hawkins had:
2. Lawrence, who m. a dau. of
Dominick Joyce, Esq., and had: | | 3. S. N. Hawkins, of New Rich-
mond in Wisconsin, United States,
America, living in 1883. |
|---|--|---|

HAYDEN.

Arms: Barry of twelve ar. and az. on a chief gu. a bar dancettee or.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| JOHN HAYDEN, of Ballymorren, co.
Tipperary.
2. Edmond: his son.
3. John: † his son.
4. Edmund of Ballymorren: his
son; m. Joan, dau. of Melaghlín
Cary; died in May, 1637. | | 5. Robert Heyden: his son; had
four brothers and six sisters: the
brothers were—1. James, 2. Piers,
3. Richard, 4. John; the sisters
were—1. Ellen, 2. Mora, 3. Anne,
4. Elan, 5. Joanna, 6. Margaret. |
|--|--|---|

HILL. (No. 1.)

*Of Castlereagh, County Down.**Arms:* Sa. on a fess betw. three leopards pass. guard. or, spotted of the field, as many escallops gu.

SIR MOSES HILL, Knt., ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire, accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland in 1573; d. Feb. 1629. He married and had:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 2. Peter, who had:
3. Francis, of Castlereagh, county
Down, who d. Feb., 1637. He m. | | Ursula, dau. of Sir Francis Stafford,
Knt., and had three daughters:
4. Anne, Rose, and Penelope. |
|--|--|---|

* *Hawkins:* The names of John and Charles Hawkins appear also among the Grantees under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; and other names of that family subsequently appear in "The Inrolments of the Certificates for Adventurers, Soldiers, etc., in Ireland in the Commonwealth period," given in the Appendix to that Vol.

† *John:* Sir John Hayden was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 5th August, 1599.

HILL. (No. 2.)

Arms : Same as "Hill," No. 1.

MOSES HILL, *Miles*, had :

2. Arthur, who died in January, 1636, and was buried in St. Bride's, on 7th January of that year. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Belton, Knt., and had three sons :

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| I. Moses. |
| II. Edward. |
| III. Francis. |
| 3. Moses Hill : son of Arthur. |

HUSSEY.

Ireland.

Arms : Barry of six erm. and gu. on a canton of the last a cross or. *Crest* : A hind pass. ar. on a mount vert and under a tree ppr. *Motto* : Cor immobile.

THIS family is descended from Sir Hugh Hussey, who came to Ireland *temp.* Henry II. ; and settled in the county Meath.

In the late Archdeacon Rowan's interesting volume, entitled *Lake Lore*, there is an account of Maurice Hussey, who was M.P. for Tralee in the Parliament of James II., as well as Lieutenant-Colonel of MacElligott's Regiment. He was married to a daughter of Sir Edward Hales, Bart., who was afterwards raised to an Earldom.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Hussey's military career is not recorded in the Archdeacon's *Memoir* ; but he gives a portion of his Will from the Consistorial Registry of the diocese, which shows that Hussey died in 1714, and directs that he shall be buried in his vault at Kilgus, clothed in the habit of St. Francis, "at night, if torches, lights, and lanthorns may be had."

The Archdeacon adds that he could never find out to which of the once numerous branches of the Hussey family this Colonel belonged ; and, further, that he left no direct representative.

ITCHINGHAM.

Arms : Az. a fret ar.

SIR OSBORNE ITCHINGHAM (Etchingham or Echingham) had :

2. Sir John : his son.
3. Osborne Itchingham of Dunbrody, county Wexford : his son ; died and was buried in Dunbrody, July, 1635. This Osborne was twice

- | |
|---|
| married : first, to Eliza, daughter of Arthur Savadge, Knt., and had issue—1. Arthur, 2. Robert, 3. Thomas ; his second wife was Anne St. Lawrence, who died <i>s. p.</i> |
| 4. Arthur Itchingham : his son. |

JACOB.

Of Dublin.

Arms: Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three heraldic tigers' heads erased ppr. maned and tusked or. *Crest*: An heraldic tiger pass. ppr. maned and tusked or. *Motto*: Tantum in superbos.

1. WILLIAM JACOB, of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, who d. A.D. 1532, was the ancestor of the Jacobs of Bromley, England; and of the Jacobs of the county Wexford, Queen's County, and county Dublin, in Ireland.

2. Richard, of Gamlingay and Horseheath, England: his son.

3. Robert, of Gamlingay: his son.

4. John, merchant, citizen of London, living in 1641; whose elder brother Abraham Jacob (died 1629) was the ancestor of the Jacobs of Bromley, in Middlesex, England.

5. William: eldest son of John; settled in Sigginstown, co. Wexford, April, 1667; had two brothers, Arthur and Robert, neither of whom left issue.

6. John, of Sigginstown: son of William; had a brother Austin, s. p.

7. William, of Wexford: son of John; d. 1692. Had four younger brothers—1. Edward, died 1734, m. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Knox, of Taghmon, county Wexford, and had issue; 2. Francis, of Rathdowney, married in 1696 Mary, widow of — Boyd, of Rosslane, and had issue; 3. and 4., of whom nothing is known.

8. John, living in Kilkenny, in 1717: second son of William; m. Meabella (born 1699, died 1779),

daughter of Rev. Michael Clenahan, Rector of Dysart Galen or Ballinakill, Queen's County. Had an elder brother William (died 1738), of Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, who married and had issue.

9. Michael, surgeon of Ballinakill: second son of John; d. 1798; m. Jane (b. 1723, d. 1805), dau. of — Vickers, of Holyhead. Had three sisters and two elder brothers—1. Rev. Arthur (b. in Kilkenny in 1717, d. 1786), of Woodbrook, county Wexford, in Holy Orders, Archdeacon of Armagh, who was m. to Hannah (d. 1794), dau. of W. Clenahauster, Town-Major of Gibraltar, and had issue; 2. Matthew, an officer in the Guards, died unm. The three sisters were—1. Ellen, m. Peter Gale, of county Carlow; 2. Elizabeth, m. — Roberts, of Ballyrickan, Queen's County; 3. Hannah, m. to — Carter.

10. John, Surgeon to Queen's Co. Infirmary: third son of Michael; born 1754, settled in Maryboro' 1807, d. 1827; m. Grace (b. 1765, d. 1835), dau. of Jerome Alley of Donoghmore. Had three sisters, and five brothers: the brothers were—1. Rev. Samuel, d. s. p. 1792; 2. William* (born 1751, living in Bordeaux 1821, d. 1828), m. Marcella (b. 1775, d. 1826), dau. of — De Freyne; 3. Arthur, d. s. p.;

* *William*: This William had amongst other children Vickers Hamilton Jacob, of Ballinakill, who m. Charlotte, dau. of John Howard of Ballinakill, and had (with other children who d. in infancy) Georgina (b. 1835, d. 1868) who was twice married: first, in 1857, to John, eldest son of Thomas Jacob, of Abbeyleix, Queen's County; and, secondly, in 1865, to H. Hogg, of London.

4. Archibald (died 1836), J.P. of Blackstoops, county Wexford, who m. Frances, dau. of — Richards, of Rathaspeek, and had Richard, who d. unm. in 1839; 5. Michael (d. s. p.), m. dau. of Captain Higgins of Mountmellick. The sisters were — 1. Meabella, married in 1800 — Thompson, and d. s. p.; 2. Elizabeth, died unm.; 3. Jane, b. 1756, d. unm. in 1853.

11. Arthur Jacob, M.D., sometime President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin: second son of John; b. 1790, d. 1874; m. in 1824, Sarah (d. 1859), daughter of Coote Carroll, Ballymote, county Sligo. Had six brothers and six sisters. The brothers were — 1. Michael Vickers Jacob, b. 1789, emigrated to Australia, died in Calcutta 1836, m. Annie (d. 1836), dau. of Major

Watson, and had issue*; 2. Samuel (d. in London, 1856), m. to dau. of — Stack, of Tralee, and has had issue, two daughters—Ellen, m. to — Pilkington, and Grace, living unm. in 1875; 3. William (d. at Candahar, India. 1842), a surgeon, m. in 1835, Helen, dau. of Thomas Dawson, Barrister, and had four children†; 4. Thomas (b. 1805, d. 1865), Crown Solicitor for Queen's County, mar. in March, 1827, Jane, daughter of — Blood, of Ballykilty, and left issue five sons‡ and three daughters; 5. John-Edmond Jacob, M.D. (born 1805, d. 1864), Surgeon to Queen's County Infirmary, married in 1827, Charlotte-Cecilia-Elizabeth (b. 1806, d. 1874), dau. of David Baldwin, of Raheenduff, Queen's County, and left eight sons and five daughters.§

* *Issue*: The issue of Michael Vickers-Jacob were four sons and three daughters. The sons were—1. Vickers Gilbert-Jacob, died unm. 1858; 2. Archibald Hamilton-Jacob (b. 1829), of Sydney, New South Wales, a Member of that Congress, living in 1880, m. to Mary, dau. of Colonel Snodgrass, and has had issue; 3. Robert (b. 1839), of East Maitland, N.S.W., living in 1880, m. to Eliza, dau. of — MacDougal, of East Maitland, and has had issue; 4. William Higgins-Jacob (b. 1833), of the Bank of England, living in 1880, m. in 1864 to Charlotte, dau. of W. Chapman, of Biggleswade, and has had issue. And the three daughters were—1. Eliza-Anne Jacob (born 1834, d. 1866), m. W. Ernest De Venille, of Jersey, and left issue three daughters; 2. Frances-Matilda, b. 1824, died unm. 1871; 3. Amelia (b. 1831, d. s. p. 1873), m. in 1849, Captain Frederick Elmes, 16th Madras Native Infantry.

† *Children*: The four children were—1. Harry, a Lieutenant in the Army, who died in India unm. in 1845; 2. William Vesey Fitzgerald Jacob, Captain, in 1867, of the 9th Punjab Infantry, living in 1880, m. in 1876, Alice, dau. of William Howart, of Rawtenstall, Lancashire, England, and has had issue; 3. Ellen, married in 1859 Charles Garstin, and has had issue; 4. Emily, m. in 1859, Captain Edward Augustus Patrickson, 39th Regiment, and has had issue.

‡ *Sons*: The five sons were—1. John (b. 1828, d. 1863), of Llanfawr, Anglesey, J.P. and D.L., m. in 1857, Georgina (d. 1868), dau. of Vickers Hamilton-Jacob, and left, among other children, William Vickers-Jacob (b. 1852, living 1880), who, in 1874, m. Madeleine, dau. of J. De C. Bremar, of Sydney, N. S. W.; 2. Arthur-Augustus (b. 1830, died 1860), Civil Engineer, Bombay and Baroda Railway, m. in 1854, Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of James Read, of Mount Heaton, Queen's County, Captain 17th Lancers, and left issue; 3. Wm. Hamilton Jacob (born 1832), Dep. Conservator of Forests in India, m., 1879, Emily, widow of — Lord, and dau. of — Barter, Mayor of Bath; 4. Archibald Hamilton-Jacob (b. 1836), unm. 1880; 5. Mark-Anthony (b. 1840), died unm. 1866. And the three daus. were—1. Alice, m. to J. H. E. Harte, C.E., India Civil Service, and had issue, d. 1875; 2. Grace, m. George Waddington, of Durwater, India, d. in 1878; 3. Sarah.

§ *Daughters*: The eight sons of John-Edmond Jacob were—1. Alfred, b. 1846, d. unm. at Cape of Good Hope, 1872; 2. William-Edmond, of Canada, b. 1844, living in 1880, married in 1865, Jane-Rebecca, dau. of Rev. Samuel Madden, Prebendary of

12. Archibald Hamilton Jacob (b. 1837, and living in 1888), M.D., Dublin: fourth son of Arthur; m. Florence-Elizabeth, dau. of Francis McClean, of Stephen's Green, Dublin, and has had issue. Had four brothers—1. Rev. John-Alexander (b. 1825, living 1880), Minister of St. Thomas, Bayswater, m. in 1857 to Frances Sarah, dau. of John Pilkington of London (formerly of the Queen's County); 2. Samuel (born

1829, died unm. in Australia), Surgeon and Oculist; 3. Arthur (born 1831), Engineer to Corporation of Salford, in 1880, m. Susan, dau. of H. McMurrough Murphy, of Hume Street, Dublin, and has issue; 4. Augustus Hamilton Jacob (b. 1840, and living in 1880), of Travancore, India, m. Anne, dau. of John Green, of Millbrook, county Carlow, and had issue.

JONES.

Of Lisnagrahan, County Roscommon.

Arms: Gu. a chev. az. betw. three nags' heads erased ar. *Crest:* A nag's head, as in the Arms.

LIEUTENANT HENRY JONES, of ——— in Wales, had:

2. John of Athlone, who had:
3. Christopher, of Lisnagrahan, co. Roscommon, who d. 13th Feb., 1639. He m. Margaret, dau. of John Mandby (Manby), and had one son and six daughters:

I. Edward, of whom presently.
I. Mary, who m. Christopher

Dillon, of Baskin, co. Westmeath.

II. Jane, who m. William Curran, of Sligo.

III. Katherine.

IV. Ellenor.

V. Anne.

VI. Margaret.

4. Edward Jones: son of Christopher.

Blackrath, and has had issue; 3. Hamilton Jacob (b. 1846), of Belmullet, co. Mayo, in 1880; 4. Vickers-Edmond, b. 1840; 5. Thomas-Walter (b. 1839), of London, m. in 1870, Louisa, dau. of W. D. Bell, of Lancashire, England; 6. David Baldwin Jacob (b. 1836, and living in 1880), J.P., and Surgeon to Queen's County Infirmary, m. in 1857, Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of William Fishborne, of Forthill, Carlow, and has had issue; 7. Arthur-Edmond (b. 1829, died in Australia, 1864), Assistant Surgeon 82nd Regiment, m. Eleanor, dau. of Edward Fishe, M.D., of Broughton, Lancashire, and had issue; 8. John-Julius-Evans Jacob, d. unm. 1852. The five daughters were—1. Elizabeth Anna; 2. Caroline, married 1866, to Rev. J. Alexander, Rector of Coroclone, Queen's County; 3. Mary-Adelaide, m. 1867, Sydney Murdock, M.D. (who died in 1881), of Pembroke-road, Dublin; 4. Charlotte, m. 1857, William Fishborne, of Stapletown, Carlow; 5. Olivia-Elizabeth, m. 1858, Arthur Poe, D.L., Harley-park, Callan.

JORDAN (DE EXETER).

Lords of Athleathan, in the Barony of Gallen, and County of Mayo.

Arms : Gu., a lion rampant betw. three crosses crosslet or. *Motto* : Percussus resurgo.

THIS Mayo family is descended from Jordan De Courcy, who (see the "De Courcy" genealogy, *ante*,) was a younger brother of Sir John De Courcy, the first Earl of Ulster; from him they derive the surname *MacJordan*, now *Jordan*. When, however, the first of the family came to Ireland with the English invaders, A.D. 1168 (or, according to Lodge, and De Burgo, in 1169), they were known by the name *De Exeter*, because they came from Exonia or Exeter, in England; but when, to be "as Irish as the Irish themselves," the descendants of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland began to assume *Irish* patronymics, the De Exeters called themselves "MacJordan," after their ancestor Jordan De Courcy, above mentioned.

Jordan De Courcy or Jordan Teutonicus, as he was also called, was, in 1197, killed by an Irish retainer; leaving many sons, two of whom were slain while striving to protect their uncle, the first Earl of Ulster, from the attacks of De Lacy's followers in the churchyard of Downpatrick, as stated in the "De Courcy" genealogy.

In Vol. II., p. 59, Sect. 3, of *The Antiquities of Ireland*, by Sir James Ware, revised by Walter Harris, we find that :

"The De Exonias or De Exeters submitted to be called MacJordans, from one Jordan De Exonia, who was the first founder of the family."

The "Jordan" portion of the family name originated, it is said, in the fact that Jordan De Courcy went as standard-bearer with the English Crusaders to the Holy Land, and, in a great battle which took place between the Christians and the Saracens on the banks of the river Jordan, was so vigorously attacked by the Saracen host, that on three or four occasions his standard, which was the Banner of the Cross, almost disappeared from the view of the Christians, who, therefore, greatly feared for his safety; but, from his extraordinary strength, and the help he received from his followers, De Courcy re-appeared with his standard, as if miraculously, and on each occasion dealt destruction to the enemy. Hence the adoption by his descendants, the De Exeters, of the name *Jordan*, in memory of their ancestor's remarkable prowess on that occasion; and the addition of the Cross, Crosslet, and Lion to their Arms, with the *Motto*, *Percussus resurgo*. According to Mill's *History of the Crusades*, Vol. I., Third Edition (1822), two brothers, William and Alberic De Grantmesnil, who were closely connected by marriage with the De Courcy family in England, went to the Holy Land,* and greatly distinguished

* *Holy Land* : From the many pious associations connected with Palestine, exclusive of the Crusades, Christians from other nations went there in the middle ages to perform Pilgrimages. Members of some of the ancient Irish families went there for that purpose. Under A.D. 1224, the Four Masters say :

"Hugh O'Connor, of Maonmoy, died on his journey home from Jerusalem, on the River" (Jordan).

And, under A.D. 1231, they also say :

"Ualgarg O'Rourke, lord of Brefney, died on his Pilgrimage to the River" (Jordan).

themselves during the Crusades. It is believed that Jordan De Courcy accompanied those two brothers, as a Crusader; and, on his return to England, remained some time in Germany: and that hence the adfix *Teutonicus* to his name, as in the case of Balderic, one of his ancestors, mentioned in the "De Courcy" genealogy. It is here worthy of remark that "Jordan Teutonicus" was also the name of the Dominican Monk who succeeded St. Dominic, as General or Provincial of that Order. De Burgo states in cap. 3 of his *Hibernia Dominicana* :

"Anno Domini 1220 sicut celebratum Bononia primum Capitulum Generale a B. Dominico, et Anno sequenti scilicet 1221 B. Dominicus secundum Capitulum Generale celebravit Exonia . . . in quo capitulo Frater Jordanus Teutonicus qui nondum in ordine annum compliverat factus est provincialis Lombardiæ."

And again :

"Frater Jordanus Teutonicus qui nondum in ordine annum compliverat factus est Provincialis Lombardiam fundatis jam per ordinem circiter sexaginta conventibus qui in octo provincias erat distincti: scilicet Hispaniam, Provinciam Provinciæ, Franciam, Lombardiam Romanam, Teutonium, Hungariam, et Galliam."

In the *Hibernia Dominicana** De Burgo says that the family came to Ireland in 1169 ("Henrico II. Rege"), from Exonia, in England, and was therefore called *De Exonia*† or *De Exeter* :

"Laudatum stirpem apud Anglos domicilium fixisse Exoniæ, Agri Dwoniensis (vulgo Devonshire) Civitatis Capitalis, a quo suum desumpsit cognomen ;"

and that the name was afterwards changed to *Dexter*, *Dextera*, and *MacJordan* ; the same as *De Arcie* has become *Darcy* and *Devereux* :

"De Exonia, fere De Exeter, anglicè per syncopen Dexter, hibernicè MacJordan ; sicut cognomina quæ olim De Arcie seu Arcy ac De Eureux postea D'Arcy ac D'Eureux, tandemque Darcy ac Devereux passim scribuntur."

And De Burgo says that, in 1269, Richard De Exonia was Viceroy (Pro-regem) or Lord Deputy of Ireland :

" . . . Richardum de Exonia, Pro-regem fuisse Hiberniæ, Anno 1269."

To that fact, Ware, Harris, and O'Heyne also bear testimony.

The De Exeters made settlements in ancient Meath, where (see *infra*) they built the Castle of Castlejordan ; in the territory of Galenga,‡ which

* *Hibernia Dominicana* : In that great work we find many references to the "MacJordan" family, from which we extract the following : "Jordanus Teutonicus," "Jordanus De Exonia Athlethanæ (anglicè Athleathan) Dominicus," "Ex Anglica hac familia de Exonia, quæ magni olim fuit nominis in hoc tractu multi, nunc Hibernico morè MacJordan, id est Jordan Filii appellantur."

† *Exonia* : The name *De Exonia* is sometimes met as *De Exon*. The latter name would indicate that it derived from EXON, the name given to the Commander of the Body-guard of the Royal Household. In Lodge we find that Robert, Lord of Courcy in Normandy, and an ancestor of this family, was (see the "De Courcy" genealogy, *ante*), Sewer or Steward of the household of King Henry I. of England, and of the household of his daughter the Empress Maude.

‡ *Galenga* : The Galenga territory here mentioned comprised the entire of the present Diocese of Ardagh ; and included the patrimones of the families of O'Hara and O'Gara, whose tribe name was *Gallenga*. That name, or its anglicised form.

gave its name to the present barony of "Gallen," in the county of Mayo; and in the north of Tirawley (now the barony of Tyrawley), in the said county, where, about five miles north of Killala, they founded in 1274 the Abbey of Rathbran, or, as it is now spelled, "Rafran."*

Under A.D. 1247, in the Annals of the Four Masters, we find the De Exeter family name there first mentioned as "*Siurtan Dextra*:" the word "*Siurtan*" being Irish for *Jordan*; and under A.D. 1249, the name "Jordan."† In 1355, Stephen De Exeter fought for the O'Maddens against the Bourkes; in 1394, "John, son of Meyler, was slain by the sons of John De Exeter;" in 1416, MacJordan De Exeter attacked O'Hara's sons and plundered the country, the people of the territory assembled against him, and he was defeated and slain; in 1426, Richard MacJordan, of the "Wood," was taken prisoner by Owen, son of O'Flaherty, and was given up to MacJordan Dubh, by whom he was slain. In 1428 an incursion was made by MacJordan De Exeter into Tyrawley against Thomas Barrett and his sons; in 1472, the sons of MacJordan deserted (or strayed) from the army of MacWilliam Bourke, and all were slain except MacJordan; in 1486, O'Donnell, of Tirconnell, mustered an army, entered Tyrawley, and took John MacJordan and others, prisoners, etc.

Under A.D. 1253, the Four Masters say:

"A Monastery‡ was founded for the Dominicans at Athleathan, in Liency, by the De Exeters, Lords of Athleathan, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo."

"Gallen" (which was so late as 1537, called "MacJordan's Country"), derived its appellation from Cormac Gaileang, to whom the Irish Monarch Cormac MacArt, in the third century, granted that territory. Cormac Gaileang, who was son of Teige, son of Cian, son of Olioll Olum, was a relative of King Cormac MacArt; and was the ancestor of the "O'Hara" and "O'Gara" families.—See the "O'Hara" genealogy in Vol. I. of this Edition.

* *Rafran*: Of that Abbey, De Burgo, in his *Hib. Dom.*, says:

"The family of Dexter, who afterwards took the name of MacJordan, founded a Monastery here for Dominican Friars, in 1274;" while in pp. 279-280 of that work, he also says:

"De fundatore autem valde anceps Waræus ibidem aiens; sunt qui cænobium canditum afferunt a familia de Exonia qui postmodum MacJordans ut Hiberniæ morem gererent se cognominatarunt prout haud ita pridem exponibam."

† *Jordan*: The several changes in this family name has rendered it difficult to arrange the history of the family: In 1273, we find the name "Jordan Dextra;" in 1289, "De Exeters;" in 1294, "De Exeters;" in 1316, "Dexeter;" in 1317, "Myler Dexeter," Lord of Athleathan; in 1336, "Jordan Dexeter;" in 1340, "Jordan Roe MacCostello;" in 1355, "Stephen MacJordan;" in 1380, "MacJordan Dexeter," and "John Dexeter;" in 1381, the "Castle of Athleathan;" in 1394, "John MacJordan" and "John Dexeter;" in 1395, "MacJordan Dexeter" and "MacJordan;" in 1416, "MacJordan Dexeter;" in 1426, "Richard MacJordan;" in 1428, "MacJordan Dexeter;" in 1438, "Jordan;" in 1472, "MacJordan;" in 1485, "Celia, daughter of MacJordan, the most exalted woman in Connaught, died;" in 1486, "MacJordan;" &c. For information respecting the *Jordan* family in England the reader is referred to Hume's and Smollett's *History of England*.

Jourdan, one of Napoleon the First's distinguished generals, is supposed to have been descended from the De Exeter Jordan family, of the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. In the *Illustrations Historical*, by Dalton, we find in Butler's regiment in King James the Second's Army List, the name *Jordan* mentioned amongst the ensigns in that regiment. That officer emigrated to France with other Irish soldiers after the violation of the Treaty of Limerick (in 1691), and from him possibly descended the famous General Jourdan, above mentioned.

‡ *Monastery*: That Monastery was in 1254 destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on

Ware,* Vol. I., p. 407, says that Michael of Exeter, a member of this family, succeeded as bishop in 1289, and died in 1302. In p. 609 of same volume, Ware adds that the De Exeters or De Exonias assumed the name "MacJordan;" and in p. 562, same volume, we find an ecclesiastic named "Jordan" (who died in 1434) mentioned as succeeding in 1431 as Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, then canonically united.

In De Burgo's time the MacJordan family had reached the thirteenth generation (seculo xiii.) in Ireland; he says:

"F. Stephanus de Exonia, Hibernus, ex illustri hujus nominis Familia Anglica, sed qua in Hiberniam seculo xiii., jam commigrarat et apud Athleathan sedem fixerat cujus, et Dominum comparat originem ducens, natus anno 1246, et 25 Martii 1263 ad ordinem occitus in Domo Stradnessi ad Athleathan. Laudatur in Catalogo Codicum MSS. Anglia et Hibernia ubi sic legitur. Tom. II., Pag. 11, Num. 42."

And again, writing of the same Friar Stephen de Exonia, De Burgo says:

"F. Stephanus de Exonia, anglicè per Syncopen Dexter, hibernicè *MacJordan*, Cænobii Stradensi, a gente sua fundati Alumnus floruit Anno 1274." . . . "Auctor Annalium illorum quos vulgo Annales Montis Fernandi sive Minoritarum Multifarnæ vocamus, incipit ab Anno Domini 1245 et definit Anno 1274, quo tempore ille vixit, ut ex antiquitate characteris liquet non possum non suspicari auctorem fuisse Fratrem Stephanum de Exonia, quem natum perhibent Annalis illi Anno 1246, et habitu ordinis sui indutum in Die Annunciationis B. Mariæ Anno 1262."

The Friar Stephen De Exonia, here mentioned by De Burgo, as the writer of the Annals of Multifernan (commonly known as "Anonymous Annals"), was one of the Dominican Monks of the Abbey of Strade; and a son of De Exeter, lord of Athleathan. Of that Friar, Ware says: †

"The Annals of the Dominicans were brought down by an Anonymous Friar of that Order, to the year 1274, in which the author flourished."

This extract was copied from the *Annals De Monte Fernandi*, ‡ a copy

another site. The ruins of both Abbeys are still to be seen at Athleathan (now called Strade), in the parish of Templemore, and said barony of Gallen, but in the ancient territory of Lieney. In Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, the building and endowment of the Abbey of Athleathan is mentioned. Some authorities say it was founded by O'Heyne; but Ware says that it was at the solicitation of the wife of De Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, viz., Penelope O'Connor, that the Abbey was founded and endowed by her husband; while De Burgo says that it was at the solicitation of Basilia De Bermingham, sister of the Baron of Athenry, that her husband De Exeter built and endowed the Monastery. Evidently Ware and De Burgo allude—the former to the first Abbey, and the latter to the second Abbey founded at Strade; or the two statements may be reconciled thus: Basilia De Bermingham may have been the first wife of the De Exeter who founded the first Abbey at Athleathan, and Penelope O'Connor his second wife; or, the two Abbeys were founded by different members of the De Exeter family, and their respective wives were the ladies above mentioned. To this day the Monastery of Athleathan possesses some of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of ancient work on stone.

* Ware: The Works of Sir James Ware, revised by Walter Harris, MDCCXXXIX. See Note under the "Harris" pedigree; ante.

† Says: In Book I., Cap. 10, page 77, of *The Writers of Ireland*, in Two Books, by Sir James Ware, and Translated by Walter Harris.

‡ *Eernandi*: In the Tracts relating to Ireland, printed for the Irish Arch. Society, Vol. II. (Dublin: 1842), by Aquila Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., we read in the *Annales De*

of which is preserved in the British Museum, London. That copy has the following entries, respecting the "most ancient family of the De Exeters:"

"Sed quia ibi cerebra fit mentio de rebus Conatiensibus et *Speciatim de antiqua familia Dextorum (sive De Exonia Athleathan Dominorum et Cœnobii Stradensis fundatorum inde.)*"

A.D. 1262: "Obit Johannes De Exonia in dies amarum."

A.D. 1262: "Obit Domina Eva* De Exonia prima Uxor Ricardi De Exonia in die Annunciationis."

A.D. 1263: "Item inductus est pater Stephanus De Exonia in die Annuncionis post diem Martis 1264. Obiit Mabilia Secunda Uxor domini Ricardi item obiit Waleranus."

A.D. 1269: "Dominus Ricardi De Exonia adduxit regem pro regalibus contra Cassillinsem."

A.D. 1269: "Item Dominus Ricardi De Exonia duxit Dominum Yesmain filiam dominam David De Prendergast."

A.D. 1269: "Dominus De Ufford reversus est in Angliam et Dominus Ricardi De Exonia quidsit Vices Justicaria Hibernia item Yesimain uxor domina Ricardus De Exonia possivit Narecundum Johanem nomen in die Sancti."

A.D. 1270: "Ibid. Ricardo De Exonia."

Note, page 24, Annals of Multifernan, Hanmer says: A.D. 1269, "Richard De Exonia or De Exeter was made Lord Justice, and died same year with his wife Margery De Say. Sir James Ware repeats Hanmer's statement." The Annals of Multifernan state that Richard of Exeter married Yesimain, the daughter of Lord David De Prendergast, then Baron of Clanmorris. The names Eva, Yesmain, and Margery are to this day common family names in the De Exeter family.

In *Grace's Annals* the following entries of this family are to be found:

A.D. 1312: "Milo De Verdon married the daughter of Richard De Exonia, Dexter, or De Exeter. This great Connaught family of De Exeter assumed at this time the name of *Jordan* or *MacJordan*, and Richard De Exonia was Chief Justice in Banco." (*State Papers*, Edward II., page 117.)

Edward I. invaded Scotland, and his Justiciary, John Darcy, summoned the Anglo-Irish Barons and a number of the Irish Princes to attend the expedition to Scotland with men, arms, horses, etc.—*Rhymer*, Vol. II., page 906; and, according to *Grace's Annals*, a large number of the Anglo-Norman Irish nobility attended King Edward in his expeditions to Scotland, among whom two of the De Exeter Lords were present, and were amongst the nobles entertained by the king at Roxburgh Castle. The De Exeters also fought in Gascoigne during the king's wars; and members of that family were present at the victories during subsequent reigns in France.

In *Grace's Annals*, page 170, and page 170 in the Appendix to those Annals, three members of the De Exeter family are named amongst the list of the Peers summoned to attend the Parliament at Kilkenny held in the year A.D. 1309.—See also Lynch's and Betham's *Feudal Dignities*.

The right, according to the Constitutional law of the country, still exists that, as the De Exeter Jordans have been Peers in Parliament, and have received Writs of summons to attend as such from time immemorial, and before Kings and Queens arrogated to themselves the power of granting titles; they can claim their ancient titles if they choose when they prove their direct descent, and that no bills of attainder has been passed against the members of the family. This Constitutional law is distinctly laid down in Hume and Smollet's *History of England*, in Archdall's edition of *Lodge's*

Monte Fernandi (known as the *Annals of Multifernan*), in the first sentence in the Introduction: "The following Annals commence A.D. 43, and terminate with the year 1274; and . . . they claim attention from their antiquity, and are, perhaps, the most ancient annals of this country written exclusively in the Latin language."

* *Eva*: This Eva, first wife of Richard De Exonia, was daughter of O'Connor, King of Connaught.

Peerage, and in other authorities who have consulted the constitutional law of this country.—See Note, p. 51, *Lodge's Peerage*.

A.D. 1571. Edmond Campion, in his *History of Ireland*, gives the names of the temporal nobility then in Ireland, among whom he places "Lord Deseret," whom Sir Henry Sidney called "Jordan De Exeter;" and of whom he further states that this family were Lords in the time of the Duke of Clarence's Lord Lieutenancy, in 1361.—See Hogan's *Description of Ireland*, in 1592, p. 232.

The Annals of the Four Masters relate the various attacks on the Castle of Athleathan; but it still remained in the possession of the family until Cromwell confiscated their large possessions, and removed them to their present family seat *Rathslevin* (modernized "Rosslevin") Castle, situate in the said barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, and about five or six miles south-east of Ballylahan.

The MacJordans held high and distinguished positions among the invaders, and intermarried with the families of De Say, Prendergast, and Costello; and with some other of the noblest families in Connaught, viz.: A De Exeter MacJordan m. Penelope O'Connor, daughter of the King of Ireland; another m. Basilia De Bermingham, daughter of the lord baron of Athenry (both of whom are above-mentioned); a daughter of Walter Jordan De Exeter, of the Island near Ballyhaunnis, county of Mayo, m. in 1692 (according to the "Dillon" pedigree, by Lodge), one of Lord Clonbrock's ancestors; etc. And Celia MacJordan married Rickard Bourke, from both of whom are descended the present marquis of Clanricarde, and the earl of Mayo. Of this lady, as already stated, the Four Masters, under A.D. 1485, say:

"Celia, daughter of MacJordan, the wife of Rickard Bourke, the most exalted woman in Connaught, died."

The principal residence of the MacJordan family was, as already mentioned, at Athleathan, where, in 1169 or 1170, they built their most important Castle in Ireland, which was called Athleathan Castle. It was afterwards called *Baile-atha-leathan* (meaning the "Town of the Broad Ford"), and at present Ballylahan. That ancient Castle is now in a state of ruin; but, judging by the extensive area covered by its remains, the Castle must have been a very large building.

Hardiman, in his description of Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland, gives a *verbatim* copy of Petty's report to his Government. In that report Petty, speaking of the then De Exeter Jordan, states that he and others showed him matters of record and credit that they were barons by tenure of lands, and were summoned as such to Parliament. Petty also states that they had lands sufficient for such dignity, &c. The Cromwellian and Williamite Confiscations, however, deprived the MacJordans of much of their ancient territory. Yet, but few families still hold, as do the MacJordans, large tracts of the same lands which they possessed more than 700 years ago; and are able to trace as they can a direct and unbroken descent from the founder of their family in Ireland. It is a strange fact that, notwithstanding the Confiscations and Penal Laws in Ireland, the MacJordans have remained unchanged in Faith; and that although at one time to all appearance stricken down by tyranny and persecution, the family still maintains a most respectable position in society; as it were verifying their ancient Motto—*Percussus Resurgo*.

In Speed's *Theatre of Great Britain and Ireland*, published in 1676, appear the names of the territories taken from the dominant Septs in Connaught: amongst them the territory of MacJordan, adjacent to Kiltimagh.

In the *Topographia Hibernica** we read that Strade or Straid is a fair town in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place is seated by the river Moy.† The Sept MacJordan founded a House here under the Invocation of the Holy Cross for Friars of the Order of St. Francis; but in 1252 it was given to the Dominicans. A small part of this Friary still remains, but the walls of the church, which was singularly beautiful, are still entire; the high altar‡ is adorned with Gothic ornaments. In the centre of the altar is an image of our Saviour when an infant in the Virgin's lap, and a person in *relievo* within a compartment of each side. Here is also a tomb adorned with curious *relievos* of four kings in different compartments, one of whom is kneeling before a mitred person; near to it is another *relievo* of Saints Peter and Paul.

On the 15th July, 1585, and the 27th of Elizabeth, a Commission was issued by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth:

"To Sir Richard Bingham, Knt., Chief Commissioner of Connaught; the Archbishop of Tuam; the earls of Thomond and Clanrickard; the bishops of Clonfert and Elphin; the lord Bermingham, baron of Athenry; Sir Nicholas White, Knt., Master of the 'Rules'; Sir Edward Waterhouse and Sir Thomas Le Strange, two of the Privy Council; Thomas Dillon, Esq., chief justice of Connaught; Charles Calthorpp, attorney-general; Gerald Comerford, Esq., attorney for Connaught; Sir Tirlagh O'Brien, Knt.; Sir Donnell O'Connor, Sligo, Knt.; Sir Brian O'Rorke, Knt.; Sir Richard Burke, Knt.; Sir Murrough na Deo O'Flaherty; Francis Barkley, provost-marshal in Connaught; Nicholas Fitzsimons, of Dublin, alderman; John Marburie, Robert Ffowle, and John Brown, gentlemen; who, from motives of 'tender consideration' towards Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Province of Connaught, then under the Rule of her right trusty and well-beloved deputy-general, Sir John Perrott, Knight, are directed to embrace all good ways and means whereby their titles and rights may be reduced to certainty: Premising that Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Nicholas White, and Sir Edward Waterhouse be of the Commission; the others as may be convenient; and commanding that all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers and others to attend to the said Commission, for which they shall answer for the contrary at their peril."

Under this Commission, sittings were held at various places in Connaught: one of them was held at Dunemona,§ on the 8th of September,

* *Topographia Hibernica*: By W. M. Seward, published in 1795.

† *Moy*: In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, Vol. II., p. 609, we read: "Templemore or Strade, a parish in the barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, four miles (south) from Foxford, on the road from Foxford to Castlebar, and on the river Moy, and Lough Cullen, containing 4,135 inhabitants. A Franciscan Friary was founded here by the Sept MacJordan; but in 1252 this House was given to the Dominicans by Myler De Exeter Jordan, Lord of Athleathan, or by his son Stephen" . . . Templemore is an ancient ruin situated a few miles from Swinford, co. Mayo; about a mile beyond it are the ruins of Ballylahan Castle.

‡ *Altar*: Within the last thirty or forty years that beautiful altar was removed from its ancient surroundings, and placed in a modern chapel in the neighbourhood; but the carvings thereon are now scarcely recognized, on account of the lime-wash with which they are covered.

§ *Dunemona*: A Castle built by the O'Kellys of Hy-Maine, in the barony of Carra, but then in the possession of the Bourkes.

1585: from the proceedings of which were laid the grounds out of which Her Majesty's "tender considerations" were consequently bestowed on the MacJordans and others in Ireland.

The Jury empanelled on that occasion were:

"Piers Barrett, of Ballysakeery; Redmond MacCulladuff Oge, of Kilkeeran; Marcus MacEnabbe, of the Toher; David MacJoyn, of Kenlagh; William MacMoyler, of the Neale; Sherrone MacGibbin, of Lacken; James MacMorrish, of Barrele; John MacStafford, of Ballymacstafford; Cormack O'Higgin, of Rathmorogh; Richard Oge MacThomine, of Ballycroy; Walter Leagh MacStephen, of Coran; Sherowne MacSherowne, of Moymilla; Theobold Burke, of Turlogh; Taragh MacDonnell, of the Cloomine; Richard Burke, of Ballineacarrow; Teige Roe O'Mally, of Cahernamort (now 'Westport'); Richard Oge MacGibbon, of Glankine; Edmond MacTibbod, of Knock Oile; Shane MacCostello, of Tollowhan; Moriortagh O'Killine, of Ballykilline; Robert Oge Barrett, of ———; Edward Oge Barrett, of Dowltagh; Richard Oge MacDowdall, of Invroe; Henry MacEdmond MacRickard, of Ballinamore; Henry Bourke, of Castle Key; and Walter MacCostello,* of ———."

That Jury found that the county Mayo includes nine baronies, of which Ballylahan *alias* Gallen was one. In Mayo they found that there were 1,548 quarters of land, each quarter containing 120 Irish acres; and, after detailing several baronies, it is found that in the barony of Gallen there is a quantity of land called *Clan Stephen*.†

In Hardiman's *West Connaught*, is given in p. 331, under the "Countie of Mayoe," the Indenture made between Sir John Perrott, for and on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, on the one part, and:

"The Rev. Fathers in God, William, Archbishop of Tuam; Owen, elect bishop of Killala; Sir Richard Bourke, of the Newtown, Knt., otherwise called 'MacWilliam Eyghter;' Walter Kettagh (Bourke), of Bealeck, gent.; William Bourke, of Ardnaree, gent.; Edmund Bourke MacOliver, of Rappa, gent.; Richard Barrett, of Ross, otherwise called 'MacPadine,' chief of his name; Pierce Barrett, of Ballasaakeery, gent.; Myler MacEvely, of Kinturk, otherwise called MacEvely, chief of his name; Edmond Bourke, of Castlebar, tanist to the said 'MacWilliam Eyghter;' William Bourke, of Ballenacarrae, otherwise called the 'Blind Abbot;' Moyler Bourke, of Castle MacKerra, gent.; Tibbot Reagh Bourke, of Boherfayne, gent.; Edmond Vagher MacJordan, of Bellalahau, otherwise called 'MacJordan;' Moyler MacJordan, of the Newcastle, gent.; Walter Liagh MacStevane, of Corran, MacStephane, gent.; Jordan MacThomas, of Bellahagh, gent.; Richard MacMorrish, of the Brees, other, wise called MacMorrish, chief of his name; Davy MacMorrish, of Castlemacgarrett, gent.; Walter MacEriderry, of Castlcreagh, gent.; William Bourke, of Shrule, gent.; Edmond Bourke, of Cowga, gent.; Richard Oge Bourke, of Loyncashill; Melaghlin O'Mealie, of Belare, otherwise called O'Mally, chief of his name; Tieghe Roe O'Maylie, of Cahernamart, gent.; Owen O'Malie, of the same, gent.; Dermot MacArt, of Cleere, gent.; Gilliduff MacGibbon, of Balleneskilly, gent.; Richard Oge MacGibbon, of Glankine, gent.; Shearou MacGibbon, of Lacken, gent.; Nicholas Fitzsimons, of Donmackenny, gent.; Walter MacPhilbin, of Brehan, otherwise called 'MacPhillibine,' chief of his name; Faragh MacTirlagh Roe, of Carrick Kennedy, gent.; Edmond

* *MacCostello*: Under A.D. 1585, Hardiman, in p. 301 of his *West Connaught*, mentions "MacJordan," as of the English surname *Dexter*; "MacCostello," as *Nangle*; "MacMorris," as *Prendergast*; &c. The surname *Costello* is, it is said, derived from Costello, the second son of Gilbert De Angulo (a quo "Nangle"); but that Costello was, we find, so called from *Caostluig*, a corruption of the "Caoluisge," a place near Ballyshannon, in the co. Donegal, where, in 1210, that second son Gilbert De Angulo was, with more of the English, slain by O'Neill and O'Donnell's forces.

† *Clan Stephen*: So called, after Stephen De Exeter Jordan, who lived, as above mentioned, in 1355.

Oge MacGibbon, of Derrymagerma, gent.; William Bourke, of Torrene, gent.; Rickard Oge MacTomine, of Ballyroen, gent.; Edmond Barrett, of Dowlagh, gent.; John Browne, of the Neale, gent.; Rickard Barrett, of Kirrenagen, gent.; and John Carn, of Downmackennedy, gent., of the other part” . . .

The Indenture proceeds :

“The said Lords, Chieftains, Gentlemen, Ffreeholders, etc., acknowledging the manifold benefits by the peaceable government of the said Lord Deputy, and the just dealings of Sir Richard Bingham, and on account of having acquitted of certain Tanistry charges payable to their several chiefs willingly and thankfully, undertaking themselves and their heirs and assigns for ever to pay to Her Majesty ten shillings per quarter;* besides to supply forty able horsemen and 300 footmen well armed for battle in Connaught, when commanded to do so, and fifteen horsemen and fifty footmen for general service; and that the names, styles, and titles of Captainships and Jurisdictions, heretofore used by the said Chieftains, shall be henceforth abolished for ever . . . And as regards the barony of Beallalahan, otherwise Gallen, it is covenanted, granted, condescended, and agreed that the above named Edmond† Vaghery, otherwise called Jordan D'exeter, chief lord of the said barony, shall for the better maintenance of his living have, hold, possess, and enjoy to him and his heirs and assigns, the Castle and Manor of Belalahan, and eight quarters of Land with their appurtenances, whereof he is now seized as in right of his name of MacJordan; . . . together with other ten quarters of land which lie in ‘Joech’ Ballalahan and Cowlekearne (Coolkarney) subject to this Composition whereof he is now seized of his inheritance . . . The said MacJordan D'Exeter, his heirs and assigns, shall have a yearly rent-charge of five shillings out of every quarter of 118 quarters, the residue of said barony, in recompense of all rents, duties, and exactions by him claimed of the freeholders of the same; and that they and every of them, their heirs, and assigns, shall for his or their portion of lands hold the same of the said MacJordan D'Exeter, his heirs and assigns . . . and shall do suit and service to the Court Baron and Court Lete of his said Manor of Belalahan” . . .

The Signatories to that Indenture are: William Bourke, Richard Oge Bourke, Rickard Barrett, Walter Kittagh Bourke, Edmond Barrett, and Richard MacGibbon.

The Irish Chiefs and Owners of the country, except those in the interest of the English in Ireland, kept aloof, and neither attended the Commission, nor added their signatures to the Indenture; for, feeling that the settlement made in that Indenture was only a pretext to ascertain the extent and value of the inheritance possessed by the native Irish Chiefs (and which was soon after turned to sad account against them), they did not sign the Indenture: they preferred to absent themselves, so as not to be identified with such unjust interference with their rights; but, from compulsion, they had afterwards to gladly submit. The Galway Grand Jury,‡ who refused to find that the Crown of England had paramount rights in the Irish soil were committed to prison, and released only on payment of heavy penalties. If we trace those Commissioners we shall find them in possession of the Estates, of which they held inquiry; for instance: Thomas Dillon§ got the greater part of

* *Quarter*: This is the *Quit Rent*, one penny per acre on 120 acres.

† *Edmond*: See No. 19 on the pedigree of this family, *infra*.

‡ *Jury*: See the “Dedication,” p. xxvi, Vol. I., for an extract from Darcy McGee’s *History of Ireland*, respecting Strafford’s arbitrary government of Ireland.

§ *Dillon*: According to Lodge, p. 178, Dillon, who was lord chief justice of Connaught, and an ancestor of the present Lord Viscount Dillon, of Loughglyn, in the co. Roscommon, received during the reign of King James I., large grants of the lands,

“MacJordan’s Country,” and other lands in Mayo, besides large parcels of MacDermott’s territory in Moylurg; and of O’Kelly’s, in Hy-Maine.

Commencing with Jordan de Courcy, who, as above shown, was brother of Sir John De Courcy, the first Earl of Ulster, the following is the genealogy of the De Exeter Jordan family:

1. Jordan De Courcy, who in 1197 was killed by an Irish retainer in Ulster, leaving three sons, two of whom were slain in Downpatrick churchyard, in 1203, while defending their uncle, Sir John De Courcy, against the attack of De Lacy’s followers (as mentioned, *ante*, in the “De Courcy” genealogy); the third son being a mere boy at the time.

2. Jordan De Courcy* or Jordan De Exeter: third son of Jordan. This boy was removed by his friends to Exeter in England, to escape for the time in Ireland the persecution† of the De Courcy family by their great rivals the De Lacys, instigated by King John. When that persecution had

ceased with the death of that arbitrary Monarch, Jordan De Exeter returned to Ireland and made a settlement in ancient Meath; where he built the fortress called Jordan’s Castle, and yet known as *Castlejordan*;‡ but, to assert his uncle’s title to the lordship of Connaught which with the earldom of Ulster was in 1181 granted by King Henry II. to him and his heirs male, besides any other land in Ireland he (Sir John De Courcy) could gain by the sword, this Jordan De Exeter invaded that Province with a powerful following of friends and retainers; made a settlement in ancient Galenga and in Tyrawley, as above mentioned; and built his principal

of the MacJordans, in the barony of Gallen; with other grants of similar confiscations at the time in the barony of Costello, and co. of Mayo. Those grants included the town and Castle of Ballylahan, the Castle and town of Rathslavin, and divers other lands, rents, and hereditaments in the county of Mayo, of which the De Exeter Jordan family were deprived. In those days religious persecutions were for the most part the means, or ostensibly the cause, by which new families in Ireland were aggrandised, at the expense of the descendants of the ancient Irish Proprietors; and of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, who endeavoured to conciliate the native Irish, by adopting their manners, laws, and customs. Almost all those new families are now, we are sorry to say, as alien in race, ideas, and feelings, as when their ancestors first became the possessors of confiscated lands in Ireland! While Lord Strafford, as lord lieutenant, acted in the most tyrannical manner in confiscating the Estates of the Irish, but particularly the Catholic Irish Chiefs; yet, for that very reason, some historians appear to lament his execution! Strafford’s unhappy death, however, did not restore their Estates to the Irish proprietors, whom he had so cruelly wronged.

* *Jordan De Courcy*: This boy’s mother was one of the descendants of Hugh De Brionis, Sheriff of Devonshire, whom William the Conqueror endowed with one hundred and fifty-nine lordships in that shire; and who, when appointed by the Conqueror as Governor of the Castle of Exeter, was commonly named De Exeter. Hence, young Jordan De Courcy, on his return to Ireland, assumed a portion of his mother’s name, and was known as *Siurthan De Exeter*, which means “Jordan De Exeter.”—See *Khelim’s Domesday Book*; and also *Burke’s Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.

† *Persecution*: See Note “Miles,” in p. 167, *ante*.

‡ *Castlejordan*: According to Vol. I., p. 354, of the *History of Ireland*, by Thomas Wright, that Castle was surprised by O’Connor Faley, and taken from the English, A. D. 1540.

Castle at Athleathan, in the barony of Gallen, and co. of Mayo.

Under A.D. 1247, this Jordan De Exeter is mentioned by the Four Masters as "Siurtan De Exeter," who was then in command of the English forces in Connaught, and who caused the Irish King Torlogh O'Connor to retreat from Carra in that year "as he had not equal forces to meet them." In 1249, this Jordan (or Siurtan) De Exeter, lord of Athleathan, was sheriff† of Connaught: and commanded the Anglo-Norman forces at Athenry, when, say the Four Masters, "he gained a great victory over the Irish, by the miraculous interposition of the Blessed Virgin Mary."†

3. Myler De Exeter Jordan, lord of Athleathan: son of Jordan De Exeter: m. Basilia, daughter of De Bermingham, lord of Athenry. This lady, according to De Burgo, induced her husband to build and endow the abbey of Straid, near the family residence of Athleathan Castle.

4. Stephen, lord of Athleathan: son of Myler; was also Sheriff of Connaught, and with one of his knights named Pierce Agabard was killed in a sea-fight against Mac-Sorley (MacDonnell) off the coast of Connemara.

5. Richard (called by some "De Exonia"): son of Stephen; was,

according to Ware, De Burgo, Harris, and O'Heyne, Viceroy or Lord Deputy of Ireland, in 1269. He m. in 1260 Eva (d. in 1262), dau. of O'Connor, King of Connaught. As the first Abbey of Straid had been burned down, this Richard De Exonia, at the solicitation of his wife, built and endowed another Abbey there, for the Dominicans. Having large possessions in Tyrawley (his lands there having been increased by his marriage with the King's daughter), he also built and endowed the Abbey of Rathbran or Rafran, near Killala, also for the Dominicans. Richard had a brother Simon De Exeter, who in 1284 was killed in a battle between his forces and those of the O'Flynnns, MacDermotts, and O'Flanagans.

6. Myler: son of Richard; was killed in a battle fought between the English in Connaught and King Calvagh O'Connor, in 1289.

7. Slemme De Exeter, lord of Athleathan: son of Myler; was in 1316, while in command of the English forces, killed in the battle of Athleathan, in which Myles De Cogan, "the noblest baron in Ireland," in his time, was with other Anglo-Normans also slain. This Slemme was succeeded by his brother Myler, who, in a fight that in 1317 took place on the banks of the river Methanagh in Drumcliff,

* *Sheriff*: This term is of English origin in Ireland. The Sheriff in ancient times was entrusted with both the administration of justice and the management of the King's revenue.

† *Virgin Mary*: According to Hardiman's *West Connaught*, p. 265, under A.D. 1249, "The Irish nobility of Connaught went to Athenry, to prey and spoile that towne on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the midst of harvest . . . The Sheriff of Connaught with many Englishmen were in the said towne before them. There was a great army with Terlagh MacHugh (O'Connor). The Sheriff and Englishmen desired them in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the Irish nobility refused . . . They assaulted the towne against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan De Exeter the Sheriffe and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forth to meet the said Irishmen, when the Virgin Mary wrought miraculously against the said nobility."

co. Sligo, was with fourteen of his companions killed by the army commanded by Donal O'Connor. Myler was succeeded by his son :

8. Myler, as lord of Athleathan, who died 1336. (Under A.D. 1340, the Four Masters relate that Jordan MacCostello was slain by Cathal MacDermott Gall.)

9. Slevin :* son of Myler ; succeeded his father as lord of Athleathan ; and built some of the Castles† in the De Exeter territory. Under A.D. 1316 the Four Masters say :

“ Felim (*i.e.* O'Connor, then King of Connaught) again assumed the government of Connaught. He mustered another army, and marched against Athleathan, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of the De Exeter Jordans, lords of Athleathan . . . He burned the town, and slew Slevin De Exeter Jordan, lord

of the town, and also Gogonoch (or Miles De Cogan), † the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English ; and acquired much booty.”

10. Meyler, lord of Athleathan : son of Slevin ; died in 1336. Was succeeded by his brother Stephen ; who was slain in 1355, as mentioned by the Four Masters. This Stephen was succeeded by his son :

11. Slevin, who with his brother John was in 1380 killed in a battle§ at Athleathan fought there between the two DeBurgo rival factions :

“ MacWilliam Bourke,” say the Four Masters, “ gave MacWilliam Oughter (Richard Oge) a great overthrow in the town of Athleathan, in which MacJordan Dexeter, lord of Athleathan, and John Dexeter were slain.”

Slevin was succeeded by his son :

12. Richard, who in 1395 was

* *Slevin* : From this Slevin, *Rahslevin* (now *Roslevin*) Castle, near Kiltimagh, in the co. Mayo, derives its name. The modern Castle of Roslevin is now the seat of the present representatives of the De Exeter Jordan family.—See No. 30, *infra*, on this pedigree.

† *Castles* : This Slevin and his son Stephen built as outpost fortifications placed at certain distances around their territory, for its better defence, the following Castles, the ruins of which are yet to be seen in the localities mentioned : 1. *Currane* (or *Caislean*) *Stephen*, near Ballyvary, barony of Gallen, and co. of Mayo, which was a very strong fortress, and is still in a very good state of preservation. 2. *Bohola*, only one tower of which remains. 3. *Ballinamore*, the ruins of which are situate on the lawn in front of Mr. Ormsby's residence. 4. *Old Castle*, near Swinford, and convenient to the modern residence of Mr. O'Rorke. 5. *New Castle*, near the present residence of Mr. Owen O'Mally, J.P. 6. *Athouse*. 7. *Rathslevin*, near Roslevin Castle, now the residence of Mr. Myles H. Jordan, J.P. 8. *Tumore*, near Foxford. 9. *Cloongee Castle*, near Foxford. 10. *Raight* or *Wraight*, in the barony of Costello. 11. *Island Castle*, in same barony, and near Ballyhaunis.

‡ *De Cogan* : Miles De Cogan's daughter was, we have seen, married to Patrick De Courcy, the second baron of Kinsale ; he was, therefore, related by marriage to the lord of Athleathan, with whom De Cogan was on a visit on that occasion.

§ *Battle* : Myler, the son and heir of Slevin, being too young on his father's death to engage in active warfare, we find that in 1381 (one year afterwards) the MacDonoghs of Ballymote, made a predatory incursion into Gallen, demolished the Castle of Athleathan, and carried away the gates thereof to Ballymote. Some fifteen years ago a curious circumstance occurred in relation to that fact : A member of the MacJordan family happened to observe in a place he had visited two beautifully carved stones on which were represented his family crest. Upon inquiring how the then owner of those stones came to be in possession of them, the reply was that they were carried from Ballymote Castle to Glen Island, in the co. of Mayo, by a retired constable of police, who looked upon them as a curiosity. The two carved stones, it is needless to say, were at once purchased, and are (in 1888) again we find in possession of a De Exeter, namely, Doctor Myles Joseph Jordan, M.D., Castlebar.

taken prisoner by some of his kinsmen, and delivered into the hands of MacWilliam Bourke. "But," say the Four Masters, "Donal MacMurtogh O'Connor and the Irish of North Connaught marched their forces into the territory of MacWilliam, in consequence of the taking of MacJordan, whom they set at liberty; and peace was made between the English and Irish of the province on that occasion." This Richard was succeeded by his brother Myler, who, in 1416, with his kinsmen, made an attack on the sons of John O'Hara; but was slain on his return home from their territory, having taken from them much booty. Myler had a son, John, and another named Richard, who was known as Richard MacJordan of the Wood.* John was in 1394 treacherously killed by his own kinsmen; and Richard of the Wood succeeded his father, as lord of Athleathan.

13. Richard MacJordan,† of the Wood: son of Meyler; was in 1426 taken prisoner by Owen O'Flaherty, who delivered him into the hands of MacJordan Dubh, by whom he was plundered. This Richard, lord of Athleathan, lived to a very old

age; he made in 1428 a hostile incursion into Tyrawley, against Thomas Barrett, whom he plundered; he had many sons (one of whom is, under A.D. 1472 in the Annals of the Four Masters, mentioned for his valour), and a dau. Celia or Silé (died in 1485), who married Richard Bourke, as above mentioned, and who, say the Four Masters, was "the most exalted woman in Connaught." From her are descended the present families of the Marquis of Clanricard and the Earl of Mayo.

14. Meyler, lord of Athleathan: succeeded his father, Richard, in 1475; died in 1510; and was succeeded by his son, Slevin.

15. Slevin De Exeter, d. in 1533, and was succeeded by his brother, James, who in 1548, was succeeded by his nephew:

16. Slemme, who, in 1560, was succeeded by his son:

17. Myler, who, in 1578, was succeeded by his son:

18. Stephen: who was succeeded by his brother, Evagher MacJordan, who was succeeded by his son:

19. Edmond‡ (d. 1620), who was succeeded by his son:

20. James, lord of Athleathan,

* *Wood*: Meaning the woody plain or plain of the woods where is situated the town of Kiltimagh ("coille:" Irish, *woods*; "magh," a *plain*), in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo. In those days there were extensive woods in that locality, from which circumstance Kiltimagh derives its name.

† *MacJordan*: According to the *Linea Antiqua*, another "MacJordan" family was descended from Meyler, a younger brother of Costelo Oge, who (see page 136, ante), is No. 2 on the "Costello" genealogy.

‡ *Edmond*: This Edmond Evagher MacJordan De Exeter, lord of Athleathan, was one of the barons who attended on Sir William Petty during his Survey of Connaught; signed the paper acknowledging the number of quarters of land he was possessed of; and produced "matters of record and credit" (as above mentioned) to show that he (Jordan) and his ancestors were barons by tenure of lands, and were summoned as such to Parliament; and Petty in his report to his Government states, that the De Exeter Jordans possessed lands sufficient for such dignity. Thus, in right of his name as "MacJordan," this Edmond "Vaghery," as he is called in the Indenture above given, was confirmed in his possessions; yet Petty afterwards possessed a portion of MacJordan's territory for John Browne of the Neale, who was an ancestor of the present lords Kilmaine and Sligo.—See also Hogan's *Description of Ireland*, p. 275.

who, in 1663, was succeeded by his nephew :

21. Edward De Exeter Mac-Jordan, who was succeeded by :

22. Edward, who, in 1681, was succeeded by his son :

23. James, who, in 1698, was succeeded by his brother, Henry, who, in 1720, was succeeded by his son :

24. Charles, who, in 1750, was succeeded by his son :

25. Constantine, who, in 1760, was succeeded by his brother, Edward, who m. a Miss MacDonnell,* and, in 1763, was succeeded by his nephew :

26. Edmund De Exeter Jordan, who, in July, 1770, m. (according to Lodge) Catherine (died 1776), widow of Bourke, lord Viscount Mayo, who d. in Pall Mall, London, on the 12th January, 1769. He was a Colonel of Volunteers in Mayo, and was one of the county Mayo Delegates who attended the

meeting of Volunteers in Dunganon Fort or Castle.

27. Henry De Exeter Jordan, or "Henry of the Ruffles"† as he was called : son of Edmund and said Catherine, his wife. Henry m. a Miss Burke of Ower, co. Galway (whose sister m. Sir Walter Blake, Bart., of Menlough Castle, county Galway), and had two sons and three daughters :

I. James, the elder son, was a Barrister-at-Law; conformed to the Church of England to save the remnant of the family Estates from confiscation; and m. a Miss O'Donnell, sister or aunt of Sir Neal O'Donnell of Newport-Mayo, who was created a Baronet in 1780. James Jordan and his wife did not live happy together; by mutual consent they separated after three or four years' cohabitation without issue. This James was, in 1785, killed in a duel‡

* *MacDonnell* : This lady was one of three sisters who were co-heiresses of their brother (or stepbrother), Count O'Donnell, who lost his life in the Austrian Service, and who owned the property now called "Moore Hall," in the county of Mayo, which was then known by another name. Another of the sisters m. Mr. Martin, of Ross, co. Galway; and the eldest sister m. Mr. Moore, an ancestor of the present Moores of Moore Hall, and is credited with having by some tact secured Moore Hall for her husband, and deprived her two sisters of their supposed rights.

† *Ruffles* : This Henry was so called, because, as was then the fashion, he wore *ruffles* in profusion.

‡ *Duel* : The quarrel which led to that duel originated, it is said, at an Assizes held in Galway, circa 1785, between Jordan and his relative Martin, under the following circumstances : Jordan, who went on the Connaught Circuit, was at the Assizes counsel in a case against a member of the Burke family of Ower, co. Galway, a near relative of his own, for Jordan's mother, as above shown, was also a member of that family. In the course of conversation, Martin, who was the friend of both parties, observed that he was sorry to find Jordan had not treated his mother with due filial respect; but Jordan, who was proud and imperious, construed the observation into an *insult*, and a challenge ensued. Martin, who was a noted duellist in those days, made every effort to apologise, and thus prevent a hostile meeting between them; but Jordan would not be satisfied unless the same people were again gathered together, in whose presence Martin had made use of the alleged insulting expression complained of. This would be almost impossible : so the adversaries met in a field (pointed out by the country people of that neighbourhood to this day) near the public road at Green Hills, half way between Castlebar and Westport, when Jordan received in the groin his opponent's fire, and was thence removed into the neighbouring house of Mr. Bourke, of Green Hills, where he (Jordan) lingered in great pain for three or four days and died. To the honour of Martin it should be mentioned that he arrived at

fought between him and his relative (first or second cousin), the celebrated Colonel Richard Martin, of Ballinahinch Castle, West Galway. James, who d. s. p., had a quarrel with his mother, on account, it is alleged, of her neglect of his sisters' education, during his absence from home on travel. When dying, he willed the family Estate to a Miss Vipout, of Dublin: thus excluding, he thought, his mother from receiving her dower; and his brother, too, from inheriting the property. But Miss Vipout would take only £500, under the Will: She gave Myles De Exeter Jordan, the brother of her "lover," a clear receipt for all claims on the Estate which James's Will assigned her.

II. Myles De Exeter Jordan, of whom presently.

Henry's three daughters were:

I. Mary, who m. Charles Jordan, of Knocknaskeagh, otherwise "Thornhill."

II. Honoria, who m. Thomas Lynch, Esq., of Ballycurrren Castle, co. Galway.

III. Bedilia, who married and had issue.

28. Myles De Exeter Jordan, of Roslevin Castle: second son of Henry "of the Ruffles;" m. Miss Bourke,* of Green Hills (with whom he became acquainted while his brother James was lying wounded in her father's house, after the duel of said James with Colonel Martin), and left six sons and three daughters:

I. Henry De Exeter Jordan, of whom presently.

II. Constantine,† who, in 1832,

the ground fixed upon by the seconds without his pistols, and in consequence it was discussed for some time that the duel could not take place, as Martin had not his weapons with him. Jordan, however, refused, to leave the ground; used various threats against Martin unless the duel proceeded; and insisted upon one of his (Jordan's) pistols being handed to his opponent, who had reluctantly to accept it; and as a fact Jordan was shot with one of his own pistols!

So keenly did Colonel Martin feel respecting that unfortunate duel, that one day in the dining-room of the mansion of Castlemacgarrett, county Mayo (the seat of the present Lord Oranmore and Browne), where the Colonel had been a frequent guest, he was observed with a carving knife in his hand, and "presented" as a pistol, unconsciously soliloquising, "I could not have missed him," meaning the said James Jordan.

The extraordinary part of the story is, that Martin and Jordan had been so intimate, they travelled together over nearly the whole of Europe, visited America, and spent a few years together in Jamaica. When Jordan returned to Mayo, after five or six years' absence, he found his sisters more or less neglected by his mother in their education: that neglect led to a feud between him and his mother; it was to that feud that Martin's kindly-meant observation referred, which led to the duel.

* *Bourke*: This branch of the Bourke (or De Burgo) family were the former owners of Castle Bourke, the ruins of which are situated close to Lough Carra, in Mayo; and they claimed to be the direct descendants of the Earl of Mayo, who d. in Pall Mall, as above mentioned, on the 12th January, 1769. After some troublesome and expensive litigation, however, the Naas branch of the Bourke family succeeded in establishing their claims to the then dormant Earldom; and in their line it still continues.

† *Constantine*: In a duel fought in 1838 by this gentleman at Turlogh, co. Mayo, he is said to have displayed great coolness and courage; and to this day the people of that district relate the circumstances attending that duel, as follows: Mr. Jordan could not close his left eye-lid without the aid of his hand. While in the act of doing so with his left hand on the occasion of the duel, he received his adversary's fire

m. Anne Mary Ouseley Finglass,* and left issue one son :

Myles Joseph De Exeter Jordan, M.D. (living in 1888), of Windsor House, Castlebar, co. Mayo, who in 1862, m. Mary Louisa, second dau. of William Graham,† Esq., of Westport, co. Mayo, and had issue, five sons and six daus. :
 1. William Stephen De Exeter Jordan, M.D., born 1863; 2. Myles Constantine, b. 1868; 3. Edmond Slevin, b. 1871; 4. Charles Joseph, b. 1877; 5. Henry James Graham, b. 1880; 1. Margaret Basilia, born 1864; 2. Mary Paulina, b. 1866, d. 1883; 3. Louisa Kate, born 1870; 4. Celia Ellen, born 1873; 5. Agnes Maud, b. 1875; 6. Florence Minnie, b. 1882; 7. Mary-Penelope, b. 1884.

III. Dominick, an M.D., who d. unm. in 1847.

IV. Charles Bourke Jordan (who d. in 1855), m. Minnie, dau. of Walter Eakins, of Wexford, widow of John Browne, Esq., of Brownestown, co. Mayo; and mother of George Eakins Browne, Esq., J.P., D.L., late M.P. for Mayo.

V. Myles, late Crown Solicitor for Mayo, who in 1858, married Margaret J. Graham, eldest dau. of William Graham, Esq. (above mentioned), of Westport, co. Mayo.

VI. Edmund, Barrister-at-Law, and Crown Prosecutor for co. Galway, who died unmarried in 1882, at his residence in Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

The three daughters of Myles were:

I. Jane, who married William Garvey, Esq., of Tully House, county-Mayo, and who died in 1880, leaving issue two sons.

II. Honoria, who married Joseph Browne, Esq., of Claran, co.

through the palm of that hand near ball of thumb. Thus he was disappointed in his aim, for the bullet from his pistol, entered the ground close to his adversary's foot. Mr. Jordan feeling himself wounded, placed the injured hand in his trousers' pocket, and demanded another shot. The seconds, on both sides, complied by again reloading the pistols; but the adversary's second, watchful for the interests of his friend, saw that Mr. Jordan must have been wounded, as blood was making its appearance through his trousers, which was of a light colour. That second, therefore, called attention to Mr. Jordan's wound, and, on consultation with the other second, the duel had to cease.

* *Finglass*: Descended from Baron Finglass, who wrote what is known as "Finglass's Breviate," which is published in Harris's *Hibernica*; and which contains valuable historical information respecting Ireland. Baron Finglass was of the Westpalstone Finglass family. (Westpalstone is situated in the barony of Balrothery, co. Dublin, some 12 miles N. of the city of Dublin). After this family the village of "Finglass" in the county Dublin is so called. Lodge, in Vol. V., p. 47, says of the "Finglass" family, under "Barnwall, Viscount Kingsland:" "Elizabeth m. to John Finglass, Esq., of Westpalstone, 28th June, 1607;" and again in Vol. VI., p. 195, Lodge says: "Plunkett, Lord Dunsany, first lord of Killeen (in 1446 made Chief Justice of the King's Bench), m. Genet, dau. of — Finglass, Esq." We find that Sir John Plunkett, who was appointed in 1559 Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and who d. in 1582, held with other lands the "Manor of Finglass," co. Dublin.

† *Graham*: Owner of extensive landed property in the barony of Gallen; and descended from the Border clan of Graham, who were forcibly deported from their lands in the Debateable Land between England and Scotland to Ireland.—See the "Graham" (Nó. 1) pedigree, *ante*.

Galway; and who died in 1854, leaving issue.

III. Esmena, who married James Jordan, Esq., of Bushfield, county Mayo, for many years Sheriff for Mayo, and who left one son since deceased.

29. Henry De Exeter Jordan, of Roslevin Castle, eldest son of Myles; succeeded to his father's estates; married Maria, daughter of M. Egan, Esq., M.D., of Tuam, county Galway, and had issue two sons and three daughters:

I. Myles Henry, of whom presently.

II. ().

The daughters were:

I. Bedilia, who died young and unmarried.

II. Jane, unm. in 1884.

III. Kate, who m. J. M. Burke, A.B., M.D.

30. Myles Henry De Exeter Jordan, of Roslevin Castle, Kiltimagh, J.P., son of Henry; Chairman of Swinford Board of Guardians, and unmarried in 1888.

JOYCE. (No. 1.)

Of Joyce's Country, County Galway.

Arms: Ar. an eagle displ. gu. charged on the breast with a bar gemel erm.
Crest: A demi wolf ducally gorged ppr. *Motto:* Mors aut honorabilis vita.

A VERY curious pedigree of this family is recorded in the Office of Arms,* Dublin; which agrees with MacFirbis in tracing the descent of this family from a King of Britain. Other genealogists assert that *Joyce* and *Joy* are of Anglo-Norman descent, and were originally called *De Jorse*. But all admit that they were an ancient, honourable, and nobly descended race; of tall and manly stature;† and were allied to the Welsh and British Princes.

Thomas de Jorse, who (according to the *History of Galway, &c.*) was the first of the name that came to Ireland, sailed from Wales in the reign of King Edward I., immediately after that Monarch had, A.D. 1282, defeated the Welsh prince Lewyllen, and added Wales to England. He arrived with his fleet at Thomond, in Ireland, where, it is said, he married Nora O'Brien, daughter of the then Prince of that Principality. He afterwards put to sea, steered for West Connaught, and landed in the barony of Tyrawley, in the county of Mayo, where the sept had a

* *Office of Arms:* That pedigree was professionally compiled by Daniel Molyneux, King-of-Arms in the Kingdom of Ireland, for a Mr. Gregory *Joyes* (now *Joyce*), who died at Madrid, A.D. 1745; and runs thus: "Pernobilis et Pervatusta Joyseorum familia veteri et honorabili, atque a Regibus Walliæ, ut colligitur ex antiquis monumentis approbatiss a Domino Daniele Molineux, Armorum Rege in regno Hiberniæ."

But of that pedigree Hardiman, in his *West Connaught*, p. 247, says This family did not stand in need of this account of its origin and descent, which will be found faithfully detailed in MacFirbis's great collection of Irish genealogies preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin To this day the *Joyces* retain some of the characteristics of the ancient Irish."

† *Stature:* Of them Ussher says, in his *Primord.*, p. 726, "Populus magnus sicut Gigantes, præcære homines stature, et fortissimi."

temporary stay, and founded the Abbey of Rosserk,* on the banks of the river Moy. Thence he re-embarked, and reached *Iar Connacht* (or the north-western part of the county Galway), where he established a colony and acquired extensive tracts of territory contiguous to Killery Bay, adjacent to the county Mayo; and extending from Cong river to the river Glenbrickeen, near Clifden, in the county Galway, in which some of his posterity now reside. While on his voyage to Iar Connaught, his wife was delivered of a son, whom he named *MacMara* (or "the son of the sea"), who was subsequently called Edmond. This Edmond (MacMara) Joyce was first married to the daughter of O'Flaherty, prince of Iar Connaught, by whom he acquired the territory comprising the present Parish of Ballinakill, and other districts; from him are descended the Joyces of "Joyces' Country," called after their name *Duthaidh Seoirgeoch*, now forming the Barony of Ross, the parish of Ballinakill, etc., in the west of the county Galway.

The Joyces were a brave and warlike race, and great commanders of gallowglasses, particularly *Tioboid na Caislein* (Toby or Theobald of the Castles), who is No. 11 on the subjoined list of the chiefs of the Joyce family. This Theobald and the neighbouring chiefs were frequently at war. One of his most remarkable battles was with *Tioboid na Luinge* (or Toby of the Ships), who is No. 28 on "The Bourkes, lords viscount Mayo" pedigree; which was fought in Partry, on the boundary of the Bourkes' territory and Joyces' country, in which the Joyces were victorious, and Theobald Bourke made prisoner. As the result of that battle, *Tioboid na Luinge* gave the Joyces a part of his territory, extending from the battlefield (the original boundary; and to this day known as *Sraith nu Luinge*, indicating where *Tioboid na Luinge* was captured) to Owenbrin. The Joyces were frequently at war with the O'Flahertys, who, during almost the whole of the sixteenth century, strenuously endeavoured to regain the territories which Edmond (MacMara) Joyce received with the daughter of O'Flaherty, as above mentioned. In those sanguinary battles the bravest and dearest kinsmen fell on both sides.

In 1587 the Clan Joyce, with great valour, opposed Bingham, governor of Connaught, and assisted by other tribes of the province, defeated him at *Caislean na Cailighe* ("cailleach:" Irish, *an old woman*; Heb. "chelach," *old age*), on Lough Mask.

Of this family are the Joyces of Joyce Grove, county Galway; of

* *Rosserk*: The following interesting extract from *The Rise and Fall of the Franciscan Monasteries in Ireland*, by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, Dublin, is here given:

"A few miles south-east of Killalla, Rosserick, another of our Monasteries, sees itself reflected in the waters of the Moy. It was founded, early in the fifteenth century, by a chieftain of the Joyces, a potent family of Welsh extraction, singularly remarkable for their gigantic stature, who settled in west Connaught, in the thirteenth century. Rosserick occupies the site of a primitive Irish oratory; and the place derives its name from *Searca*, a holy woman, who is said to have blessed the *Ros* or promontory that runs out into the river. The site indeed was happily chosen, and the entire edifice is an exquisite specimen of the architect's skill. The church and monastery are built of a compact blueish stone, and the former is surmounted by a graceful square bell tower, so peculiar to all our Irish Franciscan houses. The view from the summit of that *campanile* is truly enchanting; and, as for the external requirements of such an establishment—its cloisters, library, dormitory, refectory, and schools—the munificence of the Joyces left nothing to be desired."

Oxford, near Doonamoona, in Mayo; of Woodquay, in the town of Galway; and of Merview, near the town. Other collateral branches of the family settled in Leinster and Munster—a descendant of one of whom, it is said, was the Irish Judge, Chief Baron Joy.* The Joyces of Joyces country held their possessions until the middle of the seventeenth century up to the Cromwellian confiscation; but some of the family are still in possession of extensive property.

The O'Hallorans, MacConroys, and O'Kynes (or O'Heneys), possessed, before the Joyces, the territory known as "Joyces' Country," which was anciently called *Hy-Orbsen*.

THOMAS .DE JORSE had a brother Walter, and another, Roland.

2. Edmond, called "Edmond MacMara:" son of Thomas de Jorse. Had four sons: I. Walter, of whom presently; II. Richard; III. Edward; IV. Rickard; Edward and Rickard settled in Leinster.

3. Walter: eldest son of Edmond; had:

4. Ulick,† who had:

5. Thomas (2), who had:

6. Tioboid (or Theobold), who had:

7. Giollo (or Gill), who had:

8. Theobald (2), who had:

9. Edmond (2), who had:

10. Ulick (2), who had:

11. Theobald (called *Tioboid na Caislein*†), who lived in the Castle of Renvyle, and d. 1600.

This Theobald had:

I. Edmond, of whom presently.

II. Miles, who also lived in Renvyle Castle.§

12. Edmund (3): son of Theobald; had:

13. Thomas (3), who had:

* *Joy*: Writing to the author, a friend of this family in Pennsylvania, United States, America, says that the late Chief Baron Joy was a native of Belfast: that all the members of his family have held a prominent place in that town for many generations; that they are descendants of a French Huguenot who settled in Ireland, being obliged to leave France in consequence of religious intolerance; and that it was the "Joy" family who introduced the manufacture of paper in Belfast; and that the establishment of *The Belfast News Letter*—the oldest provincial Newspaper except one in Ireland—is to be traced to their intelligence and energy.

Other eminent authorities say that *De Jorse, Joes, Jorsej, Jose, Josse, Joy, Joyes, Shoey, Joyce, Yoe, Yoes* are all different forms of surname for the one family, named in Irish, *Seoigh*, whom MacFirbis mentions as of "The Welshmen of Ireland." The name *Josse* may still be traced in "Villers Saint Josse," and "Josse-Sur-Mer," in that part of France anciently called Armoric Gaul.

† *Ulick*: This name implies a marriage alliance with the "Bourke" family.—See the origin of the name *Ulick*, in note, * *William*, p. 58, *ante*.

‡ *Tioboid na Caislein*: This Theobald was so called because of the castles and strongholds he had built, viz.: Doon Castle, near Clifden; and Castle Kirk, on an island of Lough Corrib, commanding the entrance to his territory in that direction. He also built a stronghold near Clonbur, on the eastern boundary of his territory, and, it is believed, the Abbey of Ross Hill, adjacent thereto. He ruled from 1570 to 1600.

Renvyle (or Rinville) Castle, which commands the entrance to Killery Bay, and which originally belonged to the O'Hallorans of West Connaught, afterwards became the property of the Joyces; and was once unsuccessfully attacked by the famous Grace O'Malley, the mother of Toby Bourke (or *Tioboid na Luinge*), above mentioned who (see p. 62, *ante*) is No. 29 on "The Bourkes, Lords Viscount Mayo" genealogy.

§ *Castle*: See O'Flaherty's *Jar Connacht* (or "West Connaught"), p. 119, Note a. According to the same authority (p. 309, Note e), the Joyces assumed the name *MacThomas*, after Thomas who is No. 1 on this Genealogy; and, *ibid.*, p. 45, MacThomas Joyce inhabited Castlekirk, in 1586.

14. Ulick (3), who had :
 15. Ulick (4), who had :
 16. Ulick (5), who had :
 17. Gill (2), who had :
 18. Theobald (4), who had :
 19. Giolla (or Gill) Dubh, who d.
 1774. This Gill Dubh was an extensive landed proprietor, and lived in the beautiful Vale of Glanglas, which is (in 1888) in the possession of his successors.
 20. Theobald : son of Gill Dubh ; had :
 I. Gill, of whom presently.
 II. Edward,* who was remarkable for his incredible strength and gigantic stature.
 21. Gill (4) : son of Theobald ; had :
 22. Patrick, who had :
 23. Shane Ban (or John the Fair), his only son, who d. in 1856.

This Shane had, besides a daughter Mary, four sons :†

- I. Patrick, of whom presently.
 II. Theobald.
 III. John. (See "Joyce," No. 2.)
 IV. Thomas.
 24. Patrick† Joyce, of Mounterowen House, Leenane : eldest son of Shane Bán. Had five sons living in 1883 :
 I. John.
 II. Peter.
 III. Patrick.
 IV. Theobald (or Tobias).
 V. Thomas Francis.
 And five daughters.
 25. John (3) : eldest son of Patrick ; living in Greggins in 1888.
 26. Patrick Joyce (3) : his eldest son ; b. in 1858, and living in 1888, in Joyce's Country.

JOYCE. (No. 2.)

Of Edgesworthstown, County Longford.

Arms : Same as "Joyce," No. 1.

JOHN, the third son of Shane Bán, who is No. 23 on the "Joyce" (No. 1)

* *Edward*: Blake, in his *Letters from the Irish Highlands* (1823), says of this Edward, or "Big Ned," as he was called : . . . "Big Ned Joyce being between six and seven feet in height and large in proportion ; from the roof (of his house) hung down stores of smoked geese and mutton, instruments of fishing, and other articles which showed the remains of former prosperity."

† *Sons*: These four sons had twenty-five male children, of whom twenty-one were living in 1877 ; varying in stature from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet 6 inches. Henry D. Inglis, in his work on Ireland, written in 1837, says :

"The Joyces are a magnificent race of men ; the biggest, and stoutest, and tallest I have seen in Ireland . . . but Jack Joyce (No. 23 on this Genealogy) is huge even among them. He is as near akin to a giant as a man can well be, without being every bit a giant. In breadth, height, muscle, and general aspect, he is like a man—if not of another race—the descendant of another race. He looks upon himself as a sort of King of that country—Joyces' Country—as indeed he is."

‡ *Patrick*: We are pleased to find by the report of the Land Court, presided over by Judge Ormsby, that, in November, 1882, this Patrick Joyce, of Mounterowen House, was declared the purchaser in fee of the townland of Mounterowen West, upon which he (in 1888) resides ; and also the adjoining village of Culloghbeg. And we congratulate Mr. Patrick Joyce upon his thus regaining even a part of the once vast patrimony of his ancestors, of which they were deprived by the Cromwellian Confiscations in Ireland.

pedigree, married Mary, daughter of Patrick Gibbons, of Roonith, near Louisborough, county Mayo, and had seven surviving sons and four daughters, all, save one daughter, living in 1888. The sons were:

- I. John-Charles, of 405 Broadway, New York, married.
- II. Peter-Joseph, of whom presently.
- III. Tobias-Bernard.
- IV. Thomas-Walter.
- V. Patrick-Francis.
- VI. Edward.
- VII. James.

The daughters were:

- I. Sarah.
- II. Mary-Anne (dead).
- III. Jane.
- IV. Catharine.

25. Peter-Joseph Joyce, of Edgeworthstown, county Longford, merchant: second son of John; living in 1888.

KANE. (No. 2.)

Of County Mayo.

MANUS O'DONEL, who (see page 646, Vol I.) is No. 128 on the "O'Donel" (No. 2) pedigree, had, besides the sons there mentioned, three daughters—1. Anne, who died young; 2. Mary, of whom presently; 3. Elizabeth, who d. unmarried in 1819:

129. Mary O'Donel (died 1841): second daughter of Manus; mar. Timothy Kane (who, in his youth was educated for the Catholic Priesthood), and left two sons and one daughter:

- I. John, of whom presently.
- II. Charles, who mar. and left six children.

1. Anne, who mar. Mr. Hughes, and was living in Ballindine, county Mayo, in 1852.

130. John Kane, of 193 Great Brunswick-street, Dublin: son of Timothy Kane and his wife Mary

O'Donel; mar. and had two sons and three daughters:

- I. John, of whom presently.
- II. Charles, of 125 Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; living unm. in 1888.
- I. Elizabeth, unm.
- II. Mary, unm.
- III. Teresa, mar. James Roden, and has issue:
 - 1. John; 2. James—all living in 1888.

131. John Kane: son of John; m. and has issue; living in Australia, in 1888.

KEARY. (No. 2.)

Of Durhamstown, County Meath.

Arms: Same as "Keary," of Fore, p. 499, Vol. I.

THOMAS KEARY, ancestor of the "Keary" family of Fore, county Meath, had two younger brothers—Luke, who was living at Skreen, county

Meath, in 1730; and John,* who was then living in Slane, in said county:

1. Luke Keary, of Skreen, living in 1730; mar. and had:

2. Thomas, who settled in Durhamstown, near Navan, in 1770. He mar. and had three sons—1. Luke; 2. Hugh; 3. James.

3. Luke: eldest son of Thomas;

mar. Rose Foley, and had issue one daughter Anne, and three sons—1. Thomas; 2. Christopher; 3. Patrick.

4. Patrick J. Keary, of Durhamstown: third son of Luke; living in 1888.

KEARY. (No. 3.)

Of the County Galway.

THE Abbé MacGeoghegan in his *History of Ireland*, calls this Galway family *MacCeachraigh* ("ceachrach:" Irish, *lovable*), which was anglicised *MacKeighry*, and modernized *Keary*. This family is quite distinct from "Keary," No. 1 and No. 2, of the county Meath; and from those families who write their name *Carey*.

The Kearys (or MacKeighryes) of the county Galway once held large possessions in that county; but, like other families of the old Irish race who stood by Faith and Fatherland in the dark and evil days of the past in Ireland, their broad lands were confiscated and handed over to ruthless adventurers.

Lineal descendants of that brave old race are still living in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, Craughwell, and Portumna; and, as far as worldly goods are concerned, they may well say in the words of the poet:

"That all but Faith and Honour is lost."

Four generations ago, one of the family migrated to Woodford, where the present representative of the family, Mr. Patrick Keary, occupies a respectable position in that now historic locality; in the stirring scenes connected with which we find him, as a "Nationalist," taking an active part on the side of the oppressed. The son of that man who settled at Woodford, was:

2. Timothy† Keary (died 1848), who was a "United Irishman," in the Irish Insurrection of 1798. He married Miss O'Kelly of

Craughwell, and had one child:

3. Patrick, who married Mary-Anne, dau. of Thomas Lally,‡ of

* *John*: John Keary, who settled in Slane, had issue; the Kearys of Martry, co. Meath (living in 1888) are his descendants.

† *Timothy*: This Timothy, his son Patrick, and their wives, were buried in the old Abbey churchyard within the demesne of Portumna Castle.

‡ *Lally*: Thomas Lally's two sons, John and Laurence, were compelled to fly the country, consequent on the troublous times of 1835 and 1836, when the "Ribbon" conspiracy was an active organization in that part of Ireland. These two "outlaws" settled down in Canada, where their descendants now occupy independent positions.—See the "Mullally" pedigree, p. 598, Vol. I.

Tynagh (who was in his day a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquarian), and had two sons, and four daughters:

- I. Patrick, of whom presently.
- II. Timothy (d. 1879), in April, 1861, went to Australia, and became a member of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand where he died in October, 1879.
- 4. Patrick Keary, of Woodford, county Galway: elder son of Patrick; born in 1832, and living in 1888; m. Mary-Elizabeth (d. 4th March, 1884), dau. of William Roche, Esq., of Woodford Mills, and had fifteen children, eleven of

whom are living in 1888, namely four sons and seven daughters:

- I. Patrick-Raymond, of whom presently.
- II. John-Albert.
- III. William-Timothy.
- IV. Gerald-Joseph.
- I. Mary-Agnes.
- II. Margaret-Gertrude.
- III. Frances-Teresa.
- IV. Agatha-Emily.
- V. Caroline-Columba.
- VI. Kathleen-Josephine.
- VII. Clare-Sophia.
- 5. Patrick - Raymond Keary: eldest son of Patrick; living in 1888.

KEARNEY.

Of Cashel.

Arms: Ar. a chev. betw. three bugle-horns stringed. *Crest*: A swan's head and neck erased, in the bill an annulet.

THE family of *Kearney* or *O'Cearnaigh* held extensive possessions in the county Tipperary long before the English invasion. "Kearney Castle," Cashel, erected in 1199 (one of the towers of which is still in good preservation, and occupied as a residence), together with a large part of the city of Cashel, and extensive estates in the neighbourhood, belonged to the family, and were confiscated at various periods by the English in Ireland.

The *O'Cearnaigh* family were "Hereditary Keepers" of St. Patrick's

* *Keepers*: The following curious memorial of this fact exists on The Records, in Dublin, found written on a paper covering "The last Will and Testament of one Philip English, taken from the Registry of Cashel and signed by the Chapter Clerk:"

"Here followeth a list of such Tythes as belong to the economy of St. Patrick's Church of Cashel whereof I had the Letting from the year 1643 to 1649."

Then at the end of a long list of the "Tythes," is the following:

"Besides £10 that was reserved upon Mr. Kearney on consideration of St. Patrick's Rites and other obligations usually paid throughtout the Province, of Ancient Custom, to Mr. Kearney in honour of St. Patrick."

The following is the inscription on the part of St. Patrick's Crozier, which is now incorporated in the Crozier of His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, as successor to the illustrious Archbishop Slattery, whose name is mentioned in the inscription:

"Partem baculi pastoralis hoc argento inclusam lignoque et ferro constantem aiant ex traditione esse partem baculi Sti. Patricii per Multa saecula apud Gentium O'Kearney de Fethard religiose servata. Eam a posteris istius Gentis sibi traditum ia

Crozier," which was also called *Kearney Cruse*, and passing over the collateral branches of the family, and remote periods, we find still existing in the northern transept of the Cathedral forming part of the magnificent ruins of the "Rock of Cashel," a remarkable tomb of the Kearney family, the beautiful carvings of which represent the struggle of the Powers of good and evil; and in the Nave, the Tomb of Nicholas O'Kearney, who was the owner of vast estates in the neighbourhood, and who died 3rd September, 1460. Aongus, brother of Eochaidh Ball-dearg, who (see p. 155, Vol. I.) is No. 94 on the "O'Brien" (Kings of Thomond) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Cearnaigh* (Chaisil); anglicised *Kearney*, *Kearny*, *O'Kearney*, *Carney*, *Kerny*, *O'Carney*, and *Carnie*:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>94. Aongus: son of Carthann Fionn.</p> <p>95. Ronan: his son.</p> <p>96. Dioma: his son.</p> <p>97. Ainleach: his son.</p> <p>98. Cearnach ("cearnach:" Irish, <i>victorious</i>): his son; a quo <i>O'Cearnaigh</i> (chaisill).</p> <p>99. Torpa: his son.</p> <p>100. Domhnall Na Catha ar Fhoch: his son.</p> <p>101. Cathal: his son.</p> <p>102. Donchadh: his son.</p> <p>103. Donchadh: his son.</p> <p>104. Ca-ar-phaire: his son.</p> <p>105. Marchadh: his son.</p> <p>106. Bran: his son.</p> <p>107. Seán: his son.</p> <p>108. Bran: his son.</p> <p>109. Conchobhar: his son.</p> <p>110. Bran: his son.</p> <p>111. Conchobhar: his son.</p> <p>112. Seán: his son.</p> <p>113. Donchadh: his son.</p> | <p>114. Uilliam: his son.</p> <p>115. Donchadh: his son.</p> <p>116. Giolla Padraic Mór: his son.</p> <p>117. Domhnall: his son.</p> <p>118. Donchadh:* his son; had a younger brother Murios (Morrish or Maurice), who mar. Margaret, dau. of William Hennis, of Garristodowney, and had:</p> <p>119. Bryan Kearney, of Knockanglass (the green little hill), near Cashel, who mar. Eleanor, dau. of William Butler (FitzThomas), of Ballywadley (grandson of Sir Edward Butler, Lord Dunboyne), and dying 2nd January, 1623, left issue:</p> <p>I. David Kearney (b. 1568, d. 1625), who inherited large estates, and was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel; and who, "besides other magnificent acts of charity, provided for the support of a large num-</p> |
|--|---|

hoc suo baculo pastorali in-seri fecit Revd. D. D. Michael Slattery, Archiepiscopus Casselienses Anno Domini MDCCCLVIII."

St. Patrick is believed to have three croziers: one it is supposed was given to St. Bridget; the chief one was burned by the English in Dublin in 1533; and the third (the "Kearney Cruse"), is that which is incorporated in Archbishop Croke's crozier.

* *Donchadh*: This Donchadh (or Donough) had Pilip (or Philip), who had Ristead (or Richard), who had John. This Pilip (or "Philip") Kearney, of Ballyduagh, was transplanted to Connaught by Cromwell, A.D. 1653-1654.—See p. 346 of our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*.

In page 393, *ibid.*, we find, among the names of the "Forty-Nine Officers," those of James, John, Patrick, Paul, Thomas, and William *Kearney*, and of James, Nicholas, Paul, and William *Kearny*. In p. 361, *ibid.*, under the heading "Connaught Certificates," we find the name of Bryan O'Kearney, who, we are of opinion, is the Bryan O'Kearny mentioned in p. 464, *ibid.*, among the "Names of Persons in the Grants."

ber of Irish Ecclesiastics in foreign Colleges." Letters of his still extant show that he was in Paris in 1602.

II. Patrick, of whom presently.

120. Patrick Kearney, of Knockanglass : son of Bryan ; m. Eleanor, dau. of Teige, son of Connor Corraile ; d. 22nd April, 1641 ; had issue.

121. Bryan, of Knockanglass : son of Patrick ; mar. and had four sons and one daughter :

I. Michael, of whom presently.

II. James, of Paris, who mar. and had issue.

III. Rev. John, a Doctor of Divinity.

IV. Nicholas, who was a Friar of the Order of St. Augustine.

I. Giles, m. Edmond, second son of Richard Butler, of Clonbrogane, co. Tipperary.

122. Michael Kearney (b. 30th Sept., 1588) : eldest son of Bryan ; was "Chieftain and Sovereign of Fethard ;" m. Jane, dau. of Henry Fitzgerald of Lisfunction, county Limerick, and had eight sons and two daughters :

I. Philip (d. 21st Sept., 1657) who was Clerk of the Supreme Council of the Confederated Catholics, mar. Eleanor, dau. of John (FitzThomas) Butler, and had issue.

II. David, who was the ancestor of *Kearney*, of Blanchville Park, co. Kilkenny, now known as *Butler-Kearney*.

III. Richard, of whom presently.

IV. Daniel (d. 1691), mar. Miss Everard, and left issue.

V. Bryan, of Coolmore (b. 2nd Sept., 1622), m. Miss Keatinge.

VI. Maurice, of Fethard (b. 7th March, 1623), who purchased

the estate of Cappaghmore ; m. Ellis, dau. of Henry O'Shea, of Clonshea, and was ancestor of *Kearney* of Cappamore.

VII. James, of Rathcoole, near Fethard (b. 24th July, 1625) ; m. Eleanor, dau. of John Magrath, of Monaquil, and had :

I. John, who was Secretary of State to King James II., whom he accompanied to France. He m. Anne, dau. of Andrew Blake, of Galway, and had James de *Kearnie*, Knight of St. Louis, whose son Martin* (created "Count de Kearney") m. in 1741 the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, dau. of James, the 6th Earl of Abercorn.

VIII. Andrew Kearney, d. s. p.

I. Jane, m. to Sir Richard Nagle.

II. Anne, m. to Pierce Nagle, brother of Sir Richard.

123. Richard Kearney (born 25th Oct., 1617) : third son of Michael ; was Captain of Foot at the siege of Arras ; mar. in 1640 Anne, dau. of John Byrne, of Ballenclough, sister of Lady Bingham, of Castlebar, and settled at Ballinvilla, near that town. He was in 1643 killed at the battle of Kilbruish, and left an only child, to whom his uncle, Sir Henry Bingham, was guardian.

124. Bryan Kearney, of Ballinvilla : mentioned in the "Grants," only child of Richard ; m. Mary, dau. of Dominick Browne, Esq., of Breaffy (brother of Sir George Browne, Bart., of the Neale, county Mayo, and of John, an ancestor of the Marquis of Sligo), granddaughter of Sir Henry Talbot, and grandniece of the Earl of Tyrconnell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *temp.* James II. He left a son and a daughter :

* *Martin* : This Martin Count de Kearney had two brothers ; 1. Richard, who was a Knight of St. Louis ; and 2. Ambrose, who was killed at Fontenoy.

I. Robert, of whom presently.

I. Elizabeth, who mar. Eneas Gilker, of Ballivary, and died 1740.

125. Robert Kearney: son of Bryan; mar. Mary, dau. of Colonel Robert Barrett, and had:

126. William Kearney, of Ballinvilla (d. 1763), who mar. Hannah, dau. of the Rev. Edward Cunnass, of Headford, co. Galway, and left two sons:

I. Robert, of Ballinvilla, who m. dau. of James Gildea, of the Port Royal family, and died without surviving issue.

II. William, of whom presently.

127. William Kearney, of Ballinvilla (d. 1782): son of William; m. Mary, only child of Edward Clayton, of Gort, and had several children.

128. Robert Kearney, of Ballinvilla (d. 1815): son of William; a J.P. for the county Mayo; m. Mary, dau. of Simon Swayle, and granddaughter of Alexander MacDonnell, of Breandrum (now Wyndsor), by Rose O'Ferrall, his wife, niece of Richard the 9th Viscount Dillon. This Robert Kearney sold part of his estate to Lord Lucan in 1790, and to Sir Samuel O'Malley in 1805 and 1813; and had issue.

129. Robert Kearney, of Ballinvilla, J.P. (d. 1834): eldest son of Robert; mar. Isabella, only dau. of Francis Kelly,* D.L., of Liskelly, co. Galway (by his first wife, Margaret, granddaughter of Francis Butler, of Cregg, by his wife, dau. of Walter Lambert, of Cregg-Clare, now known as Waterdale). This Robert left surviving issue, four sons and three daughters:

I. William, of Ballinvilla, J.P., who mar. Mary, dau. of John Morse, of Downton, and d. in 1860, leaving issue:-

I. Robert, deceased.

II. Leonard.

II. Arthur, of Melbourne, Australia, who was twice mar.: 1st, to Jane Lancaster, widow of John Campbell; and, 2ndly, to Gertrude, dau. of John Stringer Gill, of Melbourne, Australia; and has issue.

III. Robert-Cecil, Count Cecil Kearney, for whom was (by Letters Patent, bearing date November, 1868,) revived the title of Count of Rome; and of whom presently.

IV. Henry, who mar. Miss Porter, and d. in 1880, leaving issue.

I. Mary, who mar. Samuel Evans Bradshaw, of Allean, county Tipperary, and d. 1881.

II. Rose, who mar. the Rev Edward Morse, B.A., and has issue: 1. Digby; 2. Sydney; 3. Isabella.

III. Lizzie who married Louis O'Donel, of Castlebar, who died in 1862; and has issue:

I. Manus-Lewis, late 66th Foot.

II. Charles-Maximilian, late 58th Regiment.

130. Count Cecil Kearney (Robert-Cecil-Joseph-Patrick), of Ballinvilla, co. Mayo (*Residence*, 1 Montpelier Villas, Brighton), late 97th Regiment, and a J.P. for co. Mayo; a Roman Count: third son of Robert; b. 1832; married in 1855, Alice-Florence, eldest dau. of Colonel William Perceval, C.B., Rifle Brigade, of Knightsbridge (of a branch of the Egmont family), by Charlotte-Alice, his wife, eldest dau. of Sir William Palmer, Bart., of Palmers-town and Kenure Park, and has issue an only daughter.

131. Alice-Katharine-Irma-Perceval Kearney; living in 1888.

* Kelly: Mr. Kelly mar. secondly Letitia, sister of John, first Lord Clanmorris.-

The *Armorial Bearings* of "Kearney," of Ballinvilla are :

Arms—Quarterly : 1st and 4th, KEARNEY, Arg. three lions ramp. gu., on a chief az. between two pheons or, a gauntleted hand in fesse of the last, holding a dagger of the first, pommel and hilt gold ; 2nd and 3rd, KELLY, gu. on a mount vert, two lions ramp. combatant arg. chained or, supporting a tower triple-towered of the third. On an escutcheon of pretence, PERCEVAL, arg. on a chief indented gu. three crosses pattée of the field. *Crests* : 1st, a gauntleted hand in fesse holding a dagger ; 2nd, a ruined castle in flames. *Motto* : Sustine et abstinence.

KEATING.*

Of Baldwinstown, County Wexford.

Arms : Ar. a saltire gu. betw. four nettle leaves vert. *Crest* : A boar statant gu. armed and hooped or, holding in the mouth a nettle leaf vert.

JOHN, the third son of William who is No. 4 on the "Fitzmaurice" pedigree, was the ancestor of this *Keating* family.

1. David Keating of Balwington, married to — Synot.

2. Phelim : their son ; married to Kathleen, dau. of William Fitzgerald of Kilroke.

3. James : their son ; married to Alice Furlong of Wexford.

4. Michael : their son ; married to a daughter of Walter Whitty of Ballyteague.

5. James (living in 1618) : their son ; was married to Margery, dau.

of John Wadding Baldwington of Ballycoghly.

6. David : their son ; married to Catherine, dau. of Oliver Keating of Kilcowan. This David had eight brothers and three sisters : The brothers were—1. Thomas, 2. Richard, 3. John, 4. James, 5. William, 6. Patrick, 7. Michael, 8. Nicholas ; and the sisters were—1. Margaret, 2. Ellen, 3. Joan.

* *Keating* : Very Rev. Geoffrey Keating, D.D., a distinguished Irish historian, was born about 1550, at Burges or Tubrid, near Clogheen, in the county Tipperary. He went to school at an early age, and at sixteen was sent to a foreign college (probably Salamanca), to complete his studies and qualify himself for the priesthood. He returned to Ireland in 1610, after twenty-four years' residence abroad, and was appointed curate to the Rev. Eugene Duhy in his native parish. His fame as a preacher soon extended ; and the building of a new church at Tubrid occupied his care. About that period he produced some religious works, and conceived the idea of collecting materials for, and writing, an Irish history. In one of the seasons of Catholic persecution which then occasionally swept over Ireland, when laws, always in force, were attempted to be carried out, he was obliged to secrete himself for many years in the fastnesses of the Glen of Aherlow, and thus found leisure for the completion of his great work. According to one account, the Uniformity Act was put in force specially against him, for having dared to protest against outrages perpetrated upon some of his flock by a neighbouring magnate. Speaking of Keating's *History of Ireland*, which was written in Irish, O'Curry says : " This book is written in the modified Gaelic of Keating's own time ; and although he has used but little discretion in his selections from old records, and has almost entirely neglected any critical examination of his authorities, still his book is a valuable one, and not at all, in my opinion, the despicable production that it is often ignorantly said to be" . . . Keating's *History* extends from the earliest times to the Anglo-Norman invasion. It is specially valuable as containing numerous references to MSS. which are no longer in existence . . . Two excellent MS. copies of the original Irish, by John Torna O'Mulconry, a contemporary of Keating, are now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—WEBB.

KERSHAW.

Of South Carolina, U.S.A.

*Arms**: Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three cinquefoils or, stalked and leaved vert. *Crest*: A ram pass. ppr.

BLAKE, of the county Galway, Ireland, married Miss Eyre,† a sister of Colonel Eyre, of the British Army, A.D. 1798; emigrated to America; settled in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, America; and had, with three other children:

2. Frances, who was twice m.: first to — Ramage; and, secondly, to — Swallow, of Philadelphia, by whom she had two daughters—1. Mary, of whom presently; 2. Margaret, who m. Colonel Stisted, of the United States Army, and had three daughters.

3. Mary Swallow; the elder daughter of Frances by her second marriage to Mr. Swallow. Was twice m.: first, to Charles Kershaw, of Charleston, Carolina, by whom she had two sons—1. Newman, of whom presently; 2. Charles. She was secondly, married to Francis

Rosalind Swallow, and by him had: 1. William, b. 1819, d. 1823; 2. Thomas, who had a dau. married to — Turnbull; 3. Anne, who was twice m., first to James Heyward Claiborne of Charleston, S. Ca., and secondly to E. H. Mathews of Mississippi, but by either marriage left no issue.

4. Newman: elder son of Mary and Charles Kershaw, of Charleston.

5. Rev. Henry Kershaw, of Baltimore, living in 1883: son of Newman; married Adeline, dau. of Bishop Clagget.

KIRWAN. (No. 3.)

Of Castlehacket, County Galway.

Arms: Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three Cornish choughs sa. *Crest*: A Cornish chough as in the Arms. *Motto*: J'aime mon Dieu, mon roi, et mon pays.

THOMAS OGE,‡ who (see p. 512, Vol. I.) is No. 2 on the "Kirwan" (No. 2) pedigree, and who was Alderman of Galway in 1542, had two sons:

* *Arms*: Another coat of the family was: *Arms*—Gu. a sword in pale ar. hilt and pommel or, in base a serpent nowed vert, on a chief of the third three martlets.

† *Eyre*: In a work entitled *Coleccion de los Viages-y-de Culrimientos* (Madrid: In los Imprensa Real, y los ano de 1825), Vol. II., p. 19, Doctor O'Callaghan found a List of the Crew of the "Pinta," one of the vessels that accompanied the "Sancta Maria"—the vessel in which Christopher Columbus sailed on the voyage when he discovered America. Among other names on that List appears that of "Guillermo Ires" (anglicised *William Eyre* or *Eyres*), "a native of Galway." This discovery by Dr. O'Callaghan would imply that the "Eyre" family, or members of it, were located in the county Galway before the Cromwellian period.

‡ *Oge*: This Thomas Oge was son of Thomas Caoch ("caoch:" Irish, *blind, dim-sighted, or squint-eyed*), who d. in 1545. Thomas Caoch had a brother Patrick, who was

- I. Andrew, Alderman, who was the ancestor of "Kirwan," of Cregg; d. 1578.
- II. Stephen, of whom presently.
3. Stephen Kirwan: second son of Thomas Oge; had issue.
4. Richard: son of Stephen; had issue.
5. Stephen: son of Richard; had issue:
6. Sir John Kirwan, Knight: son of Stephen; was Mayor of Galway in 1686, and an M.P. Had issue.
7. Simon: son of Sir John; had issue.
8. John, of Castlehacket: son of Simon; d. 1781. He married Miss Daly, of Dalystown, co. Galway, and had issue:
- I. John, of whom presently.
- II. Denis.
- III. James.
9. John (d. 1821), of Castlehacket: eldest son of John; m. Mary, dau. of Henry Boyle Carter, Esq., of Castlemartin, county Kildare, and left two sons and a daughter:
- I. John, of whom presently.
- II. Henry, who m. Miss Bingham, and had issue.
10. John, of Castlehacket (born 1780, d. 1842): eldest son of John; m. in 1806 Penelope (died 1842), eldest daughter of John Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Cleran's, and had issue two sons and one dau.:
- I. Denis, of whom presently.
- II. John, b. 1807, d. 1827.
- I. Elizabeth, who on the 17th Sept., 1839, m. the Hon. Edward Lawless, third Lord Cloncurry (d. 1869), and had issue.
11. Denis Kirwan, of Castlehacket, J.P. and D.L.; son of John; b. 1808, d. 1872; was High Sheriff in 1844. He m. 11th April, 1844, Anne-Margaret, only child of Major Thomas Macan, of Greenmount, county Louth, and had issue one son and one daughter:
- I. John-Thomas-Macan, of whom presently.
- I. Mary-Lissey.
12. John-Thomas-Macan Kirwan, of Castlehacket: son of Denis; a Lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers; b. 1851, and d. 23rd June, 1875, when he was succeeded in Castlehacket by his sister Mary-Lissey Kirwan.

KNATCHBULL.

Of the County Kilkenny.

Arms: Az. three crosses crosslet fitchée in bend betw. two bendlets or.

1. JOHN KNATCHBULL.
2. Reginald, of Margamhatch, co. Kent, England: his son.
3. Vincent: his son; m. Mary, dau. of — Rathers; d. at Kilab, co. Kilkenny, 29th July, 1635, and buried at Kilmanough, in said county.
4. John Knatchbull: his son; m. Margaret, dau. of Robert Evelyn, of Godstow, co. Surrey. This John had two brothers—1. Walter, who was married to Mary, dau. of William Gernan; and 2. Thomas.

Warden of Galway; they were sons of William Kirwan, who settled in the town of Galway in 1488, and died in 1499. The epithet "caoch," applied to Thomas Oge Kirwan's father, is by some writers incorrectly rendered *Keagh*, and by others *Reagh*; but these two words are corruptions of the Irish epithet *caoch* (pr. "Keeagh").

KNOLLES.

Of Oatlands, Kinsale, County Cork.

Arms: Gu. on a chev. ar. three roses of the field.

THIS family was originally "Knowles,"* and is considered as of:the family of *Knollys*, in England. In the Commonwealth period Thomas Knowles, of Killeighy and Knockabowlea, in the county Cork, who settled in Ireland at that period, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Giles Busted, Esq., of Mount Long, in said county. From that Thomas Knowles, the descent was, as follows:

I. Thomas *Knowles*, m. Dorothy Busted, and had:

I. Thomas *Knolles*, of whom presently.

I. Elizabeth, who m. in 1684, Wallis Warren, Esq.

II. Dorothy, who in 1691 m. George Daunt, Esq., of Knockatowr, co. Cork.

III. Rachel, who in 1697 married William Daunt, Esq., of Kilkaskan.

IV. Leah, who m. a Mr. Snow, of Kinsale.

2. Thomas *Knolles*, of Killeighy: son of Thomas; b. in 1660; was twice mar.; first, to Margaret, dau. of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., of Inchidony Island, county Cork, and had:

I. Mary, who, in 1702, married Michael Shuler, of Kinsale, merchant.

II. Anne, who in 1706 m. Henry

* *Knowles*: The *Armorial Bearings* of "Knowles," of Aylesham, county of Norfolk, England, were—*Arms*: Gu. on a chev. ar. three roses of the field, in chief a crescent or, charged with a mullet sa. *Crest*: A ram's head ar. attired or.

James Sheridan Knowles, a distinguished actor, dramatist, author, and preacher, was born in Cork, 12th May, 1784. His father, James Knowles, who was first cousin of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was a schoolmaster of high reputation, and the editor of an edition of *Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary*, at which he is said to have laboured for thirty years. He visited Dublin in 1808, and resided for a time with his relations—the Le Fanus, who endeavoured to dissuade him from going on the stage. In 1809 he acted at Waterford, in company with Edmund Kean; and there published a volume of *Fugitive Pieces of Poetry*, and his drama of *Leo, or the Gipsy*. His father and he afterwards established a school at Belfast; Sir Joseph Napier was one of his scholars. In Belfast he produced his drama of *Brian Boroinhe* [Boru]. *Caius Gracchus* followed in 1815. At the request of his friend Kean he next wrote his great tragedy of *Virginius*, which was brought out at Glasgow, and afterwards in London. *William Tell* appeared in 1825, establishing the author's reputation as one of the greatest dramatists of the age. Other works followed in quick succession; and he acquired a right to be considered a great actor as well as a great writer, by impersonations in his plays of *The Hunchback*, and *The Wife*. He was also the author of several novels. In 1836 he visited America; some time after his return, ill-health obliged him to give up the stage, and he appeared as a lecturer on oratory and the drama. In his later years his mind received a theological bias; he wrote on religious subjects, and ultimately became a Baptist preacher. From 1849 he had been in the receipt of a pension on the Civil List, of £200 a year. Besides numerous minor writings, his works in Allibone's list number twenty-six. He died at Torquay, on 1st December, 1862, aged 78. A posthumous play, *Alexina, or True unto Death*, in Two Acts, was produced in 1866. Of him Allan Cunningham writes: "The poetry of his dialogues is the poetry of passion . . . his strength lies in home-bred affections; his *Virginius*, his *Beggar's Daughter*, and his *Wife of Mantua*, all bear evidence of this, and contain scenes of perfect truth and reality, such as no modern dramatist surpasses—he touches the heart and is safe."

Daunt, Esq., of Knocknamana, co. Cork.

III. Margaret.

He was m. secondly, in 1692, to Rachael, dau. of Francis Shuler, and by her had two sons and three daus. For his adherence to King William, this Thomas (who died in 1707) was attainted by the Irish Parliament of King James II.

3. Thomas, of Killeighy: eldest son of Thomas; b. 1693; d. 1756; m. in 1715, Catherine, dau. of Col. Richard Hungerford, of Inchidony, and had issue:

4. Thomas, of Killeighy (b. 1719; d. 1770): eldest son of Thomas, m. in 1740, Joanna, dau. of Robert O'Callaghan, Esq., of Clonmeen, co. Cork, and had two sons and seven daus.

5. Thomas, of Killeighy, who d. in 1807: eldest son of Thomas; m. in 1781, Miss Sarah Meade, and had issue.

6. Thomas, of Killeighy and

Oatlands, who was b. in 1784, and d. in 1840: eldest son of Thomas; m. in 1807, Frances-Susanna, dau. of Thomas Walton, Esq., of Walton Court, co. Cork (and co-heir with her sister Anne, second wife of Sir Thomas Roberts, of Britfieldstown, Bart.), and had:

I. Thomas Walton, of whom presently.

II. Richard-Walton, who married Miss Warren.

III. Robert-William, who emigrated to Australia in 1836.

IV. Francis-Charles, Lieutenant North Cork Rifles.

I. Elizabeth, who mar. Robert Nettles, Esq., of Nettleville, co. Cork.

II. Anne.

III. Sarah-Frances.

7. Thomas-Walton Knolles, of Oatlands, county Cork, J.P.: eldest son of Thomas; born 1809; and living in 1883.

LANCASTER.*

Of Sockbridge and Barton, County Westmoreland, England.

Arms: Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second a lion pass. guard. or.

1. Eldred, second Baron of Kendal, mar. Adigitha.

2. Ketel, third Baron of Kendal: his son; granted Morland to St. Mary's; m. Christiana, and had:

I. Gilbert, of whom presently.

II. William.

III. Alan, gave church of Mor-

land to Cell of Wetheral. (*Hist. Cumb.*, p. 40.)

IV. Orme, Lord of Seaton, who m. Gunilda, dau. of Cospatrik (see No. 110 on the "Curwen" pedigree).

3. Gilbert, fourth Baron of Kendal: son of Ketel; m. Beatrix,

* *Lancaster*: This pedigree is partly from *The Curwen's of Workington Hall*, by Jackson, F.S.A. See also *Transact. Cumb. and Westmoreland Antiq. and Archæolog. Society*. This and the pedigrees of "Lowther" (down to the Earls of Lonsdale), "Cleburne," "Curwen," and other families connected with the Curwens by marriage, have been critically compared with the early Records: "Symeon of Durham," Freeman's "Norman Conquest," Dugdale, Hinde, Burke (*Somerset Herald*, 1787), Atkinson, Le Neve, Dale (*Richmond Herald*), and others.—See the "Curwen," and "Cleburne," genealogies, *ante*, in this Volume. But the ancient pedigree of "Lowther" is taken from the MSS. of George Hanson, of Chestertown.

daughter of Ribald of Middleham, brother of Alan, Earl of the East Angles, and had :

4. William Tailbois, who assumed the name of *Lancaster* (I), Baron of Kendal (*temp.* Henry II., 1180), who m. Gundred, dau. of William, Earl Warrene, and had :

5. William de Lancaster, sixth Baron of Kendal (*temp.* Henry III., 1178-1218; buried in Furness Abbey), who married Helewise de *Stuteville*, and had :

6. Helewise, sole heiress, who m. Gilbert Fitz-Roger *Fitz Reinfrid*, (1195), who assumed the name of *Lancaster*, and had two daus. and one son :

I. William de Lancaster (d. 1291, 19 Edw. I.), last Baron of Kendal, who m. Agnes de Brus, and had two daus. : 1. Alice, who m. William de Lindsay; 2. Helewise, who m. Peter de Brus. This William granted Barton and Patterdale, in Westmorelandshire, England, to his half-brother.

II. Roger de Lancaster.

7. Roger de Lancaster of Barton and Patterdale, called "fratre meo" in William de Lancaster's charter : (reputed son of Gilbert); married Phillipa, dau. and co-heir of Hugh de Bolebeck, and had :

I. John, who m. Amora, *temp.* Edw. I. (1294).

II. William, who m. and had issue.

III. Christopher of Barton and Patterdale, of whom presently.

I. Joan, who m. Thomas Carleton, of Carlton Hall, *temp.* 19 Edw. II.

8. Christopher of Barton and Patterdale : third son of Roger; m. Joan, dau. of Sir Hugh Lowther, and had :

9. Gilbert de Lancaster (*temp.* 12 Edw. II., 1319), who married Elizabeth, and had :

10. William Lancaster, of Sockbridge and Barton, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Warcup of Smerdale, and had two sons :

I. Thomas de Lancaster of Sockbridge and Barton, of whom presently.

II. William, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hugh Lowther, *temp.* Henry VI. (1422.)

11. Thomas de Lancaster of Sockbridge and Barton : son of William; m. Christiana, dau. of Sir Hugh Salkeld of Rosegill, and had six sons :

I. Sir William de Lancaster (14 Henry VI.) m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Strickland, and had Mabel, who m. Sir Hugh Lowther of Lowther Hall.

II. Hugh, of whom presently.

III. Robert, a burgess for Carlisle (Hen. V.)

IV. James.

V. Gilbert.

VI. Edward.

12. Hugh, of Barton : second son of Thomas; married daughter of Betsham of Betsham, and had :

13. Christopher, who m. Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas Musgrave of Musgrave, and Eden Hall, and had :

I. Thomas, who married Miss Claybourne.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. Edward.

IV. Stephen.

V. Nicholas.

I. Margaret.

II. Isabel.

III. Jane.

IV. Elizabeth.

14. William Lancaster of Sockbridge : son of Christopher; married Elizabeth Lowther of Lowther Hall, in Westmorelandshire, and had :

15. Launcelot, of Sockbridge and

Barton, who mar. Anne Harrington of "Eubarry Hall," and had :

- I. Edward, of whom presently.
- II. Eleanor, who mar. Richard Cleburne, of Cleburne Hall.
- III. Anne, who married John Wharton.

IV. Jane (A.D. 1585), who mar. Thomas Dykes, of Dykesfield.
16. Edward Lancaster, of Sockbridge and Barton : son of Launcelot ; mar. Margaret Middleton.

LAWLESS.

Of the County Kilkenny.

Arms : Ar. on a chief dancettée sa. three garbs or. *Crest* : A man's head in an Esquire's helmet, visor up all ppr. plumed ar. and sa.

WALTER LAWLESS, descended from an old Kilkenny family, married into that of Rothe (or Rooth), and died in 1627, leaving issue :

2. Richard Lawless : son of Walter ; was a member of the "Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederation," in Kilkenny, in 1641. He mar. Margaret Denn, of the Denn family of Grenan, and, dying in 1670, left issue :

I. Walter, of whom presently.
II. Thomas, who married a Miss Butler, and had :
James Lawless, who was a god-son of King James II. ; and ancestor of the Barons Cloncurry.*

* *Cloncurry* : According to our modest research, Sir Nicholas Lawless, the first Baron of Cloncurry (b. 1735), would be son of this James Lawless. But, according to Burke's *Peerage*, Sir Nicholas was son of Robert (of Abington, county Limerick), son of John Lawless, of Shank Hill, county Dublin.

Sir Nicholas, originally a Roman Catholic, sought in France, in early life, those rights from which, on account of his religion, he was debarred in Ireland. "Nettled," we are told, "at religious partiality shown towards his titled neighbours by the French clergy, he sold his Rouen estate ; returned home, and turned Protestant." Engaging in trade, he became a woollen merchant and banker ; was created a Baronet in 1776 ; and elevated to the peerage, as Baron Cloncurry, in 1789. He died in 1799.

Valentine Brown Lawless, his son, the second Baron Cloncurry, was born in Merrion Square, on the 19th August, 1773. He was educated at Portarlinton, and at Dr. Barrowes' school at Blackrock ; and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1791. He threw himself into the circle of which Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Emmets, and Sampson, were leading spirits in his time. After a tour on the Continent, he entered at the Middle Temple in 1795 ; still keeping up the closest intimacy with the leaders of the United Irishmen, although not, overtly at least, entering into any of their revolutionary plans. In consequence of these relations he was arrested in London, in June, 1798, and committed to the Tower. The Duke of Leinster, Curran, and Grattan, who happened to be visiting him at the time of his arrest, were also taken into custody, but were immediately liberated. This imprisonment lasted about six weeks. Forbidden by his father to return to Ireland, then in the throes of the Insurrection, he made a tour of England, on horseback. On the 14th April, 1799, he was again arrested under the *Habeas Corpus Suspension Act*, and again committed to the Tower, where he remained until the expiration of the Act, in 1801. In the course of those two-and-twenty months, he lost his grandfather, his father, and the lady to whom he

3. Walter Lawless: son of Richard; was a Captain in Luttrell's Horse in the Irish Army of James II. He married Anne Bryan of Jenkinstown, and had five sons, two of whom d. young:

I. Richard, who, fighting for James II., was killed at Limerick in 1691.

II. Patrick, who was also an officer in King James's Army; and afterwards held high rank, and enjoyed high consideration, in Spain. He visited London as Spanish Ambassador in 1713-14.

III. John* Lawless.

IV. and V. died young.

LEVALLEN.

CAPTAIN PETER LEVALLEN belonged to a county Cork family, and resided at Waterstown, about twelve miles distant from the city.

He served in the Army of King James II., at the battle of Newtown Butler, for the loss of which he was held responsible by his superiors. It appears that during the fight, Lord Mountcashel, the Jacobite Commander on the occasion, seeing his right severely pressed by the Williamites, who were superior in numbers, ordered some of the forces on his left to be sent to the aid of those on his right. The officer who conveyed the order was this Captain LevalLEN, who "blundered" either in receiving or giving the word of command; for, instead of ordering the men to face to the right he gave it as "face to the right about:" thus turning the backs of his men to the enemy. The soldiers in their rere, seeing those of the front turning away from the foe, believed the battle was lost; and fled, pursued by their Williamite enemy with dreadful loss. The unfortunate LevalLEN was placed under arrest and sent to Dublin, where he was tried by Court

was engaged. "We are told," says Webb, "that his father voted for the Union, against his conscience, in the hope of obtaining his son's release; and, before his death, he left away from Valentine about £65,000, through fear of confiscation of his property by the Government." He succeeded to the title on his father's decease. He subsequently paid a lengthened visit to the Continent; in Rome, he was on intimate terms with the Pope, whose body-guard, strange to say, then consisted of a squadron of British hussars! He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, and a Privy Councillor, in 1831. In 1849 he published an interesting volume of *Personal Recollections*: the summing up of that work shows that his hostility to the Act of Union continued unabated. Lord Cloncurry was twice married; he died on the 28th October, 1855, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Lyons, county Kildare. The present Lord Cloncurry (living in 1888), the 4th Baron, is his grandson.

* *John*: A grandson of this John, was John Lawless, an Irish politician, who was born about 1772. Educated for the Bar, he was refused admission by Lord Clare, on account of his well-known revolutionary sentiments, and his intimacy with Thomas Addis Emmet. He then became partner with his father in a brewery; but, business not suiting his tastes, he edited the *Irishman*, in Belfast, became a leading member of the Liberal party, and occupied a prominent position during the agitation for Catholic Emancipation. He was foremost in opposition to the "Veto" as well as the "wings" which Government attempted to attach to *Emancipation*; namely, the payment of the Catholic clergy, and the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. His unflinching integrity gained for him the title of "Honest Jack Lawless." He died in London, on the 8th of August, 1837.

Martial, found guilty, and shot to death. At the place of execution he protested that he delivered the "word" as he had received it, which many believed. His fate was much regretted. He was married to Jane _____, but we have not been able to ascertain if he left any issue. His estates in the county Cork were confiscated by the Williamite party.

LINDESAY.*

Of Loughry and Tullahogue,† County Tyrone.

Arms: Gules, a fesse chequée, argent and azure; three mullets in chief, of the second, and a crescent ppr. in base. *Crest*: A swan, ppr. standing, his wings closed. *Motto*: Love but (without) dread.

THIS family is descended from the ancient house of the Lords Lindesay of the Byres (a house now represented by the earl of Lindesay), which family descends from the common ancestor of the present earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and the Lords Spynie (title extinct), but which house was in 1880 represented by H. A. Lindsay-Carnegie, of Spynie and of Kimblethmont, county Forfar, Scotland.

When enumerating the families that have sprung from the house of Byres, Lord Lindsay, in his "Lives of the Lindsays," thus speaks of the Loughry branch:

"Of the remaining branches of the House of Byres none now survive in wealth or estate, except the families of Loughry, in the county of Tyrone, and of Drum, and Craighalle, otherwise styled of Cahoo."—See *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., pp. 320, 441, and Vol. II., p. 297. Also Vol. I., pp. 318, 325, 385.

(For further information respecting this family, see pp. 474-477 of the Third Edition of our *Irish Pedigrees*.)

LLOYD. (No. 1.)

Of Losset, County Cavan.

EDWARD III., King of England (Founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter), married Philippa of Hainault, 24th January, 1328.

2. Thomas Plantagenet, of Wood- | of Gloucester, K.G. (d. 1399): fifth
stock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke | son of EDWARD III. Mar. Eleanor,

* *Lindesay*: In some public records this name is rendered Lindsay, Lindsey, Linzey, Lyndsay, Lyndsey, Lynsey, and Linesay: but each of these names implies a distinct branch of the family.—For an enumeration of the different ways of spelling the name, see Lord Lindsay's *Lives of the Lindsays*.

† *Tullaghoge*: This place, now called "Tullahogue," was part of the ancient patrimony of the O'Hagans, who were lawgivers of the O'Neills, Princes of Tirowen; and from that place the late Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan derived his title as "Baron of Tullaghoge."

dau. and co-heir of Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, and had :

3. Lady Anne Plantagenet, his heir, who mar. William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and had :

4. Sir William Bouchier (their third son), Baron Fitzwarine, *jure uxoris*, who d. 1470. He married Thomasina, dau. and heiress of Richard Hawkeford, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, sister and heir of Fulke Fitzwarine, seventh and last Baron Fitzwarine (of the Fitzwarine family).

5. Sir Fulke Bouchier, Knt. : son of Sir William ; second Baron Fitzwarine ; d. 1479. He mar. Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Lord Dynham, and had :

6. Elizabeth Bouchier, who mar. Sir Edward Stanhope, Knt., of Sudbury and Rampton, county Notts, and had :

7. Anne Stanhope, who married Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and had :

8. Lady Anne Seymour, who, becoming the widow of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, mar. Sir Edward Unton, K.B., of Wadley, Berks, and had :

9. Anne Unton (eventual heir of Sir Edward), who mar. Sir Valentine Knightley of Fowsley, M.P. (d. 9th Dec., 1618), and had :

10. Anne Knightley (their eldest dau., and co-heir of Sir Valentine), who on the 2nd June, 1601, mar. Richard Chetwode, Esq. (heir of the barony of Wahul, grandson of Richard Chetwode, Esq., and Agnes, his wife, only dau. and heir of

Anthony De Wahul; which Anthony was son of Nicholas De Wahul, by Elizabeth Parr, his wife, dau. and co-heir of William, Lord Parr, uncle to Queen Catherine Parr), and had :

11. Valentine Chetwode (son and heir), who mar. Mary, dau. and co-heir of Francis Shute, Esq., of Upton, in Leicestershire and had :

12. Rev. John Chetwode, D.D. (d. 1704), who mar. Eurice, daughter of Major Freaque, and had :

13. Knightley Chetwode, of Woodbrooke, Queen's County, who on 26th August, 1700, mar. Hester, dau. and heir of Richard Brooking, Esq., of Totnes, in Devonshire, and had :

14. Crew Chetwode (second son), who mar. Anna-Maria, daughter of Allan Holford (and relict of Ralph Sneyd, Esq.), and had :

15. Rev. John Chetwode, of Glanmire, co. Cork, who mar. Elizabeth, dau. of William Hamilton, Esq., and had :

16. Elizabeth-Hester, who on the 23rd Sept., 1798, married Robert-Rogers Wilmot, Esq., Recorder of Cork (eldest son of Edward Wilmot, Esq., a lineal descendant of the Wilmots of Derbyshire), and had :

I. Emily-Margaret, of whom presently.

II. Edward* - Wilmot-Chetwode, of Woodbrooke, Queen's Co.

17. Emily-Margaret Chetwode : dau. of Robert-Rogers Wilmot, and his wife Elizabeth-Hester ; b. 26th October, 1799, and d. 13th October, 1850. Married 26th August, 1819, Right Hon. William Brooke (see No. 9 on the "Brooke," No. 2, pedigree, p. 71, *ante*), P.C., and one of the

* This Edward Wilmot Chetwode, of Woodbrooke, Queen's County, only son and heir of Robert Rogers-Wilmot, m. Lady Jean-Janet Erskine, dau. of John-Thomas Erskine, late Earl of Mar and Kellie, Premier Earl of Scotland, and had two sons : 1. Knightly, of Woodbrooke, Queen's County, m. to the Countess Calene ; 2. Erskine, of Kimeage, county Dublin, m. Gertrude-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Hamilton of Saney, Dunderum, co. Dublin.

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in 1874, and, with four sons, had an only daughter :

18. Caroline Hamilton Brooke (b. 21st May, 1820, d. 7th January, 1864), who, on 21st Sept., 1844, mar. Bartholomew Clifford LLOYD, Esq., Q.C. (late Chairman of Quarter Sessions, for the County Waterford : appointed thereto in March, 1865), second son of the Rev. Bartholomew LLOYD, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and had six sons and four daughters :

- I. Clifford-Bartholomew, of whom presently.
- II. William-Chetwode, born 24th November, 1846 ; Major 20th Huzzars.
- III. Humphrey-Wilmot, b. 28th Feb., 1848.
- IV. Alfred-Robert, b. 31st July, 1854.
- V. Arthur-Brooke, B.C.L. (Oxon), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law ; b. 22nd Jan., 1856.

VI. Frederick - Charles, Lieut. Lincolnshire Regt. ; born 10th Oct., 1860.

The daughters are :

- I. Emily-Janet, who on 20th August, 1875, mar. Captain Skeffington-John Wynne, and has a son, Warren-Skeffington.
- II. Constance-Eleanor.
- III. Florence-Caroline.
- IV. Edith-Catherine, died 26th June, 1859.
- V. Caroline-Alice-Elizabeth.

19. Clifford-Bartholomew LLOYD, of Victoria Castle, Killiney, county Dublin : eldest son of Bartholomew Clifford LLOYD and his wife Caroline ; b. 18th August, 1845, and living in 1887. Married on 5th May, 1870, Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Major Des Veux, of Portarlinton, Queen's County, and has a son Wilmot (b. 15th July, 1879), and two daughters.

LLOYD. (No. 2.)

Of Losset, County Cavan.

Arms : Or, a lion ramp. regardant sa. on a canton az. a cross pattée fitchée of the first. *Crest* : A demi lion ramp. regardant sa. charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped or. *Motto* : Tendil in ardua virtus.

THE male line of this family (by evidence of name, coat of Arms. and place of origin) derives its descent from the family of LLOYD, of Llanrhaidr y Mochnant, in Denbyshire, who were descended from Rhirid Flaidd (or Rhirid the *Wolf*), a Welsh Prince, and Lord of nine Towns,—See *Annals and Antiquities of Wales*, by Nicholas ; and *Herald's Visitations of Wales*, by Lewis Dhum, deposited in the Lib. of Trinity College, Dublin.

1. Robert LLOYD was born at Llanrhaidr, in Mochnant, in Denbyshire, and Diocese of St. Asaph, Wales.

2. Robert : his son ; mar. Jane —, by whom he had six sons : 1. Robert, b. 6th Nov., 1653, d. s. p. ;

2. Rev. Humphrey, of whom presently ; 3. Richard, b. 30th Sept., 1660, d. 3rd May, 1728 ; 4. John, b. 28th June, 1663 ; 5. Lewis, born 26th Oct., 1666 ; 6. Griffin, b. 11th Jan., 1668.

3. Rev. Humphrey LLOYD :

second son of Robert; b. 30th May, 1656, d. 15th April, 1727; went to Ireland, and settled in the county Wexford. He lived at Boanmore, near New Ross, and afterwards at the Folly House* and the Abbey House, New Ross. He was curate of Horetown and New Ross; was a free burgess, and his son Bartholomew was a freeman, of New Ross; and he was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, New Ross. Tradition says he went to Ireland as chaplain to a Lord Lieutenant, and we find him living in Boanmore in 1683, in which house three of his children were born. He mar. Miss Elizabeth Balfe (b. 10th June, 1665), and had three sons and five daus.: 1. Robert, d. s. p.; 2. Rev. Richard (b. 1699), Rector of Rathcormack, Diocese of Cloyne, ancestor of the LLoyds of Passage West, co. Cork; 3. Rev. Bartholomew, of whom presently; 1. Jane, who married Rev. William Hartley, ancestor of *Hartley*, now of Beech Park, county Dublin; 2. Elizabeth, married Rev. John Acteson, M.A.; 3. Mary, mar. John Batt, Esq.; 4. Anne, mar. Henry Moore, Esq.; 5. Frances.

4. Rev. Bartholomew LLoyd, of Abbey House, New Ross: third son of Rev. Humphrey; b. 13th Jan., 1708 at Folly House, New Ross, d. 26th April, 1763; was curate of Ross. He m. Anne Clifford, of the Wexford Clifford family; she was b. in 1700, and d. in 1780. He left three sons and one dau.: 1. Humphrey; 2. Robert; 3. Rev. John, Vicar of Ferns, Rector of Kilbride, and Prebendary of Clone, in the Diocese of Ferns. We have not met the daughter's name.

5. Humphrey: eldest son of Rev.

Bartholomew; b. at Abbey House, New Ross, 4th August, 1735, d. 5th October, 1786. Mar. 24th Nov., 1766, Miss Margaret Borbridge, and had nine children, of whom three were sons: 1. Rev. Bartholomew; 2. John (b. 1774), who mar. dau. of Rev. William Hall, Rector of Wexford; 3. Robert (b. 1785), who m. Charlotte, dau. of Rev. John Ball, son of John Ball, Esq., of Season Park, county Wicklow, and which Rev. John Ball was grandfather of the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, *ex-Lord* Chancellor of Ireland, living in 1887.

6. Rev. Bartholomew LLoyd, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (1831-7), and President of the Royal Irish Academy: eldest son of Humphrey; b. 5th Feb., 1772, in county Wicklow. He mar. in July, 1799, Eleanor, daughter of Patrick MacLoughlin, Esq., of Dunshaughlin, county Meath, and of Kilmartin, county Dublin (who was High Sheriff of Dublin in 1779). He had four sons and six daughters:

I. Rev. Humphrey, D.D., of Victoria Castle, Killiney, and of Kilmartin, county Dublin; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; President of the Royal Irish Academy; b. 16th April, 1800, d. s. p. 17th Jan., 1881. He received in 1874 "*Pour le merite*" from the Emperor of Germany, the Prussian Order of the *Verdienshkreuz* or "Cross of Merit;" married 14th July, 1840, Dorothea, dau. of Rev. James Bulwer, of Hungworth, county Norfolk.

II. Bartholomew, of whom presently.

III. Robert, Lieut.-Colonel 76th

* *Folly House*: This house, which stood at the old wall of New Ross, is now in ruins. It was the house in which Cromwell is reported to have lodged when he took New Ross. Boanmore (or Bawnmore) and the Abbey House still exist.

and 68th Regt.

IV. Rev. John, Rector of Worksworth, Derbyshire.

7. Bartholomew-Clifford LLoyd, of Losset, county Cavan: second son of Rev. Bartholomew LLoyd, D.D.; born 1808, died 28th April, 1872; Q.C., LL.D.; was called to the Bar in 1830, and appointed Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county Waterford in March, 1865 (see No. 18 on the "LLoyd" No. 1 pedigree). Mar. 1st, on 21st Sept., 1844, Caroline-Hamilton Brooke, only dau. of the Right Hon. William Brooke, of Dromavana, county Cavan, Q.C., Master in Chancery, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in 1874.

Bartholomew mar., 2ndly, Anna-Maria, only surviving child of Major Sackville-Brownlow Taylor (late of the 6th Regiment), of Moone, co. Kildare, by whom he had no issue. The children of the first marriage were six sons and five daughters:

I. Clifford-Bartholomew, of whom presently.

II. William-Chetwode, Major 20th Huzzars, b. 24th Nov., 1846.

III. Humphrey - Wilmot, B.A., T.C.D., District Registrar of the Court of Probate, Mullingar; b. 28th Feb., 1848.

IV. Alfred-Robert, Captain, Bedfordshire Regt.; b. 31st July, 1854.

V. Arthur-Brooke, B.C.L. Brasenose College, Oxford; of the Inner Temple and North Eastern Circuit; Barrister-at-Law.

VI. Frederick - Charles, Lieut. Lincolnshire Regt.; b. 10th Oct., 1860.

The five daughters were:

I. Emily-Janet, who on the 20th August, 1875, mar. Captain Skeffington John Wynne, of the Army Pay Department, son of Captain Wynne, R.A., of the Hazlewood family, Sligo.

II. Constance-Eleanor.

III. Florence-Caroline.

IV. Edith Catherine, died 26th June, 1859.

V. Caroline-Alice-Elizabeth.

8. Clifford-Bartholomew LLoyd, of Losset, county Cavan, and Victoria Castle, Killiney, county Dublin, B.A. Lincoln College, Oxford; b. 18th August, 1845, and living in 1887: eldest son of Bartholomew Clifford LLoyd. Mar. on the 5th May, 1870, Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Major Des Veux, of Portarlington, Queen's County, and has issue one son and two daughters:

I. Wilmot-Humphrey Clifford, b. 15th July, 1879.

I. Beatrice A. C. J. Clifford.

II. Alice-Clifford: the three of whom living in 1887.

LODGE.*

Of Clonfada, County Limerick.

Arms: Per bend sinister ar. and sa. crusillée fitchée a lion ramp. counterchanged, armed and langued gu.

THOMAS LODGE, <i>Milés</i> , Major, London, had : 2. William, of Castlebank, co. Limerick, <i>Arm.</i> , who had :	3. Thomas, of Clonfada, county Limerick, who died 13th March, 1637. He m. Alice, dau. of — Woodward, of Derough.
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LOFTUS.

Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per chev. ar. and sa. a chev. erm. betw. three trefoils slipped counterchanged; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight, a saltire engr. betw. four fleurs-de-lis, the stems converging towards the centre all counterchanged.

ADAM† LOFTUS, Archbishop, m. Jana, dau. of T. Purdon, and had : 2. Sir Dudley Loftus, of Rath- farnham, co. Dublin, <i>Milés</i> , who m. Anne, dau. of Henry Bagnell, of Newry, <i>Milés</i> , and had .	3. Sir Adam Loftus, <i>Milés</i> , who married Jane, daughter of Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Goldengrove, and had : 4. Letitia, and other children.
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* *Lodge*: John Lodge, the distinguished archivist, was born in England early in the 18th century, and was educated at Cambridge University. In 1751, he was appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Bermingham Tower Records, in Dublin Castle; and three years afterwards, his *Peerage of Ireland* was published in 4 vols. 8vo. in Dublin. In 1759 he was appointed Deputy-Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls. In 1770 he published anonymously *The Usage of Holding Parliaments in Ireland*; and in 1772, also anonymously, a valuable collection of historical tracts entitled *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Bath 22nd February, 1774. His wonderful collection of Indexes remained in the possession of his family for nine years, until 1783, when they were deposited in the office of the Civil Department of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in return for a life pension of £100 a year to his widow, and £200 a year to his son, the Rev. William Lodge. Mervyn Archdall, in 1789, published his edition of Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, in 7 vols. Dr. Reeves writes: "In the department of genealogy Lodge was the most distinguished compiler that Ireland has produced; Archdall is to him what Harris is to Ware." The only survivor of John Lodge's nine children was the Rev. William Lodge, above mentioned, who was in 1790 Chancellor of Armagh Cathedral, and rector of Kilmore, in the same diocese; through whom several of his father's books came into the Armagh Library; and a further accession to the same Library was made about 1867 by the purchase from his grandson, son of Rev. William Lodge, rector of Killybegs, of a large collection of his grandfather's papers.

† *Adam*: Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Swineshead, Yorkshire, in 1534. He was the younger of the two sons of Edward Loftus, Esq., of Swineshead, *temp.* Henry VIII.; Robert being the elder son, and ancestor of Viscount Loftus, of Ely (extinct 1725). The eldest son of this Robert was Adam Loftus of Monasterevan, Queen's County, who was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1619, and created a peer in 1622. Jane, daughter and heiress of

LOSSE.

Of Dublin.

Arms: Gyronny of eight ar. and sa. a saltire betw. four fleurs-de-lis counter-changed. *Crest:* A lion's head erased per saltire ar. and sa. charged with four guttées counterchanged.

SIR HUGH LOSSE, of Canons, in Middlesex, England, Knt., had:

2. Ambrose, of Dublin, his heir, who m. Mary (d. at St. Katharine's 3rd Feb., 1638), dau. of John Beard, of Gravesend, and had three sons and three daughters:

I. Hugh, of whom presently.

II. Thomas.

III. Robert.

The daughters were:

I. Withypoll.

II. Ursula.

III. Eliza.

3. Hugh Losse: eldest son of Ambrose; was married.

the last Viscount Loftus of Ely, married Charles, Lord Moore, eldest son of Henry, third Earl of Drogheda; and her son, Henry Moore, the fourth Earl of Drogheda, inherited Monasterevan and the other Loftus estates.

The eldest son of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was Edward Loftus, the Queen's Sergeant, who was buried at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Sept., 1602; the second, but eldest surviving son was Sir Dudley, of Rathfarnham, county Dublin, who on the 2nd December, 1593, was knighted by Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland. From Sir Adam Loftus, eldest son of Sir Dudley, of Rathfarnham, descended Viscount Lisburne (extinct 1691). Lucia, daughter and heiress of the last Viscount Lisburne, married Thomas, first Marquis of Wharton; and her son Philip, Duke of Wharton, inherited the estates. The second son of Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, was Dudley Loftus, LL.D., Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who married Frances, granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Naugle, Baron of Navan.

From Nicholas Loftus, Esq., of Fethard, county Wexford, second son of Sir Dudley, of Rathfarnham, descended the Earl of Ely (extinct 1783); Henry, the last Earl of Ely left three sisters, his co-heiresses:—1. Mary, who mar. William Alcock, Esq., of Wilton, county Wexford; 2. Anne, who married Charles Tottenham, Esq., of New Ross; 3. Elizabeth, who married Sir John Tottenham, Bart., of Tottenham Green (brother of Charles, her sister's husband). From this Elizabeth's son, Sir Charles Tottenham, descends the Marquis of Ely.

The third son of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was Sir Thomas Loftus, Knt., of Killyon, county Meath, represented by Colonel William James Loftus, of Ballynermine and Oldtown, county Dublin.

The graceful deportment of Archbishop Adam Loftus at a Cambridge examination attracted Queen Elizabeth's notice; and, after his ordination in 1559, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Craike, Bishop of Kildare. Loftus was advanced rapidly in the church; when but twenty-seven, he was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh; six years later, he exchanged Armagh for Dublin. With him a general system of education was a favourite project; by his influence, in 1570, an Act was passed directing that free schools should be established in the principal town of each diocese, at the cost of the clergy. He was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1573; and was foremost in supporting and carrying out Queen Elizabeth's foundation of Trinity College (of which he was the first Provost), on the site of the suppressed Monastery of All Hallows. He expired at the palace of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, 5th April, 1605, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

LOWRY.

Of Pomeroy, County Tyrone.

Arms : Sa., a cup arg. with a garland of laurel between two branches of the same, all issuing thereout ppr. *Crest* : Two laurel branches interfretted ppr. *Motto* : over—Floreat Lauri ; and below, Virtus semper viridis.

THIS is a junior branch of the Earl of Belmore's family, and claims to be descended from a common ancestor with the family of Laurie of Maxwellton, Barts., now extinct in the male line. The name has been variously written *Laurie, Laurey, Laury, Lowry, Lowrey, and Lowray.*

I. Stephen Lawrie or Lowry purchased the estate of Maxwellton, near Dumfries, *temp.* James VI. of Scotland (or James I. of England), from the Earl of Glencairn ; he had three sons :

I. John, who inherited Maxwellton, and whose son was created a Baronet in 1685.

II. Robert, who settled in Cumberland, and was the progenitor of the Lauries or Lowrys of that county, a family still extant. One of them was Mrs. Chantry, whose daughter in the early part of the present century, m. a brother of the Earl of Eglinton.

III. James, of whom presently.

2. James Laurey, Laury, or Lowry (for the name is spelled in each of these ways) : third son of Stephen ; settled in Ireland, at Ballynagarry, in the county of Tyrone, and, dying intestate in the year 1665, Letters of Administration to him were, on the 12th December, 1668, granted to John, his son and heir :

3. John Laurey or Lowry, who, being the Assignee of the arrears of pay due to one of the Royalist

officers, received compensation after the Restoration. He settled at Ahenis, co. Tyrone, and was twice m. : first, to Miss Mary Buchanan, a Scottish lady, and had issue :

I. Robert, of whom presently.

II. John, Captain, of Ardee, co. Louth, who m. Mary, sister of Hamilton and Blaney Townley, Esqs., of Townley Hall, county Louth ; he died *s. p.*

I. Catherine, who married Samuel Kerry of Moyloughmore, co. of Tyrone, Esq.

II. Rebecca, who mar. William Moore of Drummond, county Tyrone, Esq.

III. Anne, who married Robert McClintock of Cartwee, county Donegal, Esq.

IV. Jane, who m. John McClintock, of Trintagh, co. Donegal, Esq.

John* Laury or Lowry married secondly Jane, dau. of — Hamilton, Esq., of Ballyfatton, co. Tyrone, but by her had no issue.

4. Robert Lowry,† of Ahenis : elder son of John. Was one of the Commissioners for the counties of

* *John* : This John Lowry and his wife were in Londonderry during its famous siege in 1689 ; and Mr. Lowry died there, having on the 24th June, 1689, made a "nuncupative" (or orally delivered) Will, which was proved in 1693 by his elder son Robert.

† *Lowry* : This Robert Lowry was great-great-grandfather of the children of Llewellyn Nash.—See the "Nash" genealogy.

Armagh and Tyrone, appointed in 1698 to raise the monies charged on these counties under the Statute 10th William III., cap. 3. This Robert Lowry m. Anne, dau. of the Rev. James Sinclair,* of Hollyhill, co. Tyrone (by Anna, his wife, dau. of James Galbraith, Esq., of Magevelin, M.P. for the borough of Johnstown, co. Donegal, from 1671 to 1692), and had issue :

I. John, b. 1698, d. 1724.

II. Robert, of Melbury, county Donegal, M.P. for Strabane, 1761 ; d. s. p.

III. Galbraith (b. 1706), who m. in 1733, Sarah, second dau. of John Corry, Esq., and co-heir to her brother Edward Leslie Corry, Esq., M.P.; who was father of Armar, the first Lord Belmore, and of Anne, Countess of Enniskillen. (See Burke's *Peerage*.)

IV. The Rev. James, of whom presently.

I. Isabella, who m. Henry Crawford, of Carnaley, near Fintona, Esq.

II. Mary, who m. Charles Eccles, of Fintona, Esq:

5. Rev. James Lowry, † of Tullahogue (b. 1707): fourth son of Robert; was Rector of Clogherny, and afterwards of Desertcreight, co. Tyrone, where he d. in 1787. He m. Hester (d. 1771), only dau. of John Richardson, Esq., of Rich Hill, co. Armagh, M.P. for that county, and by her had issue :

I. Robert, of Pomeroy, of whom presently.

II. John, Rector of Clogherny, who m. in 1772, Susannah, only daughter and heir of the Rev. George Underwood, Rector of Kencott, of Oxfordshire, and had issue, one son and one daughter :

I. The Rev. James Lowry, Rector of Clogherny (died Nov., 1852), who m. Harriet (d. 1843), daughter of James Dumberley, of Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire, and left an only child Harriet-Martha, who m. Owen Jackson, Esq., of Bath, Barrister-at-Law, deceased. She died without issue.

II. Jane (died 1862), who m. Charles Frederick Barnwall (deceased), and left no issue.

III. James Lowry, from whom the Rockdale branch of the family is descended.

I. Hester, who married Thomas Dickson, ‡ Esq., of Woodville, county Leitrim, M.P. for that county, and had issue.

6. Robert Lowry, of Pomeroy, Esq. (b. 1748, d. 1802): eldest son of Rev. James Lowry; m. in 1777, Eliza (died 1822), dau. of Major William Tighe, of Ballyshannon, and had issue five sons and four daughters :

I. James, an officer in the 14th Light Dragoons, who d. unm. in 1807.

II. Robert-William, of whom presently.

III. John, formerly, an officer in the 8th Regiment of Foot.

* *Sinclair* : According to Debret's *Peerage*, under the "Belmore" title, it appears that the Rev. James Sinclair was the second son of Sir James Sinclair of Caithness, who was of the same family as the Earl of Caithness, whose Crest and family name are the same.

† *Lowry* : This Rev. James Lowry was great-grandfather of the issue of Llewellyn Nash; and his wife Hester Richardson, their great-grandmother. (See the "Nash" genealogy.)

‡ *Dickson* : This Thomas Dickson and his wife Hester, were the grandfather and grandmother of the issue of Llewellyn Nash. (See the "Nash" genealogy.)

IV. Armar (d. 1876), an officer in the 45th Regiment.

V. William, of Drumreagh, near Dungannon, who died in 1875, was formerly Commander, Royal Navy. He m. in 1819, Isabella (d. 1873), dau. of the Rev. John Graham, Rector of Pomeroy and Mullinagore, co. Tyrone, and left issue five sons and three daus.:

- I. Robert-William, a Lieut.-General in the Army, m., 9th June, 1853, Emily-Rohesia, dau. of Sir Henry G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Governor of Madras, etc., and had issue: 1. Robt.-Swinburne, b. 1854; 2. William-Henry, born 1855; 3. Henry-Ward, b. 1859; 4. Charles E. Corry, b. 1863; 5. Arthur-Cole, b. 1864; 6. James-Herbert, born 1863; 7. Ernest-Ward, born 1871; 8. Emily-Hope; 9. Mary-Georgina.

II. William-John, d. 1864.

III. John-Henry.

IV. James Armar (d. 1861), Capt. 47th Regiment; went through Crimean campaign.

V. Armar-Graham, Capt. 8th Foot, who m. in Dec., 1869, Margaret, dau. of the late Robert Newton, Esq.

I. Elizabeth.

II. Isabella-Hester, who in Nov., 1864, m. John Toler, Esq., M.D.

III. Mary-Grace, who d. in 1857.

The four daughters of Robert Lowry were: 1. Everina, who died unm.; 2. Hester, who d. 1863; 3. Elizabeth, who d. 1867; 4. Maria, d. unm.

7. Robert-William Lowry, of Pomeroy House, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff county Tyrone, 1812;

second son of Robert; b. 1787; m. in 1815, Anna, only dau. of Admiral Samuel Graves, elder brother of Sir Thomas Graves, K.B., and had issue, three sons and three daughters:

I. Robert-William, of whom presently.

II. John-Fetherstonhaugh, of Belmore, co. Westmeath; Doraville, co. Tyrone; and Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin; B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and J.P.; m. in 1854, Dorothea-Eliza, dau. of William John Moore, Esq. (and relict of George Folliott, Esq., of Vicar's Cross, Cheshire), and had a dau., Anna-Graves.

III. Thomas-Graves, R.E.; killed at Sebastopol, 7th June, 1855.

I. Hester (d. in 1876), who in May, 1862, m. the Rev. Richard Johnston, Rector of Kilmore, co. Armagh (his second wife).

II. Eliza-Catherine, who in 1856, m. Captain J. Herbert Armstrong of Killelare, King's County, and had issue.

III. Anne-Jane, who in 1869, m. John Malone, Esq., of Baronston, co. Westmeath (his second wife).

8. Robert-William Lowry of Pomeroy House, co. Tyrone, J.P. and D.L.: eldest son of Robert-William; b. 1816; married in 1852, Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. and co-heir of Benjamin Humphrey Geale Brady, Esq., of Mount Geale, co. Kilkenny, and had:

I. Robert-Thomas Graves, of whom presently.

II. William, who died young.

I. Mary Anne Catherine.

II. Letitia-Maria.

9. Robert-Thomas Graves Lowry, b. 16th June, 1857: son of Robert-William; Lieutenant First Dragoon Guards in 1879.

(This genealogy is here traced down only to 1879.)

LOWTHER.* (No. 1.)

Of Lowther Castle, County Westmoreland; of Ingleton and Swillington, in Yorkshire; and of Skryne Abbey, County Meath, Ireland.

Arms: Or, six annulets sa. *Crest:* A dragon pass. ar. *Motto:* Magistratus indicat virum.

THE ancient family of *Lowther*, *Lowthre*, or *Louthre*, is of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland. Harrison, in page 370 of his *History of the County of York*, deduces the line from ARKFRITH, a Danish noble, who held great possessions in the North of England, in the time of Canute or Knut. He was succeeded by his son :

2. Arkill, lord of Marske, county of York (living in the time of Edward the Confessor), who had :

3. Gospatric Fitz Argill, lord of Lowthre, A.D. 1066, who had :

4. Dolphin of Louthre (A.D. 1120), who had :

5. Hamon ("fil Dolfin") de Louthre (A.D. 1140), who had three sons :

I. Robert de Louthre, of whom presently.

II. Uchtred (*temp.* Richard I.), who had Robert FitzUchtred, A.D. 1249.

III. Gilbert (*temp.* John and Henry III. 1190-1220), who had three sons :

I. Gervase, who married dau. of Lord Ros of Hamlake, *temp.* Henry III. 1217 (*Dugdale's Monasticon*, II. 46), and had Hugh de Louthre, who married dau. of L'Engleys de Cosyn (*Dugd. Baron.* I. 506), and had Hugh, who mar. a dau. of Moriceby of Moriceby, co. Cumberland, and had Sir Hugh de Louthre (Attorney-General, 20 Edw. I. 1292), Knight of Shire, 18—33 Edw. I., 1st Edw. II.,

and 5th Edw. III. (died 18 Edw. III., A.D. 1345), and who mar. dau. of Sir Peter Tilliol, of Scaleby Castle, and had Hugh, only son and heir. II. Henry de Louthre, living in 1290.

III. Rykin de Louthre, who m. and had William, living in 1292; and Enda, living in 1302.

6. Robert de Louthre (*temp.* Henry II. 1180) mar. and had two sons.

I. Geoffrey (*temp.* John and Hen. III. 1270), of whom presently.

II. Thomas, who mar. and had three sons :

I. Thomas (d. 1263), a witness to a charter of Liulf of Kirkbythroe (*temp.* Hen. II.), m. Beatrice Crosthawyt (d. 1266) and had with two other sons (Hugh and Nicholas) Thomas de Louthre (living 1314), who m. Amy Stockton, and had two sons : Thomas Louthre (living 1329), Justice of King's Bench (5 Edw. III.), who held the manors of Penrith and Sowerby, 1330 ;

* *Lowther* : The ancient pedigree of "Lowther," here given, is from the MSS. of the late George Hanson, of Chestertown, Maryland, United States, America; which were compiled from the Thanet Papers, MS. Chron. Cliburn, Denton and Gilpin MSS.

- and William Louthre died 1373.
- II. Robert: second son of Thomas.
- III. William de Louthre, living 32 Henry II.
7. Geoffrey: son of Robert, m. and had four sons:
- I. Hugh, of whom presently.
- II. John (*temp.* Edw. II. 1333).
- III. Theobald.
- IV. Adam.
8. Hugh de *Lowther* (d. 1316): son of Geoffrey; m. Iretta, dau. of Henry d'Alneto,* and had three sons:
- I. Sir Hugh, of whom presently.
- II. Robert de Louthre (1326), who m. Christina——.
- III. John de Louthre, living in 1333.
9. Sir Hugh de Lowther (living, 1326), Sheriff of Cumberland (23, 45, and 46 Edw. III.), was twice mar.: 1st, to Margaret, daughter of William de Quall; and, secondly, to Margaret, dau. of John de Lucy of Cockermouth (1330), and had three sons:
- I. Sir Hugh (or John), of whom presently.
- II. Simon de Louthre (1356), m. Elenor, daughter of Robert of Castlecarrock.
- III. Adam de Louthre.
10. Sir Hugh (or John) de Louthre (1356), Knight of Shire of Westmoreland (1377, and 1379), m. Margaret (who was afterwards wife of Sir Robert Kendall), and had two sons:
- I. Sir Robert, of whom presently.
- II. William Louthre, of Crookdale.
11. Sir Robert de Lowther, Knt. of Shire of Westmoreland (15 and 17 Richard II.; d. 1430), m. Margaret, dau. and heir of William Strickland of Ormshead, co. Westmoreland, and had one son and three daus.:
- I. Sir Hugh, of whom presently.
- I. Mary, who married Sir James Pickering.
- II. Anne, who m. Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington.
- III. Elizabeth, who m. William Lancaster, of Sockbridge and Barton.
12. Sir Hugh† de Lowther: son of Sir Robert; was at Agincourt (1415); Sheriff of Cumberland (18 and 34 Henry VI.); m. Anne (or Margaret) de Derwentwater, and had:
- I. Sir Hugh, of whom presently.
- II. Robert (31 Henry VI.).
13. Sir Hugh de Lowther (34 Henry VI.; d. 15 Edw. IV.), mar. Mabel, dau. and heir of Sir William Lancaster, of Sockbridge, co. Westmoreland, and had:
14. Sir Hugh de Lowther (7 Henry VII.; d. 2 Henry VIII.), m. Anne, dau. of Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld, co. Cumberland, by Margaret, dau. and heir of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey (and widow of John, Lord Clifford), and had three sons and two daughters:
- I. Sir John, of whom presently.
- II. Lancelot.
- III. Robert.
- I. Mabel, m. John Leigh.
- II. Joan, m. John Fleming.
15. Sir John Lowther, Sheriff of Cumberland (7, 34 Henry VIII., 4 Edw. VI.), Captain of Carlisle Castle (37 Henry VIII.), married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas

* *De Alneto*: This name has been anglicised *Dawnay*, *Danay*, and *Dana*; and was in Ireland in the 12th century. There was also in Ireland an ancient family named *O'Dana* ("dana;" Irish, *bold*); but we are unable to identify it with this *De Alneto* family.

† *Hugh*: Geoffrey and Richard de Lowther were with their kinsman Sir Hugh de Lowther at Agincourt.

Curwen of Workington, and had one son and three daus. :

- I. Sir Hugh, of whom presently.
- I. Elizabeth, mar. Sir William Lancaster of Sockbridge.
- II. Joan, mar. John Fleming, of Rydal.
- III. Mabel, married Christopher Dulston, of Acombank.

16. Sir Hugh Lowther, Knight of the Bath, m. Dorothy, only dau. and heir of Henry, 10th Lord Clifford, by his second wife, Florence, daughter of Henry Pudsey, Lord of Bolton, in York, and had two sons and four daughters :

- I. Sir Richard, of whom presently.
- II. Gerard, of Penrith, a Bencher at Lincoln's Inn, who m. Lucy Dudley, and d. 1597.
- I. Mary, m. John Richmond of Highhead Castle.
- II. Anne, m. Thomas Wyberg.
- III. Frances, m. Henry Goodyear.
- IV. Barbara, m. Thomas Carlton, of Carlton.

17. Sir Richard Lowther, Sheriff of Cumberland (8, 30 Elizabeth), Commissioner between England and Scotland; and Custodian of Mary, Queen of Scots, in May, 1568. He was born in 1530, and d. in 1607; m. Frances, dau. of John Middleton, of Middleton, and had eight sons and eight daughters :

- I. John, d. s. p.
- II. George, d. s. p.
- III. Sir Christopher, of whom presently.

IV. Sir Gerard, of St. Michael's, Dublin, a Judge in Ireland; b. 1561, d. 1624. Was four times married: first, to Grace Bellingham* (widow of Edmund

Cleburne, of Cleburne), died 1594; secondly, to Anne Bulwer; thirdly, to Anne, dau. of Sir Laurence Parsons, to whose grandson Lowther Parsons, said Gerard left his manor of St. John's, county Wexford: and, fourthly, to Margaret King.

V. Hugh, a Captain in the Army.

VI. Richard, d. s. p.

VII. Lancelot.

VIII. William, of Engleton, from whom descend the *Lowthers* of *Yorkshire*, and of *Skryne, county Meath*.

I. Anne, m. Fetherstonhaugh.

II. Florence.

III. Frances, d. an infant.

IV. Margaret, m. John Bysse, of Dublin.

V. Dorothy, d. an infant.

VI. Mabel, d. an infant.

VII. Frances (2), mar. Thomas Cleburne, of Cleburne, county Westmoreland, from whom descend the *Clebornes*, of Ballycollitan.

VIII. Susanna, d. s. p.

18. Sir Christopher Lowther (b. 1557, d. 1617): third son of Sir Richard; knighted, 13th April, 1603; had a natural son, Sir Gerard Lowther, who was Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and who died in 1660. Sir Christopher was married twice: first, to Elenor, daughter of Middleton, of Middleton, county Westmoreland; and, secondly, to Elenor, dau. of William Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, county Westmoreland, and had seven sons and three daughters :

I. Sir John, of whom presently.

II. Gerard, a Captain in the Polish service; killed in Turkey.

* *Bellingham* : From this ancient family, of Helsington and Levinus, in England, are (see the "*Bellingham*" pedigree, *ante*) descended the Bellinghams of Castlebellingham, in the county Louth, Ireland; and the Bellinghams of Massachusetts, United States, America.

- III. Richard, of St. Giles, Cripplegate.
- IV. Rev. Christopher, Rector of Lowther.
- V. William.
- VI. Rev. Lancelot (died 1661), Rector of Long Marton.
- VII. Robert, of Marske.
- I. Elenor, m. Richard Fullerfield.
- II. Anne.
- III. Frances, d. an infant.
19. Sir John Lowther, Knight of Shire of Westmoreland (21 James I.); member of Council at York, 1629; d. 15th Sept., 1637, possessed of Manors of Lowther, Bampton, Knife, Ravenworth, etc. He mar. Elenor, dau. of William Fleming of Rydal, and had three sons and three daus.:
- I. Sir John, of whom presently.
- II. Christopher, of Whitehaven and St. Bees.
- III. William, from whom descend the *Lowthers of Swillington*.
- I. Agnes, m. Roger Kirby.
- II. Frances, who was twice mar. : first, to John Dodsworth, second, to Richard Lamplugh.
- III. Anne.
20. Sir John Lowther, Knight of Shire for Westmoreland; created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1640. Was twice married; by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, he had, with other children, Colonel John Lowther, of whom presently.
21. Colonel John* Lowther of Hackthorpe, who married, as his

second wife, Elizabeth; dau. and co-heir of Sir Henry Bellingham, and had :

- I. Sir John (born 1655), of whom presently.
- II. Mary, who was twice mar. : first, to John Lowther; secondly, to George Preston.
22. Sir John Lowther, Baronet, b. 1655, at Hackthorpe Hall, parish of Lowther; created *Viscount Lonsdale* and *Baron Lowther*, on 28th May, 1696; died 10th July, 1700; m. 3rd December, 1674, Catherine Thynne, sister of Viscount Weymouth, and had three sons and six daughters :
- I. Richard (b. 1692), the second Viscount, d. 1713.
- II. Henry, the third Viscount, of whom presently.
- III. Anthony, who d. 1741.
- The daughters were :
- I. Mary, who m. Sir John Wentworth.
- II. Elizabeth, who m. Sir Wm. Ramsden.
- III. Jane, who d. unm. in 1752.
- IV. Eleanor, who m. Sir Christopher Wandesford (d. 1687).
- V. Mary, who mar. Sir Joseph Penington.
- VI. Barbara, who mar. Thomas Herbert, of Corby.
23. Henry, third Viscount Lonsdale: second son of Sir John Lowther; died 1750. With him the "Viscountcy" became extinct.

* *John* : This John had a younger brother Richard from whom Sir James Lowther, the first "Earl of Lonsdale" (created 1784, and extinct 1802) was descended.

Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Preston, cousin of Sir James, the first Earl of Lonsdale, was, in the second Peerage, created "Earl," in 1807, and died 1844. This Rev. Sir William Lowther had a brother, who married Elizabeth, second dau. of the ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and by her had two sons :—1. Sir John-Henry Lowther, born 1793; 2. Charles-Hugh Lowther.

LOWTHER. (No. 2.)

Of Ireland.

Arms : Or, six annulets, three, two, and one, sa. *Crest* : A dexter hand ppr. holding up an escallop or.

GEORGE LOWTHER, of Skryne, co. Meath, mar. Margaret, fifth dau. of Henry Piers, of Tristernah, in the county Westmeath, *Arm.* (who died 16th December, 1623) by his wife Jana Jones, and had two sons and three daughters :

- I. Lancelot (s. p.) who was mar.
 - II. Edward, of whom presently.
- The daughters were :
- I. Jana,* who m. Edward Brangan, of Balrothery.
 - II. Elleanor.
 - III. Anne, s. p.

2. Edward : son of George ; m. Maria, dau. of Patrick Cusack, of Gerandstown, co. Meath, and had four sons and three daughters.

- I. George, of whom presently.
- II. Laurence.
- III. William.
- IV. Christopher.

The daughters were :

- I. Grana.
- II. Maria.
- III. Katherine.

3. George Lowther, of Skryne : son of Edward ; was married.

LUCY.

Of Magherstafanagh, Raferton, and Doogary, County Fermanagh.

(Compiled by William J. Simpson, of Belfast.)

Arms : Gu. three swimming pikes, nine stars, and a fleur-de-lis.

THE Lucys of Doogary claim descent from William Lucye, of Hanley, in Oxfordshire, England, whose grandson, Anthony, was a freeholder in Magherstafanagh, county of Fermanagh. This fact is proved beyond dispute by the following extract from a manuscript history of the *Families of British descent in the county of Fermanagh*, written A.D. 1718-19, and which formerly belonged to Sir William Betham. On his death it was sold to the late Sir Thomas Phillips, and is now (A.D. 1887) in the possession of his son-in-law, the Rev. John Fenwick, of Thulestane House, Cheltenham (*Betham MSS.*, No. 13293, page 238). It is entitled :

"An Alphabetical Table of ye most remarkable British families in ye county of Fermanagh, proceeding according to ye first letter of each surname, wherein by ye pages annexed to their names ye description may be found in ye book at ye same page."

The extract is as follows :

"Mr. Anthony Lucye, a gentleman of good account, a freeholder in Magherstafanagh, derives himself from eminent persons in church and state of ye name Lucye,

* *Jana* : This Jana Lowther's children were, six sons and three daughters ; 1. Martin Brangan, 2. George, 3. Francis, 4. Edward, 5. William, s. p. ; 6. Terence, s. p. : The daughters were : 1. Jana Brangan, 2. Francisca, 3. Ellena.

in ye shire of Oxford; and ye said Anthony Lucyes grandfather, who was called William, had a good estate at Hanley, bordering ye Water Tymres, in Oxfordshire. This family beareth in their Coate of Arms, three swimming pykes, nine stars, and a flower de Luce."

There is no doubt that the family whose pedigree I am now tracing were connected by blood with the great Baronial family "Lucy of Charlecote;" and I trust to be in a position to prove the relationship. The arms of the Charlecote family being: Gules three luces or pykes hauriant, between nine cross crosslets argent:

1. William Lucy, of Hanley Oxfordshire. His son:

2. Thomas* Lucy was the founder of the family in Ireland. He built the old house at Rafertan, where the Lucys resided for many generations. His sons:

3. Anthony Lucy, of Magherstanagh; buried in Clogher churchyard.

4. James, buried in Clogher, died 1728, aged 88; signed the address from Enniskillen to King William and Queen Mary, after the defence of that town, in which this James took part.

5. Robert, buried in Clogher.

6. Thomas, son of Anthony (No. 3), died about 1750; buried in Clogher. His son:

7. Anthony Lucy, d. about 1770; buried in Clogher. His son:

8. Thomas Lucy, b. about 1748, died May 22nd, 1828, buried in Clogher; issue:

9. William Lucy, of Doogary, co. Fermanagh, living in 1887, unmarried.

10. John Lucy, died 15th Jan., 1832.

11. Thomas Lucy, drowned 13th January, 1831, aged 40 years.

12. George Lucy, born 1797; married Phoebe Spinks (see the "Spinks" pedigree), died at Greymouth, New Zealand, 23rd Feb., 1871, aged 74 years; leaving issue:

13. Thomas Lucy, died in New Zealand.

14. Anne Lucy, who married Mr. Francis, of Doogary, St. Kilda, Melbourne, no issue, both living in 1887.

15. Elizabeth Lucy, mar. (1862) George Simpson Smith, who was born at Roughan, near Augher, co. Tyrone. There is a large family by this marriage; both living at Greymouth, New Zealand, 1887.

LUDLOW.

Of Ardsalla, County of Meath.

Arms: A chevron between three foxes' heads erased, sable. *Crest:* A lion rampant sable bezantée. *Motto:* Spero infestis, metuo secundis.

THE ancient family of Ludlow derived its surname from the town and castle of that name, in the co. Salop, England; and flourished there till the middle of the thirteenth century, when it ended in *Aciresses*; and the castle

* *Thomas:* Tradition says that this Thomas came to Ireland with Lord Meuntjoy or with Cromwell.

and lands passed into the possession of Gilbert de Lacey, Lord of Trim and Ludlow (A.D. 1240), whose daughter married Peter de Geneva. (28 Hen. III.)

This Maud de Lacey had Ludlow castle for her portion, and married secondly, Geoffrey de Genneville, who died 20th October, 1314, leaving three sons, Peter, Geoffrey, and Simon. Peter de Geneville married Joan daughter of Hugh le Brun, and had Joan, married to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (1326), through whom the representation of the Ludlows and other ancient families passed to the Lowthers, Clebornes, Middletons, and others derived from the marriage of Elizabeth Mortimer's daughter (Elizabeth Percy) to John, seventh Lord Clifford, in 1437.

Another family, called Ludlow (from the town of that name) is said to have settled at Hill Deverill, in Wiltshire, about 1387, of which William Ludlow is said to have been the founder. From him descended :

1. Henry Ludlow, Knt., of Maiden Bradley, co. Wilts (b. 1587), who mar. Letitia, dau. of Thomas West, and had with two daughters :

I. Edmund Ludlow, the "Regicide," who died (without issue) in exile at Vevay, Switzerland, in 1693.

II. Henry, of whom presently.

2. Henry Ludlow, Esq., mar. and had an only son :

3. Stephen Ludlow, a chancery clerk in Ireland, who held lands under the "Commission of Grace" (36 Chas. II.), and was "Granted" under the Williamite Confiscations. He died in 1721, leaving issue :

I. Peter, of whom presently.

II. William,* who mar. Catharine Stopford.

III. Alice, mar. Francis Bernard.

IV. Arabella, mar. David Nixon.

V. Elizabeth, m. John Rogerson, Esq.

VI. Francis, mar. Robert Leslie.

4. Peter Ludlow, of Meath, M.P., mar. Mary, dau. and heir of John

Preston, Esq., of Ardsalla, and had issue :

I. Peter, of whom presently.

II. Alice, mar. to John Preston.

III. Mary, mar. to Sir Robert Rich, of Waverley.

5. Peter Ludlow (b. 21st April, 1730, d. 1803), M.P. for Huntingdon; elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, 19th Dec., 1755, as "Baron Ludlow, of Ardsalla, co. Meath;" and was created "Earl of Ludlow," 3rd Oct., 1760. He married 20th Jan., 1753, Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Scarborough, by whom he had issue :

I. Augustus, his successor, b. 1st Jan., 1755, d. unm. 7th Nov., 1811.

II. George-James, of whom presently.

III. Frances-Maria.

IV. Anne-Barbara.

V. Harriet.

VI. Charlotte.

6. George-James Ludlow, third Earl of Ludlow, b. 12th Dec., 1758.)

* *William* : There are many families of this name in the Colonies, and in North America, some of whom claimed descent from this William, second son of Stephen Ludlow (d. A.D. 1721), but can show no proof of Pedigree nor of Arms.

LUTTRELL.

Of Luttrellstown, Ireland.

Arms : Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three otters of the last, in the mouth of each a fish ppr. *Crest* : An otter pass. sa. in the mouth a fish ppr. *Motto* : En Dieu est ma fiance.

LUTTRELL,* of Luttrellstown, had :

- I. Luttrell, of Luttrellstown.
- II. Luttrell, of Magaddy.
2. Luttrell, of Magaddy, m. and had :
3. William Luttrell (d. 1676), of Corn Market, who m. Mary English, and had :
4. Thomas, who m. Alice Warren, and had two sons and two daughters :

I. William Luttrell, of Belgad, who d. 1730.

II. Thomas Luttrell, merchant.

I. Mary Luttrell, who m. Thomas Fitzwilliam (see No. 4 on the "Fitzwilliam" pedigree, *ante*), who d. 1736.

II. Anne Luttrell, who m. Talbot of Malahide.

5. William Luttrell, of Belgad, who d. 1730 : son of Thomas.

* *Luttrell* : This Luttrell m. the Honble. — St. Lawrence, dau. of the Earl of Howth, and had : Thomas Luttrell, who m. and had : 1. Richard (d. 1698), the Great Law Wit ; 2. Henry, who m. Eliza Jones, and had Simon, Lord Inrham and Earl Carhampton. This Simon m. and had two sons : 1. Henry Luttrell, the second Earl of Carhampton, who d. s. p. ; and 2. John Luttrell, the third Earl of Carhampton, who also d. s. p. — *MS. Library, Trin. Coll. Dub.* Colonel Henry Luttrell, son of Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, near Lucan, county Dublin (by a daughter of William Segrave of Cabra, also of the county Dublin), was born about the year 1655, and held several important offices in Ireland under King James II. ; in whose behalf he raised at his own expense a regiment of horse, at whose head he fought at Aughrim and Limerick. The loss of the battle of Aughrim is principally attributed to his treason ; as is also the surrender of Limerick. Lord Macaulay says that the Government of the day attributed the death of Henry Luttrell, "The Traitor" (d. 1717), to *revenge*, on the part of the "Papists."

According to O'Callaghan, eighty years after the death of said Henry Luttrell, his grave, near Luttrellstown, was violated, and his skull was broken to pieces with a pickaxe.

The following extract is from Watty Cox's *Magazine*, July, 1809 :

TREASON AT LIMERICK.

"The account of Brigadier General Kane, who served in the army under Ginckle before Limerick, we give in his own words : 'Our general marched in the greatest haste to Limerick, where we found the enemy had taken up the same ground on the Thomond side of the river, they had done the preceding year, and for the convenience of being supplied with necessaries we were obliged to take up the ground on the other side, but our general soon found that Limerick was not to be taken in any reasonable time unless he could dislodge the enemy and to invest it round. Now the difficult matter was, in passing the river upon them at this place, for he could not quit the ground he was on for the above reason, and the enemy being sensible of this, they kept strict guards constantly patrolling by night on the river side, but drew out of reach of our cannon by day.

"However our general found means to have a correspondence with Colonel Luttrell, who, having a plentiful fortune in the kingdom, and loth to lose it, promised when he had the guard of the river to give us an opportunity of laying bridges over it, and when the night came that he had the guard he gave us notice, and ordered his patrols to a different way from the place where the bridges were to be laid, so that we laid our bridges and passed part of our army before day ; and the morning proving

LYNCH.*

Of Galway.

Arms: Az. a chev. betw. three trefoils slipped or. *Crest*: A lynx pass. az-collared or.

NICHOLAS LYNCH, of Galway, Esq.,
had:

2. Stephen, who was Recorder of Galway, and who d. 26th November, 1636. He mar. Katherine, dau. of Robert Blake, of Galway, and had two sons and five daughters:

- I. Nicholas.
- II. Thomas.

The daughters were:

- I. Anastace.
 - II. Katherine.
 - III. Mary.
 - IV. Julian.
 - V. Joan.
3. Nicholas Lynch: son of Stephen.

MACCARTHY.

Baron of Blarney, County Cork.

Arms: Ar. a stag trippant gu. attired and unguled or.

DONOGH MACCARTHY, Baron of Blarney, Viscount Muskerry, and Earl of Clancarty; a General of the Irish Forces of Munster for Charles I. and

foggy we marched up to the enemies' camp, and were the first that carried the news of our passing, which was such a surprise to them, that the foot, most of them naked, without making the least resistance, fled to the town, where the gates being shut against them, great numbers were killed, from the walls, and also a great many of ours killed from the walls, by their too eager pursuit of them.

"The horse also fled half naked, most of them without bridle or saddle, towards the farthest part of the county Clare, and now he invested Limerick, which brought on the capitulation, by which they surrendered both town and kingdom! and put an end to the wars in Ireland."

After the war, the same *Magazine* states that Henry Luttrell had great influence with Ginckle and King William, and obtained a grant of his elder brother's estates, and amongst them of Luttrellstown. He continued outwardly to profess the Catholic religion, till his death. In 1702, King William appointed him a Major-General in the Dutch Service; but after the death of William, he retired to Luttrellstown, where he lived in constant fears of assassination, and at length actually was assassinated. On the evening of the 3rd November (others say on the 22nd October) 1717, as he was returning from a coffee-house, in passing through Stafford-street, Dublin, in a Sedan Chair, he was shot. According to the reports circulated at the time, it was a blacksmith of his own name, residing in Bridge-street, Dublin, who did so, in the hope of succeeding to his estates; believing that the Colonel was not married to the mother of his children. These children were afterwards acknowledged as his heirs, and the eldest son was the father of Lord Carhampton.

See same *Magazine*, for the anecdote of "The Limerick or Aughrim Pass." Luttrell possessed the confidence of King William till his death.

Luttrell's eldest brother Simon died in 1698, childless; and the line became extinct in 1829, on the death, s. p. of the Traitor's grandson, Earl of Carhampton, who sold Luttrellstown to Luke White, who gave it the name of *Woodlands*.—See the *Cork Remembrancer*, 1718; and *Playfair's British Family Antiquity*.

* *Lynch*: See Notes under the "Lynch," and "O'Lynch" pedigrees, pp. 101 and 233 of Vol. I.

Charles II., married Lady Ellen Butler, elder sister of James Butler, first Duke of Ormond, and had Charles MacCarthy, Lord Muskerry, their eldest son, who was slain on board the "Royal Charles," on the 3rd June, 1665, in a novel engagement under the Duke of York with the Dutch. This Donogh was amongst the last to lay down his arms, being defeated by Ludlow in Kerry, in June, 1652; and, on the 27th of that month, was obliged to surrender his last stronghold, Ross Castle, Killarney, together with his army of 5,000 men. He then passed into Spain. Charles II. created him "Earl of Clancarty," and his estates were restored to him. He died in London, in August, 1665.

Justin MacCarthy, Viscount Mountcashel, was a younger son of said Donogh. He mar. Lady Arabella Wentworth, second daughter of the Earl of Strafford; was appointed by Tirconnell Muster-Master General and Lord Lieutenant of the county Cork; entered the French service before 1690; and died at Barege, on 21st July, 1694.

MACGINNIS.

Of the County Armagh.

Arms: Vert a lion ramp. or, on a chief ar. a dexter hand erect, coupé at the wrist gu.

HUGH MACGINNIS, brother of Sir Arthur* MacGuinness, of Rathfriland, who in 1623 was created the first "Viscount Iveagh," county Down, and who (see Vol. I., p. 312; and p. 237, *ante*), is No. 124 on the "MacGuinness" pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family. It may be here mentioned that the Irish family *MacAonghuis* (of which "*MacGuinness*," "*MacGinnis*," "*Magennis*," and "*McGinnis*" are some of the anglicised forms) were the ancient Lords of Iveagh, a territory in Dalriada, now the county Down. "In 1314," writes Burke, "when Edward II. sought the aid of the Irish chieftains, he directed a letter to '*Admilis MacAnegus, Duci Hibernicorum de Onenagh*,' he being then THE MACGENNIS; Art McGennis, Lord of Iveagh, was treacherously taken prisoner, in 1380, by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March." Commencing with the aforesaid Hugh, the following is the pedigree:

<p>124. Hugh MacGennis mar. and had:</p> <p>125. Hugh <i>McGennis</i>, whose name (see p. 319 of our <i>Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland</i>) ap-</p>	<p>pears on the "Inrolments of the Decrees of Innocents," <i>temp.</i> the Cromwellian Confiscations in Ireland. This Hugh mar. and had:</p> <p>126. Brian McGinnis, whose name</p>
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* *Arthur*: On being raised to the Peerage this Sir Arthur changed his name to *Magennis*, and, in addition to the above ancient *Arms* of the family, assumed the *Crest*: A boar pass. ppr. langued gu. armed and hooped or; *Supporters*: Two bucks gu. langued az. crined, unguled, and gorged with collars geneel or; and *Motto*: *Sela salus, servire Deo.*

(see *ibid.*, p. 368) appears among the "Connaught Certificates." This Brian mar. and had :

- 127. Arthur, who mar. and had :
- 128. Anthony, who mar. and had :
- 129. Edward (d. 30th June, 1832, aged 67 years), of Listrombrokas, near Kilkreevy, county Armagh, who mar. and had :
 - 130. Hugh, of Listrombrokas (d. 14th July, 1846, aged 56 years), who mar. Mary Feighan (died 6th Feb., 1859, aged 78 years), and had :
 - I. Edward, dead.
 - II. Peter, of whom presently.
 - I. Sarah, dead.
 - II. Anne, living in 1887.
 - 131. Peter McGinnis (b. 1818 ; d. 11th July, 1886) : son of Hugh ; m.

at Madden, co. Armagh, Rose Lappin of Listrombrokas, and had issue :

- I. John. II. Francis. III. Peter.
- IV. Edward,—the four of whom are dead.
- V. Patrick, of whom presently.
- VI. Hugh, living in 1887.
- I. Sarah. II. Mary,—both living in 1887.
- 132. Patrick McGinnis, of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (born 1857, and living in 1887) : fifth, but eldest surviving son of Peter ; mar. Lena-Mary Dynon, of Melbourne, on 12th January, 1887, and has had issue—Mary, b. 26th November, 1887, at 38 Elgin Road, Dublin.

MACANY.

Of Carragh, Queen's County.

JOHN MACANY, of Carragh, Queen's County, gent., had :

2. William, of Ballyneskeagh, co. Meath, Esq., who d. 21st March, 1636. He mar., first, Mary, dau. of Francis Agard, and widow of Henry Moore, elder brother of Gerald, Viscount Drogheda (d. 1627), and had :

- I. Francis, of whom presently.
 - I. Katherine, who mar. Charles, son of Richard Perkins, of Athboy, Esq.
 - II. Alice, who m. Arthur Pollard of Devonsire.
- William was secondly married to

Katherine, daughter of Christopher Darcy of Platten (by his wife Margaret, dau. of — Carew, of Totnes, in Devonshire). The said William had by — his — wife :

- II. Richard.
- III. William.
- III. Bridget.
- IV. Anne, who married James Kerdiff, of Kilremanah, co. Dublin, gent.
- V. Eliza, who mar. George Goldsmith, of Kilcock, gent.
- 3. Francis : eldest son of William ; m. Anne, dau. of Thomas Hussey of Mulhussy, co Meath, *Arm.*

MACJORDAN

Arms : Same as "Costello.

MEYLER the Fair, the second son of Costello who was the ancestor of "Costello," was the ancestor of *MacJordan*.

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| <p>1. Meyler the Fair.
 2. Philbott: his son; a quo
 <i>Philpott.</i>
 3. Jordan Dubh: his son; a quo
 <i>MacJordan Dubh.</i>
 4. Timothy MacJordan: his
 son; first assumed this surname.
 5. William: his son.</p> | <p>6. Walter: his son.
 7. John Buidhe [boy]: his son.
 8. Walter Buidhe: his son.
 9. William (2): his son.
 10. Meyler (2): his son.
 11. Walter (3): his son.
 12. Meyler (3) MacJordan Dubh:
 his son.</p> |
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MADDEN. (No. 1.)

*Of Hy-Maine, Connaught.**Arms:* Sa. a falcon volant seizing a mallard ar. *Motto:* Fide et fortitudine.

OWEN BUAC, brother of Owen Fionn who is No. 96 on the (No. 1) "O'Kelly" (Hy-Maine) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Madadhain*, of Connaught; anglicised *O'Madden*, and *Madden*.

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| <p>96. Owen Buac ("buacach:" Irish, <i>beauish</i>): son of Cormac.
 97. Moroch: his son; had a brother named Anmchadh, a quo <i>Siol-Anmchadha</i>.
 98. Dungealach (or Dungal): son of Moroch.
 99. Maoldun: his son.
 100. Cobthach: his son. This Cobthach had two brothers—1. Flanchadh, who was ancestor of <i>Clancy</i> and <i>Glancy</i> (of Hy-Maine), and of <i>Hoolahan</i>; 2. Dungal.
 101. Longseach: son of Cobthach; had a brother named Droighnean, who was father of Treasach ("treas:" Irish, <i>a battle, or skirmish</i>), a quo <i>O'Treasaigh</i>, of Connaught; anglicised <i>Tracey</i>, <i>Treacy</i>, and <i>Treassy</i>.
 102. Donoch: son of Longseach.
 103. Garadh: his son; had a brother named Cineadh [Kinnee], a quo <i>Kenny</i>, of Connaught.
 104. Donoch (2): his son.
 105. Olioll: his son.
 106. Aodh (or Hugh): his son.
 107. Dermot: his son.
 108. Dunoagh: his son.
 109. Garadh (2): his son.</p> | <p>110. Madadhan ("madadh:" Irish, <i>a dog, a warrior</i>): his son; a quo <i>O'Madadhain</i>; slain, 1008.
 111. Dermot (2): his son.
 112. Madadhan Mór: his son.
 113. Cathal (or Charles): his son.
 114. Moroch: his son.
 115. Owen: his son; died 1347.
 116. Moroch (2): his son. Had two brothers—1. Donoch-na-Heireceach; 2. Dermot Caoch. Died 1371.
 117. Owen (2): his son; died 1411.
 118. Morogh (3): his son.
 119. Morogh (4) O'Madden: his son; had three brothers—1. Owen, 2. John, 3. Cathal.
 120. John O'Madden: second son of Morogh.
 121. Bresal: son of John; had two sons—1. John, 2. Melaghlin.
 122. John: son of Bresal; became chief of <i>Siol Anmchadha</i> in 1554, and slain in 1556 by Bresal Dubh O'Madden; after which two chiefs were elected, namely the said Bresal Dubh and Melaghlin Modardha, son of Melaghlin the brother of John.
 123. Domhnall (or Donall): son</p> |
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of John. Of him Dr. O'Donovan says :

"He was the last chief who ruled the territory of Anmchada according to the old Irish system, and was perhaps the most powerful and celebrated chieftain of that territory since the time of Eoghan, who died in 1347."

In 1567 Queen Elizabeth appointed him Captain of his nation ; in 1585 he attended a Parliament convened in Dublin, to which the Irish chiefs who were obedient to the Queen were summoned ; and in 1595 we find him, according to the Four Masters, "in open rebellion." In 1602, "he came in," and dying shortly afterwards, was succeeded by his son :

124. Anmchadh (or Ambrose) O'Madden, chief of his name : son of Donall ; d. in 1637.

125. John Madden (living in 1677) ; son of Ambrose O'Madden ; first of this family who omitted the prefix O' ; had two sons—1. Daniel, 2. Patrick.

126. Daniel Madden, chief of his name : son of John ; is the last of his race given in the *Linea Antiqua*, by O'Farrell.

127. Brasil Madden : son of Daniel ; Will dated 1745, in which he mentions his three sons :

I. Ambrose (living in 1791), who married Margery, a daughter of Malachy Fallon, Esq., of Ballyvahan, in the county of Roscommon, and had Brasil, who m. Juliet, daughter of Francis Lynch, Esq., of Omev, and had Ambrose of Streamstown, in the north-west of the co. Galway, living in 1843. A sister of this Brasil (son of Ambrose) m. — Madden, Esq., of Fahy, whose son Laurence Madden, of Fahy, was, not many years ago, in possession of 300 acres of the original territory of the O'Maddens.

II. Daniel.

III. John, of whom presently.

128. John Madden, of Kiltiernan, near Enniskerry, county Wicklow : third son of Brasil ; b. *circa* 1708, and d. *circa* 1765. This John had a brother (his Christian name unknown), whose son William Madden of Merchant's Quay, Dublin, d. in old age in 1817.

129. Edward Madden : son of John ; born 1739, died 1829, in his 91st year ; was an eminent merchant in Dublin before the Union ; was a Catholic Delegate in 1782 ; had a sister Jane, b. in 1734. This Edward was married to Elizabeth Forde, of Corry, county Leitrim ; had twenty-one children ; of whom his youngest daughter, mar. Brian Cogan, and had one son, the Right Hon. William Forde Cogan, D.L., Tinode ; and the youngest son was Richard-Robert (No. 130 on this pedigree), who left issue.

130. Richd-Robert Madden, M.D., F.R.C.S. London : the twenty-first and youngest child of Edward ; b. in 1798 in Dublin ; married Harriet Elmslie (d. 1888), who by a singular coincidence was, like her husband, the twenty-first and youngest child of her father, the late John Elmslie of Berners-street, London, and of Surge Island Estate, Jamaica. This lady, who survived her husband, being of high intellectual attainments, shared largely in his literary labours ; and when in Cuba, where Doctor R. R. Madden was then engaged in the abolition of the Slave Trade, embraced her husband's religion,—becoming, like him, a fervent Roman Catholic. By this marriage were :

I. William Forde Madden, who just after passing through a very distinguished course in the Polytechnic College of Engineering at Paris, perished in

his 19th year by drowning in the Shannon, whilst engaged on Public Works for relief of distress, then (March, 1849) prevailing in Ireland.

II. Thomas-More Madden, who is No. 131 on this pedigree.

In 1824, Doctor R. R. Madden, in company with the late Sir Moses Montifore, visited the Turkish Empire, where he remained for about four years, and of which he published an account in his *Travels in the East*. Subsequently Doctor Madden practised as a physician; at first at Naples, and afterwards in London, and at St. Leonard's near London. In 1833, however, being deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement then in progress, he relinquished his practice and entered the public service as special Magistrate for the abolition of slavery in Jamaica; and subsequently was appointed British Representative and Acting Judge Advocate in the International Commission in the Havana, for that purpose. In 1841 he was selected by Lord John Russell as Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of Africa; in 1847 he was appointed to the Colonial Secretaryship of Western Australia; and soon after his return home from Australia he was appointed Secretary of the Loan Fund Board in Dublin, which he continued to hold for nearly thirty years, when he retired from it in 1880. Notwithstanding the absorbing nature of his public duties, Dr. Madden found time to cultivate his literary tastes, and acquire distinction as an author. He has written largely and excellently in the departments of politics, sociology, history, travels, and *belles lettres*. His works are so varied and numerous—amounting to no less than forty-seven published volumes, besides a

vast number of contributions in prose and verse to magazines and reviews, as well as to the newspaper press with which he was connected at home and abroad during a considerable portion of his earlier years—that we cannot refer to them in detail, but must content ourselves with briefly indicating some of the most important. Of these perhaps the best known is his *History of the United Irishmen*, which make up a series of seven volumes, the publication of which commenced in 1842, and terminated in 1866, and has been since more than once republished in England and America. Doctor R. R. Madden, fortified up to his last moment by the sacraments of the Catholic Church, died at 3 Vernon-terrace, Booterstown, co. Dublin, in his 88th year, on the 5th of February, 1886; and was interred with his father in the old churchyard of Donnybrook, near Dublin. R.I.P.

131. Thomas More Madden (living in 1888), M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., of 55 Merrion-square, Dublin: son of Dr. R. R. Madden; born at Havana, in Cuba; Ex-President of Obstetric Section, Academy of Medicine in Ireland; now (1888) Obstetric Physician, Mater Misericordiæ Hospital; Physician, St. Joseph's Children Hospital. Has published many works—amongst them:—*The Health Resorts of Europe and Africa*; “*Child Culture, Moral and Physical*,” “*Spas of Germany, France, and Italy*,” “*Chronic Diseases of Women*,” “*Medical Knowledge of the Ancient Irish*,” etc. Married to Mary-Josephine Caffrey, eldest dau. of the late Thomas McDonnell Caffrey, of Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, and has had:

I. Richard-Robert, of whom presently.

II. Thomas MacDonnell Madden;

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| <p>b. 1870; educated at Downside Catholic College, near Bath.</p> <p>III. William-Joseph H. Forde Madden; born 10th January, 1871, died at 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin, 14th Sept., 1871.</p> <p>I. Mary-Josephine; born 1868; educated at New Hall Convent, Essex, and at Jette St. Pierre, near Brussels.</p> <p>II. Bridget - Gertrude - Harriet</p> | <p>("BEDA"), a child of rare endowments and great promise, who was early called to God; b. 17th July, 1875, and died at 55 Merrion-square, on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, 16th June, 1882.</p> <p>132. Richard - Robert Madden: eldest son of Dr. More Madden; b. in 1869, and living in 1888; educated at Downside Catholic College.</p> |
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MARTIN.

Arms: Ar. two bars.

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| <p>RIGHT REV. ANTHONY MARTIN, D.D., Bishop of Meath, mar. Kathleen Newcomen; d. in Dublin, 8th March, 1641, and buried 10th March, in Eccl. st. Cathedral, <i>ibid.</i> Left issue—1. Judith, 2. Anna, 3. Jane, all s. p.; 4. James-William, s. p.; 5. Henry, who is No. 2 on this pedigree; 6. Kathleen, mar. to Gabriel King, of Galway, Alderman.</p> | <p>2. Henry Martin: second son of the said Anthony; m. Alicia, dau. of William Bulkeley, Archbishop of Dublin, and had issue—1. Alicia, m. to Thomas Whitfield, and had three children, each of whom d. s. p.; 2. Lancelot-Eliza, s. p.; and 3. Henry.</p> <p>3. Henry-Martin: son of said Henry.</p> |
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MATHEWS.

Of Tipperary.

Arms: Gu. three chevronels or. Crest: On an escallop gu. betw. two wings az. a cross flory or.

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| <p>1. EDWARD MATHEWS of Reader, Glamorganshire, England.</p> <p>2. George, of Thurles, co. Tipperary: his son: m. Elis, dau. of John Pointz of . . ., in Gloucester-</p> | <p>shire, Knt., and widow of Thomas, Viscount Thurles; died at Timby, October, 1636.</p> <p>3. Toby Mathews: his son; had two brothers—1. George, 2. Francis.</p> |
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MAYPOTTER.

*County Roscommon.**Arms* : Sa. a griffin pass. wings elevated ar. betw. three escallops or.

THIS family was originally called *Maypowder*, but modernized *Mapother*.

1. Sir Richard Maypowder, of Killingboy, co. Roscommon; b. in Bingham, Micleham, in Dorset, England; d. June, 1634; buried in Kiltiernan, co. Roscommon. Was married to —, dau. of Captain Thomas Woodhouse, of Abreton, in Staffordshire.

2. Thomas: son and heir of Richard; mar. Kathleen, dau. of — Jozier of Paris, in Frome; had a brother named Woodhouse, who married Alson, dau. of — Long of Dublin.

The sisters of these two brothers were—1. Sarah, m. to John Crofton of Lisdon, county Roscommon; 2. Anne, m. to Math. de Rinzy, Knt.; 3. Eleanor, m. to William Marson of Clonorath, co. Roscommon; 4. Mary, m. to William Ormsby of Clonasilly, co. Roscommon. This Mary Maypowder's second husband was — Crofton of Clonsillah, co. Roscommon.

McCLOUD. (No. 1.)

*Of Skye, Ireland, and America.**Arms* : Az. a castle triple-towered and embattled ar.

IN Boswell's *Johnson's Tour of the Hebrides*, under date 13th September, 1773, it is written of an interview of Doctor Samuel Johnson with Miss Flora MacDonald, at Kingsbury, in the Isle of Skye (the morning after Dr. Johnson slept in the same bed in which Prince Charlie, the grandson of King James II., slept in 1746, when, with £30,000 as a reward for his apprehension, he was preparing to escape from the emissaries of the English Government), that Miss Flora relates an account of the escape to Dr. Johnson; and Boswell makes Johnson say: "All this should be written down." We cannot, however, find any work in which that was written or printed.

But there is a tradition in this family, that when Prince Charlie failed in 1745-6 to recover the English Crown, he retired to the Hebrides of Scotland, where he found refuge with the Highland clan of MacLeod. Being hardy fishermen, they manned a fishing boat, and one of the MacLeod clan landed Prince Charlie safely on the Continent, free from his pursuers. On his return, MacLeod, to escape detection for that loyal act towards his legitimate Prince, put in with his boat to the retired fishing village of Rush, in the county Dublin, and there remained. Whether intentionally, or to conform the orthography to the English pronunciation,

the surname became *McCloud*, and was so written by himself and his descendants.

We are unable to trace the descent from the first *McCloud*, of Rush, down to John *McCloud* (born about 1820). Commencing with that John, the pedigree is as follows:

I. John *McCloud*, a fisherman at Rush, county Dublin, married, in 1845, Margaret, dau. of Michael *Byrne** of Rush; and in 1847 emigrated to the United States, America, and settled in New York. In 1848, John and his wife removed therefrom and settled at Norwich, Connecticut, where he relinquished the seafaring for the mercantile business; and where said John and his brother William are living in 1888. Their sisters Mary and Margaret are living unm. at Rush, co. Dublin, in 1888. John *McCloud* had one surviving son and four daughters:

I. Richard, of whom presently.

I. Margaret (b. 1850), who mar. at Norwich, in 1868, Patrick *Cassidy*,† M.D., of Norwich, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland; and who with his father and mother and family emigrated to Rhode Island, in 1840 or 1850. The living issue of Doctor Patrick *Cassidy* and his wife Margaret are: 1. Rose, b. in 1870; 2. Patrick, b. in 1872; 3. John-Hughes, b. in 1874; 4. Mary, b. in 1876; 5. Cecilia, b. in 1878; 6. Louis, b. in 1880; and 7. Richard, b. in 1886,—all born in Norwich, Conn.

II. Anne, b. 1858, mar. at Norwich, in 1885, James Sherry, a

native of Norwich, but the son of an Irishman.

III. Ellen, b. 1863, unm. in 1888; a school teacher.

IV. Mary, b. 1865, unm. in 1888; also a school teacher; both reside with their parents at Norwich; and both graduated with distinction at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Hartford, Conn.

2. Richard *McCloud* of Durango, La Plata County, Colorado, U.S.A.: only surviving son of John; was b. at Rush, on the 17th of May, 1846; and, in 1849, was (by John Creighton of Rush) brought to his parents at Norwich, Conn. This Richard was educated in the Catholic and Parochial Schools at Norwich, and graduated at the Norwich Free Academy, in 1866, taking the Prize Medal for Oratory in 1865. From 1866 to 1869 he engaged in the paper stock and old metal business, assisted by his father and grandfather (Michael *Byrne*); and with lucky real estate investments he had accumulated some £2,000 or ten thousand dollars, when he quitted business in 1869. In that year he removed from Norwich, Conn., to New York City, to accept the office of Foreign Export Clerk at the Custom House; and at the same time to attend the Columbia College Law School. He graduated as

* *Byrne*: In the Irish Insurrection of 1798, this Michael *Byrne*'s father was one of the "United Irishmen" of that memorable period; and was killed at the battle of Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, in the county Wexford.

† *Cassidy*: Doctor *Cassidy* is reputed to be a Surgeon and Physician of great eminence. His reputation throughout the State of Connecticut for his skill and cures is marvellous.

a LL.B., in May, 1872; and in November, 1872, he resigned the Custom House appointment. He was appointed by President Grant, and served under Collectors Grinnell, Murphy, and Chester A. Arthur, who afterwards was President of the United States. He went to Hartford, Conn., to pursue the profession of his choice, and there remained in the active practice of the law until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Silverton, Colorado, where he resided, as the Attorney for several Silver and Gold Mining Companies, owned by New England and New York Capitalists, until September, 1886, when he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office at Durango, Colo., a place he now (1888) holds. This office controls all the United States Government land—agricultural, mineral, and coal, in South Western Colorado. While in Hartford, Conn., he was City Prosecuting Attorney, for three years; City Common Councilman, two years; and Alderman, two years. In Silverton, Colo., he was Deputy

District Attorney for two years; managed gold and silver mines in which he was and is part-owner; and for six months edited and managed a weekly newspaper—*The San Juan Herald*, while the owner was on a visit to the Eastern States.

Richard McCloud mar., at Norwich, Conn., on the 10th November, 1870, Ellen A., dau. of Michael McQuirk* (by his wife Anastacia Princely), both natives of Slane, in the county Meath; and have one child, a daughter, born at Hartford, Conn., in May, 1873, and living in 1888. They have since had no other children.

It may be well to mention that, in American Politics, Richard McCloud was a Republican when he became a voter in 1868; and made many speeches for that Party in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in that year. When Tilden was in 1877 "defrauded" of the Presidency, McCloud became a Democrat, and has since so remained. Richard McCloud has, we find, also a long record in connection with the "Fenian Brotherhood," in America.

McCLOUD. (No. 2.)

Of Slige, Ireland, and America.

Arms: Same as "McCloud," No. 1.

WILLIAM McCLOUD, living in 1888, born at Rush, county Dublin, and a younger brother of John, who is No. 1 on the "McCloud" (No. 1) pedigree, married at Rush, Ellen (d. 1852), another daughter of Michael Byrne,†

* *McQuirk*: Michael McQuirk's mother, whose name was Anderson, was also a native of Slane; and the Mathews now at and about Navan, co. Meath, are relatives of the McQuirks. Anastacia Princely was born in New Jersey, U.S.A.; her parents went there from the North of Ireland; (The Princelys removed from New Jersey to the neighbourhood of Northampton, Mass., about 1850.) and died at Leeds, Mass., with another daughter who married a Cogan. McQuirk's father and mother died in his house, at Norwich, Conn.

† *Michael Byrne*, of Rush, co. Dublin, belonged to the ancient family of the O'Byrnes, chiefs in the county Wicklow (see the "O'Byrne" pedigree, pp. 610-622, in Vol. I.).

both of whom emigrated to Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A., in 1850. The issue by that marriage were two daughters :

I. Annie, b. 1851; was in 1870 taken from Norwich to New Orleans, La., by her uncle John Byrne, and there entered the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She died at St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, Mo., in 1885.

II. Mary-Ellen, b. 1852; mar. in 1875 at Norwich, Conn., Mr. S. Kelly, a merchant in that city, and a native of Connaught, in Ireland. They have five children—all living in Norwich, in 1888.

William McCloud mar., secondly, in 1853, a lady in New York city, who died, without issue, at Norwich, in 1855.

Again he married at Norwich, in 1857, as his third wife, Anne MacMahon, a native of Rush, county Dublin, by whom he has had seven children :

III. Mary-Anne, who mar. Leo Hart, in 1883, both of whom

are (in 1888) living at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

IV. Susan, mar. William Strahan, both of whom are (in 1888) living at Omaha, Nebraska.

V. Richard.

VI. William.

VII. John.

VIII. Margaret.

IX. Catherine.

Most of these children were born at Allyn's Point, a hamlet on the Thomes River, seven miles from Norwich; but the family afterwards returned to Norwich where they now reside.

William McCloud, like his brother John, was a fisherman, at Rush, county Dublin; and a seaman, in the United States. For many years he has been engineer of stationary engines, and employed by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, at the Coal Docks at Norwich and Allyn's Point.

He emigrated to the United States in 1856, and settled at Norwich, Conn. He had with him to America his two unmarried daughters, Mary and Anne; and his sons—Joseph, John, and James. His daughters, Margaret and Ellen, had preceded him to the United States as wives, respectively, of John and William McCloud, above mentioned. The daughter Mary married at Norwich, in 1857, John Creighton (d. s. p. 1876), of Rush, county Dublin; and Anne married at Norwich, in 1866, John Kelly, of Rush (son of Simon Kelly, also of Rush), and has six surviving children, all living in Norwich, in 1888. Michael Byrne died at Norwich in 1873, aged 74 years :

I. Joseph Byrne : eldest son of Michael; married in 1859, a Miss McCann (d. 1887), of Albany, New York, and had six children. He resides (in 1888) in Norwich, Conn. His eldest son Michael, is married and lives at Norwich; and his (Joseph's) second son—John Byrne, is also married, and has gained some reputation as a Comedian. Joseph's other children were unnl. in 1887.

II. John Byrne : second son of Michael Byrne; left Norwich, for New Orleans, La., in 1859, and has since

resided there. He is a merchant engaged in the grocery and crockery business. He mar. a lady of New Orleans, at that place, who died after bearing him a son and daughter—the son being now over 20 years of age.

III. James Byrne : third son of Michael, left Norwich for New York City in 1860, and died in 1872, while a member of the Metropolitan Police. He married the widow of Michael Cahill, of New York City, and left two sons (John and James), and one daughter Mary, now (1888) some 18 years old.

MCKERLIE.

Of Galloway, Scotland.

Crest : A Roman soldier on his march, with a standard and utensils all ppr.

LOCHLAN MACCAIRILL,* the future king, or as also styled the *Roydamna* or royal heir apparent of Ulster (then reduced in size), was in A.D. 1095 defeated in a great battle at Ard-Achadh (now Ardagh, in the co. Antrim), and had to flee; when he passed over to Carrick, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the borders of Galloway, as now known, but in early times was part of it. From him this family is descended.

While in one account he is stated to have been slain, with a vast number of his followers; in others it is not so, which agrees with the statement still told in the locality where the battle was fought, and is fully supported by the McKerie history. The lands obtained in Scotland got from him the name of "Cairilton," which, from the difference in dialect, was locally pronounced "Cair-le-ton," meaning the abode of Cairill. In the ancient Irish and Scottish Gaelic, *C* is hard, and when the Celtic clergy of the Irish-Scottish Church were supplanted by those of the Church from England, many of the priests, etc., being foreigners, they wrote the names in the registers, etc., as they sounded to the ear, and thus in this family Cairle became spelled "Kerlie," about the end of the 13th century. The chief of the family then possessed and occupied the large and almost impregnable castle of Cruggleton, in Galloway, about 50 miles S.E. from Cairilton, which, with extensive lands, they had wrested from the Norsemen. It was some six miles from the famous "*Candida Casa*," or Priory of Whithorn.

The McKeries were of importance in Galloway for centuries. In the Crusades, one of them in Palestine was made a knight of the most ancient and highest order—that of "Saint Constantine," the insignia of which became the family Crest, and is still used. Another of them was the constant, closest, and last friend of the immortal Sir William Wallace,* in the struggle for Scottish independence. They were together on the 5th July, 1305, waiting for Robert the Bruce; and while sleeping, were betrayed by an attendant, and Sir John Stewart, *alias* Menteith of Arran.

* *MacCairill* : This name has been anglicised *MacKerell*, *McKerrell*, and *McKerlie*. The Armorial Bearings of "McKerrell," of Ayrshire are—*Arms* : Az. on a fess or, three lozenges gu. a bordure engr. ar. *Crest* : A Roman soldier on his march, with a standard and utensils all ppr. *Motto* : Dulcis pro patria labor.

* *Wallace* : To show the strong feeling which Wallace had for his friend, in 1297, he specially marched a force into Galloway to retake Cruggleton Castle for Wm. McCairill *alias* McKerie. It was considered one of the most daring of his exploits, for the castle was considered impregnable, and had to be approached from the sea, and the cliff of over 150 feet high climbed. This was done at night under the guidance of the owner, his companions being Wallace and Stephen. Once up, and over the rampart, the sentinels were slain; the drawbridge reached and let down; Wallace blew his horn for his men in ambush to rush in, and the English garrison of sixty men slain, only two priests and a woman being spared. . . . The castle was 1½ acres within the walls. It was captured from the McKerie ancestor through the treachery of a guest, Sir John, *alias* Lord Soulis, a secret adherent of Edward I., of England.

William MacCairill or McKerlie was slain, and Wallace captured. His only son (William) carried on the line, which in direct male descent was until 1855 represented by the late Captain Robert McKerlie; and now (1888), by his eldest surviving son.

The descendants of offshoots of the family are to be found in Galloway, Ayrshire, etc., and in the North of Ireland. Some of them still spell the name with the letter *C*.

The chief family suffered greatly at the Reformation.

McQUIRK.

WILLIAM McQUIRK was born in the county Meath, Ireland, about 1810. He was a carpenter at Conyngham Castle, on the Boyne River, near Slane. He married Miss Anderson, about 1830; and they emigrated to the United States about 1845, settling at Norwich, Connecticut. They brought with them Michael McQuirk, born in county Meath, in 1832; Mary McQuirk, born in 1836; and Elizabeth McQuirk, born in 1840.

Michael McQuirk married Anastasia Princely* at Norwich, Conn., in 1851; they have five living children: 1. Ellen-Agnes, born in 1853; 2. William, born in 1861; 3. Mary, born in 1863; 4. Elizabeth, born 1866; and 5. Richard, born in 1871. Ellen-Agnes, married Richard McCloud in 1870; Mary married James Duggan, at Norwich, Conn., in 1879. Duggan was born at Jewett City, Conn., about 10 miles from Norwich; his parents were natives of the county Kerry, Ireland. He is a wealthy druggist at Norwich, Ct., and with his wife has made two visits to Ireland and the Continent. They have one child—a son, Jeremiah, born in 1880. The other children of Michael McQuirk are unmarried.

Michael McQuirk is a carpenter and builder. He has built many of the churches and public buildings of Norwich, Ct., and thereabouts. He

* *Princely*: The Princelys went to the United States from the North of Ireland, and settled in New Jersey, about 1830. The oldest daughter, Anastasia, who married Michael McQuirk, was born in New Jersey about 1833. They moved to Leeds, State of Massachusetts, about 1840, with their children—four daughters and one son. The eldest daughter married one Cogan at Leeds, Mass. Next eldest daughter married Michael McQuirk, at Norwich, Conn. The youngest daughter married Charles L. Lyman, now a manufacturer of tables at Charlestown, Mass.; no children. The son, Henry, married a Miss Logue, at Norwich, Conn.; now (in 1888) lives there; and has five children. Logue went from North of Ireland, to Norwich, Conn., about 1848. Two daughters of Cogan—one 18 and the other 20 years old, and their mother, were drowned in the flood at Leeds, Mass., while home on a vacation, from the Northampton, Mass., Normal Seminary, qualifying as teachers. This flood is the subject of one of Boyle O'Reilly's verses: "Collins' Ride." Their father, Cogan, had died previously. One other daughter, then 15 years old, was a student at the same Normal Seminary, but did not go home; she was left the only survivor of the family. She taught school, and in 1854 married a school-teacher of Boston, Mass., named Parker, where they now live. Another sister (Princely) married another Cogan, brother to this Cogan, and they went to Wisconsin (now Montello, Wis.) in 1856, where they now live. A daughter of this issue is now Postmistress of Montello, Wis. A son, John Cogan, is editor of a weekly newspaper at Rees Heights, Territory of Dakota, and was a member of the Dakota Legislature, in 1886. The Browns and Folkas of Norwich, Conn., are cousins of the Princelys, and went from Ireland to Norwich, Conn., in 1848 or 1850.

was superintendent of construction of the Custom House and Post Office at Little Rock, Arkansas (a United States Government appointment), from 1875 to 1880; and, afterwards, under the same appointment, at Fort Worth, and Galveston, Texas, and Charleston in South Carolina. He also has a record as an "Irish Nationalist." He was a Whig; and, after the organization of the Republican party, a Republican.

Mary McQuirk married John Deniff, at Norwich, Ct., in 1858; they have (in 1888) two children,—daughters, unmarried. Deniff was a gardener, and is now a merchant at Norwich.

Elizabeth McQuirk married William Burke, at Norwich, in 1857, who is now (in 1888) a merchant at Norwich. They have living: 1. John Burke, born in 1860, a mechanic, unmarried; 2. Edward Burke, born in 1863, a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and now an Attorney-at-law at Norwich, Conn.; 3. Aggie Burke, born in 1866, unm.

MEADE.

Of America.

Arms: Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three trefoils slipped ar. *Crest:* A reindeer trippant vert.

ACCORDING to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the *Meade* family would claim to be of ancient Irish extraction. At No. 116, p. 656, Vol. I. of this Edition, we give the *Irish* origin of the surname, and the lineage of the family.

1. Robert Meade, b. in Ireland; m. in Barbadoes; died in Philadelphia, 1754. This family name is variously spelled *Meud* and *Meade*. Hotton's* recent work, on the early emigrants to America, contains names of Meads, who, between A.D. 1600 and 1700, were transported as "rebels" to Barbadoes. Some writers are of opinion that those Meads were transported from Ireland, consequent on the unhappy Cromwellian settlement of that country; others think that those Meads or Meades were all English,

and concerned in Monmouth's Rebellion. But the time of their going to America was apparently about the period of the emigration of the Moylans, Fitzsimmons, Lynches, and other well-known Irish Catholic families, who made large acquisitions of land in Western Pennsylvania, and were ardent patriots during the American Revolutionary War. This Robert Meade left two sons and one daughter:

I. George,† born in Philadelphia, 29th Feb., 1741; of whom presently.

* *Hotton*: In Hotton's List of Emigrants to America, temp. 1600 to 1700, there is, at page 418, mention of "Samuel Meade and wife, 3 children, 9 slaves," as inhabitants of the town of St. Michael's, Barbadoes, West Indies.

† *George*: This George Meade, according to "A Brief Account of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," was a Catholic, a highly respectable and wealthy ship-owner and merchant in Philadelphia, and many years partner in trade with Thomas Fitzsimmons.

Mr. Meade's high character and integrity may be inferred from the following

- II. Garrett, of whom there is nothing known.
- I. Catherine (d. s. p. 1810), mar. Thomas Fitzsimmons* (born in Ireland, in 1741).
2. George Meade, born in Philadelphia, 29th Feb., 1741; died in Philadelphia, 9th November, 1809; married 5th May, 1768, Henrietta-Constantia (died in England, 27th Aug., 1822), daughter of the Hon. Richard Worsam (b. in Barbadoes, 1701, and d. in Philadelphia, 1766), one of His Britannic Majesty's Council of the Island of Barbadoes, and by her left ten children. This George Meade was one of the Founders of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Philadelphia. His children were five sons and five daus. :
- I. Garrett, b. 1st Aug., 1772; d. 26th April, 1773.
- II. George-Stritch, b. 26th Aug., 1774, in Philadelphia; d. 29th Aug., 1774.
- III. Robert, b. 20th Sept., 1775; d. unm. 3rd May, 1796.
- IV. Richard-Worsam, born 23rd June, 1778; of whom presently.
- V. George, b. 4th June, 1780; died at Port-au-Prince, West

- Indies, on 22nd July, 1804; m. and had one son who died in early manhood.
- I. Catherine-Mary, b. 20th Feb., 1769; died unm. 1790, in London.
- II. Elizabeth, b. 28th April, 1770, m. Thomas Ketland, of England (d. 8th Dec., 1834): both d. in, and are buried in, Philadelphia.
- III. Henrietta-Constantia (died 27th June, 1801), m. John Ketland (d. in Philadelphia, 29th Aug., 1799), and had one child, Elizabeth, b. 1799, d. 1801.
- IV. Charlotte, b. 9th Sept., 1781; died at Barbadoes, 25th Dec., 1801; m. Thomas Hustler, † of Acklam Hall, Middlesboro'-on-Tees, co. York, England (who d. 1818), and had: I. William, born 1st Aug., 1801, in Philadelphia; m. Charlotte Wells of Demarara; and d. in England, 30th June, 1874, leaving one son: William, of Acklam Hall; living in 1880.
- V. Maria, b. 14th April, 1774; d. unm. at Philadelphia, 17th July, 1799.
3. Richard Worsam Meade:

anecdote: "About the year 1790, he became embarrassed in his business and failed, owing to the insolvency of a house in France. His largest creditor was John Barclay, an extensive and liberal merchant in London. Immediately upon his failure, Mr. Meade wrote to Mr. Barclay, informing him of the condition of his affairs, but expressing a hope that he might yet be able to retrieve his losses. Mr. Barclay, in reply, requested Mr. Meade not to trouble his mind on account of the debt he already owed, and directed him to draw at sight, for £10,000 sterling more. With this generous assistance Mr. Meade was enabled to retrieve his fortune, and had the satisfaction, not only to repay Mr. Barclay, but to discharge all his former obligations in full. He was somewhat eccentric in his manners, but social, hospitable, and benevolent. He was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society, and subscribed £5,000 to supply the army with provisions in 1780."

* *Fitzsimmons*: Of this Thomas (who d. 26th Aug., 1811) there is an interesting memoir published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, No. 3, Vol. II., which states that this Mr. Fitzsimmons was born in Philadelphia, his father having been the emigrant (from Ireland). He was a Member of the Revolutionary Congress, and a Signer of the Constitution of the United States of America.

† *Thomas Hustler*: In the *Landed Gentry*, this Thomas is, by some mistake, entered as "William;" and his wife Charlotte as the dau. of William (instead of George) Meade.

fourth son of George; born 23rd June, 1778; died at Washington, D.C., United States of America, 25th June, 1828, and was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard, Philadelphia. This Richard m. Margaret Coates Butler (died 1852), and had three sons and seven daughters—besides a child who d. young:

I. Richard Worsam, born March, 1807; a Commodore United States Navy; m. Clara Forsythe Mugs, and had issue.

II. George Gordon, b. Dec., 1815; a Major-General, United States Army (this General Meade is the distinguished officer of the Union Army, who is so well known as the victor in the famous battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania); m. Margaretta, dau. of John Sergeant of Philadelphia, and had issue.

III. Robert, b. Nov., 1817; m. Elizabeth, adopted dau. of her paternal uncle, Capt. Ricketts of the British Army; d. s. p.

I. Henrietta-Constantia, b. Oct., 1801; d. 22nd July, 1831; m. Commodore Alexander-James Dallas, United States Navy, who d. in 1844, and had a son:

A. J. Dallas, Lieut.-Colonel, United States Army, Retired; living in Florida, in 1887.

II. Charlotte Hustler, b. 1803; mar. Brigadier-General James Duncan Graham, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, and had issue.

III. Elizabeth-Mary, born Sept., 1805; m. Alfred Ingraham, of Philadelphia, and had issue.

IV. Margaret-Gordon, born June, 1808; d. unm, in Aug., 1887.

V. Marie del Carmen, b. March, 1810; mar. Brigadier-General Hartman Bache, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, and had issue.

VI. Salvadora Flores de Strada, b. Dec., 1812. Married, first, Lieut.-Commanding John T. McLaughlin, U. S. Navy; and, secondly, Judge William Paterson, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. She had issue.

VII. Mariamne Williams, born 1822; m. Lieutenant Thomas Bee Huger, U. S. Navy (afterwards a Commander in the Confederate States Navy), and had issue.

It may interest members of this family to know, that in the Public Record Office, Four-Courts, Dublin, there are thirty-nine Wills recorded under the name *Meade*; and seven, under the name *Mead*.

MELDON.

Of Meath.

Arms: Same as "Muldoon" (No. 1), p. 596, Vol. I.

MAOLDUN ("Maol-Dubhan:" Irish, *the devoted of St. Dubhan*), who is No. 100 on the "Muldoon" pedigree, was the member of that family, a quo the surname *O'Maoldubhain*, one of the anglicised forms of which is *Meldon*. A lineal descendant of that Maoldun was Andrew *Muldoon*,

whose Will was dated 5th December, 1747, and from whom the following is the pedigree :

1. Andrew Muldoon, married, and had :

2. Nicholas Muldoon, of Fore, co. Westmeath, who m. and had :

3. James Muldoon, of Fore (died 1792), who m. Eleanor McCormick, and had :

4. Anthony Dillon Muldoon, of Fore, who m. and had :

5. James Dillon *Meldon*, of Fore; afterwards of Casino, Miltown, co. Dublin; of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin; and of Coolarn, in the co. Galway. He m. Bedelia Ingham, and had seven sons and nine daughters :

I. John-James Meldon, who m. Katherine, daughter of James Blackney, Esq., and had issue :

II. James-Felix.

III. Charles-Henry, Q.C., J.P., and lately M.P. for the county Kildare: m., in 1868, Ada, dau. of William Hodgens, Esq., of Newtown House, Blackrock, county Dublin, and had issue.

IV. Austin, who was twice m. : first, to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Ryan, of Tralee, county Kerry, and by her had issue ; secondly, to Katherine, dau. of Augustus Welby Pugin, and by her also had issue.

V. Albert, who m. daughter of Bernard Dogherty, Esq., of Londonderry, and had issue.

VI. Lewis.

VII. Joseph.

The daughters of James Dillon Meldon were :

I. Mary-Susan, d. unm. in 1850.

II. Susan-Elizabeth, died unm. in 1853.

III. Bedelia, d. unm. in 1858.

IV. Juliana-Louisa, d. unm.

V. Bedelia-Frances, died unm. in 1860.

VI. Josephine-Mary.

VII. Mary-Teresa, married.

VIII. Agnes.

IX. Mary, d. unm. in 1861.

MEYLER.

County Wexford.

Arms : Ar. a chief vert. *Crest* : A demi lion ramp. gu. holding in the forepaw an annulet or. *Motto* : Amor patriæ vincit.

THIS family name is sometimes known as *Maelor* or *Meyler*. Camden says that "Mailor or Maylor, a renowned soldier, went out of Pembroke-shire to the conquest of Ireland with Strongbow;" the place from which he came is still called "Lough Meyler." Since then the name has been connected with the county Wexford; and from a very early period the family held the Manor of Duncormack, down to 1641.

Pierce FitzMeiler was summoned among the Magnates in 1302. Sir Ralph Mailor was first Commissioner over the Abbey of Dunbrody, before 1347; and his son Robert, of Duncormack, was married to "Rose of Ross," and died in 1356.

John Meeler, of Duncormack, was *Cust. Pac.* of the county Wexford,

in the reign of Edward III.; and the King committed to him custody of the county during pleasure.

Adam Meyler was summoned among the gentlemen of Wexford, in the same reign, with Horse and Arms.

Patrick Meyler, of the Dirre, was one of the gentlemen of the barony or Shelmalier, in 1608.

Nicholas *Mayler* (d. 1583), of Duncormack, m. Anne FitzHenry, and had two sons :

I. Walter, of whom presently.

II. Patrick.

2. Walter, of Ballymackeroll (d. 1604): son of Nicholas; had, amongst other children :

3. Nicholas, of Ballymackeroll, who was living in 1642, and in the

Depositions for the county Wexford is called "Captain Nicholas Maylor, of Duncormack."* This Nicholas had three sons :

I. Nicholas.†

II. Walter, who settled in Bannow.

III. William.

4. Nicholas Mayler: eldest son of Nicholas.

MILLER.

Of Scotland.

Arms : Ar. a cross moline az. *Another* : Ar. a cross moline betw. four hearts gu.

MILLER, of Craig Miller, had, amongst other sons :‡

I. Miller, of Craigmiller.

II. Malcolm, of Millred.

III. William, of whom presently.

And a daughter—Agnes.

2. William, m. Janet Logan, and had :

3. James Miller, who m. Grizzle Ellison,§ and had :

4. William, who m. Alice, dau. of Thomas Fitzwilliam (No. 4 on the "Fitzwilliam" pedigree), and had :

5. James, who m. Ellen Fitzgerald, and had :

6. Rev. Fitzwilliam Miller (died 1825), Domestic Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. This Fitzwilliam Miller was twice m. : his first wife was Anne MacNaughten, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

I. James Fitzwilliam Miller, of whom presently.

II. Wm. Duncan Miller, R.N., who d. *circa* 1844.

III. Charles, who was an M.D.

* *Duncormack* : See "Nicholas Meyler, Duncormick," p. 267, of our *Irish Landed Gentry*, under the heading "Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland," in the barony of Shelmalier, and co. Wexford.

† *Nicholas* : This Nicholas had a cousin, Nicholas Meyler, who was Parish Priest of Tocumshane and Tombaggard; and who, on Christmas Morning, 1653, was killed while he was celebrating Mass in a "Knock" at Linkstown, in the barony of Bargy, and county of Wexford. He was the morning after buried in the old church of Tombaggard. His chalice is still in existence. This Rev. Nicholas lived with his brother, Thomas Mayler, at Ballyhealy, in the parish of Kilmore. Thomas was m. to Mary Devereux, of Balmagir, and d. leaving a son, Thomas, of Ballyhealy, and a daughter, Mary.

‡ *Sons* : Seven of those sons perished in the Darien Expedition.

§ *Ellison* : This Grizzle Ellison was a daughter of James Ellison, whose mother was a daughter of Sir David Lindsay.

The daughters were:

I. Eleanor, who m. a Mr. Goggin.

II. Jane, who m. a Doctor Shield.

III. Alicia.

IV. Frances-Ann, who m. Robert Bellew (No. 2 on the "Bellew" pedigree), and had issue. By the second wife, the Rev. Fitzwilliam Miller had:

IV. Rev. William Fitzwilliam Miller.

7. James Fitzwilliam Miller: eldest son of the Rev. Fitzwilliam Miller; d. 1830; m. and had:

8. Edward Ferriter Miller, of Bagnalstown, co. Carlow; living in 1883.

MOORE. (No. 3.)

Of Croghan, King's County.

Arms: Same as those of "Moore," Marquis of Drogheda.

1. JOHN MOORE, of Croghan, King's County, *Miles*, d. 26th April, 1633; m. Dorothea (died 8th July, 1633), daughter of Adam Loftus,* Archbishop of Dublin.

2. Thomas: his son; m. Mary, dau. of Ambrose Forth, *Miles*.

3. John: his son; mar. dau. of William Gambhach, *Miles*, Attorney General, by whom he had issue—

1. Jane, m. to Geoffrey Lions (by whom she had issue, 1. Susan, m. to . . . Nisbit, 2. Elis, m. to . . .), 2. Thomas, who is No. 4 on this pedigree, 3. Margaret, m. to . . .

4. Thomas Moore, of Croghan, Arm.: son of John; m. Ellen, dau. of Dudley Colley, by whom he had issue ten children—1. Elis, 2. Margaret (who was twice married: first, to . . . Blaney, and, secondly, to . . . Deering), 3. John (m. to Elk. Lum of Dublin, Arm.), 4. Diara, m. to . . ., 5. Kathleen, m., and had two children—Maria and Charity, both of whom d. s. p., 6. Anna, m. and had a daughter Jane, s. p., 7. Thomasina, s. p.

5. John Moore: son of Thomas.

MOORE. (No. 4.)

Of Ballina, County Mayo; and of Alicante, in Spain.

Arms: Ar: a chev. gu. betw. three moor cocks ppr. *Crest*: On a ducal coronet or, a moor cock ppr. *Motto*: Fortis cadere cedere non potest.

A. MOORE, dau. of Moore, of Ballina, | of "Courtduff (or Corduff)," Castle-
was the second wife of John Warren, | knock, in the co. Dublin (whose

* *Adam Loftus*: In the Vol. F. 3. 23, in the MSS. Library, Trinity College, Dublin, it is stated:

"The originall of the tow (two) houses of Monastrevan and Rathfarnam, the originall of the families of Loftus since their first coming into this Kingdom of Ireland (in the 16th century): The first was Edward Loftus of Swineshead, in the county of Yorke, in the Kingdom of England, whose tow sons were Robert, the eldest, and Adam, the second son," etc.

daughter, Alice Warren, by a former marriage, was married to Thomas Luttrell—see No. 4 on the "Luttrell" pedigree, *ante*), and had :

2. Margaret Warren, who m. James Fitzgerald, and had :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Mary Fitzgerald, who married Plunket, of Castle Plunket, and had two children, one of whom was Plunket, Lieutenant General in the Imperial Service.

3. John Fitzgerald : son of Margaret Warren and James Fitzgerald : married Mary Magennis, daughter of Lord Iveagh, and had :

I. James Fitzgerald, who married Mary Anty.

II. Charles of Clanshambo.

4. Charles Fitzgerald, of Clanshambo : son of John ; m. Mabella Fitzgerald, and had :

5. Ellen Fitzgerald, who married James Miller, who is No. 5 on the "Miller" pedigree.

MORGAN.

Of Ireland.

Arms : Ar. a griffin segreant sa. *Crest* : A stag's head, cabossed ppr. attired or.

✓
THE Morgans of Ireland are of *Welsh* origin ; and were in Ireland before the Commonwealth period. They claim descent from Bely, a King of Britain, through his descendant Kydivor Vawr, Lord of Kilsant, who was born A.D. 1000, and died 1084.

MORRIS.

Of Templemore, Ireland.

Arms : Or, a fesse dancettée betw. in chief a crescent and in base a lion ramp. sa.

REDMOND MORRIS, who was a Captain in Luttrell's Horse, in the Irish Army of King James II., belonged to a branch of the Montmorency-Morris family, which descended from John, second son of the Lord of Lateragh, who died A.D. 1562, seized in fee of Lateragh and other estates. John's grandson, another John, who was created a Baronet, 25th March, 1631, married Catherine, dau. of Sir Edmond Walsh, of Owey Abbey, county Limerick, and had six sons. Redmond, his eldest son and successor in the title, married Ellice Wall, of Coolnamucky, county Waterford, and had three sons : 1. Sir John ; 2. Hervey ; and 3. Edmond (or Edward). Sir John, third Baronet (born 1620, died 1720, aged 100 years), married the Hon. Ellinor Butler, and had four sons : 1. Redmond ; 2. Edward ; 3. Nich. ; and 4. James.

This Redmond was the above mentioned Captain in Luttrell's Horse ; in which regiment he served till the surrender at Limerick, when he went

over to the English, having reached the grade of Lieut.-Colonel. The regiment being shortly after broken up, he was reduced to seek employment in France, in whose service he became a colonel. While in France he married the daughter of a merchant, named Tracy, which so irritated his father, Sir John, that he cut him off from the entail; whereupon Redmond returned to London, and, in 1703, conformed to the Protestant religion, and obtained a special Act of Parliament disqualifying his father from changing the natural line of succession. He, however, died before his father, in 1704, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, London. His heart was sent to Ireland and deposited in the Morris Chapel at Droom, near Knockagh. Redmond had two sons and four daughters; his sons were: 1. John, and 2. Simon, who both enjoyed the baronetcy.

John became fourth Bart., on the death of his grandfather, in 1720; he married Margaret O'Shee, of Cloran, county Kilkenny, by whom he had two sons—Redmond, and Edmond, and three daughters; he died A.D. 1728. His second son, Edmond, died unmarried; his eldest son, Redmond, who became the fifth Bart., was of delicate habit and intellect, became a Protestant, and through personal pique alienated his estates from his next male heir, and died unmarried, A.D. 1740. His uncle Simon, second son of Captain Redmond, succeeded to his title.

Captain Harvey (or Hervey) Morris, of Castlemorris, was next brother to Sir John, the third Baronet, of the Lateragh branch, and was consequently uncle to Captain Redmond of Luttrell's regiment. He married and had five sons—Richard, Redmond, James, Harvey, and Francis. This Francis, the youngest son, married Catherine, dau. and heiress of Sir William Evans, of Killkreen, county Kilkenny, and had three sons—Harvey, the eldest of whom was created Viscount Montmorris, on 23rd April, 1756. He was married twice: first, to Letitia, daughter of Earl of Bessborough, by whom he had one son, Harvey Redmond; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Wall, of Coolnamucky, in county Waterford, by whom he had Francis Harvey. This first Viscount died, A.D. 1766, and was succeeded by Harvey Redmond as second Viscount, who died unmarried in 1797, and was succeeded by his half-brother Francis Harvey, third Viscount, who married Anne, daughter of Joseph Reade, of Castle Hoyle, county Kilkenny, and had one son, Harvey, born 1796.

From Sir John Morris, who in 1631 was created a Baronet, the following is the pedigree:

1. Sir John Morris, who was created a Bart. in 1631, married Catherine Walsh, and had six sons:

I. Sir Redmond, the second Bart., of whom presently.

II. Geoffrey, from whom Edmond Morris of Grantstown, M.P. for the Queen's County, who was slain at the Battle of Aughrim, was descended. (Strange, that this Edmond's

name is not on King James's Army List.)

III. Stephen, d. s. p.

IV. Francis, d. s. p.

V. Oliver.

VI. John.

2. Sir Edmond, the second Bart.: eldest son of Sir John; mar. Ellice Wall, and had three sons:

I. Sir John, of whom presently.

II. Harvey, of Castlemorris, who

was a Captain in Luttrell's Regiment, mar. and had five sons: 1. Richard, 2. Redmond, 3. James, 4. Harvey, and 5. Francis.*

III. Edward: the third son of Sir Redmond, the second Bart.

3. Sir John Morris (died 1720, aged 100 years): the third Bart. and eldest son of Sir Redmond, m. Ellice Butler, and had four sons:

I. Captain Redmond Morris, of Luttrell's Regiment, of whom presently.

II. Edmond, d. s. p.

III. Nicholas, who mar. Susan Talbot, of Malahide Castle, and had an only surviving son, Sir Nicholas, the eighth Bart., who was a Brigadier-General in the French Army, and who in 1811 had no issue.

4. Captain Redmond Morris (d. 1704): eldest son of Sir John (died before his father); mar. a French lady, and became a Colonel in the French service. He had two sons:

I. Sir John, the fourth Bart., of whom presently.

II. Sir Simon, the sixth Bart., m. dau. of Rev. Mr. Gregory, and had Sir George Morris, the seventh Bart., who d. s. p.

5. Sir John: son of Captain Redmond Morris; was the fourth Bart. (d. 1728). He mar. Margaret O'Shee, and had two sons:

I. Sir Redmond, the fifth Bart., of whom presently.

II. Edmond, d. s. p.

6. Sir Redmond: son of Sir John Morris; d. s. p., in 1740.

NANGLE:

Arms: Or, three lozenges az. *Another*: The field ar. and the lozenges sa. *Crest*. A falcon close sa. jessed and belled or.

GILBERT DE ANGULO, ancestor of this family (which in Munster has been modernized *Nagle*), came as a commander into Ireland, A.D. 1172, upon the English invasion of that Kingdom by King Henry the Second; and, in the year 1177, he and his brother Jordan de Angulo were witnesses to the charter given by King John, of the lands of Hovede (now "Howth") unto Almeric *De Sancto Laurentio*, ancestor of *St. Lawrence*, † earls of Howth. In the year 1195, Sir Hugo de Lacy granted to the said Gilbert all the lands called "Maghery-Gallen;" and to Gilbert's son, Jocelin, he gave Navan and the lands of Ardraccan. This Jocelin was the first baron of Navan; he had a brother named Costelo.

Jocelin de Angulo, first baron of Navan, had two sons, the elder of

* *Francis*: This Francis, as above mentioned, married the daughter of Sir William Evans, of Killkreen, county Kilkenny, and had three sons, the eldest of whom, Harvey (d. 1766), was created "Viscount Montmorris," who was twice mar., and had two sons: by the first mar. he had Harvey-Redmond (the second Viscount), who d. s. p., 1797; and, by the second mar. had Francis-Harvey (the third Viscount), who had one son, Harvey Morris, born in 1796.

† *St. Lawrence*: Howth gives title of "Earl" to this family, which was called "St. Lawrence," from a victory gained by them over the Irish, on St. Lawrence's day, A.D. 1371. The name of the family was originally *Tristram*.

whom was ancestor of *Nangle*, in Leinster, and *Nagle*,* in Munster; the second son (who was Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1195), surnamed "Peter Peppard," was the ancestor of *Peppard*. It was this Peter's son, or grandson, named Ralph Peppard, who founded St. Mary's Abbey, in Atherdee (now "Ardee"), in the reign of King Edward the First.

Costelo, the second son of Gilbert de Angulo, was the ancestor of *Costello*: after him the barony of "Costello," in the county Mayo, was so called. This Costelo had two sons—1. Costelo Oge; 2. Meyler Fionn (or Meyler the Fair), who was the ancestor of *MacJordan*.†

1. Gilbert de Angulo.
2. Jocelin: his son; first baron of Navan.
3. Jordan: his son; ancestor of *Nangle*, in Leinster and Munster.
4. Gilbert Nangle: his son.
5. Richard: his son.
6. James: of Moneanymnny, co. Cork: his son.
7. Richard (2): his son.
8. John: his son.
9. Richard (3): his son.
10. John (2): his son.
11. David, of Moneanymnny: his son; married to Ellen, daughter of William Roche of Ballychowly, co. Cork; d. in Dublin, 14th November 1637, and buried in St. James's.

12. Richard Nangle: his son; m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Barry, of Rahariskee. This Richard Nangle had seven sons and three daughters. The sons were—1. John; 2. Richard; 3. James; 4. Edward; 5. James, who was married to Ellen, dau. of John Lacy of Athlicah, co. Limerick; 6. Gerald, M.A.; 7. Morie. And the daughters were—1. Doire; 2. Isabella, who was mar. to John Barry of Lary, co. Cork; 3. Ellen, married to Sylvanus, son of Edward Spenser (who wrote the "*Fairie Queen*"), and had issue—1. Edmund Spenser, 2. William Spenser.

NASH.

Of the County Dublin.

Arms: † Vert, three doves ar. membered or, each holding in its beak an olive branch ppr. *Crest*: A boar pass. *Motto*: Vi et virtute.

THIS is a branch of the *Nash* family, which possessed estates in the county

* *Nagle*: Sir Richard Nagle, who was Attorney-General for Ireland in the reign of King James II., had a brother named Piers, of Annakissey, who in that reign was High Sheriff of the county Cork. This Piers married and had:

2. James Nagle (died aged 99 years), who was Page to James II., at St. Germain's. This James had a son:
3. () whose name we have not found, and who mar. and had:
4. () whose name we do not know, and who mar. and had:
5. Piers Nagle, living in 1861.

† *MacJordan*: This family is distinct from that of *Jordan De Exeter* given ante, at pp. 245-261,

‡ *Arms*: The Arms of this family are the same as those of Andrew Nash, of Nashville, county Cork, second brother of—Nash, of Brinny, county Cork, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, namely, *Margaret*, widow of Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., of Dromogh Castle; and *Eliza*, first wife of Admiral Henry Evans.

of Worcester, England, before the reign of Edward III. The name, which is believed to have been originally *Ash*, has been variously spelled *Neish*, *Naish*, *Nasse*, *Nashe*, and *Nash*.

Llewellyn Nash resided at Farrisly, in the county Cork, previous to A.D. 1722; commencing with him, the pedigree is as follows:

1. Llewellyn Nash, of Farrisly, county Cork, died intestate; and Administration was, in 1765, granted to his son:

2. Rev. William Nash, who in 1761 married Judith, only child of Peter Bombonous, of the city of Cork, Physician, and had, with other children, three sons:

I. William, of whom presently.

II. Llewellyn.

III. Andrew.

3. William: eldest son of Rev. William Nash; mar. Amelia,* dau. of William Spread, of Ballycannon, Esq., county Cork (by his wife Elizabeth Peard of Coole Abbey, county Cork), and had four sons:

I. Rev. William Ruxton Nash.

II. Charles Widenham Nash, late Major, R. C. Rifles.

III. Llewellyn, of whom presently.

IV. Rev. Robert Spread Nash.

4. Llewellyn† Nash, Barrister-at-Law: third son of William; mar. Frances,‡ dau. of Thomas Dickson, Esq., M.P., Woodville, co. Leitrim, by his wife Hester Lowry, and had three sons and one daughter:

I. Rev. William Dickson Nash, of whom presently.

II. Robert Spread Nash, who m. Sophia, dau. of James Foot, Esq., of Banville, co. Down.

III. Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., Surgeon-Major, late 27th Inniskillings, who married Christina Sarah, dau. of Henry Manly, Esq., King's County.

I. Emily Wingfield Nash, who mar., first, Edward Powell, Esq.; and, secondly, John William Gibson, Esq.

5. Rev. William Dickson Nash, eldest son of Llewellyn; born 10th January, 1824; and living in 1887.

* *Amelia*: This Amelia was granddaughter of John Spread, Esq., of Ballycannon, county Cork, who mar. Meliana, dau. of Sir Matthew Deane, Bart., one of whose descendants became Lord Muskerry.

† *Llewellyn*: This Llewellyn Nash was first cousin to Viscount Massarene, Lady Muskerry, Lady Roche, Lady Edward Chichester, and Mrs. Blennerhassett (wife of Arthur Blennerhassett, M.P. for the county Kerry), who were daughters of the late H. Deane Grady, Esq.

‡ *Frances*: The brothers and sisters of this Frances Dickson were:

I. John Dickson, Esq., of Woodville, county Leitrim.

II. Robert-Lowry Dickson, Lieut.-Colonel, H.E.I.C.S.

III. William Dickson, Lieut., R.N.

IV. Rev. James Lowry Dickson.

I. Jemima Dickson, mar. John Dickson Eccles, of Ecclesville, Fintona, co. Tyrone.

II. Hester, who mar. Mr. Cullen.

Said Frances Dickson was granddaughter of the Rev. James Lowry (No. 5 on the "Lowry" pedigree, *ante*), who mar. Hester, dau. of John Richardson, Esq., of Rich Hill, county Armagh, whose other daughter, Mary Richardson, married Archibald Acheson, first Viscount Gosford.

NETTLETON.

Arms: Az. two snakes in pale knotted and entwined ar. the heads respecting each other.

THOMAS NETTLETON, of Thornhill, | 2. George (the second son), who
in Yorkshire, England, had : | d. 9th July, 1640.

NUGENT. (No. 1.)

Arms: Erm. two bars gu.

SOME say that this family is descended from the ancient Dukes of Lorraine, and that Sir Gilbert De Nogent, with his brother Richard De Capello and two other gentlemen of their name, came into Ireland with Sir Hugh De Lacy, who gave the said Gilbert one of his daughters in marriage, and, as a marriage portion with her, the barony of "Delvin"—as in the following Deed: "*De omnes terras et tenementa quæ quondam O'Finelan, habuit, filio et consanguineo meo Gilberto De Nogent.*" The said Sir Gilbert having died without issue, left the estates to his brother Richard De Capello, Lord Justice of Ireland, whose daughter and only heir being married to Baron Jones, he became, in her right, Baron of Delvin; which title continued in the family for four generations, until by the failure of heirs male, and the marriage of Catherine, daughter and sole heir of the last Baron Jones, to William Nogent, of Braclon, descended from the said Gilbert, or from one of his kinsmen, who came with him to Ireland, the estate and honour returned to the *Nogent* family. This William Nogent was the first who assumed the name *Nugent*.

According to O'Dugan, this William was the ancestor of *Nugent*, and fifth in descent from Connor O'Connor, King of Meath, who was a brother of Cathal (or Charles) Craobhdéarg, the fifty-first Christian King of Connaught, and (see p. 634, Vol. I.) No. 112 on the O'Connor (Kings of Connaught) pedigree. This Connor O'Connor was also a younger brother of Roderick O'Connor, the 183rd Monarch of Ireland, who died A.D. 1198.

112. Connor O'Connor: King of Meath; son of Tirloch Mór, who was the 48th Christian King of Connaught and 181st Monarch of Ireland.

113. Gilbert: his son; assumed the name *De Nogent*; had a brother named Richard na Capuill ("na capuill:" Irish, *of the horses*).

114. Gilbert (2): his son.

115. Thomas: his son.

116. Nicholas: his son.

117. William: his son; the first that assumed the name *Nugent*. This William had issue by his wife Catherine Jones, two sons—1. Richard, who was ancestor of *Nugent*, barons of Delvin and earls of Westmeath, and of the branches descended from them; 2. William, who was the ancestor of the *Nugents* of Taghmon, Moyrath, etc.

118. Richard Nugent: son of William; was the second lord baron of Delvin.

119. James, the third baron: his son.

120. Christopher, the fourth baron: his son.

121. Richard (2), the fifth baron: his son.

122. Christopher (2), the sixth baron: his son.

123. Richard (3), the seventh baron: his son.

124. Christopher Nugent: his son; the eighth baron of Delvin.

NUGENT. (No. 2.)

Of Carlinstown.

Arms: Erm. two bars gu.

SIR THOMAS NUGENT, of Carlinstown, Kut., had:

2. Edward (his second son), of Portleman, who had:

3. Walter of Portleman, who d. 13th Jan., 1637. He m. Eliza, dau. of Richard Nugent of Donore, Esq., and had three sons and two daus.:

I. James.

II. William.

III. Jasper.

The daughters were:

I. Eliza.

II. Mary.

4. James Nugent: son of Walter.

O'CALLANAN.

THE O'Callanans of Desmond are of the race of Eoghan Mór, and are to be distinguished from the O'Callanans of Connacht, who are of a totally different race, descended from a chieftain of the Siol-Murray. The Momonian or Munster O'Callanans were hereditary physicians to the MacCarthy Reaghs, Princes of Carbery; from whom they obtained extensive lands in consideration of their services. Their ruined castles still stand in mournful silence, to the east of Clonakilty; and their lands held by people, aliens alike in language and in race, to the tribesmen of South Cork. Of this sept Albert Henry Callanan, Esq., M.D., of Cork, was the chief representative. We learn that, in 1887, the principal members of this ancient family were:

Mr. Daniel O'Callanan, Ballinoroher, Clonakilty.

Mr. James O'Callanan, Ballymacowen, „

Mr. James O'Callanan, Dunowen, „

Mr. John O'Callanan, Gurrane-core, „

Mr. Thomas O'Callanan, Brownstown, „

Mr. Timothy O'Callanan, Lackanalocha, „

Jeremiah J. O'Callanan, the Munster poet, was a member of this family;

his name is still revered by the people of Desmond. He was born in Cork, in the year 1795 : and, from his birth, he was, through the piety of his parents, intended for the priesthood. During his youth he displayed—

“ A boyhood wayward, warm and wild.”

At school he was a clever boy, gifted with a wondrous memory, but not otherwise distinguished. His preparatory classical studies were completed between the schools of Mr. O'Sullivan, of Cork, and Dr. Harrington, at Cove (now “Queenstown”); and he entered Maynooth College for the rhetoric class at the age of seventeen.

Finding he had no vocation for the priesthood, he left Maynooth in the summer of 1818, determined not to return. To please his parents he returned to the college, but, on consulting two eminent clergymen, he finally gave up the idea of becoming a priest.

Some time after, he entered Trinity College as a medical student, remained in it two years, paid the fees for the lectures, but it is generally believed he never attended one. He returned to Cork aimless and unfixed. We find him next contributing articles to *Blackwood*; he projected a volume of poems; struck out the outline of stories—some in prose, others in verse—on the traditions, history and scenery of Ireland; he lived chiefly with his sister, but often went on a series of visits amongst his friends; and frequently he was to be seen amidst the glens and mountains of West Cork.

Like ourself and others whose pedigrees are given in Vol. I. of this Edition, necessity compelled Mr. O'Callanan to enter the teaching profession; from which he repeatedly attempted to escape, but without effect; he was doomed to end his life as a tutor. As such, he had for some time an engagement with Dr. Maginn, the father of the celebrated Maginn; and subsequently with Mr. Lynch, at the Everton school. He died at Lisbon, in September, 1829; and about that time some of his poems were published in Cork. In his early death, literature lost one of its ablest contributors. When at home he loved to wander amongst the people, gleaning the wild legends of the past, and the relics of song still preserved amongst them. Had he lived, he would, like Scott, have embodied and illustrated these; created for his country a minstrelsy, and proved himself the bard of Irish chivalry, and a lyrist of the highest order.

In Lisbon, on Christmas Eve, in 1827, he wrote: “This night twelve-month I was in Clonakilty with dear friends; this night I am alone in a land of strangers; but if, as I purpose, please God, I seek to be alone with God, I shall be happy anywhere:

“Beneath the sun of Portugal, where golden Tais shines,
I sat upon the hill that crowns the Valley of the Vines;
A breeze came coolly from the north, like an angel's passing wing,
And gently touching it awaked sad memory's sleeping string;
I thought upon my friends and home, and on my father dear,
And from my heart there came a sigh, and to mine eye a tear,
. and I thought how happy I should be
Were I upon the Virgin's Bank* that looks across the sea.”

* *Virgin's Bank*: A high bank, breasting the Atlantic, to the south of Clonakilty, of which a curious tradition is related by the peasantry of that neighbourhood.

Mr. O'Callanan's poems, were, in 1861, published in Cork by Mr. Daniel Mulcahy, Patrick-street. The volume being now out of print, we give a few of his effusions, merely as samples of what we have lost :

SPANISH WAR-SONG.

I.

Ye sons of old Iberia, brave Spaniards, up, arise,
 Along your hills, like distant rills, the voice of battle flies ;
 Once more, with threats of tyranny, come on the hosts of France ;
 Ye men of Spain, awake again, to Freedom's fight advance.

II.

Like snow upon your mountains, they gather from afar,
 To launch upon your olive fields the *avalanche* of war ;
 Above the dark'ning Pyrenees their cloud of battle flies,
 To burst in thunder on your plains ; brave Spaniards, up, arise.

III.

O sons of Viriatus, Hispania's boast and pride,
 Who long withstood, in fields of blood, the Roman's battle-tide ;
 Arise again to match his deeds, and kindle at his name,
 And let its light thro' Freedom's flight, still guide you on to fame.

IV.

Descendants of those heroes, in Roman song renown'd,
 Whose glorious strife for Liberty with deathless name was crown'd,
 Come down again, unconquer'd men, like Biscay's ocean roar,
 And show yourselves the Cantabers your fathers were of yore.

V.

Saguntum's tale of wonder shines bright upon your page,
 And old Numantia's story shall live thro' every age ;
 Her children sang their farewell song, their own lov'd homes they fir'd,
 And in the blaze, 'mid Freedom's rays, all gloriously expir'd.

VI.

Long, long each Spanish father his kindling boys shall tell,
 How gallantly Gerona fought, how Saragoza fell ;
 Long, long, above the waves of time those deathless names shall be
 A beacon light to all who fight for home or liberty.

VII.

Oh, offspring of that hero by Spanish hearts adored,
 Who on the proud Morescoe bands his mountain vengeance pour'd,
 Once more to waste your lovely fields come on the hordes of France ;
 Descendants of Pelayo to Freedom's fight advance.

O'CONNELL. (No. 2.)

Of Derrynane Abbey, County Kerry.

Arms: Per fess ar. and vert., a stag trippant betw. three trefoils slipped counter-changed ppr. *Crest:* A stag's head erased ppr. charged with a trefoil slipped vert. *Motto:* Cial agus neart. (Anglicé, "Wisdom and strength.")

COMMENCING with No. 14 on the "O'Connell" pedigree, p. 184, Vol. I. of this Edition, the following is the genealogy:

14. Daniel O'Connell (d. 1770), married Mary, daughter of Dubh O'Donoghue, of Amoys, in the co. of Kerry, and had twenty-two children,* who lived to be adults.

15. Morgan (d. 1809), of Cahireen, in the barony of Iveragh, was the second surviving son. He married Catherine, dau. of John O'Mullane, of Whitechurch, county Cork, by whom he had four sons and six daughters:

I. Daniel, of whom presently.

II. John, of Grenagh, co. Kerry, who in 1806, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of William Coppinger, Esq., of Ballyvolane and Barry's Court, and had two sons and two daughters:

I. Morgan-John, M.P. for the co. Kerry, b. 1811, d. 1875; married in 1865 Mary-Anne, only dau. of Charles Bianconi, Esq., D.L., of Longfield, co. Tipperary, and left a son—John Charles Coppinger O'Connell, b. 1871.

II. Rev. John Dominick Patrick.

I. Jane, daughter of John, of Grenagh, mar., first, Charles O'Donoghue, of The Glen, county Kerry, and secondly, McCarthy O'Leary, Esq.

II. Catherine, second dau. of John, of Grenagh, married Samuel Vines, Esq.

III. Maurice: third son of Morgan;

* *Children:* Of those children of Daniel, No. 14, were:

I. John, who mar. Miss O'Falvey, of Faha, county Kerry, and died in his father's life-time.

II. Maurice, who succeeded his father, mar. Mary, daughter of Robert Cantillon, Esq., of the county Limerick; but d. s. p. 1825, aged 97, when he was succeeded by his nephew, "The Liberator," the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

III. Morgan, who is No. 15 on this pedigree.

IV. Daniel, Count O'Connell (b. 1743), entered the French Service, in Lord Clare's Regiment of the Irish Brigade, 1757. He was present at the capture of Fort Mahon, in 1779; and, in 1782, at the grand attack on Gibraltar, where he was severely wounded. On the downfall of Louis XVI., he returned to England, and in 1793, was appointed Colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade; which command he retained until that corps was disbanded. He died in July, 1833, aged 90, at his chateau, near Blois, on the Loire, holding the rank of General in the French, and the oldest Colonel in the English service.

I. Elizabeth, mar. Timothy McCarthy, Esq., of Liss, county Kerry.

II. Honora, mar. Charles Sugrue, Esq., of Fermoy Castle, county Kerry.

III. Abigail, married Major O'Sullivan of the Austrian service.

IV. Mary, married James Baldwin, Esq., of Clobinna, county Cork.

V. Ellen, mar. Arthur O'Leary, Esq., of Raleigh, county Cork.

VI. Catherine, married Murtogh O'Sullivan, Esq., of Coulagh.

VII. Anne, married Maurice O'Connell, Esq., of Lative, and d. s. p.

VIII. Alice, married Thomas Segerson, Esq., of Ballinskelligs Abbey, co. Kerry.

b. 1776; entered the British Army, and died on the expedition to St. Domingo.

IV. Sir James O'Connell, of Lakeview, Bart., of whom see Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*. Morgan's daughters were:

I. Mary, who married Jeremiah McCarty, Esq., of Woodview, co. Kerry.

II. Honora, mar. Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Reendonegan, co. Cork.

III. Catherine, mar. Humphrey Moynihan, Esq., of Rathbeg, co. Kerry.

IV. Ellen, m. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Tralee.

V. Bridget, m. Miles MacSwiney, Esq., of Kenmare.

VI. Alicia, mar. William Finn, Esq., formerly M.P. for Kilkenny.

16. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., styled "The Liberator:" eldest son of Morgan; born 6th August, 1775, and died at Genoa, on the 15th May, 1847. His heart was sent to Rome, and his body interred in the Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin, Dublin, where a Round Tower of Lucan granite, 173 feet high, surmounted by a granite cross 7 feet in height, has been erected to his memory. A splendid statue of The Liberator, in O'Connell-st., Dublin (which was lately so named after him), forms one of the chief attractions of one of the grandest streets in Europe. (See the Note "*Liberator*," in p. 184, Vol. I.) This Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Q.C., of Derrynane Abbey, Cahirciveen, county Kerry, m. in 1802, his cousin, Mary, dau. of Edward O'Connell, M.D., of Tralee, and had four sons and three daughters:

I. Maurice, of whom presently.

II. Morgan, who was formerly M.P. for the county Meath, and

late Registrar of Deeds, in Ireland; m. Kate Mary, dau. of Michael Balfe, Esq., of South Park, co. Roscommon.

III. John (died 1858), who was M.P. for Cloumel, and afterwards Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland; m. in 1838, Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Ryan, of Jubilee Hall, co. Dublin, and had:

I. Daniel, who d. s. p.

II. John, mar. Mary Baldwin, and had issue.

I. Elizabeth, who mar. James Sullivan, Esq.

II. Mary, m. Andrew Comyn, Esq.

III. Eily.

IV. Kathleen.

V. Alice.

IV. Daniel O'Connell, formerly M.P. for Tralee, etc.; living in 1888; Chief Commissioner of Income Tax; married in 1866, Ellen-Mary, dau. of E. Foster, Esq., of the Elms, Cambridge, England, and has issue.

The three daus. of The Liberator were:

I. Ellen, who mar. Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., of Glancullen, formerly M.P. for the county Dublin.

II. Catherine, m. Charles O'Connell, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county Kerry, and son of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Iveragh.

III. Elizabeth, married Nicholas Joseph French, Esq., R.M.

17. Maurice O'Connell (d. 1853), who was M.P. for Tralee: eldest son of the "The Liberator;" m. in 1832, Frances-Mary, only dau. of Bindon Scott, Esq., of Cahircon, co. Clare, and had:

I. Daniel, of whom presently.

II. John, married in 1874, Mary, dau. of Daniel McCarthy, Esq., of Ardnageeha, co. Cork.

I. Fanny, died unm. in 1878.

II. Mary, mar. in 1858, Daniel
McCartie, Esq., of Headfort,
co. Kerry.

18. Daniel O'Connell, of Derry-

nane Abbey, J.P., D.L., born 1836;
son of Maurice; married in 1861,
Isabella-Ellen, dau. of Denis Shine
Lawlor, Esq., of Grenagh House,
co. Kerry; living in 1888.

O'COMMEEN.

Arms: Gu. three garbs ar.

THE ancient Irish sept of *O'Cuimin* (anglicised *O'Commeen*, *O'Cummins*, *Cummins*, and *Cammen*) was a branch of the Ui-Fiachrach of North Connaught, and was paramount in Mayo and Sligo, before the English invasion. From a saint of the family, *Kilcommeen* (modernized "Kilcummin"), near the town of Ballycastle, Mayo, takes its name.

The founder of the sept was Fiacha Elgach, son of the Monarch Dathi, the son of Fiachradh, son of Eochaidh, son of Muireadach, son of Fiacha Srabhteine, the 120th Monarch, who is No. 84 on the "O'Neill" (Princes of Tyrone) stem—See Vol. I., p. 708.

During the reign of Conn Baccach O'Neill, King of Ulster, the Chieftain of this Sept, with his family, removed to Munster, and some of his descendants settled in the county of Cork, and some in Waterford. At present we are unable to give the pedigree; but we learn that some of the family reside in and to the south of Bandon. The present head of this sept in Cork, is John O'Cuimin (or Cummins), Esq., South Main-street, Bandon, whose sons are Jeremiah and Thomas. This John is brother to Thomas O'Cummins, Esq., wine merchant, Bandon, and to the Rev. Jeremiah O'Cummins, the zealous and pious P.P. of Templemartin, Murragh, Kinneigh, and Kilowen.

O'DONEL. (No. 8.)

Chiefs of Tirconnell.

Arms: Or, issuing from the sinister side of the shield an arm fessways vested az. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a cross crosslet fitchée gu. *Motto*: In hoc signo vinces.

As we have found that Conn, who (see p. 645, Vol. I. of this Edition) is No. 122 on the "O'Donel" (Princes of Tirconnell) pedigree, had ten sons, including the three, there mentioned, we here give their names; with the view to assist present members of the "O'Donel" family, in the county Donegal, or elsewhere, to trace their descent from one or other of those ten sons:

I. Nachtan who was slain in |
1582. |

II. Calvagh Oge, slain in 1588.
III. Manus, slain in 1589.

- IV. Nial Garbh, died in 1626.
 V. Hugh Buidhe, d. in 1649.
 VI. Conn Oge, slain in 1601.
 VII. Calvagh, "slain by Donal, son of Hugh O'Donel."
 VIII. Caffar, who was "slain by the rebel Maguire."
 IX. Donal (A.D. 1602), who, in the reign of King James I. had a grant of land in Donegal: "Grant from the King to Donel McQuin O'Donnell, Glancho and Reimon 2½ Qrs.,

128 acres, Reut, £1 7s. 3½d." This Donal with his brother Hugh Buidhe was in 1615 charged with corresponding with Nial Garbh.
 X. Eignechan, whose daughter Johanna was married to Rory O'Donel, of Lifford.
 Descendants of Donal (No. IX.) are now (1888) living in the county Donegal, but we are unable, at present, to trace the descent.

O'DONOHOE.

Of San Francisco, California.

Arms: Quarterly—1st and 4th vert. two foxes combatant ar. in chief of the second an eagle volant sa.; 2nd and 3rd vert. two lions combatant supporting a dexter hand or. *Crests*: 1st, arm in armour holding sword entwined with serpent all ppr.; 2nd, out of a ducal coronet an oak tree, a snake entwined round trunk all ppr.

ANNALISTS are not clear as to the origin or nature of the connection of this great Kerry sept of the O'Donoghoe with any in the lands of the Pale, or with Tipperary; but, that it was of an intimate character may be judged from the No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 "O'Donoghue" genealogies, pp. 193-194, of Vol I. of this Edition, as well as from what here follows:

In a Manuscript History of Holy Cross Abbey, co. Tipperary, written A.D. 1640, by Father Malachy Hartry, and now in the possession of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, the following entry occurs at page 64, in reference to the Cistercian Abbey of Jerpoint, co. Kilkenny:

"*Jeriponte*. Fundator hujus Abbatie fuit Donatus O'Donoghe, Regulus, qui magnis redditibus illam locupletavit anno Incarnationis Verbi Divini 1180."

Translated:

"*Jerpoint*. The Founder of this Abbey was Donogh O'Donoghoe, King, who enriched it with great revenues in the year of the Incarnation of the Divine Word 1180."

Rory O'Donoghoe, a scion of the "O'Donoghoe" family, ancient Lords of Glenflesk, in the county Kerry, settled in the county Meath, in the Commonwealth period, and there married Edith Rothwell. From that marriage descends Joseph A. Donoghoe, Esq., of San Francisco, California, as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rory O'Donoghoe, b. A.D. 1640,
mar. Edith Rothwell, and had: | 2. Donal O'Donoghoe (b. 1674),
who mar. Mary Grace, and had: |
|--|---|

3. Hugh O'Donohoe, who fought on the side of King James II., at the Battle of the Boyne. This Hugh married Agnes De Brie, and had :

4. Milo *Donoghoe*, who was born 1745, and d. in exile. He married Eva O'Donnell, and had :

5. Andrew Donoghoe (b. 1770), who mar. Cecilia Brady, and had :

6. Patrick *Donohoe*, of Cranahan, county Cavan ; b. 1793 ; who mar. Mary O'Reilly, and had :

7. Joseph A. Donohoe, Esq., of San Francisco, California ; b. 1826, and living in 1886.

O'DONOVAN. (No. 4.)

Of Newfoundland, America.

Arms : Ar. issuing from the sinister side of the shield a cubit dexter arm vested gu. cuffed of the first, the hand grasping a skein or old Irish sword in pale, the blade entwined with a serpent all ppr.

THIS is a branch of the "O'Donovan" (No 1) family, whose pedigree is given at pp. 196-201 of Vol. I. of this Edition. The first of the family who settled in Newfoundland, in the latter end of the eighteenth or beginning of this century, was Randall O'Donovan, many of whose descendants are living there at present.

At that time also the ancestor of the O'Driscolls settled in Mobile, Ferryland : the Revs. Michael and Patrick O'Driscoll* are of this family.

O'DOWD. (No. 2.)

Chiefs of Hy-Fiachra in Connaught.

Arms : Or. a saltier sa. in chief, two swords in saltier, in base an oak leaf vert. *Crest* : Over a coronet a hand in armour holding a dart ppr. *Supporters* : Two lions ramp. *Motto* : Virtus ipsa suis firmissima nititur armis

COMMENCING with Roger (Ruadhri, or Rory) O'Dowd, who (see p. 651, Vol. I.) is No. 114 on the "O'Dowd" (Princes of Hy-Fiachra, in Connaught) pedigree, the following is the pedigree of this branch of that ancient family :

114. Roger O'Dowd : son of Donall* O'Dubhda ; succeeded his father A.D. 1380, and died, 1417. The Four Masters, under the latter year, record his death, as follows :

of Domhnall, who was son of Brian, son of Taithleach, fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died at his own mansion seat (Dun Neill) after the festival of St. Bridget ; and his brother Tadhg Riabhach assumed his place."

* A.D. 1417. O'Dubhda (Ruadhri, son

This Roger O'Dowd married the

* *O'Driscoll* : The pedigree of "O'Driscoll" is given in p. 296, Vol. I., where also the Armorial Bearings of the family are described. *Arms*—Ar. a ship or ancient galley, sails furled sa. *Crest* : A cormorant ppr

† *Donall* : This Donall (who was called Domhnall Cleireach O'Dubhda) married

daughter of MacCostello, and had : 1. Maolruanaidh ; 2. Connor ; 3. Maghnus Cleireach ; 4. Muirheartach ; 5. Eoghan Caoch ; 6. William, who died in 1438.

115. Maolruanaidh (Mulrony) : eldest son* of Roger ; d. 1447. He married the daughter of MacWattin Barrett, and had : 1. Diarmaid ; 2. Donall Ballach, who was chief of the name for one year, and who was father of William, chief of his name, who died in 1496. 3. Maoileachlainn. 4. Muirheartach Caoch.

116. Diarmaid : eldest son of Maolruanaidh ; had two sons : 1. Connor ; 2. Brian.

117. Connor : elder son of Diarmaid ; was for thirty years chief of his name ; died in the Abbey of Moyne *circa* 1538. He mar. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Ruadh Bourke, and had : 1. Eoghan ; 2. Fearadhach ; 3. Ruadhri ; 4. Cormac, who was a friar ; 5. Cathal Dubh, who became chief of his name, and consented to pay tribute to MacWilliam Bourke Iachtar (or Lower), 6. Dathi ; 7. John Glas ; and 8. Brian.

118. Eoghan (or Owen) : eldest son of Connor ; was chief of his

name for seven years. He married Sabia, daughter of Walter (son of Richard) Bourke, who was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in 1536. He and his wife were interred in the same tomb in the Abbey of Moyne. He had four sons : 1. Tadhg Riabhach ; 2. Edmond ; 3. Cealach ; 4. Connor.

119. Tadhg Riabhach (or Teige Reagh) : eldest son of Owen ; died in 1580. He had seven sons : 1. Dathi ; 2. Teige Buidhe, who was by O'Donnell in 1595 made THE O'DOWD ; 3. Fearadhach ; 4. Donall ; 5. Maolruanaidh ; 6. Owen ; 7. John Oge.

120. Dathi (or David), of Castleconnor and Kilglass : eldest son of Teige Reagh. Of him the Four Masters write, under A.D. 1544 :

“ O'Dubhda of Tíreragh (Dathi, son of Tadhg Riabhach, son of Eoghan) was slain by one of the Queen's soldiers in one of his own castles in Tíreragh of the Moy.”

He mar. Miss Ellenor Lyens (who, after his death, was thrice married : first, to Sir Lionell Ghest, Knt. ; second, to William May, Esq. ; third, to Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald, who was living in 1633).

the daughter of O'Malley, chief of Umball (Burrishoole, county Mayo) and had by her ten sons :

I. Ruadhri, his successor.

II. Maghnus, who, in 1461, according to Ware, slew Connor O'Connell, Bishop of Killala.

III. Maoileachlainn.

IV. Tadhg Riabhach (or Teige Reagh—not “ Ruadh”) who succeeded as Chief of Tíreragh, in 1417, and died in 1432. It was in the time of this Teige Reagh that the Abbey of Ardnaree, near Ballina, was founded for monks of the order of St. Augustin, A.D. 1427 (see De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, and Archdall's *Monasticon*) ; the ruins of which are still in tolerable preservation. And it was in his time also that the *Book of Lecan* was compiled by Giolla Iosa Mór MacFirbis ; though it would appear from a memorandum at the bottom of folio 40 of that Book, that the work had been commenced in the time of Teige's brother Ruadhri. This Teige Reagh was the ancestor of several chiefs of Tíreragh, and of the family of the Dowds of Dublin.

V John ; VI Domhnall Oge ; VII. Donchadh (or Donogh) ; VIII. Diarmid, who died in 1439, IX Aodh (or Hugh), and X. Eoghan, who was living in 1420.

* Son. According to Duall Mac Firbis, this Mulrony was in 1432 elected chief of his name.

and by her had: 1. David, 2. William.

121. David *O'Dowda*, of Castleconnor: elder son of David (or Dathi); m. Joan Bourke, and had:

122. James *O'Dowda*, or *Dowde*, of Castleconnor, who in 1632, married Evelyn, dau. of Walter Bourke, of Turlough, Esq., and had:

123. Dathi Oge *O'Dowda* (living in 1666), who m. in 1656 Dorothy, dau. of Teige Reagh *O'Dowda* (son of Donall, son of Teige Reagh (No. 119 on this pedigree), by whom he got a considerable fortune, though he had lost* all his estate during the Civil War of 1641-52. This Dathi (or David) Oge had by his wife Dorothy: 1. David, who was more than seven feet in height, was an officer in the service of King James II., and was slain at the battle of the Boyne; 2. James, † who was also an officer in the army of King James II., and fought at the Boyne, which he survived, and distinguished himself at the siege of Athlone and battle of Aughrim, in which latter engagement he was slain; when his body was discovered his sword was found in his hand, which was so swollen from exertion, that the guard of his sword had to be filed off before the hand could be disengaged from it; 3. Tadhg (Thady or Teige), who was an officer in the service of the King of France (and subsequently admitted to the honour of nobility in

Venice), and who died of a fever, in France, without issue; 4. Dominic.

124. Dominic *O'Dowda* (Will dated 1731): fourth son of Dathi (or David) Oge; m. in 1703, Ellice, dau. of Theobald Dillon, Esq., and left by her: 1. David, ‡ of Bunnyconnellan, county Mayo, who m. Letitia, dau. of James Browne of Kilticolla (more lately called "Browne Hall"), in the county of Mayo, and died without issue; 2. James, who was an officer in the French service, d. s. p.; 3. Thady, a Colonel in the army of the Emperor Joseph, of Austria.

125. Thady (or Thadeus) *O'Dowda*, commonly called Tadhg Riabhach: third son of Dominic. Of him Sir Richard Musgrave, in his *History of Irish Rebellions*, states:

"Thady being a younger brother, and having neither property nor employment at home, went out a volunteer to Germany, at the age of twenty-five years, and in the course of time was promoted, in the Hungarian service, to the rank of Captain (or Colonel), having previously married a German lady, sister to the Baron Vippler, of whom James *O'Dowde* was the issue."

Thady *O'Dowda* had by that German lady: 1. James; and 2. another son who died young in Germany.

126. Captain James, of Bunnyconnellan, commonly called "Baron *O'Dowda*:" elder son of Thady. Sir Richard Musgrave says that this James *O'Dowda* was born and educated in the Hungarian service, and

* *Lost*: In August, 1656, the Commissioners appointed for the setting out of lands to the Irish, in Connaught and the county Clare, restored this Dathi (or David) Oge to a small estate in the parish of Kilgarvan, barony of Gallen, and co. of Mayo—the ancient patrimony of the Clann Donogh *O'Dubhda*.

† *James*: See the last sentence, at foot of p. 651, Vol. I.

‡ *David*: This is the David mentioned by the venerable Charles O'Connor, in his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, in 1753, as the head of the *O'Dowds*. On the 6th of August, 1776, this David and his wife Letitia obtained a decree in Chancery against George Fitzgerald, of Turlough, county of Mayo, Esq. This Letitia survived her husband; her Will is dated 10th February, 1793.

that he had arrived at the rank only of Lieutenant; "in which station," he adds, "he served, when the death of his uncle, David O'Doude (who possessed the family estate, and died without issue), was announced to him. In consequence of this event, he left the army, came to Ireland (shortly before 1788), and took possession of the paternal property, which proved to be worth about £500 a year, and which he applied himself to the cultivation of with great attention."

This Captain James O'Dowda is said to have been the godchild of the Emperor Joseph; he was implicated in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and executed at Killala, in September, 1798. In 1788 or 1789 he married Temperance, dau. of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., of Mount Tallant, near Dublin, and had: 1. Thadeus, of whom presently; 2. James Fiachra O'Dowda, of Dublin, solicitor, who mar., first, Anne, dau. of William Walker, Recorder of Dublin, and secondly, Mary, dau. of Joseph Bourke, of Carrowkeel, county of Mayo, Esq., but by either wife had no issue; he died in 1843, leaving his property to the family of his eldest brother, Thadeus; 3. Robert O'Dowda (living in 1844), an advocate in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, m. in 1828, Catherine Wilhelmína Fulaher, of the city of

London, and by her had four sons and two daughters:

- I. Robert-Charles.
- II. James-William.
- III. William-Hickey.
- IV. Henry-Cubitt.
- I. Kate-Ellen.
- II. Louisa-Kenny.

Captain James O'Dowda (No. 126 on this pedigree) had also two daughters:*

1. Antonia-Letitia; 2. Temperance, both spinsters, and living in 1844.

127. Thadeus: eldest son of Capt. James O'Dowda; married in 1812, Ellen, dau. of Charles White, of Dublin, merchant, and had five sons and four daus., all living in 1844:

- I. Doctor James Vippler O'Dowda, a practising surgeon in Dublin.
- II. Thadeus, who, in height was six feet seven inches.
- III. John Taaffe O'Dowda, a Dublin solicitor, of whom presently.
- IV. David.
- V. Robert-Francis.

The four daughters were:

- I. Ellen, m. Mr. Kelly.
- II. Caroline-Victoria.
- III. Catherine-Wilhelmina.
- IV. Elizabeth.

128. John Taaffe O'Dowda, † solicitor, of 9 and 10 D'Olier-street, Dublin: third son of Thadeus; living in 1888.

* *Daughters*: In *Exshaw's Magazine*, January, 1790, is the following entry under *Births*: "At Mount Tallant, near Dublin, the Lady of Baron O'Dowda, of a daughter."

† *O'Dowda* As mentioned in p. 650, Vol. I., *O'Dowda* is one of the anglicised forms of the Irish family name *O'Dubhda*. Other anglicised forms of the name are: *O'Dowle*, *O'Dowdie*, *Doodie*, *Duddie*, *Duddy*; but the Duddies and Duddys of the county Derry are of a different race from the *O'Dubhda* family, Princes and Chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, in Connaught.

OLIVER.

Of Drogheda.

Arms: Gu. a mullet betw. three crescents ar.

<p>JOHN OLIVER, of Drogheda, gent., had :</p> <p>2. Christopher, of Drogheda, who d. in 1636. He m. Mary, dau. of</p>	<p>William Prise, of Drogheda, gent., and had :</p> <p>3. Ann Oliver, b. in 1636.</p>
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O'NEILL. (No. 7.)

Of Tromag, Parish of Termonmagurk, County Tyrone.

Arms: Same as "O'Neill" (No. 2), page 718, Vol. I.

CONN, who (see p. 725, Vol. I.) is No. 123 on the "O'Neill" (Princes of Tyrone) pedigree, was the founder of this branch of that family. Of the sons of Shane O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, who left issue, this Conn was the eldest :

123. Conn, Hereditary Prince of Ulster: eldest son of Shane an Diomuis; died in 1598. He mar. Nuala O'Donnell, and had

I. Art Oge, his successor; born 1565, d. 1622.

II. Cu-Uladh (b. 1566), m. and had issue.

III. Mór, became a Nun.

IV. Eoghan (or Owen), of whom presently.

V. Brian* (born 1570), some of whose descendants settled in the county Cork.

VI. Flann.

124. Eoghan: fourth son of Conn; d. 1649: m. Elena O'Donnell, and had issue :

I. Henry, of whom presently.

II. Art, who m. and had issue.

III. Una, who m. and had issue.

IV. Maedhbh (or Maude), a Nun.
125. Henry, of Carbery, co. Cork: eldest son of Eoghan; born 1593; died 1668; mar. Una O'Dogherty, and had issue :

I. Art, of whom presently.

II. Ruadhri or Rodger, who m. and had issue.

IV. Maedhbh, who mar. and had issue.

V. Conn, who m. and had issue.

VI. Thomas, d. s. p.

VII. and VIII. d. in infancy.

126. Art: son of Henry; b. 1629, d. 1704; was living in the county

* *Brian*: This Brian (No. 124) had issue:—1. Shane Oge; 2. Felim, had a son Eoghan, who had issue; 3. Teige, d. s. p.; 4, 5, and 6 were daughters.

125. Shane Oge: son of Brian; had issue—1. Turlogh; 2. Aodh, who had a son Rory; 3. Henry, who had a son, Shane; 4. Rose; 5. Kate; 6. Grania, d. s. p.; 7. John.

126. Turlogh: son of Shane Oge; m. and had issue—1. Ruadhri; 2. Art, who had a son Roderic; 3. John, d. s. p.; 4. Paul, who had issue; 5. Peter, d. s. p.; and three daughters.

(We hope that some of the present generation of this family, in the county Cork,

Cork. This Art, with his family, returned to Tyrone in 1646, and settled near Carrimore at a place called Tromag, some seven miles from Dungannon. He m. and had :

I. Ruadhri (Rodger or Roger), of whom presently ; whose family remained at Tromag.

II. Sadhbh (or Sibby), who mar. and had issue.

III. Felim, who m. and had issue.

IV. Shane, who married and had issue.

The families of II., III. and IV. left Tromag for various parts of Ulster.

will recognise some of the above as their ancestors ; and, if so, that they will enable us to continue the *catena* down to the present time.)

Of this branch of the "O'Neill" family, and descended from Brian, 5th son of Conn, No. 123 on this pedigree, are the following, in the county, or city of Cork :

- O'Neill, Patrick, East Ferry, Ballinacurra.
 O'Neill, Thomas, Ballineen
 O'Neill, J. H., Edencurra, Ballineen.
 O'Neill, Peter, Goggin's Hill, Ballinhassig.
 O'Neill, Thomas, do.
 O'Neill, Philip, Ballydaniel, Ballymacoda.
 O'Neill, Hugh, Sherkin, Baltimore.
 O'Neill, Patrick, Gortmore, Banteer.
 O'Neill, Rev. P., C.C., Kinsale.
 O'Neill, Richard, Killacloyne, Carrigtowhill.
 O'Neill, Patrick, Castlepark, Kinsale.
 O'Neill, Denis, Castletown-Bere.
 O'Neill, Patrick, do.
 O'Neill, C., Ballyvelone, Castletown-Kin-neigh.
 O'Neill, Denis, Reenroe, }
 O'Neill, Owen, Bealad, } Clonakilty
 O'Neill, Peter, Sovereign-st., }
 O'Neill, John, Cullenagh, Tallow.
 O'Neill, John, Ballinascarthy.
 O'Neill, Peter, Garraneribeen, Tallow.
 O'Neill, Eoghan, Ballinrea, Douglas.
 O'Neill, James, do.
 O'Neill, James, Drimoleague.
 O'Neill, John, do.
 O'Neill, Jeremiah, Labanaght, Drinagh.
 O'Neill, James, }
 O'Neill, John H., Lake, } Dunmanway-
 mount House.
 O'Neill, John, }
 O'Neill, Patrick, } Eyeries, Bantry.
 O'Neill, Timothy, }
 O'Neill, Patrick, Farnanes, Cork.
 O'Neill, John, Ardacrow House, Kilbrittain.
 O'Neill, B., Main-st., }
 O'Neill, Rev. J., C.C., Cork-st., } Kinsale.
 O'Neill, James, Market-st., }
 O'Neill, James, Main-st., }
 O'Neill, Daniel, Castle-st., } Macroom.
 O'Neill, J., Massytown, }
 O'Neill, Miss C., Castle-st., }
 O'Neill, Nora, Main-st., }
 O'Neill, Denis, Dunbogy, Minane Bridge.
 O'Neill, Mrs. M.B., Superiores, Convent of Mercy, Queenstown.
- O'Neill, J., National Teacher, Brook Lodge, Riverstown.
 O'Neill, John, Sarsfield Court, Riverstown.
 O'Neill, W., Little Butlerstown, Riverstown.
 O'Neill, Peter, Kilvurra, Rossmore.
 O'Neill, Miss Kate, North-st., }
 O'Neill, Daniel, 55 Main-st., } Skiberreen.
 O'Neill, Rev. William, Protestant Curate. }
 O'Neill, Jeremiah, Cappavuckee. }
 O'Neill, John, Felane. }
 O'Neill, John, Ahabeg. } Waterfall,
 O'Neill, John, Shanacumha, } Bantry.
 O'Neill, Michael, D., Shanavalleigh. }
 O'Neill, Patrick, Gortnagraffer, }
 O'Neill, Patrick, Ballinoo, White's Cross, Cork.
 O'Neill, Mrs., Market-square, Youghal.
 O'Neill, P.P., Imperial Hotel, do.
 O'Neill, James, Knock, } Curraleigh,
 O'Neill, James, Gurranes, } Fermoy.
 O'Neill, Cornelius, 19 Hibernia Buildings, Cork.
 O'Neill, Denis, 45 Fish-street, Cork.
 O'Neill, E., 57 Grand Parade, ,,
 O'Neill, Eugene, Gardiner's Hill, Cork.
 O'Neill, H. J., 7 Summerhill-terrace, Cork.
 O'Neill, James A., 57 Grand-parade, Cork.
 O'Neill, Jeremiah, 43 Clarence-st., do.
 O'Neill, John J., Eason's-lane, do.
 O'Neill, John H., 5 St. Patrick's-terrace, Cork.
 O'Neill, Mrs. Julia, 18 Richmond-hill, Cork.
 O'Neill, Mrs. Thomas, 3 Bloomfield-terrace, Western Road, Cork.
 O'Neill, Richard, 2 Tuckey-street, Cork.
 O'Neill, Richard W., 1 Sunday's Well Road, Cork.

- V. and VI. a son and a daughter, names unknown.
127. Ruadhri (or Rodger): eldest son of Art; died 1737; m. Grania O'Neill, and had issue:
- I. Paul, of whom presently.
 - II. Angelina.
 - III. Joan.
 - IV. Terence.
 - V. Francis.
128. Paul: eldest son of Ruadhri; born *circa* 1693; mar. Hannah MacCawell (or Campbell) of Longfield, county Tyrone, and had:
- | | |
|------------|---|
| I. Terence | } These three remained at Tromag.—See Cormac, in "O'Neill" (No. 8) <i>infra</i> . |
| II. Cormac | |
| III. Paul | |
- IV. Art, who removed to Aughnagar, parish of Killashil, co. Tyrone.
129. Terence: eldest son of Paul; m. Hannah MacGurk of Copney, parish of Termonmagurk, and had:
- I. Peter.
 - II. Shane.
 - III. Rose.
 - IV. Catherine.
 - V. Anne.
130. Peter: eldest son of Terence; b. 1754; d. Feb., 1859; was in his day the most influential man in his locality; mar. Mary, dau. of Art MacGurk of Sluggan, and had:
- I. Terence, who d. in America.
 - II. Bernard.
 - III. Peter.
 - IV. Patrick; and three daughters, who d. young.
- Peter and Patrick, living in 1888.

131. Bernard: son of Peter; born 1803; d. 1879; m. Jane, dau. of Terence O'Donnely, of Innishative (by Isabella, his wife, who was dau. of Andrew O'Donnely of Rash, near Omagh, agent to Lord Mountjoy, and member of the Grand Jury in Omagh), and had:

- I. Peter, who emigrated to Queensland.
- II. Terence, of whom presently.
- III. Patrick, who occupies a distinguished position in Philadelphia, U. S. A.
- IV. Mary.
- V. Rosanna.
- VI. Jane.
- VII. Catherine.

132. Terence O'Neill: son of Bernard; the present representative, in Ireland, of this branch of the "O'Neill" family; was b. 1st Dec., 1839; m. 30th Dec., 1873, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Michael MacGarrity, of Sluggan, and has:

- I. Jane, b. 24th Feb., 1875.
- II. Patrick, b. 9th Jan., 1882.

This Terence, who was intended for the Church, received his education in a neighbouring classical school; subsequently at St. Patrick's College, Armagh, which, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to leave; and is now (1888) living as a very successful Classical Teacher at Tromag, near Carrickmore, county Tyrone.

133. Patrick: his son; living at Tromag, in 1888.

O'NEILL. (No. 8.)

Deroran Branch.

Arms: Same as "O'Neill" (No. 2), page 718, Vol. I.

CORMAC, the second son of Paul, who is No. 128 on the "O'Neill" (No. 7) pedigree, was the immediate ancestor of this branch of that family:

129. Cormac: second son of Paul; m. Margaret O'Hagan, of Allaglushin, near Dungannon.

130. Owen: their son; b. 1770; d. Jan., 1858; m. Anne O'Daly.

131. John: their son; m. Eleanor

Teague (or Montague), niece of the Rev. Michael Montague, President of Maynooth College, and had :

- I. Owen, living in 1888 in Deroran.
- II. Rev. Francis,* living in 1888.
- III. Simon (dead).
- IV. Peter, an A.B., Barrister-at-

Law; living in 1888 at 139 Lower Baggot-st, Dublin; m. to Elizabeth Fagan, of Riversdale, co. Westmeath.

- V. Michael, living in 1888 in Deroran.
- And several daughters.

OUSELEY.

Of Ireland.

Arms : Or, a chev. sa. betw. three holly leaves vert a chief sa.

THE name of this family was variously spelled *Ouseley*, *Ousley*, *Oursley*, and *Osly*.

1. Richard Ouseley of Courteen House, Northampton, England, b. 1570, was the first of the family who, about 1640, settled in Ireland. He lived at Ballycogley, county Wexford.

2. Jasper, of Ballycogley: his son; m. in 1659, Miss Chambers of Kilboyne, co. Mayo, and by her had three sons:—1. Jasper, 2. Charles, 3. Francis; and two daughters—1. Anne, 2. Amelia.

3. Jasper: his son; b. 1660; m. Dorothy Johnston, and by her had—1. William, 2. Sarah, 3. Jasper, 4. Richard, 5. James, 6. Gideon, 7. Anne, 8. Elizabeth.

4. William: his eldest son; married Elizabeth Morley. And

Jasper, William's younger brother, b. 1699, at Dunmore Castle, county Galway, married Julia Bodkin of Kilclooney, and died 1785. This Jasper had a family of eleven children. His daughter Margaret (born 1736), who was sister of Richard Ouseley,† of Dunmore (b. 1733), married Anthony Kelly‡ of Turrick, co. Galway, by whom he had one son, Jasper, m. to Frances Davis, who was descended from the family of Davis, of Gwin Taney, in Flintshire, and Sanerch Park, in Denbigh.

5. Ralph: son of William; born 1739; married Miss Holland, by whom he had:

6. Sir Gore Ouseley, born 1770;

* *Francis*: This worthy clergyman, the Rev. Francis O'Neill, whom as a Priest we have known for some *thirty years*, is the present learned and esteemed Catholic curate of Donabate, in the county and diocese of Dublin. To him we here beg to return our best thanks for the great assistance which he has kindly rendered to us in disentombing from the dead past the genealogy of his family; which can now, in the *catena* before us, justly connect their lineage with the once illustrious House of O'NEILL, Princes of Tyrone. This, in itself, is a glorious inheritance. May we live to see the Rev. Father Francis O'Neill, after such a long and faithful service in the Ministry, soon elevated to a more exalted position in the Church than that which he now so honourably holds!

† *Ousley*: See Note "Ouseley," under the "Kelly" (of Tuam) pedigree, p. 501, Vol. I.

‡ *Kelly*: See No. 1 on the pedigree of "Kelly" (of Tuam), *ibid.*

and Sir William,* born 1771 (and d. 1842). Sir Gore was an eminent oriental scholar and diplomatist. He was created a baronet; died 1844.

7. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.A.: son of Sir Gore; Mus. Doc. of Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury; b. 1825, and living in 1880.

PALMER. (No. 1.)

Arms: Or, two bars gu. each charged with three trefoils ar. in chief a greyhound courant sa. *Crest*: A demi panther ramp. issuing flames out of its mouth and ears, holding in the paws a holly branch, with leaves and berries, all ppr. *Motto*: Palma virtuti.

HENRY LE PALMER had:

- 2. Stephen, who had two sons—
1. John; 2. William, *Milés*.
- 3. John: son of Stephen, who had:
4. John, Viscount, who had:
I. William.
II. Galfride.
- 5. William: the elder son of John, had:
I. Thomas.
II. brother, "a sacerdos," or Priest.
- 6. Thomas: son of William, had:
- 7. John (his second son), who had:
8. William, who had two sons:
I. John.
II. Henry, s. p.
- 9. John: son of William; mar. Blanch, dau. of William Deprints, and had two sons and one dau.:
I. John, of whom presently.
II. William.
- I. Maria, who married Thomas Slaughter.
- 10. John Palmer: son of John; married Eliza, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Docking, and had:

- 11. William, who m. Ellen, dau. of — Langham, co. Leicester, and had:
I. Richard.
II. Thomas.
- 12. Richard: son of William; m. Ursula, dau. of John Heron, and had:
I. John, of whom presently.
II. Robert, who m. Agnes, sister of John Hastings, and had two sons—1. Robert, 2. Richard.
I. Robert m. Alice, dau. and heir of Miles Newenton, and had:—I. Richard, who mar. Mary, daughter of William Bradden, and had three sons—1. John; 2. Robert; 3. Muriell.
- 13. John: son of Richard; d. v. p.; mar. sister and co-heir of Henry Roccliffe, and had three sons and one daughter:
I. John, of whom presently.
II. William, s. p.
III. Richard, s. p.
- I. Anne, who married Stephen Wigham.
- 14. John: son of John; living in 20th year of King Henry VIII.; m.

* *William*: This Sir William Ouseley was s. by his son Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, who d. 1866.

For interesting information respecting these two brothers, namely, Sir Gore Ouseley, and his brother Sir William, see p. 427 of Webb's *Compendium of Irish Biography*.

Maria, dau. of Richard Greville, and had three sons :

I. Giles, of whom presently.

II. William, who had a son, John, s. p.

III. Edward, who m. Jane, dau. of John Cheney, s. p.

15. Giles: (some say the third son of John); m. Muriell, dau. of Richard Feild; and had :

I. Edward.

II. William.

And a daughter, Mary, who m. Nicholas Overbury, *Milés*.

16. Edward Palmer: eldest son of Giles; m. Muriell, daughter of Richard, son of Robert Palmer, and had six sons :

I. Richard.

II. John.

III. Edward.

IV. Giles.

V. William.

VI. Thomas.

17. Richard Palmer: son of Edward.

PALMER. (No. 2.)

Baron of Limerick, and Viscount Castlemaine, (Extinct, 1705).

Arms: Or, two bars gu. each charged with three trefoils ar. in chief a greyhound courant sa. *Crest:* Same as No. 1: *Supporters:* Two lions guard. ar. *Motto:* Palma virtuti.

EDWARD PALMER, of Augmering, in co. —, mar. dau. and co-heir of William Clement, *Milés*, and had :

2. John, *Milés*, who had :

3. Thomas, of Wingham, in the co. Kent, *Milés*, who mar. a Miss Pooley, of Suffolk, and had :

4. James, of Dornycourt, in the co. of Bucks, *Milés*, "Cancellarius Gart," who m. Katherine, dau. of

William Herbert, "C. de Powis," and had :

5. Roger Palmer, *Arm.*, who was created baron of Limerick, and Viscount Castlemaine; who mar. Barbara, dau. and heir of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison; and who had :

6. A daughter, who mar. Thomas Lennard, Viscount Sussex.

PARKER.

Of Dublin, and Philadelphia.

Arms: Ar. a lion pass. gu. betw. two bars sa. the upper charged with two and the lower with one bezant.

I. WILLIAM PARKER of Dublin | had two sons, with others :

1. John.

II. Robert, of whom presently.

2. Robert Parker (b. 1770, died 1855) mar. Elizabeth (dau. of John

Barbridge, Esq., of Ballinaston, co. Wicklow), whose sister Margaret Barbridge mar. Humphrey Lloyd, of Folly House, co. Wexford, by whom she became the mother of the Rev. Dr. LLOYD, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (see No. 5, p. 282, *ante*). Robert Parker had issue:

- I. William, mar. Eliza Barbridge.
- II. John-Barbridge, of whom presently.
- III. Robert, m. Sarah McDonald.
- IV. Thomas Barbridge, married Frances Ingham.
- V. James, mar. Jane Lindsay, and had, with other children, the Rev. David Lindsay Parker, Rector of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, New York, who mar. and had two children: Lindsay, and Ethel.

VI. Charles.

VII. Sarah.

3. John Barbridge Parker (born 1810, d. 24th Dec., 1874) m. Lucy, dau. of Robert Chastenev, Esq., of Norwich, co. Norfolk, England (and

great-grand-daughter of John Chastenev, of Whitlingham Hall in that county), by whom he had eleven children:

I. Horatio-Chastenev, of whom presently.

II. Theodore-Lloyd, d. 1845.

III. Jane Elizabeth Emma, mar.

C. J. Cleborne, M.D., U.S.N.

IV. Margaret Louisa.

V. Lucy Octavia.

VI. Florence-Amelia, married to Robert Falkiner Fairthorne (d. 22nd Oct., 1883), and had one son, Robt. Falkiner Fairthorne, b. 18th Dec., 1878; and five others who died in infancy.

4. Horatio Chastenev Parker, of Germantown (b. 23rd Sept., 1845), mar. Katherine, daughter of Henry Grout, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, of Philadelphia, Penna., and had issue:

I. John Chastenev, born March, 1873.

II. Harriet.

III. Marianne.

PARNELL.

Of Avondale, County Wicklow.

Arms: Gu. two chevronels ar. *Crest*: A boar's head erased or.

WE are indebted to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* for the following account of the "lineal descent of Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq.," from Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, "The Kingmaker:"

1. Richard Nevill, K.G., Earl of Warwick, the Kingmaker, killed at Barnet, 1471, had issue:

2. Lady Isabel Nevill (d. 1476), who m. George Plantagenet, K.G., Duke of Clarence, who died 1477, leaving issue:

3. Lady Margaret Plantagenet,

Countess of Salisbury (beheaded 1541), who mar. Sir Richard Pole, K.G., and had:

4. Henry Pole, Lord Montacute (beheaded 1549), who m. Lady Jane Nevill, daughter of George, Lord Bergavenny, and had:

5. Hon. Katherine Pole, who m.

Francis Hastings, K.G., second Earl of Huntingdon; d. 1561, leaving issue :

6. Lady Francis Hastings, who m. Henry Compton, first Lord Compton; died 1589, leaving issue :

7. Hon. Margaret Compton, who m. Henry Mordaunt, fourth Lord Mordaunt; d. 1603, leaving issue :

8. John Mordaunt, first Earl of Peterborough (d. 1642), who mar. Hon. Elizabeth Howard, dau. of William, Lord Effingham, and had :

9. John Mordaunt, Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon (d. 1675), who m. Elizabeth Carey, daughter of Hon. Thomas Carey (son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth), and had :

10. Hon. Sophia Mordaunt, who m. James Hamilton, of Bangor; d. 1707, leaving issue :

11. Ann Hamilton, who married Michael Ward, and had :

12. Anne Ward, who m. Sir John Parnell, Bart.; died 1782, leaving issue :

13. Sir John Parnell,* Bart. (d. 1801), who mar. Letitia Brooke (who was descended from Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, aforesaid, and whose sister, the Hon. Anne Mor-

daunt, was her great-grandmother), and had :

14. William Parnell, of Avondale (Hayes), died 1821. He married Frances Howard, daughter of Hugh Howard (son of Viscount Wicklow), and had :

15. John Henry Parnell (d. 1859), who mar. Delia Tudor Stewart, dau. of Admiral Charles Stewart, and had :

16. Charles Stewart Parnell, of Avondale, M.P.; born 1846, and living in 1888.

The brothers of Charles Stewart Parnell were :

I. John Howard, who was the eldest son; deceased.

II. Henry-Tudor, b. Dec. 1850.

The sisters were :

I. Delia, who mar. Livingstone Thompson, Esq.

II. Emily, mar. Captain Dickin-son.

III. Sophia, mar. Alfred Mac-Dermott, Esq.

IV. Fanny.

V. Anna-Mercer.

VI. Theodosia.

* *Parnell* : Sir John Parnell was M.P. for the Queen's County, in the Irish Parliament; he succeeded his father in the Baronety in 1782. He was the grandnephew of the Very Rev. Thomas Parnell, Archdeacon of Clogher, who was born in Dublin in 1679. Sir John Parnell was appointed a Commissioner of Revenue in 1780, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1787, and a Lord of the Treasury in 1793. He commanded a Regiment of the Volunteers. Barrington says of him, "Though many years in possession of high office and extensive patronage, he showed a disinterestedness almost unparalleled; and the name of a relative or of a dependant of his own, scarcely in a single instance, increased the place or the pension lists of Ireland." "His conduct at the Union," says *Grattan's Life*, "did him honour, and proved how warmly he was attached to the interests of his country, and on this account he was dismissed" (from his offices). Both he and his son Henry voted against the Union. Some lines on his death will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1801.

PARSONS.

Ireland.

Arms: Gu. a leopard's face betw. three crosses pattée fitchée ar.

THE Right Rev. Doctor Parsons, Lord Bishop of Norwich, had a sister, Katherine, who married Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen. This Doctor Parsons had three sons :

I. Thomas.

II. Sir William* (Lord Justice of Ireland, 1643) who married Katherine Lacy (or Eliz. Lany).

III. Sir Laurence, of Birr Castle.†

2. Sir Laurence, of Birr (Attorney General of Ireland) : third son of the Right Rev. Doctor Parsons ; m. Anne or Jane Maiham, of Yorkshire, and had two sons and one dau. :

I. Richard, who m. Anne Loftus, d. s. p.

II. William, of whom presently.

I. Jane, who m. Sir John Hay.

3. William, of Birr : second son of Sir Laurence ; m. June, 1636, Dorothy (d. 1st April, 1671), dau.

of Thomas Phillips, of Limavady (by his wife, Alicia Usher), and had six sons and three daughters ; d. 1653.

I. Laurence, mar. Frances Savage, and had William, of whom presently.

II. William.

III. Savage.

IV. John.

V. Oliver.

VI. Arthur.

The daughters were :

I. Dorothy.

II. Anna.‡

III. Frances.

IV. Margaret, married Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton, in 1640.

4. William : eldest son of Laurence ; mar. Eliza, dau. of George Preston, Bart., and had :

5. William, who mar. Martha Pigott, and had :

I. Laurence, of whom presently.

* *William* : This Sir William Parsons settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; he was Commissioner of Plantations in Ireland ; and obtained large grants of land from the Crown. He was for some time Lord-Justice ; in conjunction with Sir John Borlace, but was removed in 1643. From this Sir William Parsons descended the Earls of Rosse. Sir Laurence Parsons, the second earl, represented the University of Dublin, and afterwards the King's County, in the Irish Parliament, where he distinguished himself, especially in his efforts against the Union, as an eloquent and popular speaker. He continued to represent the King's County in the Imperial Parliament until the death of his uncle, on the 20th April, 1807, when he became second Earl of Rosse. He died, 24th February, 1841, and was succeeded by his son, William Parsons, third Earl of Rosse, who was born at York on the 17th June, 1800, and died in 1867. He was buried in the church of St. Brandon, Birr (or Parsonstown). This earl was the eminent astronomer, who, after seventeen years' labour, and at an outlay of upwards of £20,000, constructed the great telescope which is known by his name. He was known as a genial companion and a liberal landlord ; he was succeeded by his son, Laurence Parsons, the fourth Earl of Rosse, living in 1888.

† *Birr* : This castle in King's County, was the ancient seat of the O'Carrolls, of Ely O'Carroll. Sir Gerard Lowther (who bequeathed St. John's, co. Wexford, to his nephew, Lowther Parsons) is said to have mar. Anne, dau. of Sir Laurence Parsons (?) Was it not Anne, the widow of Laurence, or Anne, widow of Nicholas Osborne ?

‡ *Anna* : This Anna married in 1684 Nicholas Osborne, of Thackincor, in county Waterford, and had three sons and four daughters. The sons were : 1. Nicholas ; 2. Thomas ; 3. John. The daughters were : 1. Frances ; 2. Arabella ; 3. Mary ; 4. Katherine, s. p.

II. William.

III. Savage.

6. Laurence Parsons: son of

William; mar. Mary Sprigge, in
1730.

PATTEN.

Arms: Fusilly erm. and sa.

1. RICHARD PATTEN.

2. James: his son.

3. James: his son.

4. Richard: his son; m. dau.
and co-heir of — Lane, *Milés*.5. Nicholas: his son. Had four
children—1. Thomas; 2. William
(who had Robert, who had Juliana);
3. Richard, mar. to Margery —
(and had William, 1447; JohnDean of Castria; and a daughter);
4. Margery.6. Thomas Patten: eldest son of
Nicholas.7. (): his daughter married
Thomas Valens, of Derbyshire,
England.8. Thomas Valens: their son,
died *s.p.*

PAWLETT.

*Of Garrylogh, County Wexford.**Arms*: Sa. three swords in pile points in base ar. pommelled and hilted or, betw.
two flanges of the last pelletée. *Crest*: On a mount a falcon rising or, pelletée,
belted gold.SIR AMIAS PAWLET, of Garrylogh,
co. Wexford, had:2. Sir Anthony, his heir, who
had:3. Philip (his fourth son), of
Garrylogh, co. Wexford, *Arm.*, who
died 21st May, 1636, and was
buried at Ferns. He mar. Joan,dau. of Richard Viscount Mount-
garret (and the widow of Sir Rich-
ard Masterson) by whom he had
one son and one daughter:I. John, *s.p.*

I. Mary.

4. John Pawlet (*s.p.*): son of
Philip.

PEPPARD.

*Of Drogheda.**Arms*: Ar. two bars az. on a canton of the second a cinquefoil pierced of the
field.

PETER PEPPARD, who, A.D. 1195, was Justiciary of Ireland, and who (see

the "Nangle" pedigree) was the second son of Jocelin de Angulo, was the ancestor of *De Peppard*, *Peppard*, *Pepard*, and *Pepper*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Ralph Peppard : son of Peter.</p> <p>3. Ralph : his son ; founded St. Mary's Abbey, Ardee.</p> | <p>—1. Patrick, m. to Kathleen, dau. of Bartholomew Russell, of Balrodry ; 2. Richard, died <i>s.p.</i> ; 1. Kathleen ; 2. Mary.</p> <p>3. Thomas, Alderman of Drogheda, living in 1695 ; son of Patrick ; married dau. of John Dowding of Drogheda.</p> <p>4. John : son of Thomas ; had a brother named Patrick, and a sister Mary.</p> |
| <p>1. Philip Pepard ; married Ellen Luttrell.</p> <p>2. John, of Balrodry : son of Philip ; m. a dau. of James Cusack, by whom he had Joanna, who mar. James Eustace. Had two brothers and two sisters : the brothers were</p> | |

PETTIT.

Ireland.

Arms : Ar. a lion pass gu.

WILLIAM LE PETTITO (a quo *Petit*) came into Ireland with Sir Hugh De Lacy. All that is recorded of William le Pettito is, that the said Sir Hugh De Lacy did, by charter, grant unto him *Matherithirnan*, etc. (now called the barony of "Magherydernan," in the county Westmeath), except the Lough and town of Dysart ; and that they were anciently styled "barons of Molingare" [Mullingar]. This William le Pettito, in 1185, gave a great defeat to the Irish in Meath ; in 1190 or 1191 he was lord justice or governor of Ireland.

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| <p>1. William le Pettito.</p> <p>2. James : his son ; had a brother named Nicholas, who it is said, was the ancestor of the <i>Lynch</i> family, of Galway.</p> <p>3. Richard Pettit : his son ; first assumed this surname.</p> | <p>4. John : his son.</p> <p>5. Simon : his son.</p> <p>6. Gerrott : his son.</p> <p>7. Simon (2) : his son.</p> <p>8. Thomas : his son.</p> <p>9. Gerrott Pettit : his son ; living A.D. 1657.</p> |
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PORTER.

Of Waterford.

Arms : Sa. three church bells ar. a canton erm. *Crest* : A cubit arm, habited az. cuffed ar. grasping in the hand ppr. a battle axe also ppr.

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| <p>1. JAMES PORTER of Waterford, of the House of . . . in Gloucestershire, England.</p> | <p>2. Thomas : his son.</p> <p>3. John of Waterford : his son ; twice married : first, to Anne, dau.</p> |
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of Richard Lucas of Waterford, who died *s. p.*; secondly, to Ellen, dau. of Edward Butler of Waterford. This John d. 14th February, 1636.

4. Thomas Porter: his son; m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Geraldin, of Waterford, merchant. This Thomas had three brothers and four sisters:

the brothers were—1. Mathew, 2. James, 3. Lawrence. The sisters were—1. Mary, married to Patrick Comerford, of Waterford; 2. Kathleen, married to Mathew Grant, of Waterford; 3. Bele, m. to Nicholas Giralдин, of Waterford; 4. Anne.

PRESTON.

Viscount Gormanstown, County Meath.

Arms: Or, on a chief sa. three crescents of the first. *Crest*: On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a fox statant ppr. *Supporters*: Dexter, a fox ppr.; sinister, a lion or. *Motto*: Sans tache.

ROGER DE PRESTON was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, A.D. 1327. Fourth in descent from said Roger, was Sir Robert Preston, Lord Deputy of Ireland, A.D. 1478, who in that year was created "Viscount Gormanstown."

Thomas Preston, son of the fourth Viscount Gormanstown, was born towards the close of the 16th century. He was educated in the Low Countries, where he entered the service of Spain. Supplied by Cardinal Richelieu with three frigates and a considerable store of arms and ammunition for the Irish Confederates, Preston sailed from Dunkirk, and anchored in Wexford harbour about the middle of September, 1642. He was accompanied by his son, a great number of engineers, and five hundred officers, including Colonels Sinnott, Cullen, Plunket, and Burke, who distinguished themselves in the Dutch war. General Preston was appointed by the Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny, to the command of the Lenister forces, and was a prime actor in the affairs of Ireland for the next few years; siding* on the whole with the Anglo-Irish rather than the Old Irish party. He was consequently often in opposition to Owen Roe O'Neill; but in August, 1646, he co-operated with O'Neill to intercept Ormond in his march on Kilkenny, and

* *Siding*: Clarendon sketches the differences of policy that divided Preston and Owen Roe O'Neill, as follows: "They of the more moderate party, and whose main end was to obtain liberty for the exercise of their religion, without any thought of declining their subjugation to the king, or of invading his prerogative, put themselves under the command of General Preston; the other party, who never meant to return to their obedience of the Crown of England, and looked upon all the estates which had ever been in the possession of any of their ancestors . . . as justly due to them, and ravished from them by the tyranny of the Crown, marched under the conduct of Owen Roe O'Neill; both generals of the Irish nation; the one descended of English extraction through many descents; the other purely Irish and of the family of Tyrone; both bred in the wars of Flanders, and both eminent commanders there, and of perpetual jealousy of each other; the one of the more frank and open nature; the other darker, less polite, and the wiser man; but both of them then at the head of more numerous armies apart, than all the king's power could bring into the field against either of them."

compel his subsequent disastrous retreat to Dublin. Preston ultimately sided with the Marquis of Ormond and the Anglo-Irish party, and was therefor excommunicated by the Nuncio, Rinuccini; but Preston replied: "I hold your censures to be invalid; and, as for O'Neill, I have pursued him to Maryborough, fully resolved that either he or I shall fall in mortal combat." In the summer of 1650, Preston gallantly defended Waterford against Ireton's army; in that year also he was at Ennis created "Viscount Tara." Excluded by Cromwell from pardon for life and estate, Preston retired to the Continent, where he died before the 14th August, 1662. His grandson, the third viscount, died without issue in 1674; but John Preston, descended from his younger brother, was for his vote in favour of the "Union," created "Baron Tara," A.D. 1800.

Colonel Jenico Preston was the seventh Viscount Gormanstown. He was a member of the Privy Council of King James II.; Lord Lieutenant of the county Meath; and Member of Parliament for Dublin. He appears to have gone through the Irish War of the Revolution, and to have followed the fortunes of, and been shut up with, the Irish army in Limerick, where he died 17th March, 1691, leaving no male issue, though he was twice married. The line was carried on through the children of his brother Nicholas; his immediate successor being Jenico Preston, an officer in the Earl of Tyrone's Regiment.—See PLAYFAIR: Vol. 2 of *Peerage*; Article—"Gormanstown."

Lieutenant Jenico Preston was the eldest son of the Honble. Nicholas Preston, brother to Colonel Jenico Preston, the seventh Viscount Gormanstown; and, on the death of his uncle, without male issue, succeeded to the title as the eighth viscount. He also died without issue; when the title fell to his next brother, Anthony, who continued the line, which exists to the present day.

PURCELL.* (No. 1.)

Baron† of Loughmoe.

Arms: Or, a saltire betw. four boars' heads coupéd sa. *Crest*: A cubit arm erect ppr. habited az, cuffed ar. grasping a sword also ppr. pommel and hilt or, piercing through the jaw a boar's head coupéd sa. vulned and distilling drops of blood. *Motto*: *Ant vincam aut periam.*

ACCORDING to MacFirbis, the Genealogy of the Barons of Loughmoe is as follows; commencing with Charlemagne (or Charles the Great), King of France, who, A.D. 800, was crowned Emperor of the West:

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|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Serlus Mór (Carolus Magnus,
or Charlemagne). | 2. Robeard: his son. |
| | 3. Sir Hugh: his son. |

* *Purcell*: In tracing this pedigree, MacFirbis heads it with the words *Geineach Baruin Luachma*. These Irish words mean "The Genealogy of the Barons of Loughmoe," in the county Tipperary.

† *Baron*: This Peerage was created by the Earl of Ormonde, as Palatine of Tipperary.

4. Risdeard : his son.
5. Pilip : his son.
6. Risdeard : his son.
7. Eumon : his son.
8. Roibin : his son.
9. Reumunn : his son.
10. Tomas : his son.
11. Bened : his son.
12. Seaan (Shane) : his son.
13. Seumas (James) : his son.
14. Seunfionn : his son.
15. Seumas : his son.
16. Uilliam : his son.
17. Eumon : his son.
18. Piarus : his son.
19. Tomas : his son.
20. Seumas : his son.
21. Tomas : his son.
22. James : his son ; the last Baron of Loughmoe ; living in 1689. Was a colonel in the army of King James II. ; while his brother Tobias was a general in the army of William and Mary, and fell at the Battle of the Boyne. Mar. the Hon. Beatrice Butler, and had Thomas.
23. Thomas* : son of James.
24. Philip : his eldest son ; had two brothers—1. Richard, 2. John.
25. Tobias, of Timogue Castle,

Queen's County, living in 1798 : son of Philip. Married a Miss Scully, of Kilrush, in the county Tipperary, and had—1. John (died 1857), who had John, a lawyer, who died in Dublin in 1881 ; 2. James, of whom presently ; 3. Tobias, a colonel in the English army ; 4. William, a lawyer ; 5. Edward,† an admiral in the Royal Navy ; 6. Mary-Ann.

26. James : second son of Tobias. Served on the staff under General Sir De Lacey Evans in the war of 1835 against Don Carlos ; and d. near Dublin, of his wounds, leaving one dau. Mary, d., and a son (post-humous) James-Bryan.

27. Rev. James-Bryan Purcell, of Loughmoe Hall, Mount Washington, Baltimore County, Maryland, U.S.A. : the son of James. Left Ireland at the early age of thirteen ; studied medicine and served as surgeon in the U.S.A. 1866-1869 ; and in 1870 entered into Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States ; living in 1881.

28. Tobias-Noel Purcell : his son ; also living in 1881.

PURCELL. (No. 2.)

Of Esker, County Kilkenny.

As the Purcells of Esker married into the family of "Dillon," Barons of Drumrany, the Arms of the two families are here empaled. (See also the "Dillon," Barons of Drumrany, pedigree.)

* *Thomas* : There is a tradition that this Thomas had an elder brother Nicholas, who was known as the seventh and last Baron of Loughmoe, and who died 4th March, 1722 ; and that this Nicholas had three daughters, and one son who, in his infancy, was scalded to death, having jumped from his nurse's arms into a vat or boiler of boiling water.

† *Edward* : This Edward Purcell had three sons and two daughters. The sons were—1. Edward-Tobias-Willoughby Purcell, a Colonel of Artillery, and Commander of the staff for Bristol and South Wales district, living in 1881 ; 2. Rev. Handfield-Noel Purcell, Vicar of Fowey, living in 1881 ; 3. Matthew-Henry Purcell, Captain Royal Engineers, living in 1881.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, on a bend over two bars, wavy, gules, three black boars' heads, proper armed and tongued, argent, for PURCELL; 2nd, argent, within a border, ermine, a lion rampant, gules, bearing in his dexter paw a ducal coronet, or, debruised by a bar, azure, for DILLON (as given in *Lodge's Peerage*, for the Dillons of Drumrany); 3rd, gules, a bend, chequy, azure and argent, three mullets, argent, for LYNDSEY. *Crest*: A cubit arm, gules, the hand holding a sword erect, thereon a dove, volant, proper, for PURCELL. 2nd, a demi-lion, rampant, gules, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or holding in his dexter paw a like coronet, or, for DILLON. *Motto*: "Dum Spiro, Spero."

THE name of *Purcell** first appears on record in Normandy, about A.D. 1035. We learn from a Charter of that date that the tithes of the assarts of Porceval† had been granted by the Lord of that vill to the Monastery of the Holy Trinity at Rouen.‡ It was also embodied in the name of several other villis in the province. In the time of William the Conqueror, Hugh Porcel granted the tithes of Montmarquet, a vill on the frontiers of Picardy, and near Aumerle, to the Abbey of Aumerle. According to family tradition, Hugh was the first of the Normans to land at Pevensey Bay, the first to do a deed of Arms by storming the ruins of the old Roman Castle, where a party of Harold's soldiers lay entrenched, and the first to win a grant of Land from William the Conqueror in guerdon of the deed. He founded a Baronial family, hereditary ushers of the King's Chamber, and holding their lands by tenure of that office, which continued in the direct male line for more than 100 years, i.e. to the end of King Henry the Second's reign, and threw out flourishing branches in several counties, some of which endured to the seventeenth century. From one of these—Lords of Newtown Purcell, Oxon—sprang, again, according to family tradition, another Hugh,§ who took part in the English Invasion of Ireland, in 1171, and was the unnamed knight mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, as slain at Waterford; he had been left in command of the city on the King's departure for Dublin, and on the morrow, seeking to cross the river in one of the native boats to hold parley with the King, the boatmen rose upon him in the middle of the stream, stabbed him with their long "skeans," and threw the body into the river. However that may be, he was succeeded in the next generation by his sons, Walter and Hugh Purcell. The latter, before the close of the century, by marriage with Beatrix,|| the childless widow of Thomas de Hereford, and daughter of the first *Butler* of Ireland, acquired the Barony of Loughmore; she was at the time an only child, and thus heiress of a splendid inheritance.

The aged Butler, however, married again, and to the disgust, we may suppose, of poor Sir Hugh Purcell, left an infant son and heir at his death, in 1205. The House of Loughmore (or Loughmoe) nevertheless remained of historic eminence, and endured in the male line to the

* *Purcell*: For the quaint legend accounting for the origin of the name, see Moreri.

† *Porceval*: The name is now corrupted into *Perceval*. The manor was feudally dependent upon the Tankervilles, Chamberlains of Normandy.

‡ *Rouen*: See Chartulary of la Ste. Trinité, Rouen; and Chartulary of Aumerle; *Archæologia*, V. 26, as to the Aumerle grant.

§ *Hugh*: See Hanmer's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

|| *Beatrix*: See *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. IV., p. 5.

eighteenth century. In the female line it is now represented by the Purcell O'Gormans.

The successor of Sir Hugh Porcel, who came to England with William the Conqueror, was Dyve Purcell, who about 1120, received a grant of the manor of Catshill, Surrey, from King Henry I. (*v. Testa de Neville*, p. 225). He married a daughter of Nigel de Broc, a famous Justiciar of the time. In 1129-30, his elder son Geoffrey paid his relief for his father's land (*v. Hunter's Pipe Roll*, 31. K. H. I., p. 50 and 151), and obtained the signal favour of a royal remission of the Dane-Geld, then due by him. The original Charter of Confirmation of his lands and Court Office, subsequently issued by K. Stephen, is still extant among the archives of the Duke of Westminster, at Eaton. He granted a hide of land in the manor of Windsor (*v. T. de N.*, p. 128), the earliest plot of ground held by the family in England, to the abbey of Reading; was shorn a monk in that House, and there died. The land was sold by K. James I. to the Corporation of Windsor, and is now part of the town property. His brother and heir, Ranulph or Ralf, assumed his mother's name of De Broc apparently in 1156, as in the Pipe Roll of that year for Hampshire he is styled De Broc, and for Surrey he is still called Purcell (*v. Hunter's Pipe Roll*, K. H. II., pp. 12, 55, 172). By the former name he is known in history, being one of the most eminent men of the day. He and his brother Robert were arch-enemies of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and it was from his castle of Saltwood that Henry's emissaries sallied forth to do their deed of blood. A charter of confirmation by that King (*v. Inspecimus in Cart. Rot. K. John*, an. sept.), styling him son of Dyve Purcell, contains a long list of his acquisitions, among others his maternal uncle, Wido de Broc's gift of the manor of Angmar, Sussex, the grant of which was possibly the occasion of his assuming that name. The king gave him a wealthy Shropshire heiress for his wife, but he left no male issue at his death in 1187. His barony was divided among five daughters or their issue, and was the subject of prolonged litigation (*v. Eyton's Hist. of Shropshire*). Neither had his nephew Robert, who as Justiciar is frequently mentioned in the public Records, any male succession; he came to be represented by the De Lodges' and the Peto's (*v. Test. de N.*, p. 87).

The male representation then passed to the family of the lords of Newton-Purcell, Oxon., and Sharesull, Staffordshire. Ralph, the founder of this line, inherited those manors and others in Normandy, near Rouen, together with the Court Office, viz.: Usher of the King's Chamber, from his maternal uncle Robert Burnell, who was living in 1129-30, and enjoyed the Royal favour shewn by the remission of the Dane-Geld (*v. Pipe Roll*, K. H. II., pp. 5 and 76). About 1154, a charter of confirmation of his uncle's lands and office passed attested, among others, by St. Thomas à Beckett, the Chancellor (*v. Rymar's Federa*, V. I., p. 43). About 1160 he made a grant of land in Normandy to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, Rouen (*v. Archives of Normandy*, in the Prefecture, Rouen). He must have lived to a great age, as he obtained another confirmation under payment from K. John, A.D. 1200 (*v. Harly Oblate Rolls*, A.D. 1200, p. 83). He was the Patriarch of a numerous tribe in England and Ireland; one of his sons being Hugh, who, in 1171, went to Ireland, and became the founder of the House of Purcell in that country. His heirs in name and blood continued in Oxfordshire till the sixteenth century, the most noteworthy being Sir Otwell Purcell, who is recorded in the Rolls of Parliament as insisting upon redress of grievances as Knight of the Shire for Oxon.

A Cadet, Roger Purcell, by a fortunate marriage planted the name in Shropshire at the close of the 12th century, from whom sprang two lines, of Winsbury and of Norbury, which lasted till the seventeenth century. The earlier descents are given in full by Eyton, the later in the *Herald's Visitations*. From an offshoot of the latter descended the famous musician, whose career is well known. His brother, like him a page in Charles II.'s Court, became a Colonel in the army, and took part in a famous exploit—the storming of Gibraltar. He threw up his commission on the succession of the House of Hanover, and some years after died suddenly at Lord Abingdon's house in Berkshire.

In some counties of England the name still lingers among the humbler classes.

Walter Purcell was Baron of Bargy,*—an extensive tract extending

* *Bargy*; Walter Purcell was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1298.

into Kilkenny, Queen's County, and Carlow, and stretching from the base of Slieve Margy or the Bargy Hills near the town of Carlow to the rich lands on the western bank of the Nore, and including the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kilkenny. It was originally possessed by the O'Brennan Clans. Frequent feuds took place, and we find by the Patent and Close Rolls, in 1318, Symon Purcell with other gentlemen receiving special license from King Edward II. to hold parley with the O'Brennans; and in 1327, being then High Sheriff, he was slain with twenty others by that Sept.

In 1385 ten Marks were paid by order of the Irish Privy Council to Thomas St. Leger, Baron of Bargy, for the taking of Henry O'Logan and others.

In the year 1367, Joanna, heiress to the Bargy line, had been given in marriage by the Crown to Sir William St. Leger, who thus carried the barony into that name.* Its demesnes were reconquered in the course of the fifteenth century by the native clans, and the barony appears to have been escheated to the Crown.† The Kilkenny manors on the Dinin were then necessarily converted into tenures, *in capite*, i.e. held immediately from the Crown; and in that condition accordingly we find them described in the public records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In the north-east of Kilkenny several cadets of the Purcells, Barons of Bargy, had been planted in contiguous manors, each guarded by one or more strong castles, stretching between the Barrow and the Nore, and forming a barrier for the protection of the county at large. Esker (see Kilkenny *Archæological Society's Proceedings*, Vol. I.) was the most northerly of these. In the records of the 17th century, accordingly, we find them as Lords of Ballyfoyle, Esker, Foulksrath, Lismayne, and Clone. They all adhered to the Old Faith and to the Royal cause; and thus they were swept away by the great "Rebellion" of 1641, and but in part regained their old seats at the Restoration. The three latter families seem to have disappeared; but that of Ballyfoyle may be traced to the present day through a Cadet, and is now represented by *Purcell-Fitz-Gerald*, Boulgee, Sussex, England.‡ The descent of the Esker family is as follows:

1. Redmund Purcell, living *circa* 1580, had issue three sons: Richard; William, of Kilneboliskehannagh; and Geoffrey, of Kilcallan. He was dead in 1612. (See *Inquests in Chancery*, A.D. 1615, No. 11.)

2. Richard: his son and heir.

He, jointly with his brother Geoffrey, purchased the vill of Ballihlogh from Sir Richard Butler (see *Inquests in Chancery*, as above). The said Richard had issue four sons: William, his heir; Patrick of Ballincomo, of whom presently;

* *Name*: In 1380 Thomas St. Leger received his summons as Peer.

† *Crown*: In page 68 of his *History of Ireland*, Hammer says: "A gentleman of the name dwelling at Dunganstown, near Carlow, affirming himself to be directly descended from Baron St. Leger, made claim unto the title, with what success I have not searched after."

‡ *England*: The illustrious Major-General Sir Patrick Purcell, Vice-General of all Munster in 1651, belonged to the Purcells of Croagh, co. Limerick. After the capture of Limerick he was hanged, his head cut off and fixed on a stake over the southern or St. John's Gate of the city.—See Morison, *Threnodia-Hibernico-Catholica*; also F. Murphy's, S.J., *Cromwell in Ireland*, p. 29.

Geoffrey and Edward, of Coolbane; the three latter were living in 1635, each possessed of lands in the territory of Odogh, on the borders of Queen's County (see *Inquests in Chancery*, A.D. 1635, No. 64).

3. William, son and heir. His Will is dated July 4th, 1632. He d. on July 20th, following, leaving seven surviving children, viz.: Edmund, Redmund, Perse, Margaret, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Mary. He died seized of the Castle, Vill, and Lands of Esker, Castle Boban, Killcullan, Ballincomo, and of lands in Coolbane and Dromgoile. The premises were held *in capite* by military service (see *Inquests in Chancery*, A.D. 1632, No. 50).

4. Edmund,* son and heir; in 1632 he was twenty-one years of age and unmarried. He was the last possessor of Esker, which was confiscated in 1653, and passed into the possession of Colonel James Hacket, of the Parliamentary Army.

5. Redmund, his heir. He obtained Listow, co. Mayo, under the Cromwellian settlement, and was M.P. for Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, in King James's Parliament. The estate was confiscated in 1691. In Redmund the elder line appears to have become extinct, and the representation of the family to have passed to the descendants of Patrick Purcell, of Ballincomo, uncle of Edmund of Esker, second son of Richard (as above), and grandson of Redmund of Esker. Patrick was

living in 1635, when he held Ballincomo by grant of William Purcell, of Esker, and divers other lands in various townships, for the most part, on the borders of the Queen's County, adjoining the vills of Moyadd, Doonane, and Kilbane (see *Inquests in Chancery*, A.D. 1635, No. 64). The heir of the said Patrick Purcell probably was Tobias, of Moyadd,† Queen's County. He was attainted in 1691. Theobald (or Tobias) Purcell held a commission in Colonel Nicholas Purcell's troop of Horse, as appears by D'Alton's *King James' Irish Army List*; the names Theobald and Tobias being then convertible. The estate of Patrick Purcell, of Ballincomo, passed to the Wandesfords (under whom most of it had been held). They were Protestants, and although loyalists, took no part in the civil war, the heir being a minor. Their descendants hold it at the present day. (See *Ormonde MSS.: Transactions of Kilbane Archæolog. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 244.)

6. Redmond, of Doonane, b. 1678, d. 1738, buried at Clough, county Kilkenny. He was a descendant of Patrick Purcell, of Ballincomo and Kilbane, and probably the nephew or son of Tobias Purcell, of Moyadd. His sons were:—(1) Patrick, of Doonane, d. 1797, of whom presently; (2.) Richard, d. 1779, whose only son, Joseph R., d. s. p. in Trinidad, W. I.; (3) Joseph m. Catherine O'Leary,‡ widow of Archibald

* *Edmund*: In 1638, when in pursuance of the unhappy policy of the Government, fines were levied upon most of the gentry under threat of making inquisitions into defective titles, he sued out a confirmation of title to his estate, and duly paid his fine, as did others of his kindred, such as Purcell of Foulkorath, of Clone, and others (see *Inquests in Chancery*).

† *Moyadd*: Moyadd was doubtless held by leasehold tenure, and thus, under the penal laws, would unavoidably pass away from the family unless it conformed to the Established Church.

‡ *O'Leary*: Catherine O'Leary belonged to an ancient Irish family, and was related to the well known Father O'Leary, St. Patrick's, Soho, London.

Johnson; born 1731, died 1803, at Somerstown, London; buried in Old St. Pancras. By his Will (dated Feb. 14th, 1803), after leaving a legacy to his dear grand-daughter, Celia Catherine Lyndsey, he directs his real estate in Grenada, W. I., to be sold, and, together with his personal property, to be held in trust for his wife, for life, with remainder to his son, Patrick-Joseph (d. 1807, s. p.), and to his daughter Bridget-Maria Robertson, for life, with remainder to her children, Celia-Catherine Lyndsey, only child by her first husband, Thomas-Joseph Lyndsey; and Jas.-Burton, George, Ann, and John-Thomas Roberston, by her second husband, Thomas Roberston, of Perthshire; (4) Pierce, of whom presently.

7. Patrick, of Doonane-House: his son and heir; died 1797, aged 78; buried in Clough, Queen's County. His sons were:—Patrick, of Snell Hall, Grenada, West Indies (d. s. p.); and Hugh, of Cloneen-House, near Doonane, d. 1824, aged 78, and buried in Clough. His son and heir, Patrick, d. s. p., 1845; his second son, Redmond, d. s. p. in Trinidad, West Indies.

8. Pierce: the fourth son of Redmond; died 1777, aged 43, and was

buried in Clough churchyard, co. Kilkenny. He m. Arabella Dillon, eldest dau. of Thomas Dillon, of Kilbane, by Margaret, his wife, dau. and co-heir of Gerald Dillon, of Dillon's Grove, Roscommon, the representative of the feudal Barons of Drumrany, who were chiefs of the whole House of Dillon. She was born at Barm-Vil, Queen's County, and had an only sister, who m. — Bogan, of Waterford. Arabella Purcell died at Carlow, in 1821, aged 80, and was buried in Clough alongside her husband. He had Patrick-Richard, his son and heir; and three daus.: Bridget, d. 1796; Mary (d. 1797), who m. — Wall, of county Waterford, and had Mary, who d. in Grenada, West Indies, in 1815, unmarried; and Barbara, died 1801.

9. Patrick Richard: son and heir of Pierce. By the demise of the male issue of his uncles, he became the representative of the Purcells, of Esker, and through his mother Arabella (Mabel) Dillon, the co-representative of the Dillons of Drumrany. For further particulars of the family, see Nos. 16 and 17 on the pedigree of the "Dillons of Drumrany," p. 175, *ante*.

PURCELL. (No. 3.)

Of Croagh, County Limerick.

Arms: Ar. a boar pass. gu. tusked, hooped, and bristled or, langued az. on a chief of the last three plates, a crescent for diff.

THOMAS PURCELL, of Croagh, co. Limerick, had:

2. Patrick, who had:

3. Pierce, who had:

4. Patrick, of Ballynacargy, co. Limerick, who had:

5. Richard, who died 22nd Oct.,

1637. He m. Mór, dau. of John MacNamara, of Knapoge, co. Clare, and had:

6. Patrick Purcell, who married Katherine, dau. of Maurice Herbert, of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, *Arm*.

PURCELL. (No. 4.)

*Also of Croagh, County Limerick.**Arms* : Same as "Purcell," No. 3.

PATRICK PURCELL, of Croagh, co. Limerick, had :

2. Peirs, who had :
3. Edmund, who had :
4. Pierce, of Croagh, who m. Martha, daughter of Sir George Thornton, Knt., and had :

5. James Purcell, of Croagh, who died 25th May, 1637, s.p. He married Frances, dau. of Francis Berkeley, Knt., and widow of Ensign Thomas Blaney.

PURCELL. (No. 5.)

*Also of Croagh, County Limerick.**Arms* : Same as "Purcell," No. 3.

PIERCE PURCELL, of Croagh, county Limerick, Esq., who d. 29th Dec., 1636, m. twice: his first wife was Martha, daughter of Sir George Thornton, Knt., by whom he had two sons :

- I. James, who m. Frances (s.p.), dau. of Sir Francis Berkley.
- II. Patrick.

His second wife was Sheela, daughter of Murtagh MacSheehy, by whom he had two sons and a daughter :

- III. Thomas.
- IV. Richard.
- I. Katherine.
2. Patrick Purcell: second son of Pierce.

PURCELL. (No. 6.)

*Of Fantrath, County Kilkenny.**Arms* : Same as "Purcell," No. 3.

ROBERT PURCELL, of Fantrath, had :

2. Thomas (his heir), who had :

3. Robert Purcell, who died 5th Jan., 1635.

REDMOND.* (No. 1.)

Lords of "The Halle," and of "Le Hoke," Barony of Shelburne; and of Killygowan, Barony of Ballaghkeene, County Wexford.

Arms: Gules. A castle, with two towers, representing Redmond-Hall—Arg. between three wool-packs or. Adopted in allusion to the defence of the "Castle of Redmond Hall" by Alexander Redmond against Cromwell, which was partly accomplished by the use of some wool-packs, to fill up the breaches in the walls. *Crest:* A beacon fired ppr., on a mount vert, ladder or (called sometimes "Cressett," "Fire Beacon," "Bael Fire," or "Light Tower"), adopted from the ancient Tower of Hooke, which stood on the property, at the extreme end of the Promontory of Hooke, and in which a branch of the family resided. This tower is still (1888) standing, though now converted into a modern lighthouse. *Motto:* Pie vivere et Deum et Patriam diligere.

THE "Ancient and Honorable Familie" of *De Raymond, De FitzRaymond, FitzRaymond, or Redmond*,† derives its descent in the direct male line from a common ancestor with the Geraldines—Earls of Desmond (now extinct), and the Earls of Kildare, and Dukes of Leinster; as well as with the families of *Grace*, Barons Palatine of Courtstown; *Carew, MacKenzie, FitzGibbon; FitzMaurice*, Earls of Kerry and Lixnaw, and Marquises of Lansdowne; and the Lords Gerard of Bryn, co, Lancaster, viz.:

1. Otterus or Othoer (son of Mathias, son of Cosmus, the great Duke of Florence), an Italian Baron, of the Gherardini of Florence, Lords in Tuscany (which view is confirmed by the Latin form of the name "Geraldini," assumed by some of his descendants). He passed from Florence into Normandy, and thence into England and Wales, about the time, probably, of King Canute's marriage with Emma, dau. of Richard, second Duke of Normandy, and widow of King Ethelred, who d. in 1016. He had a son:

2. Otho Fitz-Othoer, who appears by Domesday Book to have been a Baron of England in 1058 (17 King Edward the Confessor), where he is called *Dominus*. He

had lordships in Surrey, Bucks, Berks, and other shires. He left a son:

3. Walter FitzOtho or De Windsor, who is mentioned in the Domesday Book as in possession of his father's estates. He was castellan or governor of Windsor during the whole reign of William the Conqueror, and was thence denominated "De Windsor." He was also Warden of the Royal Forests of Berks, in 1080. He mar. Gladys, daughter and heiress of Rywalhon-ap-Convyn, joint Prince of North Wales, second son of Convyn-ap-Gweryston, Prince of Powis, by Anghared, only child of Meredith-ap-Owen, Prince of South Wales, by whom he had three sons:

* *Redmond*: For this pedigree and its compilation we are indebted to the courtesy of Doctor Gabriel O'Connell Redmond, Physician in Practice at Cappoquin, county Waterford.

† *Redmond*: The surname of this ancient family is found variously spelled in Historical Records (such as the "State Papers," "Inquisitions," "Close and Patent Rolls," etc.), viz.—*Raymond, Reymond, Reimond, Remainn* (in the Irish Annals), *F'Emond, F'Remudi, F'Remudi, FitzRemudi, FitzRaymond, De FitzRaymond, De Raymond, Remond, Remound, Remon, Readmonde, Redmonde, and Redmond*.

I. William de Windsor, eldest son, governor of Windsor, from whom descended the extinct Earls of Plymouth, and the family of Windsor. (*Harleian MS.*)

II. Robert FitzWalter, second son, surnamed *De Estaines*, whose male issue became extinct in his son William, second Baron De Estaines in Essex.

III. Gerald FitzWalter de Windsor, the third son of whom we treat.

4. Gerald FitzWalter de Windsor, third son of Walter FitzOtho. He was Lord of Carew, *jure uxoris*, and therefore surnamed *De Carew*; castellan of the Castle, and governor of the county of Pembroke; and chamberlain to King Henry I., who granted to him the manor of "Moulesford," in Berks. He m. Nesta, daughter of Rhys-ap-Tewdor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, who gave with her in marriage the great lordship of Carew, consisting of seven manors in Pembrokeshire (she was widow of Stephen de Marisco, a Norman (*Harleian MS.*), and constable of Aberteivy or Cardigan Castle), and by him was mother of Robert FitzStephen, Lord of Cork, the premier invader of Ireland. Nesta, previous to her first marriage with Stephen, had been concubine to Henry I., by whom she had two sons—Robert, Earl of Gloucester; and Henry FitzHenry, father of Robert and Meyler FitzHenry, from whom descend the FitzHenrys of Ireland. Robert and Meyler accompanied their second cousin, Raymond le Gros, to Ireland in 1170. Gerald FitzWalter died in 1135, leaving by Nesta, three sons and a daughter, viz.:

I. William de Carew, of whom presently.

II. Maurice Fitzgerald, second son, one of the invaders of Ireland, Lord of Naas and Wicklow. He was, by Strongbow, granted Offaly, Offelan, and the Castle of Wicklow. He died at Waterford 1176, and was buried in the Grey Friary, Wexford; the Patriarch of all the Irish Geraldines; and the ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, the Earls of Kildare, the Dukes of Leinster, the Fitzgibbons, and MacKenzie.

III. David Fitzgerald, Bishop of St. David's, from 1147 to 1176. Entertained Dermot MacMurrough on his journey to Henry II., when holding Court at Aquitaine. Died 1177.

I. Anghared, only dau. of Gerald FitzWalter by Nesta, married William de Barri, a Norman knight, then a widower, and had by him three sons, namely—Robert de Barri, Philip de Barri, and Sylvester Giraldus de Barri, known as *Giraldus Cambrensis*.

5. William (Fitzgerald) De Carew was, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the eldest son; Lord of Carew and Moulesford; accompanied, in 1170, his third son Raymond, to Ireland, but owing to ill-health returned to Carew Castle in Pembrokeshire, and died there in 1173. He m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Richard de Kingsley, Lord of Kingsley, county of Chester, by whom he had issue four sons and a daughter:

I. Otho or Odo de Carew, eldest son, Lord of Carew and Moulesford; ancestor of the family of *Carew*.

II. William FitzWilliam, second son; Lord of Kingsley, county Chester, *jure matris*; ancestor

of the family of *Gerard*, a quo Lord Gerard of Bryn, county Lancaster.

III. Raymond FitzWilliam de Carew, third son, of whom presently.

IV. Griffin or Griffyth, accompanied his brother Raymond to Ireland in 1170, where he was actively employed; a quo "Carrick-Mac-Griffin."

I. A daughter, who m. Philip le Waleys (or *Welch*), and was mother of David and Philip le Waleys, mentioned in Historical works as being present with their uncle Raymond* le Gros, at the siege of Limerick. From Philip le Waleys the

family of *Walsh*, of the Walsh mountains, descend.

6. Raymond FitzWilliam (Fitzgerald) de Carew, third son, surnamed *Crassus Le Gros* or *Le Gras*, landed in Ireland in 1170; Lord of Lereton, in Wales (to which he succeeded at his father's death), and Constable of Leinster, *jure uxoris*; commander of all the English Forces in Ireland, and in 1176 Viceroy of Ireland. He erected the castles of Enniscorthy and Fethard, in the co. of Wexford, and was a benefactor to the monasteries of Christ Church, and of St. Thomas, Dublin; and of Molana, on the Blackwater, near Youghal, where he was interred in 1184. In Cam-

* *Raymond*: Raymond, surnamed *Crassus le Gros*, or *Le Gras*, was so called from the fact of his being *very stout*. In appearance he is thus described by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Raymond was very stout, and a little above the medium in height, and was very active, and lively in habits, despite his corpulency. His hair was yellow, and curly; he had large grey eyes, a somewhat prominent (aquiline) nose, and his countenance was high coloured, and of a cheerful and pleasant expression. He was prudent, temperate, and frugal in his habits, and his first care was ever for the welfare of his troops, often himself passing whole nights without sleep, going the rounds and challenging the sentries to keep them on the alert, and prevent surprise. He was not given to anger, and was insensible to fatigue, always thinking more how he could promote the welfare of his men, than of commanding them—he was ever their servant rather than their master. To sum up his excellencies in a few words, he was a liberal, kind, and circumspect man, and although a daring soldier, and consummate general, even in military affairs prudence was his highest quality."

We find him taking a distinguished part in the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland in the 12th century. On May 1st, 1170, Raymond having been sent forward by Strongbow, of whose household he was a member, landed with ten knights and seventy archers, at the rock of Dundonolf or Dundrone (a promontory on the Wexford coast, some miles from Waterford), where he threw up hasty fortifications. Soon after, a body of Irish troops attacked them, but were routed by the undaunted bravery of Raymond, and his followers. Possessing the qualities of a military leader, in addition to remarkable personal prowess and chivalrous valour, he was selected by the famous Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, to command the Anglo-Norman troops, and contributed in a very great degree to the invasion of Ireland under that leader. It was Raymond whom Strongbow entrusted with important despatches to Henry II., then holding his court at Aquitaine. At the siege of Dublin, in 1171, which was invested by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, with 30,000 men, and a fleet of vessels from the Isle of Man, a *sortie* was arranged by the garrison, and Raymond, "ever first amongst the foremost," commanding the advance division, threw himself upon the enemy long before the others came up, and is said to have pierced two of them through with his lance. A desperate fight ensued, until at length the Irish, taken by surprise, were routed by the knights, led by the three Geraldines—Raymond, his uncle Maurice, and Milo de Cogan. The *Sortie* of Raymond is commemorated to the present day by the name of "Redmond's Hill," a street in Dublin, which, tradition says, is the way Raymond led the *Sortie* out of the city. In 1173, Raymond and Richard Strongbow were Lords Warden of Ireland; and again in 1175 or 1176, we find Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator-General. In 1173, hearing that his

den's *Britannia*, in the *Annals of Ireland*, Keating's *History of Ireland*, Russell's *Relation of the Geraldines*, and elsewhere, he is called *Redmond le Gros*; and it is from this warrior, that the *De Raymonds* or *Redmonds* sprung.

Raymond mar. Basilea de Clare, dau. of Gilbert de Clare, and sister of Richard, surnamed Strongbow, first English Invader of Ireland, and Lord (*jure uxoris*) of the Palatinate of Leinster, in which "Grace's Country," "The Tower of Hooke," "Redmond Hall," and the other lands he gave with her in marriage, are situated. Basilea m., secondly, Geoffrey FitzRobert de Marisco

(son of Robert FitzStephen de Marisco), Baron of Kells, county Kilkenny, and who constituted Wexford a Borough. Geoffrey died, *sine prole*, in 1211. Raymond le Gros had five sons:

I. William FitzRaymond le Gras, the eldest son, who granted a charter to his burgesses of Sodbury, before 1190; and, assuming the habit of St. Augustine, became prior of Christ Church, Dublin, and died, 1212.

II. William FitzRaymond le Gras, junior; heir to his brother "*Willielmus Primogenitus*;" Baron of Courtstown (*alias* Tullaroan), and Lord of

father was dead, he passed over into Wales; but Regan, the historian, says that the real cause of his voyage was his love for Basilea de Clare, whose hand the Earl had refused him in marriage; and, being accordingly discontented, he retired himself into private life, at his Castle of Carew. Soon after, however, the soldiers, who loved Raymond, clamoured for his return; whereupon the Earl wrote to him, earnestly desiring his presence, and promising him his sister's hand. Raymond, much rejoiced, acquiesced, and the nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and splendour, in St. Selskar's Abbey, Wexford, A.D. 1173; after which the Earl made him Seneschal of Leinster. This is said to have been *the first marriage on record in Ireland between an English-born couple*. He likewise obtained from his brother-in-law extensive territorial grants, comprising the Lordships of Fotherth or Fethart, and Glascarrig, in co. Wexford; O'Drone, in Carlow; and others in the counties of Kilkenny and Kerry; upon which he built and fortified strong castles. He died in 1184 (but in what manner historians do not record), and was buried in Molana Abbey, on the small Island of Dairinis, in the river Blackwater, a few miles from Youghal. This fact is thus recorded in the *Carew MSS.*, preserved at Lambeth: "Raymond, surnamed Le Gros, bn. in the Abbeye of Molan, nere unto Yoghall." Raymond founded a preceptory for Knights Templars at Rhincrew, close to Molana, and richly endowed that Abbey; therefore he may have taken the cowl, and died within its walls. There is a tradition in the locality that he was wounded in an affray, carried across the Blackwater in a boat, at the Ferry, near Temple-Michael, and brought to Molana. This is very probable. Amongst the ruins of the Abbey can be seen a funeral urn, beneath an arched window in one of the side chapels, and over a spot traditionally assigned to the Hero's grave; and on a slab underneath the urn is this inscription: "Here lie the remains of Raymond le Gros, who died A.D. 1184." This urn and slab were erected by Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballinatrav. Sheffield Grace, Esq., F.S.A., in his *Memoirs of the Grace family*, thus describes Raymond le Gros: "The talents and achievements of Raymond were of the most brilliant character. As in Hannibal's invasion of Italy, Fabius and Marcellus were called 'the shield and sword of Rome,' so was this chieftain considered both the one and the other in the Anglo-Norman Expedition to Ireland. Nor was he less distinguished for humanity than for wisdom and courage. History, indeed, scarcely presents, if it does at all present, a more striking instance of that first and most powerful proof of greatness, which lies in an ascendancy over other men's minds, than was exhibited by this successful leader. The soldiers, who without him were nothing, with him were everything; and Earl Strongbow (says Holliushed) constrained him to become *Joint-Viceroy* with himself; an office which he afterwards held singly in 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis calls him 'the notable and chiefest pillar of Ireland.'"

"Grace's Country," in the co. of Kilkenny: governor of Leinster in 1197 and 1202; built Grace's Castle, in the co. of Kilkenny, and Courtstown or Tullaroan Castle, in the "Cantred of Grace's Country;" died *ante* 1219; ancestor of the family of *Grace*; Palatine Barons of Courtstown, and Lords of "Grace's Country," co. Kilkenny (now represented by Sir Percy Raymond Grace, Baronet, J.P., D.L., of Boley, Monkstown, Dublin). He m. Margaret, dau. of Robert Fitz-Warren, of Wales.

III. Hamon, Hamo, or Heimond, of whom presently.

IV. Maurice FitzRaymond le Gras, Lord of 'Clanmaurice, in the co. Kerry, and heir to all his father's lands in Munster. Maurice FitzRaymond had a son Thomas, who assumed the surname of *FitzMaurice*, and was the first Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, *a quo* the Marquis of Lansdowne.

V. Amnar le Gras, a witness with his brothers William and Hamon to the Earl Marshall's charters.

7. Hamon, Hamo, or Heimond le Gras, or FitzRaymond, the third son of Raymond le Gras, was witness with his brothers William and Amnar to the Charter of Incorporation given to the city of Kilkenny, by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. He also witnessed William Marshall's charter to the Priory of St. John, Kilkenny; built "Hamon Castell," in the co. Wexford, now called *Clohamon*; and, inheriting from his father considerable lands in the north and south of the county Wexford, established his principal residence at "The Hall," and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

Hamon and his brothers were in the Earl Marshall's train, being first cousins to his wife, Isabella, dau. and heiress of Strongbow and Eva; William Marshall thus succeeding to the Principality of Leinster, and Earldom of Pembroke. Hamon m. the dau. of Torkail or Torcail, the Danish Governor of the Tower of Hooke, by whom he had a son and heir:

8. Sir Alexander FitzHamon FitzRaymond, knight, who assumed, as a surname, the christian name of his grandfather, and established the family of *De Raymond*, *De FitzRaymond*, or *Redmond*. His estates included lands in North Wexford, as well as the entire parish of Hooke, and extended towards Fethard. Sir Alexander is called "Dominus" in the vellum genealogy of the family, which thus refers to him (See pedigree registered in Ulster's Office): "*Dominus Alexander, primus familiae hujus cognominatus de Redmond, nominis et Stemmatis fuit ejusdem cum Raymond le Gros qui comitem de Pembroke in Hiberniam comitatus est, A.D. 1170.*" The Castle of Redmond's Hall, which was situated on the Peninsula of Hooke, was probably built by this knight; and stood on or near the site of the Raymond le Gros fortifications on the rock of Dundonolph. Sir Alexander m. Beatrice, niece of Walter de Constance, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he had two sons: Alexander, his heir, of whom presently; and Walter, a military commander.

9. Sir Alexander de Raymond, the elder son, "Knight of The Hall," m. Eleanor, dau. of Walter de Poher, Lord of Dunbratyn and Rathgormyck (by Feya, daughter and co-heir of William D'Eincourt, Lord of Incheth and Lisnekill, co. Tipperary), youngest son of Sir

Robert de Poher, Knight Marshal to Henry II., and Lord of Waterford, A.D. 1177; an ancestor to the family of *DePoher*, *Poer*, or *Power* of Curraghmore, *a quo* the Marquesses of Waterford. By this lady, Sir Alexander had three sons: 1. Robert, of whom presently; 2. Henry de Raymond, Esq., a military leader who was slain in battle; 3. Arnold de Raymond, Esq., a military leader, who also perished in battle.

10. Sir Robert de Raymond, the eldest son, "Knight of The Hall," married Eleanor, dau. of Sir Walter de Synad or *Synnott*, Knight of Ballybrennan, in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, by whom he had three sons: 1. Alexander, his heir, of whom presently; 2. Walter; 3. Richard; besides several daus. Dying in 1244, he was succeeded by his eldest son:

11. Sir Alexander de Raymond, "Knight of The Hall," who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Stephen de *Evereux* or *Devereux*, Knight of Balmagir, barony of Bargy, county Wexford (of the same family as the Devereuxes of Herefordshire), ancestors to the Earls of Essex. Sir Alexander d. in 1285, leaving, with daus., five sons, viz.: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Richard, 3. Nicholas, 4. Walter, and 5. James. The eldest son:

12. Sir Robert de Raymond, "Knight of the Hall," m. Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Estmound, D'Ezmondii, or *Esmonde*, Knight of Johnstown Castle, barony of Forth, county Wexford (ancestor to Lord Esmonde of Lymbrick, and of the present Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bart., M.P.), and died in 1320, having had four sons, viz.:

I. Alexander (Sir), the eldest son, who, having been summoned to the war in Scotland, A.D. 1302, was a leader in King

Edward's army against the Scots. He probably fought at Bannockburn; and at Ardscul (or Ascul), near Athy, in Ireland, anno 1315, at which latter battle his cousin Sir Hamon le Gras, commanding the Anglo-Norman troops opposed to Edward Bruce, was slain. Sir Alexander served also against the Welsh, and probably fell in battle as his younger brother succeeded.

II. Richard, a leader, slain in battle in Wales.

III. John, a military leader also in King Edward's army.

IV. Walter, the youngest son, by whom he was succeeded.

13. Sir Walter de Raymond, "Knight of The Hall," m. Elizabeth dau. of Sir Robert de Sottoun, or *Sutton*, of Ballykerock or Ballykeerogue, "Lord of Sutton," co. Wexford, by whom, with other issue, he had three sons, viz.:

I. Robert, d. s. p.

II. William, his heir.

III. Richard. Dying in 1350, he was succeeded by his second son:

14. Sir William de Raymond; "Knight of The Hall." He married Joan, dau. of Sir Richard Wise or Wyse, Knight of the Manor of St. John family, whose great-grandson, Maurice Wyse, was Mayor of Waterford in 1452. She died in 1360, leaving, with other issue, three sons:

I. Alexander.

II. Robert.

III. Richard.

Sir William was succeeded by his second son:

15. Sir Robert de Raymond, "Knight of The Hall," who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Poer, Knight, Lord of Kylmydan, or Kilmedan, county Waterford. Her brother Nicholas Poer, Lord of

Kylmydan, was Sheriff for county Waterford in 1372, and summoned by writ to Parliament as Baron in 1375-8—1381. Sir Robert, with daughters, left four sons :

- I. Alexander.
- II. Richard.
- III. Robert.
- IV. George. The eldest :

16. Sir Alexander de Raymond, "Knight of The Hall," m. Joan, dau. of Sir James de Porceval or Purcell, Knight, and titular Baron of Loughmoe; and dying in 1409 left, besides daus., three sons :

- I. Walter.
- II. Robert.
- III. Pierce.

17. Sir Robert de Raymond, "Knight of the Hall," the second son, mar. Helen, dau. of Sir John de Rowcestre, or de Rochester, or *Rossetter*, Knight of Rathmacknee, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, by whom, at his death in 1432, he left three sons and two daughters :

- I. Walter, of whom presently.
- II. Thomas.
- III. Richard.
- I. Anne.

II. Helen. The eldest son :

18. Walter de Raymond, "of the Hall," was slain in battle in 1460; leaving by Anne, dau. of Sir John de Scurlog, or *Sherlock*, Knight of Grace Dieu, co. Waterford, with daughters, four sons, viz. :

I. John (Sir) of Bagenbon, who, dying *Vitâ Patris*, left an only child Anne, wife of Sir Mathew Browne of Mulranken, county Wexford, living in 1435. (Vide Hardiman's *History of Galway*, Vol. I.)

- II. Alexander.
- III. Richard.
- IV. George.

19. George de Raymond, of "The Hall," the third son, who succeeded his father. He m. Honora, dau. of

Sir John Fitzgerald, Knight of Ros-tellan Castle, Cloyne, county Cork (cadet branch of the Fitzgeralds Seneschalls of Imokilly). Dying in 1480, he left three sons :

- I. Walter.
- II. Robert.
- III. Thomas.

And a daughter Mary. He was succeeded by his second son :

20. Robert de Raymond, of "The Hall," who m. Isabella, dau. of Sir John le Brun or *Browne*, Knight of Mulranken, barony of Forth, co. Wexford; and, dying in 1503, left six sons, viz. :

- I. John, his heir.
- II. Alexander.
- III. Robert.
- IV. Michael.
- V. Thomas.
- VI. David.

21. John de Raymond, "of The Hall," eldest son, called "The Hospitable Knight," () succeeded. He died in 1521, leaving by his wife Mary, dau. of Sir John Morris, Knight of Knockagh Castle, co. Tipperary, several daus., and three sons, viz. :

- I. Robert, by whom he was succeeded.
- II. Richard.
- III. William.

22. Robert de Raymond, "of The Hall," the eldest son, married Jane, dau. of Sir Nicholas Devereux, of Balmagir, barony of Bargo, county Wexford, Knight (nephew of Alexander Devereux, the last Abbot of Dunbrody Abbey), and by her (who died in 1542), had four sons, viz. :

- I. Alexander, his heir, of whom presently.
- II. Thomas.
- III. Michael.

IV. Robert, who was Secretary to the Bishop of Lismore and Waterford. In 1558, he was deputed to go to Cardinal

Caraffa, Legate in Flanders, or Brabant (because Cardinal Pole had not, at the time, received his powers), in order to obtain a dispensation for the marriage of MacCarthy Mór, with Onoria, dau. of James FitzJohn Fitzgerald, the 14th Earl of Desmond. His letter to the Earl of Desmond is extant, signed "*Robert Remon*," and dated March 24th, 1558. Besides the four sons here named, Robert de Raymond had several daus., one of whom married Nicholas Power, Esq., second son of Edmond Power, Esq., and grandson of the first Lord le Poer of Curraghmore. This Edmond Power was the last Abbot of Mothel; a grant however was made to him in 1545, *for his life*, of the lands of the late Abbey of Mothel. (See *Carew MS.*, fol. 635.)

23. Alexander Redmond, "of The Hall," eldest son; seized of the lands of The Hall, Churchtown, The Hooke, Portersgate, Gallgestowne or Gallstown, etc., in the parish of "Le Hoke," or The Hooke, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford. held of the manor of Kilclogan. His ancestors held their estates by *feudal service* to Kilclogan, co. Wexford, a

"commandery" or preceptory of the Knight Templars (Raymond le Gros was a *Red Cross Knight*), and subsequently of the Knights Hospitalers, whose grand Priory was at Kilmainham. He m. Anne, dau. of Nicholas Meyler of Duncormick, Esq. (descended from "Meyler, a renowned warrior who came in at the Conquest"), and, dying on the 1st April, 1577, left four sons, viz.:

I. Nicholas, born 1570, did not succeed; died young.

II. Alexander, who succeeded his father.

III. Gabriel.*

IV. Thomas.

24. Alexander Redmond, "of The Hall," second son and heir, succeeded to the paternal estates, born 1574; a minor in 24th Elizabeth (1582); m. Margaret, daughter of Robert Walsh, of Castle Hoyle, or Castle Howel, Esq. (who died 10th Oct., 1557), Lord of the Walsh mountains, hereditary Baron of Shanacher (descended from a sister of Raymond le Gros), now represented by "Walsh" of Fannings-town (Ulster's Office, Pedigrees, Vol. VIII., p. 46.) This Alexander was one of the two constables of the Barony of Shelburne in 1608. (*Carew MS.*, 600, f. Brit. Mus.) He is described as of the "Tower of

* *Gabriel*: Gabriel Redmond, the second surviving son of Alexander (No. 23), who died in 1577, m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Keating of Baldwinstown, co. Wexford, Esq., and was father of:

Michael Redmond, who mar. Catherine, dau. of Pierce Sherlock, Esq., of Grace Dieu (by Susanna, dau. of George Sherlock, of Cahir, by Anne, dau. of Dominick Wise, grandson of the Lord of Finglas, and great-grandson of the Earl of Kildare), and by her left (with a younger son James, and a daughter Joan) an elder son:

Sir Peter Redmond, Knight of the Order of Christ, in Portugal; dwelt in Paris. He m. Anne, dau. of Robert Parker, Esq., of Templeogue, son of Robert Parker, Esq. (a commander under Charles I.), by Anne, his wife, dau. of Sir Richard Talbot, of Malahide, by Frances, his wife, niece of the celebrated Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel. By this lady, Sir Peter had (with daughters who died in infancy) a son and three daughters, viz.:

Sir John Redmond, Knight of the Order of Christ; Knight of the Military Order St. Louis; who held a high rank in the French army. Issue, if any, unknown.

I. Elizabeth, wife of James Nugent, Esq., of Taghmon, an officer in the army.

II. Frances, and III. Anne, both of whom lived in Paris.

Hooke," in 1610, and of Redmond's Hall, in 1616—1624, and in 1634, he is "of the Hall and of the Hooke." In 1616 he is mentioned as possessing lands in the adjoining parish of Templetown. (*Inquisitiones Lagenia.*) The Castle of The Hall, for so many generations the seat of the Redmond family, sustained three distinct and separate sieges during the chieftainship of Alexander. It was attacked in July, 1642—and in 1649. Alexander Redmond, then 75 years of age, manfully defended his Castle of The Hall, which was twice besieged by Cromwell's army. At length, having slain Major Aston, with many other officers, he capitulated to Cromwell himself, upon honourable terms. He died before 1651, leaving two sons :

I. Robert, his heir.

II. Nicholas, a Priest, who was Vicar-General of Ferns, and was elected Secretary of the Congregation of the Catholic Clergy at Dublin, 11th June, 1666. (*Butler's Memoirs of the Roman Catholics.*)

25. Robert Redmond, "of The Hall," succeeded his father; served in the army of Charles I., against the Parliament; and subsequently joining with his father against Cromwell, was deprived by forfeiture of the extensive estates of his ancestors, comprising nearly the entire peninsula and parish of Hooke, barony of Shelburne; and of lands in other parts of the co. Wexford, which, along with the "Castle of The Hall," were granted under the Act of Settlement to a certain "Sir Nicholas Loftus" by letters patent, dated 30th Aug., 1666. (*Vide*

Books of *Survey and Distribution*, and Sir William Petty's *Down Survey*. Robert married Eleanor, fourth daughter of Robert Esmonde of Johnstown Castle, county Wexford (elder brother of Sir Laurence Esmonde, created Baron Esmonde of Lymbrick, co. Wexford), governor of Duncannon Fort, and Major-General of the King's forces in Ireland. Her brother William Esmonde of Johnstown, was Captain of one hundred men in the Confederate army. (*Playfair's Family Antiquities.*) By this lady he had a son :

26. (———) Redmond, whose Christian name is not recorded. He was a Captain in the army of James II.; fought at the Boyne; and under Lord Mountcashel, at the siege of Crom Castle; and at the unlucky affair at Newtown Butler, where Lord Mountcashel was opposed by Colonel Wolseley and the Enniskilliners; and, after a gallant fight, was defeated, and taken prisoner with several officers, including Captain Redmond, upon whose person were found letters from the Jacobite leaders, whereupon he was hanged by Wolseley's orders. In Thorpe's large Catalogue, p. 82, or 182, in British Museum, the tragic incident is thus recorded: Papers found about the prisoners taken by Wolseley, discovering the design of the Papists' meeting at Mullingar. Among them are letters to Captain Redmond, whom Wolseley hanged. With Captain Redmond ended the *senior* male line of the House of Redmond, of "Redmond Hall." He d. s. p., 1689 or '90.

REDMOND. (No. 2.)

Arms, Crest, and Motto, the same as "Redmond," No. 1.

THOMAS REDMOND, the youngest son of Alexander who is No. 23 on the "Redmond" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family. He was styled "of Fethard," where he held considerable property of his brother Alexander. His lands along with his wife's patrimony were forfeited after the war of 1641-1652. He mar. Armisilla, an heiress, and had three sons, viz.: I. Robert; II. Michael, his heir; III. Charles.

25. Michael Redmond, of Fethard, the second son, d. in 1650, leaving by Bridget, his wife (daughter of Edmond Stafford of Ballymagayan, Esq., who then also lost his estates by forfeiture), three sons:

I. Garrett.

II. Thomas.

III. Charles.

26. Garrett Redmond, "of Fethard," the eldest son, is supposed to have settled in the north of the co. Wexford, where he gave his name to the parish of *Ballygarrett*, which is near Cahore Point, on the sea coast, and which to this day is the great stronghold of this family name. He mar. Joan, daughter of Matthew Codd, of Castletown of Carne, Barony of Forth, Esq., whose property was then also forfeited; and, dying in 1662, left three sons also, viz.:—Oliver, James, and Charles.

27. Oliver MacGarrett Redmond; of Ballenecurry, Ardmaine Parish, Barony of Ballaghkeene, co. Wexford, the eldest son. His patrimony (including the lands of Ballylosky, Glanbarron, Askengarron, Ballymangen, Moncfarney, etc., in the Parish of Ardmaine) was forfeited in the troubles of 1641, and given to one John Warren. (*Down Survey*.) He mar. Joan, dau. of John Doran,*

of Doranstown, Esq., Barony of Ballaghkeene (whose patrimony also was confiscated), and had four sons:

I. Gabriel.

II. Patrick, of Killegow, "Surety for Priests, in 1704," under the Penal Laws.

III. Mark, of Ballentoole, "Surety for Priests, 1704," under the Penal Laws.

IV. Nicholas, of Ballynamoney, "Surety for Priests, 1704," under the Penal Laws.

28. Gabriel Redmond, of Ballenecurry, the eldest son. This gentleman purchased considerable property in the Barony of Ballaghkeene, and by a "Decree of Grace," dated 16th August, 36 Car. II. (1684), obtained Letters patent of his estate. (See the original Patent, in the Vol. "Commission of Grace," in the Public Record Office, Dublin.) Born 1627, died 1691, aged 64. He lies buried in Donaghmore, an ancient cemetery in Ballygarrett Parish, where his tomb is still to be seen. He married Mary, dau. of Arthur Redmond, of Kilmichael, Esq., and widow of James Gilligan of Cahore, and had (with two younger sons—Augustine, who was a general in the Spanish Service, and Matthew who was also a general in the same service) an elder son and heir, viz.

* *Doran*: This John Doran was representative of the ancient Brehons of Leinster.

29. John* Redmond, of Killygowan, co. Wexford, succeeded his father in the confirmed estates. He mar. Catherine, dau. of Edward Nixon,† of Belmont, co. Wexford, Esq., and had four sons and three daughters, viz.:

I. Matthew, his heir, of whom presently.

II. Sir Gabriel Redmond, Knight, of St. Louis; Cadet in 1734, Captain in 1754, in the Irish Brigade, in the French Service (Regiment of Walsh Serrant); he was dangerously wounded in the engagement at Marburg; his only son, Henry Redmond, a Captain in Dillon's Brigade, died in Jamaica.

III. Francis Redmond, a priest, born in 1718, died 1793, at Ballybawera. Was a missionary priest in his native barony.

IV. Michael Redmond, "Le Chevalier de Redmond," "Maitre de Camp reformé de Cavalerie;" Brigadier in 1748, Lieutenant-General and General in 1762, in the French Service; and, in 1763, *aide-de-camp* to the Emperor of Germany. His son, Sir Michael Redmond, Knight, of St. Louis, Cadet in 1750, and Chef de Bataillon in 1774; was in the Regiment of Walsh-Serrant with his uncle Gabriel.

The three daughters of John Redmond were:

I. Anne, wife of Jordan Roache, of Roachfield, co. Kilkenny.

* *John*: This John Redmond died in 1748, and was interred in the family vault at Meelnagh, where his tomb can be seen.

† *Nixon*: By the marriage of John Redmond and Catherine Nixon their descendants became allied to Lords Mountnorris and Donoughmore, and to William Talbot of Castle Talbot, whose dau. Maria mar. John Talbot, the 14th Earl of Shrewsbury: the present Earl of Mountnorris, Earl of Donoughmore, and Talbot of Castle Talbot being all descended from Edward Nixon.

* *James*: George Talbot, son and heir of James Talbot and Mary Sutton, was a Resident Magistrate in the county of Mayo, and afterwards Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. His sister Margaret married the Hon. John Charles Dundas, youngest brother of the second Earl of Zetland, and father of Laurence Dundas, the third and present Earl of Zetland.

II. Magdalen, wife of John Cooke of Cookestown or Sleanagrane, co. Wexford.

III. Agnes, wife of Mark Stafford, Esq.

30. Matthew Redmond of Killygowan House, J.P., the eldest son, mar., first, Anne, dau. of John Rice of Aghare, Esq., by whom he had (with three daughters—Anne, Catherine, and Maria,) two sons, viz.:

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Thomas-Ignatius Redmond of Ballyboy, who mar. Catherine, dau. of John Cooke of Cookestown or Sleanagrane; and, dying in 1782, was interred in Meelnagh, leaving an only son Matthew, a colonel in the French Service, who died in France, unmarried.

Matthew Redmond of Killygowan, m., secondly, Mary Williamson (sister of Captain Williamson, R.N., and widow of Edward Rice, of Aghare, Esq.), by whom he had four daughters, viz.:

I. Martha, who married Thomas Richards, of Rathaspeck, Esq., and had issue two daughters.

II. Margaret, who mar. Edward Sutton of Summerhill (son of Michael Sutton of Summerhill and Dama Castle, Esq., second brother of Count Clonard of France, by Margaret, dau. of William Talbot of Castle Talbot), by whom she had one dau. and heiress, Mary Sutton, who mar. James* Talbot of

Maryville, co. Wexford, Esq., and of Knockmullen, younger brother of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., and uncle of the present John H. Talbot, of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, Esq.

III. Mary-Williamson, who mar. Abraham Goodall, of Kilcorral, Esq.

IV. Elizabeth, who m. Christopher Wilson, of Skarr, Esq., and had issue.

Mr. Redmond died in 1780, and was interred in Meelnagh. He was succeeded by his eldest son :

31. John Redmond, of Newtown, co. Wexford, and of Charlemont-street, city of Dublin, Esq., J.P., b. 1737. He mar. Anne, elder dau. and co-heiress (with her sister Catherine, who m. Thomas Ignatius Redmond) of John* Cooke, of Cookestown, otherwise Sleanagrane, Esq. He died, aged 82, on the 28th Nov., 1819, at his city mansion in Charlemont-street (still standing), and was interred at Meelnagh, leaving issue four sons and two daughters, viz. :

I. John Cooke Redmond,† the eldest son ("obiit vita patris").

* *John* : This John Cooke was descended from Doctor Sacheverall, and Sir Walsingham Cooke.

† *Redmond* : Father John Redmond, who, in 1798, was hanged on Gorey Hill, co. Wexford, belonged to the family of the Redmonds of Ballinakill, in the parish of Marshallstown (or Newtown Barry). He was first cousin to Father Aidan Redmond of Arklow, Parish Priest, who was uncle to the late Very Rev. James Redmond, Arch-deacon of Glendalough.

Lord Mount Norris was on most intimate terms with the Very Rev. Dr. Francis Kavanagh, P.P. of Clogh, near Camoliu, and with Father John Redmond, his curate ; frequently entertained them at his festive board ; and declared that they were "the most accomplished gentlemen he had ever met." The Insurrection of 1798 broke out. Father John Redmond stood absolutely aloof from the "Rebels," who, therefore, called him "an Orange Priest ;" but, unhappily for himself, he prevailed on them to spare Camolin Park House, and this charitable act was the cause of his death.

When the "rising" was put down, Lord Mount Norris, who (to the knowledge of the Government) had been "a United Irishman," thought the best proof he could give of untainted loyalty, and of utter detestation of the Rebel cause, was the immolation of a Catholic priest. He therefore sent for Father John Redmond, under pretence of giving him a protection, and then charged him with being a *leader* of the Rebels ; since he had sufficient influence to save his mansion (Camolin Park House) ; and the *leaders* were excepted from amnesty. It is said that Mount Norris brought Father Redmond in a prisoner to the British Camp at Gorey Hill, with a rope about his neck ; hanged him up to a tree, and fired a brace of bullets through his body. It was cleverly done by Mount Norris ; but his race is now extinct.

Another of the many incidents, as recorded by an eye-witness of the Insurrection of 1798, which occurred in the county Wexford, was as follows : In a townland named Cora, in the parish of Ferns, about a mile from Ballycarney, which is half-way between Enniscorthy and Newtownbarry, there lived a family named *Redmond*. At the commencement of the Insurrection two young men of the family were in mercantile situations in Dublin : two were at home ; and one was serving his time to a draper in Enniscorthy. As all business at that time was thrown out of gear, the two brothers went home from Dublin. Neither they, nor any member of their unobtrusive family had taken any part whatever in the United Irish movement. In fact, very few people in Wexford, up to the time of that rising, had been enrolled in that society of United Irishmen, which, however, had struck deep roots in Ulster and in the northern counties of Leinster. The Redmond brothers were only a day or two home from Dublin, when a man named Carr, Captain of the Yeoman Cavalry of Newtownbarry district, turned out to burn down the houses of the peasantry of Kilrush and Ferns, and to slaughter the peasantry themselves. The two brothers who returned home from Dublin, namely Pat and John Redmond, and their brother

He was murdered at "The Island Gate," on Whit-Sunday, 27th May, 1798, by a man named John Lawless, who cut him in two with a scythe fixed to a pike handle; he was interred at Meelnagh, *et.* 28.

II. Gabriel Rice Redmond, second son, of whom presently.

III. Michael Redmond, the third son, a captain in the army; he served in the Peninsular Cam-

paign, under the Duke of Wellington, in the 102nd Regiment. He mar. Mary, dau. of John McDonnell, of Wexford, Esq.; and died at Finglas, co. Dublin, on the 27th December 1831, aged 59 years, and was buried in Richmond cemetery, leaving an only son, Henry-Michael Redmond, of Popefield House, Athy, co. Kildare, Esq., J.P. for the Queen's County

Mogue who managed the farm for his aged father and mother, ascended a small hill at the rear of their dwelling, to see the progress of these Yeomanry and the devastation they left in their track. The three Redmonds were splendid specimens of their class—tall, handsome, and muscular—and adepts in all the manly exercises of their day. Had they thought of danger, they could have been many miles away and safe, before the cavalry came near them. Being, however, unconscious of any crime against Church or State, or human being, they remained on the little hill they had ascended till Carr and his cavalry were passing on the road below. Carr sent up a picket to order them down. Even then, they could have easily escaped, had they suspected any danger; for, with half a mile odds over a rough country, and not far from the large wood of Ferns, active young men could have readily distanced such horses as the Yeomen rode. The Redmonds came down quietly and cheerfully with the picket, talking and chatting with them; for, they were neighbours, and many of them had been their school-fellows. The Yeomen moved on to the cross-roads at Ballycarney, the Redmonds in their midst, still fearing no evil. When they reached that little village, a halt was called by Carr: without even the form of a drumhead trial, without question, without warning of any kind, the order was given by Carr for their immediate execution. Some, perhaps, old school-fellows amongst the Yeomen, who still retained a pulse of human feeling, exclaimed: "Ah! boys, don't shoot them;" when Carr roared with a voice hoarse with rage, "Let the man who says don't shoot them be shot." But the man was not shot. John Redmond, however, was at once shot dead by a horse pistol through the breast. Pat Redmond, when he saw his brother fall, made a rush across Ballycarney bridge to escape; but, when making a spring for the first fence off the road, at Munfin side of the Slaney, his head was cloven in twain by the sword of one of the demons who pursued him. Mogue Redmond was fired at and wounded slightly in the fleshy part of the thigh. He fell, and one of the yeomen made a blow to behead him with his sword; but Redmond's hand, in the fall, had providentially come across his neck in such a way that the cuff of his coat deadened the force of the blow. Sufficient blood, however, spurted out of the wound to cover his face and neck. The yeomen, thinking him despatched, commenced to rob their victims, who, in the style of that period, were dressed in buckskins, top-boots, and blue cloth coats with bright buttons. Each of the brothers had a silver-cased watch which the yeomen seized; and they dragged off and appropriated the boots and buckskins worn by each of the Redmonds. Mogue, who pretended unconsciousness at the time, used to say that he suffered dreadfully when the yeomen put their feet on his body in order to drag off his boots; but he shortly recovered, joined the insurgents, got his thigh broken at the Battle of Hacketstown, again recovered, and lived to a good old age. Carr lived for years afterwards in Newtownbarry, unprotected and unmolested; he went about his business alone, like any other country gentleman, and was left by the very people whose relatives and friends he had murdered, to the justice and mercy of God, who hath said: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." It may be here mentioned that Carr was agent to Colonel Barry, afterwards Lord Farnham, who then was the proprietor of the property now owned by the family of *Hall-Dare*; and in whose honour the charming village of Bunclody was called "Newtownbarry."

(formerly of Birchville, county Wicklow); born in 1820 (11 years old at father's death). He mar., first in 1840, Mary Weld, only child of the Very Rev. Canon Charles-Barker Stennett, P.P. of Kilquade, co. Wicklow (formerly a Lieutenant in the North York Militia, before his accession to the Priesthood), a kinsman of the Weld family of Lulworth. Mrs. Redmond died at Popefield, 16th April, 1869, and was interred at Richmond cemetery, leaving at her death a son and a daughter :

I. Charles Stennett Redmond, Esq., M.D., in practice at Gateshead-on-Tyne; b. 5th February, 1843; mar. 30th August, 1880, Anna-Helen, eldest daughter of William Robinson, Esq., M.D., of Gateshead-on-Tyne, and has issue: 1. Mary-Weld-Stennett Redmond, born 6th June, 1881; 2. Charles-Henry-Stennett Redmond, b. 2nd November, 1882; 3. Henry-Michael-Stennett Redmond, b. 4th September, 1884; 4. Alexander-de-Raymond-Stennett Redmond, born 18th February, 1887.

Mary-Stennett Redmond, b. 23rd March, 1845, d. 18th February, 1866, unmarried; buried in Richmond cemetery, Dublin.

Mr. Redmond mar., secondly, on 20th July, 1870, Magdalen, dau. of John Cooke, Esq., of Rossena, Queen's County, and of Harcourt-street, Dublin, solicitor; no issue.

IV. Henry-Thompson Redmond, (fourth and youngest son of John Redmond, of Newtown), of Killoughter House, county Wicklow, J.P. and R.M.;

succeeded to Sleanagrane and Ballinillard, under his father's will. He was a solicitor by profession; was sometime Receiver of the Metropolitan Police, at Dublin Castle; and subsequently, for some years, R.M. at Carrick-on-Suir. He was the first Catholic Magistrate appointed in Ireland after the passing of the Emancipation Act. Born 9th June, 1787, d. 1860. He mar., first, Margaret, youngest dau. of Jonathan Lynch of the city of Dublin, and niece of Patrick and James Lynch, Esq., of the Castle, Galway; she d. without issue, 20th March, 1820. He mar., secondly, 14th February, 1825, Frances, dau. and co-heiress (with her younger sister Catherine White, of Scarnagh) of Thomas O'Byrne, Esq., of Killoughter House, co. Wicklow, by Margaret, heiress to her uncle Pat. Byrne, of Killoughter; she died 1830. At his death, Mr. Redmond left issue a son and a daughter :

I. John Henry O'Byrne Redmond, of Killoughter House, co. Wicklow, and of Sleanagrane and Ballinillard, co. Wexford, only son and heir. He was Chamberlain to the late Pope Pius IX., and a Count of the Papal States; born in 1825, died at Rome, of cholera, in 1866. He m. Emilia-Georgiana, only dau. of General Count Manly. (The marriage was celebrated in October, 1849, at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was allied to the Redmond family), and had issue a son and a daughter :

I. Reginald-Pius-Rudolph-

Plantagenet Redmond, Count of the Papal States, commonly called "The Count de Raymond," who succeeded to the Killoughter property, and Sleanagerane and Ballinillard, etc., in the co. Wexford; born in 1851, and living in 1887, unmarried at 61 Rue Blanche, Paris.

II. Gwendoline Redmond, a Nun, living in Paris, 1887.

II. Frances Gabriella Redmond (sister of John H. O'B. Redmond), a Nun at St. Catherine's Convent, Bowroad, London; living in 1887.

32. Gabriel-Rice Redmond, of whom we treat, second surviving son of John Redmond of Newtown; succeeded to Boulabawn and Ballinteggart and other lands in county Wexford, on the death of his brother John; b. 1768; M.D., T.C.D. Was gazetted surgeon to the 28th Regiment in 1795; attained the rank of Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, in 1812; and, in 1814, retired on half-pay, owing to ill-health resulting from service abroad. He resided many years at Caen, in Normandy, but returned to his native county before his death, which took place at Mount Henry, co. Wexford, on 19th April, 1832, aged 64; was interred in the

family vault at Meelnagh. He m. Philadelphia-Barbara, dau. of John Johnston, Esq., of Grenton, county Dumfries (of the Westerhall family, and a kinsman of the Marquesses of Queensberry, and the families of Johnstone and Douglas, claimants to the extinct Marquisate and Earldom of Annandale). By this marriage, which took place in Minorca in 1801 (of which island Mr. Johnstone was governor), there were two sons, John and Henry-Edward, of whom presently, and six* daus. (see "Redmond," No. 3), besides children who died in infancy.

33. John-Walsingham-Cooke Redmond, of Movilla, near Skreen, co. Wexford, J.P., B.A., T.C.D., eldest son and heir; born in Canada 5th March, 1813; mar. Eleanor-Fetherstonhaugh, dau. of the late James Sweeney, Esq., of Clonakilty, co. Cork, and left at his decease in 1862, two sons and two daughters:

34. Gabriel - John - Walsingham Redmond (living in 1887), eldest son and heir; b. 1st October, 1850 (12 years old at his father's death). Present head and male representative of the "Redmond" family; 34th in direct lineal descent from Othoer, and 29th from Raymond le Gros. His brother James-Charles-Douglas Redmond, died young; b. in Meelnagh. His sisters are : 1. Frances Eleanor; 2. Philadelphia.

* Six: The six daughters were: 1. Anne-Douglas Redmond, d. unm.; 2. Eliza-Martha, d. unm.; 3. Georgiana-Annesley, d. unm.; 4. Philadelphia-Barbara, d. unm.; 5. Mary, d. unm.; 6. Margaret Redmond, who mar. John Roe of Ballycross, county Wexford, Esq., J.P., and D.L., High Sheriff in 1858, and had issue.

REDMOND. (No. 3.)

Arms, Crest, and Motto, same as "Redmond," No. 1.

THIS branch of the family commences with Henry Edward, second son of Gabriel-Rice Redmond, who is No. 32 on the "Redmond" (No. 2) pedigree.

33. Henry Edward Redmond, J.P., and R.M., second son of Gabriel Rice Redmond; born 9th November, 1823, at Caen, Normandy. Received his commission, as Ensign, without purchase, in the 2nd (Queen's Royals) Regiment of Foot, on the 20th May, 1842. He served in the East Indies with distinguished bravery in action; and, during the campaign of 1844-5 in the Southern Concan and Lawant Warree country, he received the special thanks of the Governor, in council, and of the Commander-in-chief, in general orders, for his services at the storming of the Forts Monohur and Munsuntosh. He was present at the storming and capture of Punella Fort, on which occasion he carried the Regimental Colours. In 1846, he exchanged into the 54th Regt.; and, two years afterwards, owing to the death of his mother, he retired from the service. He served as an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary, at Portlaw, from 1850 until 1860, in which latter year he was promoted to the Resident Magistracy, for the Tuam, co. Galway, district. In 1867, he was transferred to the Dungarvan, co. Waterford, district, and continued to act as R.M. in that district until August, 1887, when he was advanced to the more important

district of Queenstown (now, 1888, living there at Ringville). He mar. 19th Nov., 1849, Mary*-O'Connell (who d. 26th May, 1877), eldest dau. of the late Christopher Fitz-Simon, of Glancullen, Golden Ball, co. Dublin, Esq., J.P., sometime Clerk of the Hanaper Office, and M.P. for co. Dublin, by Ellen his wife, eldest dau. of the late Daniel O'Connell, Derrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and of 30 Merrion-square, South, Dublin, "*The Liberator*," and has had eight sons and a daughter:

- I. Gabriel O'Connell F. Redmond, of whom presently.
- II. Christopher-Douglas, b. 1851, d. 1855.
- III. Henry - Douglas - Johnstone Redmond; b. in 1853 at Ballycross, co. Wexford; late 104th Bengal Fusiliers, and 2nd West India Regiment.
- IV. Daniel-O'Connell Redmond; b. 1855, d. 1855.
- V. Raymond - O'Connell Redmond; b. 1856, d. 1880.
- VI. Thomas-O'Connell Redmond, physician in practice in London; b. 1858; married 1881, Ellen, eldest daughter of John Butler, Esq., of Dublin, and has issue: 1. Henry-Edward Redmond, 2. John-Joseph Redmond, and 3. Elizabeth-Mary.

* *Mary*: Mary-O'Connell FitzSimon was daughter of Christopher FitzSimon, of Glancullen, Golden Ball, by his wife Ellen, eldest daughter of "*THE LIBERATOR*," the late illustrious Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and of 30 Merrion-square, Dublin.

VII. Christopher-FitzSimon Redmond ; b. 1862, d. 1863.

VIII. John-Johnstone Redmond ; b. 1864.

I. Ellen-Philadelphia Redmond ; (living in 1888.)

34. Gabriel O'C. F. Redmond, physician in practice at Cappoquin, co. Waterford. Born 15th October, 1850, at No. 30 Merrion-square, Dublin: mar., first, 30th October, 1873, Catalina Netterville, second surviving dau. of the late Edward-Netterville Barron, Esq., of Ballynacourty House, Dungarvan, county Waterford, by Catherine, his wife, only child of the late Robert Longan, of Ballynacourty House, Esq., J.P., and by her has issue : 1.

Mary-Catalina-Gabriella Redmond, b. 2nd December, 1874.

Dr. Redmond mar., secondly, on 1st September, 1881, Helen, eldest dau. of John Quinlan, of Cloukerdon House, Esq., J.P., co: Waterford (by Maria, his wife, dau. of the late Bartholomew Verling, of Ringmeen House, Queenstown, Esq., J.P., and late Spanish Consul), and by her has issue :

I. Henry-Edward Redmond, born 28th June, 1882.

II. Raymond-John Redmond, b. 4th June, 1883.

III. Robert FitzSimon Hamon Redmond, b. 12th March, 1888.

I. Clarissa-Ellen, b. 4th Mar., 1885.
II. Margaret-Matilda.

REDMOND. (No. 4).

Arms: Same as "Redmond" No. 1.

EDWARD REDMOND, of Wexford, Esq., merchant, married Anne, dau. of L. Corish, Esq., of Wexford, and by her left two sons :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Walter Redmond, of Ballytrent, co. Wexford (died 1826), who m., and left an only dau. and heiress, Anne-Eliza, who mar., on the 10th May, 1822, John Hyacinth Talbot, of Ballytrent and Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, Esq., J.P., and D.L. ; formerly M.P. for New Ross (in 1831, '41, '47 to 1852), and High Sheriff of the co. Wexford in 1855. By this mar. there were three daus. (now living) : one of whom was m. to Sir Thomas Redington, of Kilcoran, county Galway, Bart. ; another dau., to Sir James Power, of Edermine, co. Wexford, Bart. : and another to O'Neill Segrave, Esq., of Cabra, co. Dublin.

VOL. II.

2. John Redmond, of Somerton, co. Wexford : elder son of Edward ; was a wealthy banker in Wexford. He m. Eliza, dau. of John Sutton, of Wexford, and had two sons :

I. Patrick-Walter, of whom presently.

II. John Edward Redmond, of the Deeps, who was for many years M.P. for the co. Wexford, and greatly respected for his benevolence and charity ; was known as the "good John Edward Redmond." He m. Mary, second dau. of the late Dr. Nicholas Archer, but left no issue.

3. Patrick Walter Redmond, of Pembroke House, Dublin : elder son of John ; was a J.P. and D.L. ; m. twice—first, to Esther, dau. of the late Joseph Kearney, Esq., of Rock-

lands, Wexford, and by her had two sons and a dau. :

- I. John Patrick Redmond, of Ballytrent and Robinstown, co. Wexford, a Lieut.-General in the Army, Retired List, and a C.B. ; late Lieut.-Colonel, 61st Foot; born 1824, and living in 1888; mar. in 1864, Roberta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edwin Leaf, Esq.; no issue; residence, Raglan Road, Dublin.
- II. William Archer Redmond, of whom presently.
 - I. Margaret, died unm.
 - Patrick Walter Redmond, mar., secondly, and had one son :
 - III. Walter Redmond, living in 1888; a Captain in the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regt. This Walter was twice mar. : first, in 1881, to Elizabeth Mary, only child of Captain C. Miller Laybon; and, secondly, in 1886, to Rebecca Haweis,

widow of R. H. Page Hender-son, Esq., of Oswald Kirk, Yorkshire, England.

4. William Archer Redmond : second son of Patrick Walter; m. Mary, dau. of Major R. Hoey, of Hoeyfield, co. Wicklow, and had two sons and two daughters :
 - I. John Edward Redmond, of whom presently.
 - II. William Hoey Kearney Redmond, living in 1888; M.P. for North Fermanagh; m. in 1885, Eleanor, dau. of James D'Alton, of New South Wales, Australia.
- I. Esther Mary, a Nun.
- II. Dorothea, who in 1881, mar. Louis Howard, Esq.
5. John Edward Redmond : eldest son of William Archer Redmond; living in 1888; M.P. for North Wexford. He m. in 1883, Joanna, daughter of James D'Alton, of New South Wales, Australia, and has issue.

RICE. (No. 1.)

Of Carrignefyly, County Kerry.

Arms : Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three ravens close ppr.

ROBERT RYES (or Rice) had :

2. John, who had :
3. John, of Damary Court, in Dorsetshire, Esq., who had :
4. James (the sixth son), of Carrignefyly, co. Kerry, who d. in 1639. He m. Alson, daughter of Thomas Spring, of Killagha Abbey, co. Kerry, and had three sons and one daughter :

- I. John, of whom presently.
 - II. William.
 - III. Gerald.
 - I. Anabella, who m. Gerald Fitzgerald, Archdeacon of Emly, in the co. Limerick.
 5. John Rice : son of James; m. Eliza, dau. of William Walters, of Cully, co. Limerick.
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RICE. (No. 2.)

Of Dingleicoush, County Kerry.

Arms : Ar. a chev. ermines cotised sa. betw. three ravens of the last. *Another* : Ar. on a cross sa. betw. four spearheads az. five crescents or.

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| <p>1. STEPHEN RICE of Dingleicoush, co. Kerry.</p> <p>2. James : his son ; d. 24th February, 1836. This James was twice married : first, to Eleanor, dau. of Robert White, of Limerick.</p> <p>3. Robert : son of James ; mar. to Joanna, dau. of Nicholas Skiddy</p> | <p>of Dingleicoush. Had seven brothers and three sisters ; the brothers were—1. Stephen ; 2. James ; 3. Anthony ; 4. Thomas ; 5. Andrew ; 6. Nicholas ; 7. Bartholomew. And the sisters—1. Ellen, who was mar. to John Creagh of Limerick, merchant ; 2. Mary ; 3. Kathleen.</p> |
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RICHARDS.

A TABLE of some of the descendants of John Richards, of Southampton, *temp.* James I. Compiled and collated from Burke, O'Donovan, and private sources, by William J. Simpson, Belfast.

Arms : Sable a chevron between three fleur-de-lys, argent. *Crests* : A Griffin's head erased argent. *Motto* : Honore et amore.

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| <p>1. John Richards, of Southampton, had :</p> <p>2. Solomon Richards (died 1695), who had :</p> <p>3. Solomon Richards, of Solsborough (died 1691, and was buried in Westminster Abbey).</p> <p>4. Goddard Richards (b. 1661) : his son ; mar. in 1684. His eldest son was :</p> <p>5. John Richards, of Solsborough, High Sheriff of Wexford in 1728, d. 1749. His second son was :</p> <p>6. Goddard Richards, of Grange, born 1715, near Killane, co. Wexford. His daughter :</p> <p>7. Anne Richards (d. July 12th, 1831), mar. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore.</p> | <p>8. Anne Donovan (b. 1782, died 1865), m. A.D. 1803, Solomon Speer, of Granitfield, co. Dublin, and of The Tumeries, co. Tyrone. Their children were :</p> <p>1. Richard Speer ; b. 1806, died 1866.</p> <p>2. Solomon Speer.</p> <p>3. Robert Alexander Speer.</p> <p>4. Mary Jane Speer, who married Thomas Harpur.</p> <p>5. Katherine Speer ; d. s. p. in 1837.</p> <p>6. Eliza Speer ; died young.</p> <p>7. Eliza Speer (2), m. Mr. Russell of Bloomfield, co. Wexford.</p> <p>8. Caroline Speer.</p> |
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RICHARDSON. (No. 1.)

Of the County Tyrone.

Arms: Aureate; bull's head, ppr., ship, sable, quarterly; azure band, with argent saltire cross, fessé point; whole surmounted by an esquire's helmet. *Crest*: Lion (gules) rampant, with wreath of oak leaves. *Motto*: Virtuti Pareat Robur.

ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, of Crayhalloch (now called "Oaklands"), county Tyrone, *Milés*; in possession of these lands under grant from the Crown, A.D. 1619.—See *Survey of Sir J. Pynnar*.

2. () : his son; the name uncertain.

3. James, of Farlough, county Tyrone: his son.

4. Alexander (2): his son.

5. John, of Farlough: his son; a J.P.; High Sheriff of Tyrone, 1778; Captain of the Dungannon Volunteers, 1782; m. Hannah, dau. of Rev. Alexander Lindesay, Rector of Kilmae, co. Monaghan (see under No. 2, on the "Lindesay," of Loughry, pedigree), and had seven sons, and one daughter, Hannah, who m. — Dickinson: I. Alexander (3). II. John. III. James. IV. Walter. V. Thomas. VI. Robert, m. Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Duke Cooper, R.N., of Westmeath, and had three sons and two daughters: 1. Robert-Cooper, mar. Hannah, dau. of John-Charles Devette, of Dublin, and had two sons: 1. Robert-Lindesay; 2. Effingham-Lynch; and a daughter, Frances. 2. Effingham-Lindesay (who d. 4th Jan., 1863), mar. Harriette-Amelia (dau. of Alexander (4), who is No. 7 on this pedigree), and had two sons: 1. Effingham-Lysaght; 2. Alexander-Lindesay, both of Dublin, and living in 1881. 3. William-Duke: the third son of Robert, m. Caroline, dau. of William Richardson, of Peterboro, Yorkshire, England, and had a son: Robert-Lindesay. And Robert's (VI.) two daughters were—1. Jane-

Maria, m. John Hamilton, of Dublin, and had (a) Mildred-Annie, (b) Alexander-Hans; 2. Frances-Elizabeth (an Authoress), m. Henry Fisher, M.D., formerly of Limerick, but, in 1880, of Chelsea, London, and had (a) Henry-Alex., (b) Frances, (c) William, (d) Effingham, (e) Marcella. VII. Marmaduke - John, of the Rothsay and Caithness Regiment of Fencibles, m. Sara, dau. of J. Shaw, of Philipstown, King's County, and had three sons and three daughters: 1. John, of Rathgar, co. Dublin, who m. twice—first, to Anna, dau. of the Rev. Charles Briscoe, Rector of Athy, co. Kildare, and had—1. Charles, 2. Marmaduke, 3. Mervyn, 4. Albert, 5. Sara, 6. Alexander, 7. Walter; and, secondly, to Sophia Woods, no issue. 2. Lindesay, of Dublin; married Helena-Margarette Crean; had two sons, Marmaduke, and Lindesay. 3. Henry, Registrar, Court of Probate, Cork, married Caroline, daughter of Captain Alex. Richardson (who is No. 6 on this pedigree), and had—1. Marmaduke-Cheyne; 2. Lindesay; 3. Walter-Lindesay; 4. Lucy. The daughters were—1. Elizabeth (see No. 7); 2. Hannah, m. to John-Charles Devette; 3. Catherine, m. to Robert Richardson. (See No. 6). 6. Alexander (3): eldest son of John; of Farlough, co. Tyrone; of Clairville, Malahide, co. Dublin;

and Summerhill, Dublin; Captain of the 9th Foot, and Captain of the Tyrone Militia; m. three times: first, to Anna, dau. of the Hon. George Johnstone, Governor of West Florida, North America, from 1765 to 1770, and had: I. John, d. unm. He was, secondly, m. to Elizabeth, third dau. of Captain William Smyth* (57th Regiment), of Ballinure, co. Monaghan, and Governor of Duncannon Fort, and had: II. Alexander, who is No. 7, *infra*. III. William, m. Frances, dau. of William Askins, of Sandymount, co. Dublin, and had—1. William, of New York, U.S.A.; 2. Elizabeth. IV. Snowe, died unm. V. Robert, m. Catherine, dau. of Marmaduke - John Richardson, above mentioned, and had Robert. And, thirdly, this Alexander (No. 6) was m. to Lucinda, eldest dau. of Henry Siree, B.L., of Dublin, and had: VI. Walter-Lindesay, M.D.; mar. VII. Henry-Downing, F.R.P.S., married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas O'Connor, of Lucan,

co. Dublin, and had—1. Lucy; 2. Walter-Lindesay, of Boston, U.S.A.; 3. Henry Handel; and 4. Alexander, of Australia. This Captain Alexander Richardson had also six daughters: 1. Anna; 2. Hannah, 3. Harriet, 4. Margaret, 5. Lucinda, 6. Caroline: three of whom, namely, Anna, Hannah, and Caroline, m. and had issue.

7. Alexander (4): his son; born 1803, and living 1880; m. twice: first, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Marmaduke-John Richardson (his uncle above mentioned), and had ten sons and two daughters: The sons were—1. Alexander, 2. William, 3. Frederick, 4. Robert, 5. Smythe, 6. George, 7. Snowe, 8. Henry, 9. Thomas (who is No. 8 on this pedigree), 10. George; the daughters were—Harriette-Amelia, 2. Sara-Louisa. This Alexander secondly m. Jane, dau. of Captain William Pike, R.N., of Devon, England; no issue.

8. Thomas Richardson: his only surviving son, in 1880.

RICHARDSON. (No. 2.)

Of Loughgall, County Armagh.

Arms: Ar. on a chief sa. three leopards' or lions' heads erased of the first, a crescent for diff. *Crest*: An armed arm holding a sword enfiled with a chaplet of thorns ppr. hilt and pommel sa.

1. JOHN RICHARDSON, of War-
mington, co. Warwick, England.

2. Rev. John, of Loughgall, co. Armagh: his son; married Ellenor, dau. of Wm. Barnet, of Hardwick; died 25th Sept., 1634.

3. John Richardson: his son; had two younger brothers and four sisters: the brothers were—1. Samuel, 2. Robert, s. p.; the sisters were—1. Eliza, 2. Anne, 3. Ellen, 4. Mary.

* *Smyth*: This Captain William Smyth had five daughters, viz.:—1. Anna-Maria, m. to Captain Burnside (9th Regiment), of Corcreevy, co. Tyrone (See No. 5 on the "Burnside" pedigree); 2. Henrietta, m. to Captain Perkins (9th Foot), of Carlow; 3. Elizabeth, m. to No. 6 on this pedigree; 4. Eleanor, m. to Sir N. B. Scottowe; 5. Margaret, m. to Sir Edmund Scottowe.

RIDGWAY.

Of Rossonell, County Kilkenny.

Arms: Sa. two wings conjoined ar. *Crest*: A dromedary couchant ar. maned sa. bridle and trappings or. *Motto*: Mihi gravato Deus.

JOHN RIDGWAY, m. Eliza, dau. of John Wandford, and had:

2. Thomas, of the co. Devon, m. Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Southcott, and had:

3. Sir Thomas,* of Dorsetshire, Knt. and Bart.; created "Lord Ridgway," 20th May, 1616; d. in London, in 1631.

4. Robert, Lord Ridgway: his son; d. at Rossonell, co. Kilkenny, 18th March, 1640. He m. Eliza, dau. and heir of Simon Weston of Lichfield, *Milcs.* Had two brothers: 1. Edward, 2. William; and three sisters.

5. Weston, Lord Ridgway: son of Robert; living in 1703.

ROCHE.† (No. 1.)

Ginel. An Roisdigh (Anglicé): "The Roche Genealogy."

Arms: Gu. three roaches naiant in pale ar.

1. ALASDRUM.
2. Daibhidh: his son.
3. Seaan: his son.
4. Muiris: his son.
5. Daibhidh (2): his son.
6. Muiris (2): his son.
7. Daibhidh (3): his son.

8. Muiris (4): his son.
9. Daibhidh (5): his son.
10. Muiris (6): his son.
11. Daibhidh An Roisdigh (or David Roche): his son ("roiste:" Irish, *a roach*).

ROCHE. (No. 2.)

Of Ballydwyle, County Cork.

Arms: Gu. three roaches naiant in pale ar.

ULIC ROCHE had:
2. James, who had:

3. Ulick, who had:
4. John, who had:

* *Thomas*: Sir Thomas Ridgway was created a Baronet of England in 1612; created "Baron of Gallen Ridgway," in Ireland, in 1616; and in 1622 raised to the Earldom of Londonderry (extinct in 1714). The fourth Earl died in 1714, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs: 1. Lucy, who married Arthur, fourth Earl of Donegal, and d. s. p. in 1736; 2. Frances, who married the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, who in 1736 was created "Earl of Londonderry."

† *Roche*: Dalton, at p. 60 of his *History of the County Dublin*, gives some interesting particulars of Philip Roche, who was a Captain in Sir Michael Creagh's regiment, in the service of King James II. He was of a respectable family,

5. Edmund, of Ballydwyl, co. Cork, who died 31st March, 1639. He married Margaret, daughter of David Nangle, of Monanymny, co. Cork, gent., and had one son and one daughter :

I. John.
I. Ellen.
6. John Roche, of Ballydwyl: son of Edmund.

ROCHFORD.

Of Kilbride, County Meath.

Arms : Az. a lion ramp. ar. armed and langued gu.

—F. 4. 18., *Trin. Coll., Dub.*

JOHN ROCHFORD,* married Margery Birford, and had :

2. John, of Kilbride (living in 1415), who had :

3. John, who m. Genet Evers, and had :

4. John of Kilbride, who mar. Eliza Darcy, and had two sons and one daughter :

I. Roger, who m. Katherine, dau. of — Read, of Readstown.

II. Robert, of whom presently.

I. Katherine, who m. Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown.

5. Robert: second son of John ; m. Genet, dau. of Nangle, Baron of Navan, and had three sons and three daughters :

I. John, of Carrick, who m. Genet Denter.

II. Thomas.

III. Christopher, of whom presently.

I. Margaret.

II. Katherine.

III. Anna.

6. Christopher: third son of Robert ; m. Margaret Eustace, of Castlemartin, and had one son and one daughter :

I. Robert, of whom presently.

I. Jenet, who m. David Sutton, of Castletown.

7. Robert, of Kilbride, living in 1569: son of Christopher ; was twice m.: first to Jana St. Johns, by whom he had a son :

I. Christopher, his heir, of whom presently.

Robert's second wife was Joan, dau. of James Boix, by whom he had two sons and one daughter :

and was possessed of some property. Having accepted a Commission from King James, Captain Philip Roche was included in the articles of Limerick, and thus preserved his estate.

Of the Waterford branch of this family was Regina Maria Roche (born in 1765), who was a distinguished novelist. Allibone notes sixteen works written by her between 1793 and 1822 or 1823. Her latter years were spent in retirement at her residence on the Mall, in Waterford, where she died on the 17th of May, 1845. *The Gentleman's Magazine* speaks of Miss Roche as the "author of *The Children of the Abbey*, and other novels which delighted our elders half a century ago."

* *Rochford* : This name is sometimes rendered *Rochfort*. Sir Richard de Rochfort was lord of Crom and Adare, 27 Henry III., A.D., 1243. Sir Maurice Rochfort was Lord Justice of Ireland, 30 Edward I., A.D. 1302. Sir William Rochfort, Lord of the Manor of Kill, county Kildare, was summoned as a Baron to the Parliament held at Dublin, A.D. 1339. From John Rochford, of Kilbride (living in 1415), who is No. 2 on this pedigree, descended the Rochfords of Vesington ; of Laragh, county Kildare ; the Earls of Belvidere (extinct) ; Rochfort, of Rochford-bridge, and of Clogrenane.

II. James, who mar. Margaret, dau. of John Lynum, and had :

I. William, who was twice m : first to a daughter of Gerrat Linse, of Donore, by whom he had : I. Oliver ; II. James, who m. Margaret Fitzgerrot, of Donore, and had : I. William, who m. Mary, dau. of William Fitzgerald of Castle-
rowe, and had : I. James, who m. Joan, dau. of Maurice Eustace, of Castlemartin, and had : I. Oliver Rochford.

The second wife of William (I), son of James, was Margaret d. s. p.), dau. of Raymond Fitzgerald.

III. Walter, the second son of Robert, by his second wife, had :

I. James, of Aghrey, co. Wicklow, his second son, who had two sons : I. James, who was Lieutenant to Sir Arthur Loftus, and was killed at Kilcharen, on the 24th Feb., 1641, and was bur. at St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was unm, II. Pierce.

Robert's daughter was :

I. Katherine, who m. Nicholas Dillon, of Kapok, co. Dublin.

8. Christopher : the eldest son of Robert ; m. Margaret Linch, of Knock, and had one son and one daughter :

I. Robert, of whom presently.

I. Ismay, who m. John Elliott, *Miles*, second Baron Scanary.

9. Robert : son of Christopher ; m. Ellen Dillon, and had two sons and two daughters :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Christopher.

I. Margaret, who married a Mr. Hussey, of Galtrim.

II. Mary, who m., but we have not ascertained her husband's name.

10. John, *Arm.*, who d. 12th Jan., 1637 : son of Robert ; m. Kath., dau. of Nicholas, Viscount Gormans-town, and had six sons and six daughters :

I. Robert, of whom presently.

II. Jenico.

III. Oliver.

IV. St. John.

V. Thomas.

VI. Henry.

The daughters were :

I. Katherine, who m. Edward Evers.

II. Mary, who m. Francis Tyrrell.

III. Ismay, who married Gerald Dillon.

IV. Jane, who m. Luke Hollywood.

V. Eliza.

VI. Mary.

11. Robert Rochford : son of John ; married Eleanor, dau. of Lord Slane.

RODMAN.

Of Ireland, and America.

WE read that, at an early period, members of the *Redmond* family in the county Wexford moved to the north of Ireland and became Protestants. A member of that family, who was born in 1712, signed his name on a lease in 1745, as John *Rodman* ; he died in 1781, and was designated on his tombstone as John *Redman*.*

* *Redman* : See *Notes on Rodman genealogy*, by William Woodbridge Rodman, New Haven, Connecticut, 1887.

In *A Compendious View of Some Sufferings of Quakers in Ireland*, by A. Fuller and T. Holmes, 1671, it is stated that: "John Rodman (a Quaker) being called into the Court at the assizes in New Ross (county Wexford), was, for not taking off his hat, committed to gaol by Judge Louder, where he was kept a prisoner three months, and then banished that country."

That John Rodman was in 1655 banished from Ireland to Barbadoes, in the West Indies; but it is not certain whether he was of English, or Scottish, or Irish extraction. He died in 1686, when Barbadoes was under the administration of Governor Edwin Stead.

This John Rodman had two sons: 1. Thomas, 2. John; and two daughters—1. Ann, 2. Katherine. The two sons became educated, and practising physicians. In 1675, the elder son, Doctor Thomas Rodman (died in 1727, aged 87 years) settled in Newport, Rhode Island; going there from Barbadoes. Doctor John Rodman, the younger brother, went to Newport several years later.

In 1680 to 1690, a family of Rodmans resided in the north of Ireland. They are said to have been "new to the country, traditionally of English descent, and Scottish Presbyterians in religion." Some members of that family emigrated to America; and some are still living near Coleraine, in the county Londonderry.

ROSSETER.*

County Wexford.

Arms: Ar. an alligator vert. *Another:* Ar. on a chev. gu. three pheons or. *Another:* Ar. on a chev. gu. three pheons or. differenced with a lizard or alligator in chief. *Crest:* An eagle displ. with two heads ppr. *Motto:* Prudens ut serpens, simplex ut columba.

THE following is a translation from a Latin Document respecting this family, by the late Mr. Edmond Hore, of Castle Street, Wexford. We insert it because of the historical information which it contains:

"Mr. Walter Rosseter, father of Ignatius Rosseter, late of Wexford, Ireland, was son of Mr. John Rosseter, of the distinguished and ancient Catholic family of the Rosseters, of Rathmaknee, in the county of Wexford, and of Dame Margaret Rosseter, daughter of Mr. Philip Rosseter, of the noble and ancient house of Slevoie, in the same county of Wexford. Said Philip was paternal uncle of the illustrious Most Reverend Michael Rosseter, Bishop of Ferns, who died in the year 1709. The before-mentioned Mr. John Rosseter was son of Mr. Walter Rosseter, of the same

* *Rosseter*: The *Rosseter*, *Rossiter*, *Rauceter*, or *Rawceter*, *Roucester*, was an Anglo-Norman family, which settled in the county Wexford at the invasion of Ireland in 1172; and continued as one of the chief gentry and landed proprietors in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, in that county, until deprived of their estates by Oliver Cromwell.

In 1280, John De Roucester was paid £2 for services to the king.

In 1345, John Roucester was summoned with many other gentry of Wexford, to attend the Lords Justices with horse and arms.

In 1364-65, Robert Rawceter was summoned to attend with men-at-arms and hobillers at the Duffry.

John Rossiter, Esq., of Rathmacnee (or Rathmaknee), died April, 1627, leaving

renowned house of Rathmaknee, who left in patrimony to the aforesaid John, his son, several townlands and possessions. The mother of the said John was Dame Margaret Rosseter, which said Margaret was first cousin of Thomas Rosseter, Esq., Knight of the Shire for the county of Wexford—which Thomas was paternal uncle of Patrick and William Sarsfield. Said Patrick Sarsfield was Commander-in-Chief of Leinster, Earl of Lucan, and Generalissimo of the Forces of James the Second, in Ireland, a leader of most undoubted gallantry, in which position the said Patrick obtained most reasonable laws in favour of the Catholic Faith and Religion, and received the thanks of the Irish people; these were the "Conditions of Limerick," obtained at the time when the Prince of Orange, with numerous forces, was invading the Kingdom of Ireland, with the intention of extirpating the Catholic Faith, root and branch. The before-named William Sarsfield, Knight, had for his wife, Mary Stewart, daughter of Charles the Second, King of England. The before-mentioned Mr. John Rosseter, father of the aforesaid Walter, grandfather of Ignatius aforesaid, late of Wexford, in Ireland (as stated above) was grandson of John Rosseter, Esq., heir and inheritor of the aforesaid distinguished house of Rathmaknee, and owner of several manors and possessions, in whose mansion-house, and with whom John, Archbishop of Fermo, Nuncio Apostolic, was in the habit of sojourning before the arrival of Oliver Cromwell into Ireland. Said John Rosseter had nine sisters all of whom were joined in matrimony with knights and esquires; one of them was Dame Mary Rosseter, wife of Philip Devereux, knight, heir, and head of the renowned house of Ballinager. Another, Dame Margaret Rosseter, wife of Richard Synnott, knight, heir, and head of the famed house of Ballytrinan, and a third sister was Catherine Rosseter, wife of John French, Esq., heir and head of the noble and Catholic family of Ballitory, of whom was born the illustrious Right Reverend Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns. A fourth was Anastasia, wife of James Wadding, Esq., heir and head of the ancient Catholic house of Ballycogly, of whom was born the illustrious Right Reverend Luke Wadding, Bishop of Ferns, who died in 1687, and was the successor of the before-mentioned Bishop French, and was succeeded by the Right Reverend Michael Rosseter, who died Bishop of Ferns in 1709, as before stated. Thus the three Right Reverend successors in the Episcopacy of Ferns, were grandsons of Mr. Philip Rosseter aforesaid * * * and of Walter, father of Ignatius, named at the beginning.

There were many others of the aforesaid family of Rosseters Clergymen of distinguished sanctity, and Military men of singular daring and courage, who with incredible constancy, against the enemies of the Faith, fought in the front of battle, and bore the Standard of Christ, with firm foot and dauntless heart, against all the threats of tyrants—never flinching their colours from the day they came from England into Ireland, in the year 1170, and reign of Henry the Second. Descended of an illustrious race in Lincolnshire, that city and shire had many renowned families of Rosseters, and at that time were among the chief and leading men of England, and History, both English and Irish, attests that this family of Rosseters stood among the very first in Ireland."

three sons: 1. Thomas, 2. Philip, 3. Marcus, who were deprived of all their lands, under the Cromwellian confiscations.

The ancient Arms of the Norman family of Rosseter were:

"Ar. on a chev. gu. three pheons or." An old *MS.* collection of Arms of Irish families, in Ulster's Office, gives the Rosseters, of the county Wexford, the same Arms (says Sir Bernard Burke), differenced with a "lizard or alligator in chief:" a device borne by many ancient Milesian families in their Arms and Crests. The Wexford Rosseters, having become Hibernicised, appear to have adopted the lizard or alligator, not only as a difference in their shield to distinguish them from the parent stock in England, but also as a mark of their adopted Irish nationality. In course of time the family dropped the charges on their former shield, retaining only their adopted device or mark of difference; and so the Arms, as they now appear in the books of Ulster's Office, are charged with the alligator alone.—See Burke's *General Armory*.

ROTHE.*

Of County Kilkenny.

Arms : Or, on a mount in base ppr. a stag trippant ar. attired gu. in front of an oak tree vert. *Crest* : On a mount ppr. a stag lodged ar. attired or.

THIS family was descended from John, son of William Rothe, of Northon Rothe, Lancashire, England, who came to Ireland, *temp.* Henry II. They had their chief residence at Ballyraughtan and Tullaghmaine, in the county Kilkenny ; and a branch of the family resided at New Ross, in the county Wexford.

Robert, son of David Rothe (or Rooth), Esq., of Ballyraughtan, *temp.* Henry VII. and Henry VIII., married Ellen, dau. of Walter Butler, Esq., Polestown, county Kilkenny, and had seven sons, of whom David, the eldest son, succeeded his father. The direct descendant and representative of said David, the eldest son of Robert, was Robert Rothe, of Tullaghmaine, who was a Colonel in the army of King James II. ; forfeited therefor his estate, and followed his sovereign to France. John, of Ballyevan, the fifth son of Robert, son of David Rothe, of Ballyraughtan, *temp.* Henry VII., and Henry VIII., as above mentioned, was the ancestor of the branch of the family which settled at New Ross.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thomas Rooth, had : 2. John, who had : 3. David, who had : 4. Thomas, who had : 5. Edward Rooth, Alderman, of Kilkenny, who had : 6. Richard, Ald., of Kilkenny, | <p>who died 4th July, 1637. He married Joan, daughter of John Archer, Ald., of Kilkenny, and had three daughters :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Mary. II. Margaret. III. Ellice. |
|--|--|

* *Rothe* : David Rothe, Bishop of Ossory, was born in Ireland in the second half of the 16th century, and was educated at Douay. He was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1618. His name is appended to the Declaration of the Kilkenny Confederation. On the 18th August, 1646, he interdicted Kilkenny for not agreeing to the Nuncio's policy ; he died 20th April, 1650. He is best known for his *Analecta Sacra*, published about 1617 ; which was an exposure of the Plantation Schemes of James I. in Ireland, and an appeal for union among Irishmen. Thomas Ryves, an Oxford graduate, was knighted by the king for his reply to the *Analecta*. It may be well to mention that the Nuncio here mentioned was Giovan Battista Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, who acted a prominent part in Ireland between the years 1645 and 1649. He was born at Rome on the 15th Sept., 1592. In 1645, he was sent by Pope Innocent X. as Nuncio to the Confederate Catholics (known as the "Kilkenny Confederation"), then in arms in Ireland ; the main object of his embassy was to secure the free exercise of the Catholic religion in Ireland. His retinue consisted of twenty-six Italians, several Irish officers, and his secretary, Belling. He resided chiefly at Kilkenny, Limerick, and Galway ; but some of his letters are dated from Duncannon, Waterford, Bunratty, and Maryborough. It was his policy throughout to oppose all propositions for peace that did not provide for the open recognition of his faith in Ireland, and the appointment of a Catholic Viceroy. He vainly endeavoured to reconcile the bitter animosities between Owen Roe O'Neill and Preston. In 1649 the Nuncio left Ireland ; he died in 1653, and his remains were buried in the Cathedral of Fermo.

RYAN. (No. 3.)

*Of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.**Arms* : Same as "Ryan," No. 1, pp. 775-776, Vol. I.

THE Most Rev. Doctor Ryan, Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, was born in Thurles, in the county Tipperary, on the 20th February, 1831. According to the *Catholic Fireside* for March, 1888, his Grace made his elementary and classical studies in Dublin, and afterwards proceeded to the well-known college of Carlow to pursue his philosophy and theology. He received Holy Orders in the year 1852, and in that year proceeded to America.

It is related that shortly after his arrival in the city of St. Louis, he was invited to dine with some priests of the city, when after dinner he recited in such earnest and pathetic strains the "Exile of Erin,"* that every eye around the table was in tears, and the young Levite and exile was enshrined in the love of their hearts. His merit and gifted powers were soon recognised, and he was at once made Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the Theological Seminary of Corondelet, a few miles out of the city. In 1854, he was ordained Priest, and soon distinguished himself as a hard-working missionary, and a powerful preacher. He built the Church of the Annunciation, of which he was pastor for many years. At the Second Council of Baltimore he was present as theologian to Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis; where he was specially invited to preach. After years of hard practical missionary work, as the pastor of a large congregation, he was consecrated titular Bishop of Tritcomia, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis. He then removed to the Cathedral, and acted as Vicar-General to the diocese. After some years he was promoted to the titular Archbishopric of Salamis, and was transferred to the See of Philadelphia, on the 11th November, 1884. He is now in his 57th year. He is a sound scholar, has the advantage of a commanding appearance, cultivated manners, with a strong forcible voice of singular musical and pathetic power. As an orator he has the irresistible fire of earnestness, his natural gesture and keen penetrating eye rivet and control the attention of his hearers. His imagery from nature, and facts from daily life, are sketched by a mind refined by the fire of God's love, and by one who has a practical knowledge of the wounds of humanity.

The important part which his Grace has recently taken in the solemnity of laying the foundation-stone of the National Church of St. Patrick, in Rome, and the world-wide esteem in which he is held among English-speaking people, induce us to present to our readers this brief sketch of

* There came to the beach a poor Exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill,
For his country he sighed, when at twilight repairin'
He wandered alone by the wind-beaten hill.
But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
For it rose o'er his own native Isle of the ocean,
Where once, in the fire of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of "*Erin-go-Bragh*."

his life. In America, the scene of his apostolic labours, for a period of over 35 years, he stands in the front rank of the Catholic Hierarchy. His learning, his eloquence, and his long and successful missionary life, have won for him the universal honour and respect of all classes and creeds in the United States. Whenever he preaches or lectures, Protestants as well as Catholics flock to hear him, so that the largest building is unable to hold the audience that seeks to listen to the irresistible charm of his eloquence. What is a matter of more than ordinary occurrence was recently witnessed in Rome, in the great Church of St. Andræ delle Valle, when one of the most varied and critical audiences in Europe sat around the platform during the Octave of the Epiphany. English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, and men from afar, all speaking the English tongue, were there—Bishops, priests, students and laymen—with such different ideas of what ought to be the style and manner of pulpit eloquence: some with the remembrance of Wiseman, Manning, Spalding, and Ventura, standing on that self-same platform, in days gone by; yet, all agreed that the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan was a great and polished preacher, and that his discourse, in matter and manner, was an oration well worthy to rank amongst the most notable triumphs of sacred eloquence.

Would, that, in the Irish Hierarchy, Ireland, his dear native land, had the benefit of that eloquence!

• RYLAND.

Of Dungarvan and Waterford.

Arms: Or, nine mullets in saltire gu. *Crest:* A portcullis sa.

CHARLES RYLAND,* of Dungarvan, county Waterford, gent.; Will dated 31st January, 1718, and proved on the 3rd Sept. of that year; buried at Dungarvan; m., and bequeathed all his real estate to his son Richard.

2. Richard, of Dungarvan, son of Charles; b. 1679, d. 31st March, 1751; had four brothers and one sister, Mary. The brothers were—
1. John; 2. Charles; 3. Lieutenant Nicholas, of Callan, co. Kilkenny; 4. James. This Richard married in 1713-14 Mary (died 1758), dau. of William Pembroke, of Essex, Eng-

land, and had Mary (died at Cork, 1758), who mar. Robert Grove of Ballyhymock, county Cork, and had Mary (died 1791), who m. Francis Charles, second Viscount Annesley, who d. s. p., 19th Dec., 1802.

3. Richard Ryland (d. 1760, bur. at Dungarvan): son of John, second son of Charles; had a bro-

* *Ryland:* John Ryland, of Youghal, county Cork, was, on 29th September, 1698, made a Freeman of that town; a member of Council in 1711; elected Mayor, 25th Sept., 1716; and "Mayor of the Staple," on the 6th January, 1717-18; Will dated 29th Sept., and proved 12th Dec., 1723. Had a sister Margaret Ryland, who married Mr. Armstrong, of Ballyporeen, county Tipperary. Said John Ryland, of Youghal, married and had one son and four daughters: 1. William, who was admitted a freeman of Youghal, on 3rd June, 1723; 1. Margaret, 2. Hannah, 3. Elizabeth, 4. Ellinor.

ther named Philip, of Dungarvan, gent. This Richard m., in 1749, Hester Barker (b. 1727, d. 1777), and had :

- I. Rev. Richard Ryland, of whom presently.
- II. Sarah, of Waterford, who died 1817.
4. Rev. Richard Ryland, D.D., Prebendary of Lismore (b. 1760, d. 1800) : son of Richard ; mar. Mary Burton (b. 1764, d. 1798, and was bur. in Dungarvan, as was her husband), and had seven sons and one daughter :
 - I. Thomas Burton Ryland, who married and had an only child, Olympia, who died young.
 - II. Rev. Richard Hopkins Ryland, M.A., of whom presently.
 - III. Marlay, unm.
 - IV. John.
 - V. Frederick.
 - VI. Henry, Lieut. R. N.
 - VII. William, M.D.
- I. Sarah, unm.
5. Rev. Richard Hopkins Ryland,

M.A. (b. 1788, d. 30th Dec., 1866) : second son of Rev. Richard ; collated Chancellor of Waterford Cathedral, on 31st October, 1829 ; and collated Prebendary of Mora, on 29th Dec., 1842. Was the author of the *History of Waterford* : 8vo, 1824 ; and of *Observations on a Pamphlet on National Education* : 8vo, 1844. This Richard m. Isabella-Julia (d. 1873, aged 75), dau. of the Rev. George Louis Fleury, Archdeacon of Waterford, and had, with other children, the following :

- I. Richard, who migrated to Canada.
- II. George-Henry, who also went to Canada.
- III. Rev. John-Frederick, of whom presently.
- IV. Charles-Thomas, also went to Canada.
6. Rev. John-Frederick Ryland : third son of Rev. Richard Hopkins Ryland ; Archdeacon of Lismore, and Rector of Tallow, co. Waterford ; was also some time Archdeacon of Waterford.

SCANLAN.

Kings of Ossory.

Arms : Per fess indented ar. and az. two lions ramp. (two in chief and one in base), counterchanged. *Crest* : A lion's gamb erased and erect sa. grasping a lizard ppr. *Motto* : Naomh Coll. Cill agus an Angil (*Anglicè* : Saint Columbkille and the Angel).

ACCORDING to Adamnan (Lib. I. c. ii), Scanlan* Mór, second Christian King of Ossory, son of Colman, son of Fearadhach (d. A.D. 601), son of Ruaman Duach, who (see p. 450, Vol. I.) is No. 96 on the "Fitzpatrick" (No. 1) pedigree, was a hostage in the hands of the Irish Monarch Aodh or Hugh (d. A.D. 567), who (see p. 60, Vol. I) is No.

* *Scanlan Mór* : As, in the List of the Kings of Ossory (see the "Provincial Kings of Ireland," in the Appendix, No. I., at the end of this Vol.) there is but one King named Scanlan Mór ; and that, according to Adamnan, that King was the hostage of the Irish Monarch Aodh (or Hugh), as mentioned in the legend in Note *Columbkille*, in next page, there must be some mistake in recording as a *King*, instead of a "Chief," of Ossory, the Scanlan Mór, who is No. 101 on the "Fitzpatrick" (No. 1) pedigree, and who died A.D. 642. This is clearly shown in the Paper headed "Fitzpatrick," in the *Corrigenda*, in this Vol.

140 on the "Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland." From that Scanlán Mór, second Christian King of Ossory, who was contemporary with Saint Columkille,* and cousin-german to Scanlan Mór, Chief of Ossory (d. A.D. 642), who is No. 101 on the "Fitzpatrick" (No. 1) pedigree, above mentioned, this *Scanlan* family is descended. Between the Four Masters and Keating there seems to be a difference in giving the names immediately before and after the said King Scanlan Mór; but we have adopted the arrangement of the names as given in the *Linea Antiqua*.

To this family belonged Patrick *O'Scanlan*, Bishop of Raphoe, who was translated to Armagh, as Primate of Ireland, A.D. 1261. He was the 66th successor of Saint Patrick; and he it was who, A.D. 1268, began the great

* *Columkille*: The following legend, respecting *St. Columkille*; *Scanlan Mór*, *King of Ossory*; and the *Angel*, is taken from Keating's *History of Ireland*, commencing with p. 375 of that work:

"The pious Collum Cill with his retinue
Sailed from the Isle of Aoií, and arrived
In Ireland; but, by the discipline of the Church
Enjoined, he never with his eyes beheld
The country."

(A severe penance inflicted by St. Molaise. During this visit Columkille had to wear a bandage over his eyes.)

Brought before Hugh, King of Ireland, Collum Cill made requests

The second request St. Collum Cill preferred to Hugh, the King of Ireland, was, the release and enlargement of the King of Ossory; but this petition was denied, which so displeased the saint, that he replied boldly, that Scanlan should be discharged, and that very night should untie the strings of his brogues, at the time when he was offering up his midnight devotions.

When Collum Cill had taken his final farewell of the King and the Irish Court, he withdrew, and came with his followers to the place called Dubh Eagnis in Inis Eoghain, where Scanlan, the King of Ossory, was confined in close custody; and the night after he arrived (as the old Chronicle particularly mentions) a most miraculous event happened; for a large pillar as it were of fire appeared in the air, which it enlightened, and directly hung over the apartment where Scanlan was imprisoned under a strong guard, and loaded with chains. The soldiers were astonished at this fiery appearance, which was exceeding bright and terrible, and under surprise fell flat upon their faces to the ground. All the castle was illuminated as at midday, and a beam of light darted into the room where the King of Ossory lay groaning under the weight of his irons, and (as the tale goes on) he heard a distinct voice which called to him aloud: "Stand up, Scanlan, give me your hand, fear nothing, leave your chains and fetters behind you." The king was in a maze at the vision and the voice, but he took courage upon recollection, and rose up, and gave his hand to an angel in human shape, who led him out of the apartment, his feet being at liberty, and his chains falling off, of their own accord. The guards were surprised as the angel was conducting the king, and demanded who they were that dared to force the prison against the king's command. The angel replied that "Scanlan, King of Ossory, was delivered from his imprisonment," which answer confounded the soldiers; for they thought it impossible that any human power would make so desperate an attempt; and by this means the king obtained his liberty. When they had passed the guards, the king was presented to Collum Cill, with whom he was to continue that night; and the saint being disposed to sleep, he intended to take off his brogues, but he was prevented by the king, who untied them as Collum Cill had predicted. The saint in surprise demanded who had loosened his strings; the king answered that he had done it, which gave the saint great satisfaction, because he had frustrated the design of Hugh, King of Ireland, upon that Prince, and procured his delivery from a cruel imprisonment.

The King of Ossory was severely used during his imprisonment: his apartment was mean and unbecoming his quality, and his diet hard and exceeding coarse, for, his keepers allowed him nothing but salt meat, which so violently inflamed his throat,

Church of Armagh. According to the Four Masters, the King of England received Primate O'Scanlan honourably, A.D. 1270; after which he returned to Armagh with great privileges.

At present we are unable to trace the descent from Scanlan Mór, the second Christian King of Ossory, above mentioned, down to Connor Scanlan of Ballinahagh, co. Limerick, who was living in 1703:

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| <p>1. Connor Scanlan, of Ballynahagh, in the co. of Limerick, living in 1703, married, and had:</p> <p>2. Michael, of Ballynahagh, who married, and had:</p> <p>3. Cornelius, of Mein, in the co. of Limerick, who married the</p> | <p>beautiful Miss O'Connell of Derrynane, county of Kerry. Two large old family oil portraits, representing these in Court dress, are in the possession of Michael Scanlan, Esq., the present head of the family.</p> |
|--|---|

and raised his thirst, that, when Collum Cill would have talked to him about the circumstances of his usage and the posture of his affairs, his mouth was so dry that he could not speak plain or give an answer, but made signs, and by a confused noise signified that he wanted drink. The saint immediately relieved his thirst, and commanded Barithim, one of his followers, to give the king a large bowl top full, which the king joyfully accepted and finished at three draughts. After his thirst was thus assuaged, and his throat cooled, he was able to discourse, and answered the saint particularly to every question, and made him acquainted with his nearest concerns. But, from the impediment that was in the speech of the king, occasioned by his thirst, the posterity of Scanlan who succeeded him in the command of Ossory were observed to stammer, and to pronounce their words with a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

The king being thus restored to liberty, was advised by Collum-Cill to return to his government and appear publicly in the administration of affairs; but Scanlan apprehended the resentment of Hugh, King of Ireland, who would be apt to seize upon him again, and commit him to prison under a stronger guard, with worse usage. The saint told him not to fear; and, to inspire him with courage, he bestowed upon him his Episcopal Staff as a security and protection, with a command to leave it for him at his Convent at Armeigh, in the county of Ossory. The king, under this sacred assurance of safety, returned to his Court, and reigned over his people as long as he afterwards lived (thirty years, according to Adamnan and the Four Masters), without any disturbance or intrusion from Hugh, King of Ireland.

Scanlan, from a principle of gratitude, acknowledged the favours he had received from Collum Cill, to whom he owed his life and delivery; and enacted a law which should oblige his subjects who were masters of families to pay three pence a-year towards the support of the Convent which Collum Cill had erected at Armeigh, in the county of Ossory; and this tax was to be levied from Blathma to the seaside. An old poet of good authority, who composed upon the *Umbra* or *Vision* of St. Collum Cill, has recorded this in the following lines:

“It is established by my royal law,
Which I require my subjects to obey,
That every master of a family,
Who lives within the extent of my command,
Should three pence offer as yearly tribute
To the religious convent of Armeigh.”

After this revenue was settled upon the Convent by a legal establishment, Saint-Collum Cill pronounced a solemn benediction upon the royal family of Scanlan, and upon the whole county in general:

“The fruitful land of Ossory I bless,
The king, his family, and all his subjects,
Who from a conscience of religion
Have bound themselves a yearly tax to pay,
And fixed the same on their posterity.”

(See Note at the end of this pedigree.)

4. Michael* Scanlan, of Ballynahagh: son of Cornelius; m. Elizabeth Wheeler, first cousin of second Lord Clarina, and dau. of the Hon. Amy, the youngest dau. of the first Lord Massy, of Dunry League, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. George Evans, who m. Miss Eyre, of Eyre Court, co. Galway, father of the first Lord Carbery. He had seven sons and seven daus.:

I. Michael, of whom presently.

II. Francis.

III. John Fitzgibbon, a Captain of Marines.

IV. Hugh-Wheeler.

V. Matthew.

VI. Connel.

VII. Charles.

The last four were officers in the army, and died young in the Continental and Peninsular Wars. The last two died in Spain, of whom Connel, a Lieutenant in the 39th Regt., was five days and nights lying alone dying of his wounds, in the Pyrenees.† John Fitzgibbon Scanlan, mar. his cousin, dau. of Col. Wheeler, of Bath. None of the sons, except Michael, left descendants. Of the seven daus.:

I. Elizabeth, married her cousin, Hon. George Eyre Mony, of Riversdale, co. Tipperary, for whose descendants, Col. Mony and the present Lady Roche, see Burke's *Peerage*, 1875, under the heading "Massy."

II. Constance, married William Blacker Bennet, Esq., of Castle

Crea; their dau. married John Austen, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Roman and English Law in Dublin University, who was the celebrated translator of *Faust*, for which the Queen highly honoured him.

III. Mary, m. William Cox, Esq., of Ballynoe. Their grandson, Lieut.-Colonel William Cox of Ballynoe, at present in India, in command of his Regiment, m. the daughter of the late Sir Armor Lowry Corry, K.C.B. (See Burke's *Peerage*, under the heading "Belmore"). He served with distinction; immediately after the Indian Mutiny (see Hart's *Quarterly Army List*, 1857 or 1858,) was with his Regiment when it annexed the Transvaal; was in the Zulu War, and was wounded severely at the battle of Kambula; also fought in Upper Burmah.

IV. Martha-Anna, m. Wade Foot, Esq., of Cork.

V. Frances-Margaret.

VI. Amy.

VII. Hellen, who was remarkable for her beauty.

5. Michael Scanlan,† of Ballyknockane, co. Limerick: eldest son of Michael; Captain of Upper Connelo Cavalry Yeomanry Regiment; a J.P., a Grand Juror, and twice High Sheriff; m. Frances, dau. of Colonel William Odell (the head of an old Norman family, whose

* *Michael*: This Michael was a near connection of Lord Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

† *Pyrenees*: After the battle of Sauron, in the Pyrenees, 28th—30th July, 1813, against Soult, it is stated that there were killed and wounded of the French 15,000, and 4,000 French made prisoners; and Soult was driven into France.

‡ *Scanlan*: This Michael was first cousin of General Sir Hugh Wheeler, K.C.B., who was treacherously massacred with his officers and men by Nana Sahib. His daughter, Miss Wheeler, shot five sepoy in bravely defending herself before she was killed.

ancestor, when he came over, is said to have had his horses shod with silver), of the Grove, co. Limerick, M.P., a Lord of the Treasury (refused a Peerage), Custos Rotulorum of the co. Limerick, and by her had four sons and three daus :

I. Michael, d. s. p.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. Hugh-Wheeler, mar. Sarah, dau. of Captain Brown.

IV. Matthew, m. Emily, dau. of Captain Brown.

The three daughters were :

I. Mary, m. Wm. Daxon, Esq.

II. Elizabeth.

III. Constance, m. W. Odell, Esq.

6. William Scanlan, of Ballyknockane, co. Limerick; second son of Michael; a graduate of T.C.D., J.P., G.J., and High Sheriff; mar. Aphrasia, dau. of Captain Brown of Clonboy and Bridgetown (head of his house, and representative of John Brown, Esq., of Maghlans in Scotland, who m. Jane, dau. of Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinvar. Said John Brown was wounded severely at the battle of Winchester, as an officer of Dragoons, *temp.* Charles II),

and had seven sons and one daughter :

I. Michael, of whom presently.

II. John-Brown.

III. William.

IV. Hugh-Wheeler.

These last two m., respectively, Alice and Elizabeth, daus. of the late Lieut. Dexter, R.N.

V. Matthew, died abroad.

VI. James, U. S. Navy.

VII. Rev. Thomas-Richard, Rector of Loughguile, m. Georgina, second and last child of Wm. Watts Thetford, Esq., Physician, M.D., and Surgeon.

The daughter, Frances Scanlan, married Richard A. Burris, Esq., of Ballintemple, King's County.

7. Michael Scanlan,* of Ballyknockane: eldest son of William, and head of the family, living in 1888; a J.P., and G.J.; m. Hannah-Jane, dau. of James J. Fisher, Esq., of Limerick, and his wife Lydia-Jane, Compiler of *Annals of Ballytore; The Life and Correspondence of her Mother, Mary Leadbetter; The Life of Her Husband's Cousin, Wm. W. H. Harvey, M.D., Professor of Botany, T.C.D.*

SEGRAVE.

Of Cabra, County Dublin.

Arms: Ar. on a bend gu. three trefoils slipped or. *Crest:* A demi lion ramp, ppr. holding betw. the paws an oak branch vert, acorned or. *Motto:* Dieu et mon Roy; Quartering az. three eagles displ. or.

OF this family was Captain John Segrave, of Cabra, county Dublin, the great grandson of that Segrave who fell by the hand of the great Hugh

* *Scanlan*: It is worthy of remark (in connection with the "pillar of fire" and "great light" mentioned in the legend respecting Scanlan Mór, King of Ossory, and Saint Columbkille), that the "*Scanlan Lights*," as they are called, are always seen on the demise of a member of the family. We have ascertained that, by the present head of the family, they were seen: 1st, outside, as a pillar of fire, with radiated crown at top; 2nd, inside, by the room being lit up brightly in the night.

By other members of the family, now living, those "lights" have been seen in shape of balls of fire of various sizes.

O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, at the Battle of Clontibret. He appears to have fought with his regiment through the War of the Revolution, and laid down his sword only when the cause of his King, James II., fell at Limerick. He was attainted by the Williamite party, but having been adjudged within the capitulation of Limerick, his estates were saved. On the termination of the war, he married Anne, the second daughter of the gallant Sir Neal O'Neill, who died of the wounds he had received at the Battle of the Boyne; and thus the blood of the victor and the vanquished at Clontibret became mingled.

Captain John Segrave died in the early part of the 18th century, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Neal Segrave, who continued to reside at Cabra, and who died in 1769, when his eldest son, John of Cabra, succeeded, married a daughter of Nugent (Lord Riverston), and was father of O'Neil Segrave, of Cabra, who married a daughter of George Goold, Esq., of Cork, and who died in 1793, when he was succeeded by his son Henry John Segrave, of Cabra, to whom, in 1824 the Armorial Bearings described at the head of this paper were registered by Sir William Betham, then Ulster King-of-Arms, who describes the said Henry-John, as tenth in descent from Walter Segrave, fourth son of Walter Segrave, Esq., of Killeghan, county Meath, *temp.* 33 Henry VIII., A.D. 1541.

Henry-John Segrave (d. 1843), married in 1817 a cousin of his own (Anna-Frances Kellet) and was father of the late O'Neill Segrave, of Cabra, and of Kiltimon (otherwise Newtown Mount Kennedy), county Wicklow, who d. s. p. 25th June, 1878, and was succeeded by his brother Henry Segrave, of Kiltimon, and Cabra, late Captain 12th Foot, who in 1850 married Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Francis Dehane, Esq., of Raby House, Wolverhampton, county of Stafford, England, and had issue. The other brothers of Henry Segrave were:—William, late Captain 71st Foot; and Thomas, late Captain 14th Foot.

SHERIDAN.*

Of Ireland and America.

Arms; Or, a lion ramp. betw. three trefoils vert. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or. a stag's head ppr.

THE ancestor of this family was Siridan, son of Maoldabhreac, who (see

* *Sheridan*: Of this family was the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, M.P., orator and author, who was born at 12 Dorset-street, Dublin, in Sept., 1751. He was the youngest son of Thomas Sheridan (by his wife, Frances Chamberlaine, the accomplished author of *Sidney Biddulph*), who was born at Quilca, in the county of Cavan, in 1721; who was son of Rev. Thomas Sheridan, D.D. (a friend of Dean Swift's), born in the County Cavan, in 1684. And this Rev. Thomas Sheridan, D.D., was son of Thomas, who obtained a Fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin, which he was obliged to resign on becoming a Catholic, and in 1680 was imprisoned for supposed complicity in a "Popish" plot, but was subsequently knighted by James II., who made him his secretary. This last mentioned Thomas, was a brother of the Right Rev. William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, who was born at Togher, in the county of Cavan, about

p. 303, Vol. I. of this Edition) was a brother of Fiobrann, No. 98 on the "Stem of the Line of Ir."

Patrick Sheridan, of Killinkere parish, diocese of Kilmore, and co. of Cavan, mar. and had issue :

- I. Philip Sheridan of co. Cavan.
- II. Michael, of co. Cavan.
- III. Patrick, of co. Cavan.
- IV. John, of whom presently.
- I. Catherine, who mar. James

McCabe, of Killinkere parish, in the co. Cavan, and had :

- I. John McCabe, who removed to America, and was in 1887 living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., aged 71 years. He was twice m. and had issue.

1635 ; and both of them were sons of the Rev. Dionysius Sheridan, once a Catholic clergyman, who was converted to Protestantism by Bishop Drell.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan being without a regular profession, had to live on his talents. He therefore wrote occasionally for Woodfall's *Public Advertiser*. In January, 1775, his comedy of *The Rivals* was brought out at Covent Garden, and proved a brilliant success ; it has ever since held its place on the stage. Towards the end of that year his opera of *The Duenna* was first acted ; it was equally successful, and had a run of seventy-five nights the first season, longer even than the first run of *The Beggars' Opera*. About this time it became known that Garrick meant to part with his moiety of the patent of Drury-lane Theatre, and retire from the stage. After some negotiation, Sheridan, then only in his twenty-fifth year, became Patentee and Manager,—the price of the moiety (£35,000) being made up between himself, his father-in-law (Mr. Linley), and Dr. Ford. The sketch of his masterpiece, *The School for Scandal*, was perhaps written before *The Rivals*, or at latest soon after ; it was first represented in May, 1777. Sheridan wrote many plays, but *The Rivals*, *The School for Scandal*, and *The Critic* stand out pre-eminently as his best. His mind must have been some time gravitating towards politics ; for, amongst his manuscripts were the sheets of an essay on absentees, written about 1778, when *The School for Scandal* was in its first blush of success. In 1778 he bought Mr. Lacy's moiety of the theatre for £45,000, and portions of his father's shares, so as to make up his own interest to three-fourths of the whole. His increased influence in the affairs of the theatre enabled him to appoint his father to the management, and thus put an end to an unhappy estrangement which for years had existed between them. His intimacy with Fox, Burke, Windham, and other public men, and the habit of discussing with them questions of the day, tended to foster in him a taste for public life. His thirst for distinction, and quick apprehension of the service his talents might render in the warfare of party, hastened the result that both he and his friends desired. In 1780 he supported Fox's resolutions on the state of the representation (including a declaration in favour of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage), and, in October, 1780, he took his seat as Member for Stafford, and bade adieu for ever to dramatic authorship. Sheridan's friends came into power in 1782, and he was appointed one of the Under-Secretaries of State ; and, in 1783, Secretary of the Treasury. The efforts of Grattan's party for the elevation of Ireland received his hearty support. Through his influence, his brother Charles was appointed Secretary of War in Ireland. In 1785 he strenuously opposed Orde's Commercial Propositions, which were so unfavourably regarded by the Irish national party of that period. During the Insurrection of 1798, he vindicated the action of the liberal party in Ireland ; nor was he less strenuous, and consistent in his opposition to the Union. He died on the 7th July, 1816. Sheridan left two sons—Thomas, who in 1817 died at the Cape, where he held the post of Colonial Paymaster ; and Charles, who obtained a reputation as a poet. Thomas had three daughters, all born out of Ireland : 1. Selina (b. 1807. d. 1867), who mar. the Hon. Price Blackwood, who afterwards became Lord Dufferin and Clandeboy, and was the mother of the present Earl of Dufferin. She was the authoress of *The Irish Emigrant*, *Katie's Letter*, *Terence's Farewell*, and other ballads. 2. Caroline (b. 1808, d. 1877), married the Hon. G. C. Norton, and, after his death, Sir William Stirling Maxwell ; she was widely known as a poet and novelist. 3. Jane, who mar. the Duke of Somerset.—WEBB.

II. Luke McCabe.

III. Thomas McCabe.

IV. Andrew McCabe; all of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

2. John Sheridan: fourth son of Patrick; born in Killinkere parish, co. Cavan; removed to America, and settled at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, where he died; his wife, whom he mar. in the county Cavan, was in 1887 living in Somerset, aged 87 years. They had five children:

I. Patrick, who was born in Killinkere parish, co. Cavan, and went with his father to America, where he died young and unmar.

II. Philip, of whom presently.

III. Michael, born in Ohio; and

now (1888) a Colonel in the United States Army.

IV. John L. Sheridan, born in Ohio, and now living.

I. Rosa Sheridan, who died young at sea, when with her parents on their voyage from Dublin to New York.

3. Philip Sheridan: second son of John; was born in Killinkere parish county of Cavan; went with his father to America; was appointed *Cadet* to West Point U. S. Military Academy; served in the United States Army, and therein rose to be Lieutenant-General, which position he holds at present. Lieutenant-General Philip Sheridan, mar. in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and has had issue.

SINCLAIR.*

Arms of the Earldom of Orkney: Az. a ship at anchor, oars in saltire and sails furled, within a double tressure flory counterflory or. *Arms* of the Earldom of Caithness: Az. a ship under sail or, the sails ar. These two feudal coats are marshalled with SINCLAIR, of Rosslyn, in different ways by the Earls of Orkney and their descendants.

ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, mar. Isabel, dau. of Donald, Earl of Mar, and had:

2. Margery, who mar. Walter Stewart, and had:

I. King Robert II., of whom presently.

II. John Stewart, ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose.

3. King Robert II. (d. 1390) mar. and had:

4. Egidia, who married William Douglas, Lord Middisdaley, and had:

5. Egidia, who m. Henry *Sinclair*,

second Earl of Orkney (d. 1418), and had:

6. William, first Earl of Caithness, who mar., and had:

7. William (d. at Hodden, 1513), second Earl of Caithness, who mar., and had:

8. George (d. 1529), the third Earl, who mar., and had:

9. George, the fourth Earl (d. 1582), who mar., and had:

10. John (d. 1577), Master of Caithness, who mar., and had:

11. Sir James, of Murchill (the second son), who mar., and had:

* *Sinclair*: This name is sometimes rendered *St. Clair*.

12. Sir James (younger son), who mar. and had :

13. Rev. James Sinclair, of Holyhill, Tyrone, who mar., and had :

14. Anne Sinclair, who mar., Robert *Lowry*, ancestor of the Earl of Belmore, and had :

15. Catherine Lowry, who mar. George *Perry*,* and had :

16. George Perry, of Seskinore, who mar. Isabella, dau. of Hector Graham, of Leix Castle and Culmaine (who, see p. 233, *ante*, is No. 7 on the "Graham" (No. 2) pedigree, and had :

17. Captain Edward Perry, who mar. Margaret Perry, his first cousin (whose mother was Angel Sinclair, of Holyhill, of the Caithness family) and had :

18. Angel Perry, who m. William Brooke, M.D., of Dromevana, Dublin, and of Culmaine House, co. Monaghan (see No. 9 on the "Brooke," No. 2 pedigree, p. 71, *ante*), and had the issue there mentioned. Said William Brooke was b. 1769, and d. 1829.

SINNOT. (No. 1.)

Chiefs in Orgiall, or Ulster.

Arms : Gu. a lion pass. guard. or.

FIACHA CASAN, younger brother of Rochadh who is No. 86 on the "O'Hart" (Princes of Tara) pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Shionnaigh* ; anglicised *Fox*,† *Sinnot*, and *Synnot*.

86. Fiacha Casan : son of Colla da Chrioch.

87. Fedhlin : his son.

88. Eachach : his son.

89. Olla : his son.

90. Amhailgadh : his son.

91. Feareadach culdubh : his son.

92. Sionnach ("sionnach:" Irish, *a fox*) : his son ; a quo *O'Shionnaigh*, Had a brother Maolodhar Caoch, a quo *Ui Brodhuighaccluis Fiachna*.

93. Dubhdalethe : son of Sionnach.

94. Murcheartach : his son.

95. Caomban : his son.

96. Flannagan : his son.

97. Ceallach : his son.

98. Eochaidh : his son.

99. Maolmuire : his son.

100. Amhailgadh : his son.

101. Maoliosa : his son.

102. Aodh : his son.

103. Ceallach O'Shionnaigh : his son. At this stage in this pedigree, the family was deprived of its patrimony, and scattered. It is believed that the ancestor of "Sinnot" (No. 2), who first settled in the county Wexford, was of this family ; and that he came into Ireland from England, after the English invasion.

* *Perry* : This George Perry was descended from Captain George Perry (who came to Ireland in 1639), son of James Perry, Esq., of the county of Gloucester. The Armorial Bearings of this branch of the "Perry" family, allowed by Ulster, in 1773, were : *Arms* : Quarterly, gu. and or, on a bend ar. three lions pass. guard. sa. *Crest* : A hind's head coupé ar. holding in the mouth a pear branch fruited ppr.

† *Fox* : Quite distinct from the "Fox" family, who were lords in Teffia, or Westmeath, and descended from the Irish Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

SINNOTT. (No. 2.)

Of the County Wexford.

Arms: Gu. three swans ar., beaked and legged sa.

1. RICHARD SINNOTT (or Syn-
nott*), of Ballynabrenane, county
Wexford, had :

2. John : his son.
3. Richard : his son.
4. Walter : his son.
5. Martin : his son.

6. William, of Ballynabrenane :
his son ; m. Anastace, daughter of
Robert Esmond, of Johnstown, co.
Limerick ; d. 18th February, 1637.

7. Richard Sinnott : his son ; had
three brothers—1. John, 2. James,
3. William.

SKELTON.

Of Sleaty, Queen's County.

Arms: Az. a fess betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.

MATHEW SKELTON, *alias* Lint, of
Sleaty, Queen's County, who was a
famous poet, had :

2. Martin, who had :
3. Mathew, who had :
4. Anthony, who died 3rd July,
1637. This Anthony married Mary,
daughter of George Comerford, of
Welles, co. Carlow, gent., and had
one son and four daughters :

I. Mathew, of whom presently,

I. Joan.

II. Mabel.

III. Amy.

IV. Ellen.

5. Mathew Skelton : son of
Anthony.

* *Synnott*: According to Burke, the Synnotts of Synnott's Land, Ballytramon, and the Rahine, county Wexford, were possessed at a remote period of considerable estates, and ranked amongst the most eminent of the gentry of the barony of Shelmaliel. Among the gentry of the county Wexford, summoned (18 Edward III.), A.D. 1344, to attend the Lords Justices with horse and arms, appears John Fitz Michael *Synath* ; and in the account of Nicholas Hore, Sheriff of Wexford, A.D. 1366, Nicholas Fitz John *Synot* is returned. Michael *Synnott*, of the Rahine, temp. James I., was son of Stephen Synnott, of Wexford, who was son of David Synnott, and grandson of Pierce Synnott, both of Ballytramon. (Visitation, Wexford, 1618.) The representation of the senior line of the family (that of Ballytramon), namely Richard Sinnott (who is No. 7 on this pedigree), was deprived of his estate by Oliver Cromwell.

This family is considered to be a branch of "Sinnot" (No. 1) ; for, *Synath*, the earliest form of the "Sinnott" (of Wexford) family name, would appear to be only a corruption of the Irish *Siannach*.

SKIPWITH.

*Of Virginia, U. S. America.**Arms*: Ar. three bars gu. a greyhound in full course in chief sa. collared or.

THIS family, originally called *Schypwic* (from the Lordship of "Skipwith," in Yorksire, England), is, according to Dugdåle, descended from Robert* de Stutville, *temp.* William the Conqueror.

Sir William Skipwith, b. 1709, d. 1764, succeeded his brother Sir Grey. He mar. Elizabeth Smith, and had seven children: 1. William, who died 1756; 2. Sir Peyton, of whom presently; 3. Henry; 4. Jane, who m. Edmund Ruffin; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Mary; 7. Robert.

2. Sir Peyton, the seventh baronet: son of Sir William; was twice mar. By his first wife he had issue. His second wife was Anne

Miller, by whom he had three children: 1. Lelia; 2. Sir Grey, of whom presently; 3. Mary.

3. Sir Grey: son of Sir Peyton; m. Harriet Townsend, and had four children: 1. Peyton, of Virginia; 2. Helen; 3. Selina; 4. Humberstone of Virginia.

4. Peyton Skipwith, of Virginia, U.S.A.: son of Sir Grey; married Cornelia Green.

SMITH.† (No. 1.)

Of Ballytracy, County Waterford.

Arms: Ar. on a bend betw. two unicorns' heads erased ar. armed, crined, and tufted or, three lozenges of the last, a martlet for diff.

1. PERCY SMITH, of Ballytracy, county Waterford; Miles, married Isabella Usher.

2. William Smith: their son; m. Anna, dau. of Richard Smith, of Bridgetfield, co. Armagh, and had

issue—1. Percy; 2. Richard; 3. John; 4. Robert; 5. Boyl; and a daughter, Maria.

3. Percy Smith: son of William; married to

* *Robert*: Robert de Stutville or De Estoteville, was Baron of Cottingham, *temp.* William I. His grand-son, Patrick De Estoteville, having the lordship of "Skipwith" by gift of his father, assumed the name of *Skipwith*.

† *Smith*: Of this family was Charles Smith, M.D., who was born in the South of Ireland, and took his medical degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1738. He devoted most of his time to historical and topographical researches, and was the author of county histories of Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. They were published in 1746, 1750, and 1756, respectively, under the patronage of the Physico-Historical Society of Dublin, which was formed for the purpose of collecting materials for a work on the plan of Camden's *Britannia* and to be entitled *Hibernia, or Ireland Ancient and Modern*. No particulars are attainable concerning his life.

SMITH. (No. 2.)

Arms : Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu. on a canton per pale, indented sa. and of the first a lion ramp. or. *Crest* : A lion ramp. per fess ar. and sa.

ACCORDING to "The Thompson Manuscripts," the following is a pedigree of "Smith" of Ballinure :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Rev. William Smith, for fifty years Rector of Clones, and other parishes; m. . . . ; d. 1717.</p> <p>2. Roger Smith, of Ballinure: his son; mar. a Miss Clements, by whom he had issue—1. William, b. 1703; 2. James, b. 1704; 3. Mary, b. 1710; 4. Roger, b. 1711; 5. St. Laurence, b. 1713.</p> <p>3. James: second son of Roger; mar. Eleanor St. George (b. 1746), and had issue.</p> <p>4. William, of Ballinure: their son; mar. Henrietta Snow, and had</p> | <p>issue five daughters and three sons: the daughters were—1. Anna Maria, mar. Captain Mathew James Burnside;* 2. Henrietta, mar. Captain Perkins, of Carlow; 3. Elizabeth, m. Captain Alexander Richardson, of Tyrone; 4. Eleanor, mar. Sir N. B. Scottowe; 5. Margaret, mar. Sir Edmond Scottowe. The sons were—1. Snow Smyth, Colonel in the Army, d. unmarried; 2. Thomas St. George Smyth, Queen's Regt. of Foot; 3. William.</p> |
|--|--|

SNOW,

Of the County Kilkenny.

Arms : Az. a fess nebulée erm. betw. three antelopes' heads erased ar. *Crest* : On a mount vert an antelope's head erased per pale nebulée erm and az.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. ROBERT SNOW obtained the freedom of Waterford in 1737; m. Anna Maria, dau. of — Alcock, M.P., and of Henrietta, his wife, who was sister or near relative to Aland John Mason, who m. in 1746 the Viscountess Grandison of Dro-mana (Settlement 1733). The issue of that marriage were the following children—1. Elizabeth, b. 1734; 2. Sidnam, b. 1736; 3. Henry, b. 1742; 4. Robert, b. 1743; 5. Henrietta (Mrs. Smyth); 6.</p> | <p>Anna-Maria, b. 1747; 7. William, a Captain in the Army, b. 1749; 8. John, b. 1751.</p> <p>2. John: son of Robert; born 1751; m., and had issue.</p> <p>3. John Snow: his son; mar., and had issue: was a Major in the Army, and R. M. (or Resident Magistrate) of co. Tyrone; had a brother William, a Colonel in the Army, m., but no issue.</p> <p>4. Sidnam Snow: son of John.</p> |
|---|--|

* *Burnside* : The representative of that Captain Burnside was the Rev. William Smyth Burnside, D.D., Rector of Aghalurcher, diocese of Clogher; b. 1810, and living in 1880.—See the "Burnside" pedigree.

SPEER.

Of Balnasaggart and Tullybryan, County Tyrone.

Compiled by William J. Simpson, Donegall Street, Belfast.

Arms: (On the Speer vault at Ballyclog, co. Tyrone.) A cross blazoned 1st and 4th quarters a garb; 2nd and 3rd quarters a martlet or eaglet. *No Crest.* *Arms*: Registered in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh—a ture within a bordure or, between two spears in saltier four boars' heads or, on a chief argent a mullet between two crescents gules. *Arms*: From a source unknown. On a fesse blazoned three boars' heads coupé a triple shamrock. Grant of Arms made to Hannibal Speer, Esq., of Fulham, Middlesex, A.D. 1871: Chevron between trefoils. *Crest*: A garb. *Crest*, used by Captain Saville Speer, 1st Royal Regiment of Foot (commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent): An arm in armour embowed wielding a spear. *Motto*: Deus deriget et defendat.

THOMAS SPEERE, of Desertoghill, d. July, 1636; will proved at Londonderry by "his loving friends," William Cooke, Thomas Galt, and Lawrence Speere. (See original testament in Record Office.) He left issue by his wife Jennett, beside other children:

2. John Spear, of Drumbannoway; born A.D. 1623; died 10th February, 1705, aged 82 years; buried at Ballyclog, co. of Tyrone. He left issue:

3. Robert Speer, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone; born A.D. 1650; died April 6th, 1743, aged 93 years; buried at Ballyclog, co. Tyrone; will proved A.D. 1745, preserved in the Record Office, Dublin. His second eldest son.

4. () Speer, whose name was, I believe, Thomas, was father of:

5. John Speer, of Balnasaggart; born A.D. 1697; died November 12th, 1763; buried at Balnasaggart; his tombstone bearing the following inscription:—

"This monument is erected in memory of John Speer, gentleman, late of Balnasaggart, who died 12th of November, 1763. And his much lamented daughter, Sydney Speer, who died 17th October, 1778, aged 43 years; also Mary Anne Speer, who died 21st May, 1781, in the 76th year of her age."

(This is the grave belonging to the Balnasaggart family, in which several of the Clonally Speers were interred).

John Speer's will was proved, A.D. 1764. He left issue:

6. James Speer, of Balnasaggart; born A.D. 1724; died 12th April, 1788, aged 64 years. He was buried in the vault at Balnasaggart. A tablet erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

"To the memory of James Speer, late of Balnasaggart, Esquire, who departed this life, 12th day of April, 1788, in the 64th year of his age. Beloved and lamented."

7. Henry Speer, of Tullybryan, co. Tyrone; born 1731; died 1792.

8. Sydney Speer; born 1735, and died 17th Oct., 1778, unmarried. James Speer, of Balnasaggart, who is No. 6 on this pedigree, married Catherine Hamilton of Desertcreight, dau. of Patrick Hamilton (sister to James Moore Hamilton of Desertcreight, whose son, William Hamilton, married Arabella Stuart Holmes. See "Stuart" pedigree), leaving issue, twelve children:

9. John Speer, afterwards of Desertcreight; buried there.

10. James Speer; died in India; no issue.

11. Colquhon Speer, Lieutenant of Marines; died at sea; no issue.

12. Hamilton Speer, student of Trinity College, Dublin; died aged 30; no issue.

13. Captain Saville Speer, 1st Royal Regiment of Foot (Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Kent); died March 6th, 1831. He mar. Martha Caldwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, a clergyman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, and left issue:

14. James Lambert Speer.	} Both living in Melbourne, in 1887, unmarried.
Edward Saville Speer.	

Catherine Martha Speer, Mary Anne Speer, Eliza Jane Speer, Fanny Speer.

15. Doctor William Frederick Speer, of Aughnacloy; married Miss McKinstry, dau. of Lee McKinstry, of Armagh, and had issue:

Doctor Speer took a prominent part on the side of the Government, during the eventful years preceding the Act of Union. In a poetical production of the period, a United Irishman is represented as threatening:

His Holy weapon to employ,
To kill Ned Moore of Aughnacloy,
With Crossley, Armstrong, Doctor Speer
(Ned's "whipper in"—the Devil's dear).

16. Henry Moore Speer; died at Balnasaggart, 1836, and buried there; was unmarried.

17. Eliza Speer, married Thomas Speer, of Carron.

18. Margaret Speer.

19. Anne Speer.

20. Christian Speer, mar. William Speer.

21. Catherine Speer.

John Speer (afterwards of Desert-creight), who inherited that property from his uncle James Moore

Hamilton, married and had issue a dau. Jane, who m. Robert Graham, of Drumgoon, co. Fermanagh, and Balnakill, co. Galway; born 1786; died A.D. 1860. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

We now return to Henry Speer, of Tullybryan, who is No. 7 on the foregoing pedigree. He married Phoebe Spear, daughter of Laurence Spear of Swanlinbar, county Cavan. Henry Speer built the house at Tullybryan, as it at present stands: the date of its erection, 1771, together with his initials and those of his wife are carved upon a stone which is built into the wall of the house. Henry Speer died, March 11th, 1792, aged 61 years; his wife Phoebe died at the advanced age of 86. They are both buried in Balnasaggart churchyard, his tombstone bearing the following inscription:

Henry Speer of Tullybryan,
died 11th March, 1792;
aged 61 years.

He left issue.

22. John Speer of Tullybryan; born 27th Nov., 1772; died August, 1848.

23. Phoebe Speer (who m. Thomas Spinks (see "Spinks" pedigree); born 1779; died in Dublin, 1855; buried there in what was then known as the "Round Church," now St. Andrews.

John Speer, No. 22 on this pedigree, married 18th April, 1796, Jane, daughter of Gabriel Toole, of Maguiresbridge, co. Fermanagh, one of the Volunteers of '82. They are both buried at Balnasaggart. Issue:

24. Henry Speer of Dungannon, who mar. Jane Vance (see "Vance" pedigree). He died 3rd May, 1863, leaving issue:

John Speer, living 1887.

Andrew Vance Speer, living 1887; has issue.

Anna Speer (mar. Mr. Gregston, of Chicago, U.S.A.); died leaving issue.

Jane Speer, mar. Samuel Young, Esq., Dungannon, living 1887.

25. Mary Anne Speer; born 1798; died A.D. 1884, unmar.

26. Jane Speer; born March 10th, 1800; died at Balnasaggart, March 6th, 1882.

27. James Speer, of Tullybryan; born 1809; died A.D. 1881, aged 72 years, leaving a daughter Jane, living A.D. 1887.

Jane Speer, No. 26 on the foregoing pedigree, married Joseph Simpson, of Cess, afterwards of Balnasaggart, co. Tyrone, and had issue :

28. John Simpson, mar. Sept., 1852, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Julia Young (see "Young" of Annahilla); both living at Redfield, Bristol, in 1887.

29. Robert Toole Simpson, of Balnasaggart, unmarried, living A.D. 1887.

30. Eliza Jane Simpson, unmar., living A.D. 1887.

31. James Simpson, of Dublin, mar. Frances Elizabeth Carrothers, who departed this life April 3rd, 1883, aged 27, leaving issue two daughters, both living A.D. 1887.

John Simpson, No. 28 on the foregoing pedigree, has issue :

32. William Joseph Simpson (of Belfast); born March 25th, 1854, living A.D. 1888.

John James Speer Simpson, Inland Revenue, Chetenham; b. January 1st, 1856, living 1887.

Phoebe Ann Simpson, died in infancy.

Robert Simpson, of Redfield, Bristol, L.R.C.S.I., M.D., living A.D. 1887.

Harry Simpson; born 1865, living A.D. 1887.

George Walker Simpson; born 1868, living 1887.

Joseph Simpson; born 1871, living 1887.

Arthur Simpson; b. 1873, living 1887.

Thomas Young Simpson; born 1875, living 1887.

William Joseph Simpson of Belfast, No. 32 on the foregoing, born at Dublin, on 25th March, 1854; mar. in St. Anne's Parish Church, Belfast, on March 6th, 1879, Evelyn Howey, youngest daughter of the late James Creagh, of Dungannon. She was born August 23rd, 1858, and died at Belfast, March 9th, 1888; interred in the new cemetery, Dungannon, co. Tyrone, leaving issue :

33. William James Simpson, born at Bloomfield, Belfast, January 24th, 1880.

34. Evelyn John Simpson, born at 9 Abercorn-street, Belfast, Dec. 10th, 1887.

From Robert Speer, eldest son of John Speer, of Drumbannoway, co. Tyrone, descended the Speers of Granitefield, co. Dublin.

SPINKS.

Formerly of Mount Nugent, County Cavan.

Collected and compiled by W. J. Simpson, Belfast.

Arms: Azure a cross mascully, argent between four eagles displayed or. *Crest:* A talbot passant gules, bezantéé gorged with three fusils argent.

THIS family is of Norman origin. At an early date we find the name spelled *De Spynk*. Thus, in the latter part of the 15th century, Nicholas De Spynk, was friar of the Monastery of Saint Augustine, at Warrington. Tradition states that the family came from Northamptonshire. Thomas *Spincks*, a trooper, who served in the Elizabethan wars, was the founder of the Irish branch of the family. He settled here in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and obtained a grant of some land in Munster. In the calendar of Carew MSS., A.D. 1601—1603 (p. 81, No. 85), is the following letter from Lord Mountjoy to Sir G. Carew, dated June 13th, 1601, from the camp at Fagher :

“This bearer, Thomas Spincks, one of Sir Henry Daver’s troop, had his horse killed under him in service, and being not able to mount himself again, I licensed him to depart. Having some land in Munster, he desires to repair thither. I pray you give him your assistance as one that deserveth well.

“Signed,
“MOUNTJOY.”

During the 18th century, however, the Spinks’s are found, I may say exclusively, settled at Mountnugent, county Cavan. I have traced the family to :

1. William Spinks, who died April 3rd, 1820.
2. Ann Spinks, his wife, died Sept. 9th, 1788. Their children were :
3. Christopher Spinks, born June 30th, 1767.
4. Thomas Spinks, born Sept. 29th, 1769.
5. William Spinks, born April 19th, 1772.
6. Lucy Spinks, born October 10th, 1774.
7. Ellen Spinks, born June 5th, 1777.
8. Nugent Spinks, born Nov. 1st, 1779.
9. John Spinks, born July 13th, 1785.
10. Matthew Spinks, b. August 28th, 1788.

Christopher Spinks (No. 3 on the foregoing), m. Ellen Kellett, of a co. Cavan family, and had issue :

11. Anne.
12. Harriet.
13. Henry.
14. Charlotte.
15. Sophia.
16. Susannah.
17. Ellen.
18. William.

Ellen Spinks (No. 7 on the foregoing), m. William Young, grandson of John Young, Esquire, of Annahilla, county Tyrone (See “O’Hart’s PEDIGREES,” 2nd Series, the “Vance” family, page 353), and had issue.

William Spinks (No. 18 on the foregoing), married Miss Hanbury, of a co. Meath family, and had issue :

19. Charles David Spinks.

20. Doctor Christopher Spinks, born 1822.

Charles David Spinks (No. 19 on the foregoing), settled in Dublin, and mar. Miss Lewis, of a co. Meath family, by whom he has issue; living A.D. 1887.

Doctor Christopher Spinks (No. 20 on the foregoing), settled at Warrington. He mar., A.D. 1851, Miss Forrest of Warrington. She died A.D. 1853; issue a boy who died in infancy, James Forrest Spinks, born and died A.D. 1853.

Doctor Spinks (No. 20), married, secondly, A.D. 1855, Eleanor Spence of Liverpool (b. 1835), by whom he has issue:

21. William, b. 1856, living A.D. 1887.

22. Annie-Margaret, born 1857, died 1863.

23. Rosina, b. 1859, d. 1863.

24. Eleanor, living A.D. 1887.

25. Clara-Matilda, b. 1862, died 1863.

26. Louisa, b. 1864, d. 1865.

27. Christopher, b. 1867, living A.D. 1887.

28. Henry, born 1869, living A.D. 1887.

29. Ada-Nina, living A.D. 1887.

30. Frederick Wigham, b. 1872, living A.D. 1887.

31. Arthur, born 1874, living A.D. 1887.

32. Ethel-Mary, living A.D. 1887.

We now return to Thomas Spinks (No. 4 on the foregoing). He was born Sept. 29th, 1769, and died in

Dublin, A.D. 1844, aged 75 years. He mar. Phœbe Speer, daughter of Henry Speer, of Tullybryan, county Tyrone. The ceremony was performed in Ballygawley by the Rev. Dr. Falls, December 24th, 1794. His wife died in Dublin on 24th Dec., 1855, aged 76 years. Their children:

33. Henry, b. in Ballygawley, d. A.D. 1809, and was buried on 27th March, in St. John's Church, Manchester.

34. Ann Spinks, b. May 1st, 1797.

35. Thomas Spinks, born March 13th, 1800.

36. William Spinks, b. at Liverpool, 23rd Dec., 1803, baptized on 24th December, 1803, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Henry Barton, M.A.

37. Phœbe Spinks, b. February 13th, 1805.

Ann Spinks (No. 34 on the foregoing), married William Young, the great-grandson of John Young, Esq., of Annahilla, county Tyrone (his mother being Ellen Spinks of Mountnugent, No. 7 on this pedigree), and left issue:

Phœbe Spinks (No. 37 on the foregoing), married George Lucy of Doogary, co. Fermanagh, who was lineally descended from "William Lucye, of Hanley, in ye shire of Oxford," whose grandson, Anthony Lucye, was a freeholder in Magherstafanagh, co. Fermanagh, in the seventeenth century. There was issue by this marriage. (See "Lucy" pedigree.)

STAFFORD.*

Of the County Wexford.

Arms : Sa. three-ragged staffs ar. *Crest* : A lion ramp. or, holding a ragged staff sa.

NICHOLAS STAFFORD, of Ballymackehan, co. Wexford, had :

2. Nicholas, who had :

3. John, of Ballmackehan, who died 29th November, 1638. He married Alson, daughter of Richard Devereux, of Ballymagire, county Wexford, and had eight sons :

I. Nicholas, of whom presently.

II. Anthony, s. p.

III. Denis.

IV. James.

V. George.

VI. Jasper, who d. s. p.

VII. Melchior, who d. s. p.

VIII. Balthasar.

4. Nicholas Stafford : eldest son of John ; m. Maria, dau. of Peter Barnewall, of Dromnoh.

STANE.

Of Forrest Hall, County of Essex, England.

Arms : Ar. a bend cotised sa. *Crest* : A cubit arm erect ppr. holding in the hand a battle axe ar. beheaded or.

In the Will of William Cleburne, of St. John's Manor, co. Wexford, who d. in 1682, and who (see p. 111, *supra*,) was the third son of Thomas, who is No. 17 on the "Cleburne" pedigree, he provides that, in default of issue to his brother Richard, and nephew William (a son of said Richard), that all his lands shall pass to Richard *Stane*, of Forrest Hall, co. of Essex, England.

1. Richard Stane, of Forrest (or Folyot's) Hall, m., and had :

2. Richard (living in 1601), who had :

3. Richard (d. 1615), LL.D., who m., and had :

4. John (aged 23 in 1615), who m., and had :

5. Richard (living in 1687), who m., a daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Gandon, Bishop of Worcester, and had :

6: William Stane, who m. Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas Abdy, of Felix, Hall, and had issue.

* *Stafford* : Hamon de Stafford was among the gentlemen of the co. Wexford summoned to attend Edward III. in the war with Scotland, A.D. 1335. John Stafford of Ballymackehan (or Ballymacane) was High Sheriff of the county Wexford, in 1610 ; he was son of Nicholas Stafford, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, grandson of Nicholas Stafford, *temp.* Henry VIII., and great grandson of John Stafford, *temp.* Edward IV.—all of Ballymackehan, co. Wexford.

STEWART.

Of Castlestewart in the County of Tyrone.

Arms : Or, a fess chequy az. and ar.

A PEDIGREE of the family of *Stewart*, of Castlestewart, in the county of Tyrone.

Collated and compiled from various sources, by William J. Simpson, Belfast.

1. Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland (died 1116) had :

2. Alan, who had :

3. Alexander (died A.D. 1199), who had :

4. Walter (died A.D. 1258), who had :

5. Alexander (died A.D. 1286), who had :

6. John (slain at the Battle of Falkirk, A.D. 1298), who had :

7. Walter, who married Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce, and had :

8. Robert II., of Scotland, crowned King at Scone, 25th March 1370. He had :

9. Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith (died September 3rd, 1419), who had :

10. Andrew Stewart, created Lord Evandale by King Jas. IV. ; killed at the battle of Flodden Field, A.D. 1513. He had :

11. Andrew Stewart, created Lord of Ochiltree, A.D. 1543 ; died 1548 or 9. He had :

12. Andrew Stewart, commonly known as "The Good Lord Ochiltree," took a prominent position among the Reformers in Scotland. (His daughter, Margaret, married John Knox) ; died 1592. He had :

13. Andrew Stewart, Master of Ochiltree, who dying before his father, the title devolved upon his eldest son :

14. Andrew Stewart, who suc-

ceeded his grandfather, A.D. 1592. He sold his lordship of Ochiltree to his cousin Sir James Stewart, of Killeith. Having received a large grant of territory in the precinct of Mountjoy, co. of Tyrone, James I. of England conferred upon him the title of Lord Stewart, Baron of Castlestewart, by Patent, dated Nov. VII. 1619. He died A.D. 1632. His third son :

15. Robert Stewart, Colonel Robert Stewart of Ivry, co. Tyrone (died 1662), took an active part in the suppression of the "Rebellion" of 1641 ; relieved the forts of Dunganannon and Mountjoy ; was governor of the forts of Toome and Antrim, but was obliged to capitulate to General Venables, commander in chief of the Parliamentary forces in Ulster. His third son was :

16. George Stewart, "George Roe Stewart, of Termon." His eldest son :

17. Robert Stewart (born 1687, died April 12th, 1746), was minister at Carland ; could preach in Irish. He is styled of "Gortnaglush ;" will dated 10th April, 1746 ; mar. on September 9th, 1726, Mary Edwards ; buried in the churchyard at Newmills, co. Tyrone. His third daughter :

18. Martha Stewart (born 1732, died 1805, buried in Newmills churchyard, co. Tyrone), married in

1750 William Holmes of Donagh- more. Her daughter : 19. Arabella <i>Stuart</i> Holmes (d. at Cookstown), married William	Hamilton of Desertcreat (see "Speer" pedigree); and, secondly, Mr. Lovelock. There were no children by either marriage.
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SUTTON.*

Of Ballykeerogue, County Wexford.

Arms : Or, a lion ramp. double queued gu. standing on a lizard vert. *Another* : Gu. a double tailed lion trampling on a crocodile vert. *Crest* : Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head az. langued gu.

SIWARD, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, was the founder of the English and Irish Suttons.

The Suttons of Wexford descend from Roger de Sutton, who landed in Ireland 1169.

Gilbert de Sutton was one of the great barons summoned by Edward I. to aid him in the Scottish wars. Gilbert was murdered in Courtstown Castle in 1306.

—— Sutton was killed at Faughart, county Louth, fighting against Edward Bruce.

Early in the 15th century, Redmond and Mary Sutton are mentioned as living at Ballykeerogue† Castle. Morrogh MacGerald Sutton (described as a chief warrior of the nation of the Kavenaghs) made, along with Art Boy McMurrrough, William Tallon of Argha, and other chiefs, a treaty to cease molesting English merchants, going through the Pass of Poulmounty. (See Papers Kilkenny Arch. Society.) Leonard Sutton was living at Ballykeerogue at close of 16th century. His daughter, Anstace, married Richard Stafford, of Ballyconnor; their tomb, with arms of both families, and dated 1620, is in St. Selskar's, Wexford.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. John Sutton (see p. 266, of our
<i>Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell
 came to Ireland</i>) was the last of the
family in possession of Ballykeeroge
Castle. He was attainted in 1642. | 2. John Sutton : his son; moved
to the co. Kilkenny.
3. Peter‡ Sutton : his son; res-
cued Johanna Den, the daughter of
Richard Den, of Ballyhomuck, from |
|--|---|

* *Sutton* : There was a "Sutton" family in Ireland at the period of the English invasion, descended from Suthan ("suth :^s Irish, *soot, juice, sap*; or "Suthan," a *dunce*, etc.), who is No. 109, p. 259, Vol. I.

† *Ballykeerogue* : This place is situated in "Sutton's parish," now the union of Whitechurch and Kilmokea, co. Wexford. This family of Sutton has a branch settled in Spain, which may therefore be reckoned among the "Wild Geese;" and the Counts de Clonard, in France, were also of the Sutton family.

‡ *Peter* : This Peter Sutton was the last of this branch of the family who was buried in the burial-ground of Ballykeerogue, adjacent to the Castle. He wished to be buried at Rathpatrick, county Kilkenny, with his wife; and the Dens and Walshes were about to comply with his desire, when the Suttons of Wexford and their friends crossed the Barrow, and demanded that Peter's bones should be laid with his ancestors. The Dens and Walshes refused, whereupon a fight took place in which the Suttons were victorious, and bore Peter's remains across the river.

a troop of British cavalry, and married her. She was so beautiful that she is handed down in a rustic Irish ballad of the district as the *Rosheen Bawn*.

The issue of this marriage was John, Peter, Mary, and Patrick. The first two had no male issue, Mary m. Robert Walsh, the direct descendant of John MacWalter Walsh, of Ballyhale.

4. Patrick: third son of Peter; married Alice Hogan, of Thomastown, and had John, Peter, and Nancy. Peter's family still live at Rahard. This Patrick (4) was a man of great stature; and wore his hair long on his shoulders; he was known as *Paudrig fada an coulfionn* (or, "Long Patrick of the fair hair").

5. John: the elder son; married twice; by his first wife he had eight sons who are all dead, and left no issue. His second wife was Catherine Dalton, of Knoctopher, by whom he had two sons: John and Michael.

6. Michael: second son of John; was a merchant in Waterford for many years, senior partner of the firm of "Sutton and Ivory," Corn Merchants. Owing to misfortunes, he emigrated to Canada, and received an appointment in the Union Bank of Lower Canada, which position he held till his death in

1874. His first wife was Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas O'Shaughnessy, of Clonmel, a well-known butter merchant of that town, and sister of Edward O'Shaughnessy, who, in O'Connell's time, possessed considerable local influence, and was an enthusiastic "Repealer."

The issue of this marriage, now living, are John-Patrick, and Edward-Aloysius. His second wife was Kate-Mary Fitzpatrick, widow of Edward O'Shaughnessy, and dau. of John Fitzpatrick, of Waterford, a man of great local reputation for patriotism and eloquence in the struggle for "Emancipation." The surviving issue of this marriage is Ellen; the only boy was Michael-James, who was Purser of the steamship "Bahama," and was lost with that ill-fated vessel in mid-Atlantic. Edward - Aloysius, the second son of the first marriage was, in 1884, a clerk in the Crownlands Department of Quebec, and unmarried; he was the author of some pretty poetical pieces, notably "*A Little Gift from Ireland*," "*The Famished Child's Appeal*," and "*Do I Remember Ireland*."

7. John Patrick: the eldest son; m. in 1872, Mary, dau. of Richard Clancy, of Quebec, and by her had living issue, in 1884: Georgina, Michael, John, and Richard.

SUTTON. (No. 2.)

Of Tipper, County Kildare.

Arms: Or, a lion ramp. gu. standing on a lizard vert, a border of the second.

JOHN SUTTON, of Tipper, county Kildare, Esq., descended from ——— Sutton, some time Lord Deputy of Ireland, had:

2. William, of Tipper, his heir, who had:

3. John, of Tipper, his heir, who d. 13th June, 1637, and was bur. in

the Abbey of Kildare. He m. Mary, dau. of John Allen,* of St. Wolstan's, co. Kildare, Esq., and had :

I. William, who d. v. p.

II. William (2), who also d. v. p.

He m. Ellis Bennet, and had :

I. Richard.

4. William : son of John ; mar.

Katherine, dau. of Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey, in the co. Kildare, and had :

I. Nicholas. II. Matthew.

5. Nicholas Sutton : son of William ; mar. Ellen, dau. of Patrick Scurlock (now Sherlock), of Rathcrigan, co. Dublin, Esq.

TAAFFE.

Of the Counties of Louth and Sligo.

Arms : Gu. a cross ar. fretty az.

THIS family settled in Ireland since the reign of Edward I. We read in Burke's *Armory*, that :

"Nicholas Taaffe, by Deed dated at Clontarf, A. D. 1284, gave in pure alms to God, the Blessed Mary, and the Knights Templars in Ireland, his lands of Killergy in Ireland, and died 30th October, 1288, leaving two sons—1. John Taaffe, Archbishop of Armagh, and 2. Richard FitzNicholas Taaffe. Richard Taaffe, who was seated at Ballybraggan and Castle Lumpnagh, was Sheriff of Louth, in 1315, 9 Edward II., when Hugh De Lacie, the younger, Earl of Ulster, was sentenced to be hanged and quartered at Drogheda, for inciting Edward Bruce to invade Ireland. He was the founder of the Taaffe family of Ballybraggan, Athclare, Ballyneglough, the Viscounts Taaffe, the Taaffes of Smarmore, and other branches."

The Ballybraggan family descended from Christopher Taaffe, eldest son of John Taaffe, Esq., of Ballybraggan, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, who was fifth in descent from Sir Nicholas Taaffe, Sheriff of the co. Louth in 1441. John, eldest son of the said Christopher Taaffe, had livery of his father's estates in 1633 ; but joining along with his son, Christopher Taaffe, in the Rebellion of 1641, his lands were forfeited.

The Taaffes of Ballyneglough, in the county Sligo, and of Grayfield and Brooklawn, in the county of Mayo, were descended from Patrick Taaffe, Esq., of Ballyneglough, second son of Christopher Taaffe, Esq., of Ballybraggan, and brother of John Taaffe, who forfeited his estates in 1641. Of this branch of the family was Christopher Taaffe, Knight of St. Louis, Colonel of Foot in Dillon's Regiment in the Service of France, born in 1725, son of James Taaffe, of Grayfield, county Mayo.

The Viscounts Taaffe were descended from Sir William† Taaffe, of Ballymote, Knt. (died 1630), second son of John Taaffe, Esq., of Bally-

* *Allen* : This John Allen was descended from — Allen, of Norfolk, servant to Queen Katherine, wife of King Henry VIII.

† *William* : Sir William Taaffe, of Ballymote, distinguished himself on the Government side in the O'Neill wars, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and was knighted for his services at the siege of Kinsale, A.D. 1601. In December, 1602, he commanded the Irish in the Queen's pay in Carbery, and defeated a body of the enemy which was under the command of "the Apostolic Vicar, Owen MacEagan," killing 140 men, including the commander. In the ensuing confiscations of the territory of the MacCarthy's, Sir William Taaffe "had not the least share of her Majesty's bounty." He died on the 9th February, 1630, and was buried at Ardee.

braggan. Sir William's son, Sir John Taaffe, was, in 1628, created Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taaffe, but died before 1642; this Sir John Taaffe was the father of Theobald, who was created the first Earl of Carlingford.

The Smarmore (co. Louth) branch of the family descended from Peter Taaffe, Esq., of Pepperstown and Dromine, co. Louth, third son of John Taaffe, of Ballybraggan.

Of the Taaffes, Earls of Carlingford (extinct 1738), Sir Theobald,* second Viscount Taaffe (son of Sir John, who, in 1828, was created Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taaffe, who was son of Sir William Taaffe, of Ballymote), was, in 1661, by Charles II. created *Earl of Carlingford*. This Theobald was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of Sir W. White, of Leixlip, and had, with other children:

- I. Nicholas, the second Earl of Carlingford, who fell at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, in command of a regiment of Foot, under the banner of King James II.; d. s. p.
 - II. Francis, the third Earl, entered the Austrian Service, became Chamberlain to the Emperor Ferdinand, a Marshall of the Empire, and Councillor-of State, and d. in August, 1704.
 - III. John, of whom presently.
 - I. Anne.
- The second wife of Sir Theobald,

was Anne, dau. of Sir W. Pershall, Knight.

2. John: son of Theobald; was a Major in King James's Army, and was slain at Derry. He married, and had:

I. Theobald, of whom presently.

II. Lambert, who was slain at Cremona, in 1701.

I. Mary.

3. Theobald: elder son of John; was the fourth Earl of Carlingford; d. s. p. in 1738, when the Earldom became extinct, but the Viscounty reverted to his cousin and heir male.

* *Theobald*: This Sir Theobald Taaffe, Viscount Taaffe, and Earl of Carlingford, fought for Charles I. against the Parliament, in England, and subsequently assisted the Marquis of Ormond in his negotiations with the Confederate Catholics for a cessation of arms. Lord Taaffe commanded Ormond's infantry at the battle of Rathmines (co. Dublin), in 1649, and was defeated. He was one of the deputies who, in 1651, went to the Continent to offer the sovereignty of Ireland to the Duke of Lorraine, and was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell. After the Restoration he received sundry grants of land, and was, by Charles II., created *Earl of Carlingford*. He died 31st December, 1677, and was buried at Ballymote. His brother, Lucas, was a Major-General in the army of the Catholic Confederation, and was Governor of New Ross in 1649.

Sir Theobald's cousin, Viscount Nicholas Taaffe, was born in Ireland in 1677. He became Field-Marshal in the Imperial Service; was Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles VI. and his successor; and fought with distinguished bravery during the war against the Turks, in 1738. Late in life he took a prominent part in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, and in 1766 published his *Observations on Affairs in Ireland from the Settlement in 1691 to the Present Time*. Mr. Wyse, in his *Historical Sketch of the Catholic Association*, speaks of Viscount Nicholas Taaffe as "the German statesman and general, the Irish sufferer and patriot." He died at his seat of Elishau, in Bohemia, on the 30th December, 1769, aged 92. His descendant, the eleventh Viscount Taaffe, is an Austrian Count, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.—WEBB.

TALBOT.

Duke and Earl of Tyrconnell.

Arms : Ar. a lion ramp. gu. armed and langued az. *Crest* : A talbot dog ar. langued and collared gu. *Supporters* : Dexter, a lion, and sinister, a talbot, both ar. *Motto* : Forte et fidele.

THE Talbots belonged to an ancient Norman family, and entered England in the suite of William the Conqueror. Two of the name, Richard and Robert, came to Ireland, *temp.* Henry II.; Richard settled at Malahide, in the county Dublin, where his descendants still reside; and whence branches of the family spread to other parts of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Talbot, of Malahide, Knight, had livery of his estate, 12th February, 23 Edward III., and was summoned to Parliament in 1372.

Sir William Talbot, of Carton, co. Kildare, Bart., son of Robert Talbot, second son of Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Malahide, was created a Baronet (extinct) in 1622; his Fun. Entry, in Ulster's Office, is dated 1633. Sir William, who was a Barrister, married Alison Netterville.

Richard* Talbot, youngest son of Sir William Talbot, of Carton, the

* *Richard* : This Richard appears to have been born in Belgard Castle (then one of the family residences), early in the 17th century. At nineteen years of age he went to the Continent, and rose to the rank of Colonel in the French Service. Though a Catholic, he was subsequently induced by the Ormond party to return to Ireland, where he served against Owen Roe O'Neill. He was with the army that defended Drogheda against Cromwell; but, in the storm and slaughter of the garrison, his life was saved by Reynolds, a Parliamentary officer. Escaping to Flanders, he entered the service of the Duke of York, with whom he returned to England, on the Restoration. During the reign of Charles II., Colonel Talbot lived mostly in Ireland, where he was regarded by the Catholics as a countryman who stood in high favour, and would stand higher as soon as the Duke of York came to the throne. When that event occurred, in February, 1685, James II. gave a commission of Lieutenant-General to Colonel Richard Talbot; in the same year created him *Baron of Talbot's Court*, *Viscount Baltinglass*, and *Earl of Tyrconnell*; and in February, 1686-'7, he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. When James II. retired to France in 1688, the Earl of Tyrconnell adhered to his cause and at once set about organizing forces in his interest. When James II. landed at Kinsale, in March, 1688-9, Tyrconnell met him, and was thereupon made a *Duke*. During the ensuing campaign he continued to be the King's principal adviser. He fought at the battle of the Boyne, in July, 1690. In the autumn of that year he visited France; and in January, 1691, he entered the Shannon with three frigates laden with provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and about £8,000 in money. After the defeat at Aughrim he acted as Governor of Limerick; but died of apoplexy, on the 14th August, 1691, just as the advanced-guard of the English army came within sight of the town. He was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral, but no inscription marks the spot.

Peter Talbot (a younger brother of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell), was born in Malahide in 1620. In 1669, at Antwerp, he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, when he immediately proceeded to administer the affairs of his diocese, which for 20 years had been almost entirely neglected; but early in 1673 he was banished the kingdom. In 1675 he returned from the Continent to England, and resided for a while in Cheshire, in poor health, until, through the influence of the Duke of York, he obtained permission to return to Ireland. In October, 1678, he was arrested at his father's house, near Carton, Maynooth, on the charge of participation in a "Popish Plot," and committed a close prisoner to the Castle. On examination, nothing appeared against him; yet he was detained in confinement, and died in Dublin Castle, in 1680. He wrote numerous theological works, thirteen of which are named in Harris's *Ware*.

first Bart., was, by James II., in 1685, created *Earl of Tyrconnell*, and, in 1689, raised to a *Dukedom*. (See his career in the note, p. 405.)

John Talbot, a Captain in Tyrconnell's Horse, was of the Belgard branch of the family. The Castle of Belgard, situate in the co. of Dublin, was a frontier fortress of the Pale, and, at that period, wars with the natives were both constant and bloody; but the Talbots of Belgard were never unnecessarily harsh or cruel to the Irish people, who were fighting for their own. Captain John Talbot had fought against Cromwell, and had to follow Charles II. into exile; but on the Restoration, he received back a portion of his family estates. He restored the Castle of Belgard, which was ruined in the Cromwellian war; and, after a short time, again drew his sword in defence of James II., who appointed him Lord Lieutenant of the county Wicklow, and Commissary-General for the counties of Meath, Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. He fought at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick; was included within the Articles of Limerick, and so saved his estates—at least some of them. Being then too old to accompany his fellow-soldiers to France, he retired to his Castle of Belgard, where he died without male issue.

His daughter, Catherine, was married to Thomas Dillon, of Brackloon, grandson of Theobald, first Lord Viscount Dillon. The son of Catherine Talbot and Thomas Dillon lived and died at Belgard.

TAYLOR.* (No. 1.)

Of Ireland.

Arms : Erm. on a chief gu. a fleur-de-lis betw. two boars' heads coupéd and erect or. *Crest* : A naked arm embowed holding an arrow ppr. *Motto* : Prosequitur quodcunque petit.

EDWARD TAYLOR, of Beverley, in Yorkshire, England, who was chief "Faulkner" to King Henry the Third, A.D. 1273, was the ancestor of *Taylor* and *Falkener*, in Ireland.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edward Taylor, of Beverley. 2. James: his son. 3. Nicholas: his son; settled in Ireland in the second year of the reign of King Edward the First. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. John Taylor, of Swords, in the co. Dublin; son of Nicholas. 5. William: his son. 6. Alexander: his son. 7. John (2): his son. |
|--|---|

* *Taylor* : This family had several branches in Ireland, viz.; Taylor or Taylour, of Dublin; Taylor, of Ballyhaise, county Cavan; Taylor, of Ballyphilip, county Cork, who came to Ireland in Colonel Saunder's regiment; Taylor, of Old Court, Harold's Cross, co. Dublin; Taylor, of Cranbrook, co. Fermanagh; Taylor, of Athboy, county Meath; Taylour, of the city of Dublin; Taylour, of Carrickfergus; Taylour, Earl of Bective; Taylor, of Swords; etc.

Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective (b. 1844), was the son of Thomas (b. 1822), the third Marquis, who was the son of Thomas (d. 1870), the second Marquis, by his wife Olivia Stevenson (d. 1834), who was the daughter of Sir John Stevenson, by his wife, Anne Butler Moreton, the daughter of John Moreton, of Rehoboth, South Circular-road, Dublin (see No. 2 on the "Bayly" pedigree, *ante*), who, in 1755, married Margaret Butler.

- 8. John (3): his son.
- 9. James: his son.
- 10. Richard: his son.
- 11. Robert: his son.
- 12. George: his son.

- 13. Michael: his son.
- 14. John (4): his son.
- 15. John (5): his son.
- 16. John (6): his son.
- 17. John (7): his son.

TAYLOR. (No. 2.)

Of Ballyhaise, County Cavan.

Arms: Ar. on a chief sa. two boars' heads coupéd fessways of the first, langued gu.

JOHN TAYLOR, of Ballyhaies, came from England; he had:

2. Brochill, of Ballyhaies, who d. 10th July, 1636. His first wife was Bridget (d. s. p.) dau. of Sir

Richard Waldron; and his second wife was Eliza, dau. of Sir Anthony Cope, Knt., and Bart., by whom he had two daughters:—1. Eliza,* 2. Mary.

TIMS.

Of Ireland, and Queensland.

Arms: Per chev. nebulée or, and az. three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. *Crest*: A goat's head issuant.

THE ancient Irish family name of *O'Tiom* ("tiom;" Irish, *soft, tender, fearful*), has been anglicised *Tims*, *Timms*, and *Timbs*; in Kerry, it is known under the forms of *Timms* and *Timbs*; in England, as *Tims*.

1. Colonel Timbs, of Worcester, England, was an Irishman; he fought on the Stuart side in Cromwell's time. It is said that Col. Timbs successfully held for some time Upton Bridge against Cromwell. After the defeat of Worcester, Charles I. fled to Coleford.

2. (——): son of Colonel Timbs.

3. (——): son of No. 2; was out in the "Rising" of 1745, on behalf of the "Pretender."

4. (——) of Barford: son of No. 3.

5. William Timbs or Timms (b. 1770): son of No. 4.

6. William Timms or Timbs (born 1800): son of William; m. Margaret Parker, of Ripon, Yorkshire.

7. Edwin Timms or Timbs: son of William; born 17th Nov., 1829, at Warwick, in the co. of Warwick; married Susanna Anne Morris,† of All Saints, in the co. of Worcester, on 5th Sept., 1857; he d. in 1875, and was buried at St. John's, Worcester.

8. William Henry Timms or Timbs, Chemist: son of Edwin; b.

* *Eliza*: This Eliza Taylor married Humphrey Perrott, Esq., of Drumahaise, co. Cavan.

† *Morris*: The tradition of this family (*MacMorris*) is that they are *Morrisons* of

at St. John's, in the county of | living at Bundaberg, Queensland,
Worcester, on 25th July, 1858; and | in 1887.

THUROT.

THUROT, commander in the French Navy, was of *Irish* descent. His paternal grandfather, Captain Farrell, was a native of Ireland, and an officer in the service of King James II. With that king Captain Farrell emigrated to France, married a French lady, and died soon after. After his death his widow gave birth to a son in Boulogne, who was left to the care of her family, and went by the name of *Thurot*. Remaining in Boulogne for many years, that son married; and became acquainted with an Irish smuggler named Farrell, who claimed kindred with him. With this man, Thurot's son, then about 15 years of age, went to sea, and after many vicissitudes became commander in the French Navy. At the head of a small fleet, he was sent to invade Ireland; but his fleet was captured off the Isle of Man, and himself killed in the action, A.D. 1759.

TIRRELL. (No. 1)

Of Ireland.

Arms: Ar. two chev. az. a border evgr. gu.

THIS family had several branches in Ireland; namely, Tirrell, of Westmeath, and of Dublin; Tyrell, Mayor of Dublin, and Tyrrell, of Dublin; and of Athboy, Symonstown, and Kilbride, Caverstown and Fertulagh, in the county Westmeath.

Some say that the Sir Hugh Tyrrell,* who A.D. 1184, came into Ireland

the Highland clan of this name which followed the fortunes of the Stuarts in the wars with Cromwell.

1. Henry Morris, brother of Canon Morris, of Worcester Cathedral, had:
2. Henry Morris (born at Worcester, England), who mar. Catherine Aune Spring, of the county Kerry, Ireland, and had:
3. Susanna Aune Morris, who was born at Colombo, Ceylon, in 1835, and married Edwin Timms or Timbs, above mentioned, who died 1875.

A reference to No. 131 on the "Nicholson" (No. 8) pedigree, p. 290, Vol. I., will show that Patrick William Nicolson married Ellen Cowley, of Cowley Manor, near Thornbury, in the co. of Gloucester; her mother was a Miss Ellen Morris of Whitebrook, near Chepstow, in the county of Gloucester. Miss Ellen Morris was a member of the Worcester family; and the Whitebrook Morrisises are clearly correct in the assertion that they are *MacMorris*, or *Morrisons*, of the Highland clan, here mentioned.

* *Sir Hugh Tirrell*: This name "Tirrell" seems to be derived from the Irish *tirreil* ("tir," gen. "tire;" Irish, a country; "reil," a star and *rightful*), which may signify "the star of the country," or, taken along with "Sir Hugh," may mean "the rightful of the country." The latter meaning would imply that Sir Hugh Tirrell, like many others who came to Ireland with the English invaders, was of *Irish* origin.

with Philip, of Worcester, lord justice, was the ancestor of *Tyrrell*, and was identical with the Sir Hugh Tirrell, who was called the "Græcian Knight." This Sir Hugh had two sons—1. Richard Ruadh [roe], who was ancestor of the *Tyrrell* family who were hereditary sheriffs and sometimes governors of the lower borders of Meath, now called "Westmeath," where they acquired the ancient territory of Fertulagh, which they enjoyed until confiscated by Cromwell; and 2. James. We read that, in 1316, a lord Hugh Tirrell, governor of Castleknock, was taken by the "Scots" (or Irish people).

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|--|---|
| <p>1. Sir Hugh Tirrell; a quo
<i>Tyrrell</i>.</p> <p>2. Richard Ruadh: his son; had a brother named James, who was, according to the <i>Linea Antiqua</i>, an ancestor of <i>Purcell</i>.</p> <p>3. Richard (2): son of Richard.</p> <p>4. Richard (3): his son.</p> | <p>5. Redmond: his son.</p> <p>6. James: his son.</p> <p>7. Richard (4): his son.</p> <p>8. Thomas: his son.</p> <p>9. Sir John: his son.</p> <p>10. James (2): his son.</p> <p>11. Jerratt Tyrrell: his son.</p> |
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TIRRELL. (No. 2.)

Of Brenockstown, County Westmeath.

Arms: Gu. two bars erm. betw. seven crosses pattée, three, three, and one or, on a chief ar. a demi lion ramp. guard. sa.

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| <p>RICHARD DUFFE TIRRELL, of Brenockstown, had:</p> <p>2. William, who had:</p> | <p>3. Philip, who had:</p> <p>4. Richard,* who had:</p> <p>5. Walter (the second son), of</p> |
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* *Richard*: This is the Captain Richard Tirrell who is mentioned under A.D. 1597, in the Annals of the Four Masters. In a note at page 621 of Connellan's Edition of that great Work, it is stated that the said Captain Tirrell was "a gentleman of the Anglo-Norman family of the Tyrrells, lords of Fartullagh in Westmeath. He was one of the most valiant and celebrated commanders of the Irish in the war against Elizabeth; and, during a period of ten or twelve years, had many conflicts with the English forces in various parts of Ireland. He was particularly famous for bold and hazardous exploits, and rapid expeditions; and copious accounts are given of him by Fynes Morrison, MacGeoghagan, and others. After the reduction of Ireland, he retired to Spain. The battle of Tyrrell's Pass is described by MacGeoghagan, and mentioned by Leland and other historians; it was fought in the summer of 1597, at a place afterwards called "Tyrrell's Pass," now the name of a town in the barony of Fartullagh, in the county Westmeath. When Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, heard that the English forces were preparing to advance into Ulster, under the Lord Deputy Borrough, he detached Captain Tyrrell, at the head of four hundred chosen men, to act in Meath and Leinster; and, by thus engaging some of the English forces of the Pale, to cause a diversion, and prevent their joining the Lord Deputy Borrough, or cooperate with Sir Conyers Clifford. The Anglo-Irish of Meath assembled at Mullingar to the number of one thousand men, under the command of Barnwall, Baron of Trimblestown, intending to proceed to and join the Lord Deputy. Tyrrell was encamped, with his small force, in Fartullagh, and was joined in command by young O'Connor Faley of the King's County. The Baron of Trimblestown, having learned where Tyrrell was posted, formed the project of taking him by surprise, and for that

Brenockstown, who d. 26th July, 1637. He mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Tirrell of Clonmoyle, county Westmeath, gent., and had : 1. Walter, who d. s. p. ; 2. Thomas.

6. Thomas : second son of Walter ; m. Mary. dau. of Walter Browne of Kilpatrick, co. Westmeath.

TIRRELL. (No. 3.)

Of Caverstown, County Westmeath.

Arms : See "Tirrell," No. 2.

RICHARD TIRRELL, of Caverstown, co. Westmeath, gent., had :

2. Edmund, who had :

3. Edward, who died 11th May, 1636. He mar. Onora, dau. of John Tirrell of Clonemoil, gent., and had :

I. Richard.

His second wife was Amy, dau. of

Richard Sutton, of Richardstown, co. Kildare, and had one son and three daughters :

II. James.

I. Barbara.

II. Onora.

III. Bridget.

4. Richard : eldest son of Edward.

TOBIN.* (No. 1.)

Of Tipperary and Kilkenny.

Arms : Az. three oak leaves ar. *Crest* : A demi lion ramp. gu. holding between the paws an oak branch ppr.

BRANCHES of this family were located at Cumpshinagh, and Kelaghy, co. Tipperary ; at Bally Tobin, co. Kilkenny ; at Ballincollig, co. Cork ; and

purpose, dispatched his son (young Barnwall) at the head of the assembled troops. Tyrrell, having received information of their advance against him, immediately put himself in a posture of defence, and, making a feint of flying before them as they advanced, drew them into a defile covered with trees, which place has since been called *Tyrrell's Pass* ; and, having detached half of his men under the command of O'Connor, they were posted in ambush in a hollow adjoining the road. When the English were passing, O'Connor and his men sallied out from their ambuscade, and with their drums and fifes played "Tyrrell's March," which was the signal agreed upon for the attack. Tyrrell then rushed on them in front, and the English being thus hemmed in on both sides, were cut to pieces ; the carnage being so great that out of their entire force only one soldier escaped the slaughter, who having fled through a marsh carried the news to Mullingar. . . . Young Barnwall being taken prisoner, his life was spared, but he was delivered to O'Neill. A curious circumstance is mentioned by MacGeoghagan, that, from the heat and excessive action of O'Connor's sword-arm on the occasion, his hand became so swelled that it could not be extricated from the guard of his sabre until the handle was cut through with a file."

* *Tobin* : This name is derived from the Irish "toban," a *cow*. Of the Bally-Tobin family was the branch which settled in Nantes.

in Nantes, France. Constantine, brother of Maolcolum, who is No. 3 on the "Beatty" pedigree, *ante*, was the ancestor of *Tobin*.

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| <p>3. Constantine : son of Com-
hgal.</p> <p>4. Philip : his son.</p> <p>5. Thomas : his son.</p> <p>6. James : his son.</p> <p>7. John : his son.</p> <p>8. David : his son.</p> <p>9. Robert : his son.</p> | <p>10. Christopher : his son.</p> <p>11. John (2) : his son.</p> <p>12. Jeffrey : his son.</p> <p>13. James : his son.</p> <p>14. John (3) : his son.</p> <p>15. John (4) : his son.</p> <p>16. Pierce : his son.</p> <p>17. John Tobin : his son.</p> |
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TOBIN. (No. 2.)

Of Kelaghy, County Tipperary.

Arms ; Same as "Tobin," No. 1.

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| <p>1. WALTER MÓR TOBIN, of Kel-
aghy, co. Tipperary.</p> <p>2. Thomas : his son.</p> <p>3. Walter : his son.</p> <p>4. Edmund : his son.</p> <p>5. John : his son.</p> <p>6. Walter : his son.</p> <p>7. Edmund, of Kilnegogonah, co.
Tipperary : his son ; mar. Margery,</p> | <p>dau. of Edmund Tobin, of Kelaghy ;
d. 8th August, 1638.</p> <p>8. Thomas Tobin : his son ; mar.
Joana, dau. of William Butler, of
Polichiny, county Tipperary ; had
brothers and sisters, namely—1.
John ; 2. Richard ; 3. Joan ; 4.
Elin ; 5. Mary ; 6. Anastasia.</p> |
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TODD.*

Of Ireland.

Arms ; Ar. three foxes' heads coupéd gu. a border vert.

O'TOGHDA ("togadh : " Irish, *chosen, called*), anglicised *Todd*, was chief of Bredach ; a territory situated between Lough Foyle in Derry, and Lough Swilly, in Donegal, and which has given its name to the river "Bredach," which falls into Lough Foyle.

* *Todd* : We cannot help thinking that of this family were the late James Henthorn Todd, D.D., a distinguished author and antiquary, who was born in Dublin, on the 23rd April, 1805 ; and his younger brother, Robert Bentley Todd, M.D., F.R.S., who was born in Dublin in 1809, died at his residence in London, on the 30th January, 1860, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.

The elder brother, James Henthorn Todd, D.D., graduated Bachelor of Arts, in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1825 ; obtained a Fellowship in 1831 ; was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, in 1849 ; and Librarian in 1852. He was elected Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1837 ; became a Member of the Royal

TOOLE.

Of Maguiresbridge, County Fermanagh.

Arms : Gu. a lion pass. ar. *Crest* : A lion's head erased gu. *Motto* : Spero.

NOTES on the family of *Toole*, of Maguiresbridge, co. Fermanagh. I invite communications from descendants of, or from those interested in this family.—William J. Simpson, Donegall-street, Belfast.

"Mary Toole, wife of Gabriel Toole, departed this life in Aughnacloy, 18th Sept., 1811; buried in Aughavea churchyard, co. Fermanagh, with her husband Gabriel Toole, on the left hand side as one goes in, under the family stone. Elizabeth Toole, daughter of above, departed this life in Tullybryan, Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, 12th August, 1823, and was buried in Aughavea churchyard, 14th August, 1823."

TUIITE.

Of Sonnagh, County Westmeath.

Crest : An angel vested ar. the dexter hand holding a flaming sword ppr. the sinister resting on a shield of the arms (gu.). *Motto* : Alleluia.

RICHARD LE TUIITE came into Ireland with King Henry the Second, A.D. 1172; where he obtained large possessions in that part of the country now called Westmeath, which after him his posterity possessed and enjoyed up to the Cromwellian confiscations; but, upon the restoration of King Charles the Second, a portion of the confiscated estates was restored to the family, and possessed, at the time of the Williamite confiscations, by Sir Joseph Tuite, of Sonnagh (or Tonnagh), baronet.

In the year 1199, Richard le Tuite built the strong castle of Granard, in "O'Farrell's Country," called Annaly, now the county Longford; and in 1210, built the monastery of Granard, which he endowed with large possessions. He soon after died at Athlone, by the fall of a tower.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Richard le Tuite, A.D. 1172. 2. Sir John; his son. 3. Rickard; his son. 4. Maurice; his son. 5. Thomas; his son. 6. Sir Rickard; his son; called <i>Riocard na g-Caisleain*</i> (or Rickard | of the Castles), on account of the many castles he built and fortified. This Rickard and John Bermingham, A.D. 1319, defeated and slew at Faughart, near Dundalk, Edward Bruce, brother of the renowned Robert Bruce, King of Scotland— |
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Irish Academy, in 1833, was secretary from 1847 to 1855, and for five years from 1856 filled the office of President. He contributed largely to the literature of Ireland, and was in fact the *sine qua non* of every literary enterprise in Dublin. He died at Rathfarnham, county Dublin, on the 28th June, 1869, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral churchyard, where a Celtic cross marks his resting-place.

* *Riocard na g-Caisleain* : This Rickard was the ancestor of *Goslin*.

known as "King Robert the First."

7. Rickard Oge : his son.

8. John : his son.

9. James : his son ; was called "*MacRisdeard*."

10. Richard : his son ; had two younger brothers—1. Thomas ; 2. Geoffrey.

11. Sir Joseph Tuite, of Sonnagh : son of Richard ; living in 1691.

UPHAM.

Arms: (We have been so far unable to trace the Armorial Bearings of this family).

THIS surname is an anglicised form of the ancient Irish *Uppain* ; a family descended from Ir, one of the sons of Milesius of Spain, a quo the Milesian Irish Nation.

There is a place called *Upham* in the parish of Killenaule, barony of Slieveardagh, and county of Tipperary ; but we have not ascertained that any family bearing that name lives there now. One family of the name, however, at present (1888) lives in Dublin.

Upham is mentioned in the year 1422, as situate in the Hundred of Kynwolmershee, in Wiltshire, England, (see *Kalendars and Inventories of his Majesties Exchequer*, Vol. II., p. 113) ; and the name is also mentioned in *Doomsday Book*, Vol. II., p. 36. There is also a parish named *Upham* in Hampshire, England.

As a *surname*, however, the name is first met with in the Charter Rolls in London, Vol. I., Part 1, folio 170, An. 9, John, 1208, in which Hugo *de Upham* conveyed by gift seven acres of land to the church of St. Maria de Bradinstock, in 1208. This church was a small Monastery in Wilts ; and it appears that Bradinstock was in the "Hundred of Kinwarston, Lat. 51° 23', and Long. 1° 39' West." The name is again found in the Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I., Vol. II., p. 240 ; and in the Fine Rolls, Henry III., Vol. II., p. 375 (A.D. 1246-1272). In all of these Records various individuals of apparent local prominence are mentioned—all in Wiltshire and in Hundreds adjoining ; and, no doubt, all related to each other. About 1445 the name again appears in Charter Rolls, A. 19-23, Henry VI., No. 93, p. 385.

The surname "*Upham*" seems to have been represented in the above localities in England for many generations, from the beginning of the thirteenth down to the seventeenth century.

The first of the family that settled in America was *John Upham*. Camden Hotten says in his book, that the said John sailed from Weymouth, England, with his wife and three children, on the 20th of March, 1635, with a party of colonists which appear to have been organized in Somersetshire, headed by a clergyman named Hull, who had been of the Establishment.

After reaching America, John Upham was prominent in the settlement of Weymouth and Malden, Massachusetts ; and was a member of

the General Court of that Colony. He died at Malden on the 25th of February, 1681, aged eighty-four. All bearing this name in the United States and in the British Provinces of America are his descendants; among whom are and have been many who have attained social distinction.

VANCE. (No. 1.)

Of Coagh, County Tyrone; and of Antrim.

Arms: Ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or. (From the will of the Rev. John Vans, No. 13 on this pedigree).

Compiled by Wm. J. Simpson, from a Transcript of MSS. by the late William Balbirnie, of Cork.

KING ROBERT BRUCE, of Scotland, mar. Isabella, dau. of the Earl of Mar, and had:

2. The Princess Margery Bruce, who married Walter Lord High Steward (a quo *Stewart* and *Stuart*) of Scotland, and had:

3. King Robert II., who had:

4. King Robert III., who had:

5. Princess Mary *Stewart*, who mar. Sir James Kennedy, of Dunure, and had:

6. Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy, who mar., and had:

7. John, Lord Kennedy, who mar., and had:

8. Lady Mary Kennedy, who mar. Sir Patrick *Vans*,* of Barnbarroch (died 1528), and had:

9. Alexander Vans, who mar. and had:

10. Sir John Vans, of Barnbarroch (d. 1547), who mar. Janet McCulloch, of Myrstown, and had:

11. Sir Patrick Vans (living in 1568), who mar. Lady Catherine Kennedy, and had:

12. Sir John Vans (d. 1642), who

mar. Margaret McDowall, of Gartland, and had:

13. Rev. John Vans, A.M.; Rector of Kilmacreenan, county Donegal (1617-1661), who mar., and had:

14. Doctor Lancelot Vans, who was in Londonderry during its siege. He mar. a dau. of Ashe Reiney, Esq., of Londonderry, and had:

15. John *Vance*, of Coagh, county Tyrone, who mar. Miss Williamson (of a county Antrim family), and had:

16. William Vance, of Antrim, who mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Zechariah Wilkinson, of Antrim, and had:

17. William Vance (b. 1740), who mar. Miss Gilem, of Randalstown, and had:

18. Ezekiel Vance (b. 24th April, 1768), who mar. Miss Lenon, of Ballinure, and had:

19. William Vance, merchant, of Antrim; living A.D. 1887.

* *Vans*: Some genealogists derive this surname from the Gaelic "Uan," gen. "Uain," a lamb; Gr. acc. "oin." If this derivation be correct, the Irish *O'Uain* would be equivalent to the English *Lamb*, and the French *De Vans*, which has been modernized *Vans*, and *Vance*.

VANCE. (No. 2.)

Of the County Dublin.

Arms: Same as "Vance" No. 1.

WE can trace this pedigree down from Joseph Vans, of Wigton, in Cumberland, England, who was born about A.D. 1590.

1. Joseph Vans, of Wigton.

2. George: his son; baptized at Wigton,* 21st June, 1640; married his cousin Grace Vans, in Scotland, about the year 1660, and settled in Terryscollip (or Derryscollip), near Benburb, county Tyrone, about A.D. 1676. This George lived to be 119 years old; and, strange to say, cut a third row of teeth at 90 years of age; he died in 1758. He left two sons—1. William *Vance*, of Terryscollip, who died in 1774, leaving no male issue, but had one daughter named Grace, who married a Mr. Holmes, and whose surviving male descendants still live (in the name of *Holmes*) in the neighbourhood of Benburb; 2. John Vance, of Drumhirk, county Tyrone, who died in 1759.

3. John Vance, of Drumhirk (b. 1677): second son of George Vans; married Eliza, daughter of Andrew Oliver, of Latakeel, near Cookstown; she lived to be 100 years of age; he died 29th October, 1759, aged 82 years: both he and his wife were buried at Castlecaulfield.

4. John Vance, of Drumhirk:

his son; married Jane, daughter of John Young, Esq., of Annahilla, county Tyrone: died 29th April, 1793, leaving eleven children, three of whom died young. This John had a brother named Oliver, who had four children, three of whose names are recorded—1. Jane, who was married to a Mr. Graham; 2. Grace, to a Mr. Walker; 3. Anne, to a Mr. Barrett, all of whom died without issue surviving, except Mrs. Barrett, who left issue.

5. Andrew Vance, of Rutland-square, Dublin: the eighth son of John; born in 1773; married Mary, daughter of James Falls, Esq., Aughnacloy; died in 1849, leaving eight children. Of the brothers and sisters of this Andrew, who left issue, we have ascertained the names of only—1. Mary, 2. George, an elder brother; 3. James, a younger brother, but some of the other children also have left issue. This (1) Mary (who was born in 1763, and died in 1847) married a Captain Donaldson, by whom she had two sons and four daughters, all of whom died without issue;

* *Wigton*: In the Register of Baptisms solemnized in the parish of Wigton, in county of Cumberland, England, A.D. 1640, the following entry occurs:

"June. George the sonne of Joseph Vans baptiz. 21st."

† *Three*: There was a fourth daughter Elizabeth, who mar. William Vance, son of William, second son of William Vance, of Aughavea, Ballyclog, county Tyrone (Will dated 19th April, 1713). This William was third son of George Vance, of Raneel (d. 24th Feb., 1711-12), who was son of Patrick Vance, son of Rev. John Vans, who is No. 13 on the "Vance" (No. 1) pedigree. Other children of John Vance, No. 4 on this "Vance" (No. 2) pedigree, were: 1. John, who went to America; 2. William; 3. Oliver of Dungannon (b. 1765, d. 1823), who mar. his first cousin, Jane Vance (born 1774, d. 1867), and left a daughter, Jane, who mar. Henry Speer, who is No. 24 on the "Speer" pedigree.

except Maria, who married a Mr. Dowse, and d. in 1825, leaving issue the Rt. Honourable Richard Baron Dowse (living in 1888), who had four children—1. Mary-Catherine, 2. Charlotte-Anne, 3. Sophia-Elizabeth, 4. Rickard-Dowse. George Vance (2) here mentioned, as an elder brother of Andrew, was an eminent surgeon in London; he was born in 1769; married Elizabeth-Brabridge (who died in Dec., 1876, aged 86 years), only daughter of John Sheppard, Esq., of Coombe, Fishaere, Morton Abbott, Devonshire; and, in 1837, was killed by a lunatic whom he was professionally attending. This George had ten children, eight of whom died without issue: the two surviving children were—1. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Vance, 38th Regiment; 2. Elizabeth-Louisa Vance, both living in London, in 1887. James (3) a younger brother of the said Andrew Vance, was born in 1775; was an officer in the 57th Regiment; and, unmarried, was, in 1811, killed in a duel by a brother officer, at Newry.

6. John Vance: son of Andrew; was M.P. for Dublin, and, afterwards, for Armagh; died in 1875, leaving only two daughters—1. Adelaide-Sidney Vance, married to Richard Francis Keane,* eldest son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin House, Cappoquin, co. Waterford; 2. Florence, who died

unmarried, in 1877. This John Vance had four brothers and three sisters: the brothers were—1. James-Falls Vance (no issue); 2. Thomas Vance, J.P., Blackrock House, Blackrock, county Dublin, and living in 1881; 3. Andrew Vance, barrister, who died in 1862, leaving two children—Mrs. Fanny Twigg and Mrs. Mary Stein, both of whom were living in 1887, and have offspring; 4. William Vance, of London, living in 1887. The sisters of John Vance were—1. Mary, who died of cholera in 1832; 2. Jane-Eliza; 3. Anne, married to Richard Harte, J.P., Coolruss, Limerick,† who died in 1842.

7. Eustace-John; only surviving son of Thomas Vance, J.P., Blackrock House, Blackrock, county Dublin, the third son of Andrew Vance, above mentioned: married to Alice, daughter of Alfred Harding, Esq., of Salisbury, England, by whom he had (living in 1877) two sons—1. Algernon-Eustace, Henry; 2. Claude-Edward. This Eustace-John Vance had seven sisters—1. Emily, married to Fielding Scovell, of Ryecroft, Bray, co. Wicklow, by whom she had two sons (living in 1877)—1. Charles-Thornton Scovell, 2. George-Vance-Scovell; 2. Helena, 3. Kathleen, 4. Edith, 5. Janetta, 6. Georgina, 7. Florence—all living in 1881.

* Keane: See No. 130 on the "Keane" (of Cappoquin) genealogy, p. 496, Vol. I.

† Limerick: See the "Harte" (of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry), pedigree, p. 480, *ibid.*

VANCE. (No. 3.)

Of Dungannon.

Arms : Same as "Vance," No. 1.

Compiled by William J. Simpson, Belfast.

REV. JOHN VANS, A.M., Rector of Kilmacreenan (A.D. 1617—1661), who is No. 13 on the "Vance" (No. 1) pedigree, had a younger son, Doctor Lancelot Vans, whose elder brother was the ancestor of this branch of that family. From that elder son (No. 14), was descended :

15. Patrick *Vans*, who married and had : 2nd son.

16. George *Vance*, of Raneel, who m. and had : 3rd son.

17. William Vance, of Aughavea, who m. and had, 2nd son :

18. William Vance, who had :

19. William Vance, who had :

20. Elizabeth Vance, who married Oliver Vance, of Drumhirk, and had :

21. Jane Vance, who m. Oliver Vance, of Dungannon (b. 1765, son of No. 4 on the "Vance," No. 2 pedigree), and had :

22. Jane Vance, who mar. Henry Speer, of Tullybryan (son of John Speer of Tullybryan.—See the "Speer" pedigree, *ante*), and had :

I. Andrew Vance Speer, of whom presently.

II. John Speer, living in 1888.

III. Anna Speer, who married Mr. Gregston, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., and had issue.

IV. Jane Speer, who m. Samuel Young, of Dungannon—both living in 1888.

23. Andrew Vance Speer, who has issue.

VERNON.* (No. 1.)

Of Clontarf, County Dublin.

Arms : Ar. a fret sa. *Crest* : A boar's head erased sa. ducally gorged or. *Motto* : Vernon semper viwet.

WE find that this ancient family can trace its descent in the female line from Edward Plantagenet (died 1296), Earl of Lancaster, and son of Henry III., King of England ; and in the male line, back to A.D. 1052.

Colonel Edward Vernon, of North Aston, in Staffordshire, England, second son of Sir Edward Vernon (d. 1657), of Houndshill and Sudbury, England, was one of the A.D. 1649 Officers ; † he landed with Charles the Second at Dover in 1660 ; and by that Monarch was granted the Manor

* *Vernon* : Among the "Papist Proprietors" in Ireland, whose estates were confiscated under the Cromwellian Settlement, appears the name of "John Vernon, of Clonmore," in the Barony of Ardee, county Louth ; so that we thus find there was a "Vernon" Family in Ireland before the Commonwealth period.—See the last name in the barony of Ardee, under the heading "Forfeiting Proprietors," in the county Louth, in p. 254 of our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*.

† *Officers* : For a List of "The 1649 Officers," see pp. 372—411. *Ibid.*

of Clontarf. From John, a younger brother of the said Colonel Edward Vernon, this family is descended.

1. John (d. 13th March, 1670) : third son of Sir Edward Vernon, of Houndshill and Sudbury, England ; was twice m. His first wife was Anne, dau. of James Huish, Esq., of Sand, Devon, by whom he had a son :

I. John, who d. unm. in London. The second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Fulke Walwyn, Esq., of Much Marcle, Hereford, by whom he had :

II. Rev. Edward Vernon.

2. Rev. Edward Vernon, of Red-mile, in Leicestershire : son and heir of John ; m. Lettice, dau. of John Bankes, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and had two sons and a daughter :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. Rev. Edward, D.D., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, in Middlesex, who died unm. in 1765.

I. Catherine, who m. Mr. Yeates.

3. John, of Clontarf Castle : son of Rev. Edward ; m. Dorothy (died 1773), sister of Hans Otto Grahn, a Hanoverian nobleman, and had two sons and one daughter :

I. George, of whom presently.

II. Edward, of Dublin, who m. in 1760, his cousin Caroline-Catherine Yeates, and by her had seven sons :

I. John-Frederick, who d. 1765.

II. George-William, Barrister-at-Law, who d. unm. in 1792.

III. Francis, R.N., who d. s. p. in 1796.

IV. Sir Charles Hawley, who d. unm. in 1835.

V. Lieut.-Col. Brabazon-Dean, who m. Helen, daughter of Harmer Bond, Esq., of Ballynahallick, near Rockmills, co. Cork.

VI. Henry, who, in 1796, m. Frances, dau. of Thomas Plunkett, Esq., of Portmarnock, and had : I. Rev. George-Edward Vernon, of Grosvenor Place, Bath, England, who was twice m. : first, to Miss Kingsbury, dau. of Archdeacon Kingsbury, and by her had no issue ; his second wife was Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Bruen, of Oak Park, county Carlow, M.P., and by her had a son John Bruen, (d. 1873), who had a son and a daughter :

VII. Harcourt, who d. unm.

I. Charlotte Vernon, daughter of John, of Clontarf ; m. Thomas Wright, Esq., of Houghton, in Derbyshire.

4. George, of Clontarf Castle, Barrister-at-Law ; son of John ; Will dated 1st May, 1785, and proved 5th May, 1787 ; m. Elizabeth Hughes, widow, and had two sons and two daughters :

I. John, of whom presently.

II. George, who d. unm. in 1802.

I. Frances-Dorothy, who on the 22nd October, 1776, m. James Crawford, Esq., of Auburn, co. Dublin, and d. 20th July, 1844.

II. Diana, who m. Sir Brodrick Chinnery, Bart.

5. John, of Clontarf Castle : son of George ; m. in 1780, Elizabeth, dau. of H. Fletcher, Esq., of Newtown Park, county Dublin, and by her had two sons and three daughters :

I. George, of whom presently.

II. Rev. John-Fane, of Aubawn, co. Cavan, who (see the next succeeding Genealogy), was the ancestor of the "Vernon"

family of Ballyhugh, county Cavan.

- I. Frances, who married Bertram Mitford, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
- II. Elizabeth, who mar. Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq., of Charlesfort, co. Meath.
- III. Maria, whose first husband was the Honourable and Rev. Pierce Butler, brother of the third Earl of Carrick; her second husband was Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, in Yorkshire.
6. George, of Clontarf Castle, (who d. 1822): son of John; m. in 1808, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Wilson Gale-Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead Priory, near Ulverston, in Lancashire, and had six sons and three daughters:
 - I. George Braddyll, of Clontarf, Castle, who d. unm., and was succeeded by his next brother.
 - II. John Edward Venables, of whom presently.
 - III. Charles Pierce, who d. unm.
 - IV. Walter Fawkes, who d. unm.
 - V. Braddyll Francis, who d. unm.
 - VI. Henry Townley, a Lieutenant in the R.N.
- I. Henrietta-Jane, who m. Henry Pelham Clay, Esq., of Nottinghamshire, son of General Clay.
- II. Elizabeth-Charlotte, who m. the Right Honble. John Parker, late Secretary to the Admiralty.
- III. Maria-Frances, whose first husband was George Colman,

Esq.; the second husband was Mr. Napier.

7. John Edward Venables Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, J.P., D.L., living in 1888: second son of George; b. 1813; m. first, on 20th Aug., 1836, Louisa Catharine (died 12th August, 1853), only daughter of Charles Proby Bowles, of Park Lane, London, and had five sons and one daughter:

- I. Edward, of whom presently.
- II. Charles-Albert, b. 17th Jan., 1840.
- III. Forbes-George, b. 21st Aug., 1843.
- IV. Granville-William, born 2nd July, 1845.
- V. John-Francis-Henry, b. 31st Jan., 1848.

I. Louisa Emily, who married 2nd June, 1863, George-William, second son of Edmond Floyd Cuppage, of Clare Grove, co. Dublin.

Mr. John Edward Venables Vernon, m. secondly, on 25th Sept., 1856, the Honble. Rosa Gertrude Harriet Daly (d. s. p. 31st August, 1859), dau. of James, first Lord Dunsandle.

8. Edward Vernon: son of John Edward Venables Vernon; living in 1888; b. 31st Jan., 1838; m. on 27th March, 1861, Jane, daughter of Mathew Brinkley, Esq., of Parsons-town, co. Meath, son of the Right Rev. John Brinkley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne.

VERNON. (No. 2.)

Of Ballyhugh, County Cavan.

Arms: Same Armorial Bearings as for "Vernon," of Clontarf.

THE Rev. John-Fane, of Aubawn, co. Cavan, younger brother of George,

who is No. 6 on the foregoing "Vernon" (of Clontarf, county Dublin) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of the family.

6. Rev. John-Fane Vernon, of Aubawn, co. Cavan: second son of John, of Clontarf Castle; b. May, 1790; d. 7th June, 1843; mar. in Dec., 1812, Frances, dau. of the Right Rev. John Kearney, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, and had a son and two daughters:

I. John-Edward, of whom presently.

II. Anna, who m. on 27th March, 1843, Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., and who with her husband was killed in the railway accident at Abbergele, in 1868,

III. Francis.

7. John Edward Vernon, of Ballyhugh, co. Cavan, J.P., D.L., and one of the three Land Commissioners appointed under the Land Act (Ireland) of 1881: son of Rev. John Fane, b. 12th Aug., 1816, and died in 1887; was twice married: first, on the 2nd July, 1846, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the Right Rev. Dr. John Leslie, Bishop of Kilmore (by Isabella, his second wife, who was the dau. of the Honourable and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Bishop of

Cork), and by her had surviving issue.

I. Fane, of whom presently.

II. Edward Saunderson Vernon, b. 6th March, 1851, and living in New Zealand, in 1888; m. Miss Georgina Rich, and has issue.

III. Isabella-Frances, who married Henry Chichester Tisdall, son of John Tisdall, Esq., of Charlesfort, co. Meath.

IV. Mr. John Edward Vernon, mar., secondly, in 1858, Maria Esther, eldest dau. of the Honble. George Colley, of Leopardstown, and by her had two sons and three daus.:

I. George - Arthur Pomeroy Vernon.

II. Walter-Pomeroy Vernon.

III. Anna-Lilian.

IV. Helen-Rose.

V. Blanche; all living in 1888.

8. Fane Vernon, J.P.: eldest son of John-Edward; b. 5th July, 1849; m. on the 11th May, 1882, Thomasina-Georgina, second dau. of the Rev. Canon Tombe, of Hollywood House, co. Wicklow; both living in 1888. Has issue.

WAKELY.

Of Ballyburly, King's County.

Arms: Gu. a chev. betw. three crosses crosslet ar. on a chief of the last a stag's head cabossed of the first.

THOMAS WAKELY, of Ballyburly, King's County, died 18th April, 1634; was buried in St. Michael's, at Ballyburly, on 28th April, 1634. This Thomas was married to Thomasina, daughter of John Moore, of Croghan, in the King's County, Knt., and had issue—1. John; 2. Thomas; 3. Dorothea; 4. Mary; 5. Jane.

2. John Wakely: son of Thomas.

WALL.

Of West Muscry, County Cork.

Arms : Ar. a lion ramp. betw. three crosses pattée fitchée gu. *Crest* : A demi boar ramp. sa.

THIS family (called in Irish *De Bhal* or *Faltach*) derives its origin from the old Dukes of Valois; and its name from the Celtic *O'Uaill* ("naill:" Irish, *famous, renowned*, etc.). The name was in successive times—*De Wallcourt*, *De Valencourt*, *Clare-Wall* or *Clare Val*, *De Wall*, *De Val*, *De Valys*, *De Valoingies*, *De Valois*, *De Valonys*, and in late years, *Wall*.

The first of the family who came to these islands was Hamo De Valencourt, who, in A.D. 1066, accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, to England, and materially assisted him in the conquest of England. This Hamo De Valencourt (or Wallcourt) obtained from the Conqueror several lordships in Suffolk and elsewhere, settling himself in the city of Clare, in that county; hence the name, "*Clare-Wall*." He possessed five lordships in Suffolk, and three in Essex.

This Hamo had a son, Philip, two of whose sons—Sir Humphry, and Hamo De Valois (or Wall), in A.D. 1172, came to Ireland with Henry II.; this Hamo was, in A.D. 1194, Lord Justice of the Pale, and from him are descended the *Leinster* "Walls."

In 1179, John, Earl of Morton, was Lord of Ireland, and from him Sir Humphry De Valois obtained large possessions in Munster—especially in the counties of Limerick and Waterford. This Sir Humphry resided at Dunmoylen, and was the ancestor of the *Munster* "Walls." We learn that this Sir Humphry married Eleanor, daughter of Myles de Cogan, and had by her a son, Hamo, who married Nesta-Anne, daughter of William (son of Robert Le Poer, governor of Waterford), and had by her a son, Philip.

These Munster "Walls" married frequently into the Celtic families of O'Brien, O'Sullivan, MacNamara, MacCarthy, etc.

This family suffered severely during the wars in Ireland, the estates of many of them being confiscated, or seized on, by Cromwell, viz. : Luke, of Ballynekill; James, of Killmallock; William, of Ballyknockan; Robert and William, of Fermoy; together with James, of Coolnamuck; and James, Joan, Luke, Nell, and Richard, who were transplanted to Connaught. The tragic end of old Richard Wall, of Dunmoylen, who was beheaded at the age of 100 years, at his own door (he being totally blind, at the time) by Oliver Stephens, one of Cromwell's soldiers, who seized on Wall's estate, is well known.

After Dunmoylen, the principal seat of this old family was Coolnamuck, a few miles west of Carrick, on the Waterford bank of the Suir. The surrounding country was held by a branch of this race from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, down to 1851 or '52, when it was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. For a time, these Walls held possession of Kilrush Castle and domains, on the southern slope of Slievenamon; but this property eventually fell into the hands of the Ormond Butlers, who still hold it.

About the year 1652, on the seizure of the estates of Owen MacSweeney, of Misshanaglas; of Phelim MacOwen MacCarthy, of Castlemore; of Henry O'Baldwin, of Garranacomry; of Walter O'Baldwin, of Macroom; of MacSweeney, of Clodagh, and of MacCarthy, Earl of Mountcashel, Muscry was sold out to various English officers and adventurers, many of whom, prior to that date, resided in other parts of the country.

The Herricks and De Vals (Walls) settled in Bellmount, on the property of Teige MacDermod MacCarthy, of Insirahill, at the same time holding lands elsewhere. We are informed that, about 1540, Walter de Val, second son of The De Val of Coolnamuck, and great-grand-uncle of James Wall, who was ejected in Cromwell's time, had a settlement in Muscry; he was then 35 years old.

1. Walter de Val (or Wall) mar. Ellen, dau. of MacSweeney, of Clodagh; issue three sons and four daus.; d. 1570, aged 65 years.

2. Henry: his son; m. Margaret MacCarthy, of Castlemore; issue two sons and five daus.; d. 1606, aged 71 years.

3. Thomas: his second son (the eldest, Walter, d. s. p.); mar. Kate de Burgo, and had issue:—1. William; 2. Henry; 3. John; 4. Walter; 5. Martha; 6. Anne; 7. Dela; he d. in 1643, aged 69 years.

4. William: his son; m. Sarah O'Mahony, of Kinalmeaky, and had issue by her:—1. John; 2. Florence; 3. James; 4. Henry; 5. Rebecca; 6. Jane; 7. Kate; d. 1705, aged 90 years; buried at St. Helen's, Moviddy. This William was the first of the family who settled in Bellmount.

5. John: his son; mar. Kate, dau. of O'Donohue, of Rosscarbery, and had by her issue:—1. Cormac; 2. William; 3. Thomas; 4. Richard; 5. Anne; 6. Elana; 7. Dela. (1) Cormac died young, and left no issue. This John d. 1739, aged 72

years; and was buried at St. Helen's, Moviddy.

6. William, of Bellmount: his son; mar. Anne, daughter of John Herrick, Esq., of Bellmount, barony of West Muscry, county of Cork. Had by her five sons:—I. John, of whom presently; II. Edward; III. Thomas; IV. Richard (d. s. p. May, 1753, aged 27 years); V. Walter; and three daughters. This William d. 3rd Dec., 1765, aged 55 years, and was buried at St. Helen's, Moviddy.

(II.) Edward married Margaret Murphy, and had by her—1. Edward;* 2. William; 3. Thomas; 4. Walter.

(III.) Thomas of Gurranamuddach, parish of Moviddy, mar. Mary, dau. of Michael Murphy (Roghmar) of Farranalough, by his wife Mary O'Mahony (see "O'Murphy," No. 8 pedigree) and had: 1. William,† of Crossmahon; 2. Michael; 3. John; 4. Mary; 5. Anne: Michael (2) and John (3) resided at Gurranamuddach—the former mar. Margaret, dau. of

* *Edward*: This Edward had—1. Edward; 2. William; 3. Thomas; 4. Anne; 5. Mary; 6. Catherine; 7. Martha; 8. Richard; 9. Walter: all of whom, except Walter, emigrated to the United States, North America. Said Walter mar. Mary Jephson, and, in 1880, was living at Currabeh, parish of Kilmurry, barony of West Muscry, and had issue.

† *William*: This William, mar. Ellen Hurley, and had—1. John, of Bandon; 2. Thomas; 3. Edward; 4. Michael, of Crossmahon.

Jeremiah O'Donovan, of Moss Grove, and had issue who emigrated to North America; the latter mar. Amelia, dau. of Charles Harold, of Coolmakee, and d. s. p.

(V.) Walter (of Lower Bellmount), mar. Mary Horgan of Cove (now called "Queens-town"), and had:—1. William, who d. unm. in America; 2. Richard,* who mar. Sinead (or Jane), dau. of William MacCarthy Mór (alias "Welply"), of Clodagh Castle. 3. Thomas (of Lower Bellmount), who d. 2nd July, 1870, aged 84 years, mar. Ellen, daughter of — O'Sullivan, of Sliébh Owen, West Carbery, and by her had: 1. Walter, an M.D., who d. s. p.; 2. William, who married in America; 3. John; 4. Henry; 5. Jane; 6. Mary; 7. Anne; and 8. Catherine. This John, third son of Thomas, m. Eliza, dau. — Kenealy, of Misshanaglas, near Macroom, and had: 1. Thomas (of California); 2. Edward, M.D., of Ahandubh, Coolmakee, parish of Moviddy; 3. Walter, of California; 4. John, of California; 5. Richard, in the Civil Service, Dublin; 6. Henry; 7. William; 8. Ellen, † and 9. Mary,—these last four resided in 1887, at Lower

Bellmount. Jane, the fifth dau. of Thomas, mar. John Kenealy, of Misshanaglas, and has issue; Mary and Anne, emigrated; and Catherine, his youngest dau., mar. Florence O'Crowley, of Dunmanway, and has issue:—1. Daniel, an M.D.; 2. Henry; 3. Florence-John; 4. James; 5. Margaret (died 1884); 6. Ellen; 7. Mary (these last two d. in infancy); 8. Kate; 9. Anne; 10. Mary; 11. Nelly; and 12. Angel.

7. John: eldest son of William; mar. Mary, dau. of John Hayden, of Rathcormac, and had by her:—I. William, of whom presently; II. Thomas; III. Anne, who mar. J. Giles, emigrated to America, and had issue; IV. Mary; † V. Martha.

(II.) Thomas, of Upper Bellmount, mar. Catherine, dau. of Robert Thornhill, of Castleview, and had by her:—1. Rev. John Wall, late P.P. of Cagheragh, near Skibbereen; 2. William; and 3. Thomas—who both emigrated, mar. and had issue; 4. Mary, mar. Michael Murphy (Roghmar), and had issue: Mary, Kate, and Daniel; one of these daughters married in England (see "Murphy" of Muscry pedigree, Vol. I.); 5. Martha; and 6. Dora—both d. in 1887; 7. A ne; 8. Rebecca,

* *Richard*: This Richard and his wife Jane had an only daughter Jane-Anne (d. 21st July, 1863, aged 41 years), who, in 1840, in the Aghina parish church, m. Robert O'Neill (alias "Payne"). This Jane-Anne was buried at St. Helen's, Moviddy; and left two sons and two daughters.—See the "O'Neill" (Princes of Tyrone) pedigree, Nos. 133, 134, and 135.

† *Ellen*: This Ellen, aged 29 years, d. on 4th May, 1888, and was buried at St. Helen's, Moviddy.

‡ *Mary*: This Mary m. Donal O'Sullivan, of Lac Neill, barony of West Muscry, and had—1. Patrick; 2. John; 3. Bessy; 4. Mary; 5. Joanna; 6. Martha; 7. Catherine. John d. s. p.; Bessy mar. in America, and had issue; Mary m. — Hartuett, of Lac Neill, and had issue; Joanna m. Timothy O'Kane of Clodagh, and d. s. p.; Martha m. — O'Kane, and had issue; Catherine m., but, in 1887, no living issue. The son, Patrick O'Sullivan, of Lac Neill (d. Dec., 1887), m. Joanna, dau. of John Broe, of Lower Bellmount, and had by her—Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, of Egypt; 2. John; 3. Patrick, both of United States, America; 4. Thomas; 5. Edward; 6. Eliza; 7. Ellen; 8. Haunah—all living in 1887.

unmar.; Mary, Anne, and Rebecca, living in Cork City, in 1880.

8. William: son of John; mar. Anne, dau. of Robert Thornhill, of Castlevew, near Macroom, and by her had:—I. John; II. Walter; III. Thomas; IV. William; V. Martha; and VI. Rebecca.

Walter and William emigrated;

Thomas d. s. p.; Martha, mar. John Horgan, of Macroom, and had:—1. Martha, married and has issue; 2. John, who emigrated, 1880; and three other children who d. young.

9. John: son of William; mar. a Miss O'Mahony, of Reen, parish of Murragh, co. Cork. Was living in America in 1887, and had issue.

WALLIS.

Of Killeny, Queen's County.

Arms: Per bend az. and ar. in chief a lion pass. of the last, armed and langued gu. in base a tower triple-towered sa. *Crest:* An arm couped below and erect vested sa. cnffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a cinquefoil erm. *Motto:* Victoria mihi Christus.

RALPH WALLIS, of Killeny, Queen's County, Esq. (d. 1677), Clerk of the Rolls, in Ireland, and M.P., who acted as Deputy for Sir William Temple, received in 1644 from the Ulster King of Arms, a Grant or Confirmation of Arms, which stated that the said Ralph Wallis was of an ancient family; set forth the Arms which had been borne by some of his ancestors; and confirmed to him and his posterity, "for ever," a Crest, Arms, and Motto, as above mentioned.

He was twice married: first, to Miss Talbot of the House of Malahide, by whom he had:

I. George,* of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, who m. Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Carney, Knt., Ulster King of Arms, and had:

I. Ralph.

II. Elizabeth.

III. Jane.

Mr. Ralph Wallis was, secondly, m. to Jane, dau. and heiress of the Very Rev. Robert Wilson, Dean of Ferns and Leighlin (by the dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ferns), whose Arms descended to Mrs. Wallis Healy; and had:

II. Robert, of Killeny, in the Queen's County, Esq., who d. s. p.

III. Charles, of whom presently.

2. Charles Wallis: described as the only son and heir of Ralph, of Dublin; consequently the other heirs of his father were in his lifetime extinct. Charles m. Elizabeth, sole child and heiress of Ferdinando Davis, of Lisgold, in the county Fermanagh, and of Castle Derrick, in the county Tyrone, Esq. (grand-nephew of the distinguished Poet, Statesman, and Lawyer, Sir John Davis, Lord

* *George:* The Armorial Bearings confirmed in 1677 to this George Wallis, Esq., of Portrane, county Dublin, by St. George, Ulster King of Arms, were:

Arms: Az. two bars gemel, or, on a canton ar. a demi lion ramp. gu. *Crest:* A talbot's head erased ar. gorged with a collar az. studded and ringed ar.

Chief Justice of England), by his cousin Dorothy, dau. of Morgan Cave, of Bagley, in Dorsetshire, England. (The Davis Arms also descended to Mrs. Wallis-Healy.) By the heiress of Davis, Charles Wallis had several children, only one of whom, Ralph, left issue.

3. Ralph, of Springmount, Queen's County; son of Charles; married Frances, only daughter of William Peisley Vaughan, of Golden Grove, in the King's County (High Sheriff of that county in 1738), by Anne, daughter of Thomas Sadleir,* of Sopwell Hall, in the county Tipperary, Esq., (Maternal ancestor of the late Richard Chenevix Trench, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and of the first Lords Ashtown, Dunally, and Charleville), descended from the illustrious Warrior and Statesman, *temp.* Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, namely the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Sadleir, last Knight Banneret of England; Principal Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who obtained the favour and friendship of the

unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, during his Governorship of Tilbury Castle, in which she was confined. Ralph Wallis, of Springmount, had by his wife (and among their descendants are now the heirs of the ancient families of Peisley and Vaughan):

I. Robert, of Springmount and Knapton, in the Queen's County, who d. s. p., having m. Editha, daughter of Sir John Osborne, sixth Baronet of Newtown, county Tipperary.

II. Ralph, of whom presently.

III. Hector, who married Miss Drope, of Dublin, by whom he had:

I. William, who was ancestor of the present Lieut. Hector Wallis, of Russell Place, Dublin; and

I. Margaret, who was wife of Luke, first Viscount Mountjoy (killed at the Battle of Ross, in the Rebellion of 1798), by whom she had:

I. Margaret, who m. the Right Hon. John Hely,

* By the daughter of Charles Oliver, of Kilmallock, Esq., whose wife Elizabeth, was granddaughter of Sir William Ussher, Clerk of the Council, grandson of Christopher Ussher, twice Mayor of Dublin, by Alison, daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam, Esq., ancestor of Lord Fitzwilliam of Thorncastle, and Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merriem. The first progenitor of that nobleman and of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, of whom we have record, was cousin to King Edward the Confessor, accompanied William, the Conqueror to England, "in quality of Marshall of his army, and so signalised himself in the decisive battle of Hastings, that the Conqueror, to show the satisfaction he took in his services, gave him the scarf from his own arm, which he wore in that battle, and which remains to this day in the family." The Fitzwilliam family were much given to hospitality, and caused a cross to be set up in Sprotborough, with this invitation to all travellers and strangers:

Whoso is hungry and list, will eat,
Let him come to Sprotborough to his meat;
And, for a night and for a day,
His horse shall have both corn and hay,
And no man shall ask him when he goeth away.

The wife of Thomas Fitzwilliam, Esq., above mentioned, was grand-daughter of Sir John Dowdall, by Margaret, dau. of Sir Jenico D'Artois by the Hon. Maud Plunkett (a maid, a wife, and a widow on one day, the subject of Gerald Griffin's sprightly poem, *The Bridal of Malahide*), widow of Sir Richard Talbot; Lord of Malahide, and dau. of Christopher, Lord Killeen, who was son of Edward, and grandson of Christopher, Barons Killeen.

third Earl of Donoughmore.

4. Ralph Wallis, of Springmount and Upperwoods, in the Queen's County: son and heir of Ralph; mar. Mary, dau. of — Doherty, Esq., of Dunkerrin, in the King's County, and had:

5. William Wallis, of Upperwoods, Esq., heir of Springmount,

who m. Margaret, dau. of James Malone, of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County, Esq., and with other children had:

I. Mary, who m. John, son of Luke Healy, of the county of Meath, Esq., and had issue.— See No. 3 on the "Wallis-Healy" pedigree.

WALLIS-HEALY.

Of the County Dublin.

See the "Healy" pedigree, p. 313, Vol. I.

It is remarkable that nearly all the Christian names borne by members of this family and by those of the Earl of Donoughmore's, in the past and present generations, are identical; a fact which, taken in connection with the similarity of Arms and surname, may be regarded as confirmatory of their common paternal origin. As will be observed by a reference to the "Wallis" lineage (*ante*), the branch of the Healys of Dublin, which is allied to the ancient family of Wallis of Dublin, and of Springmount, in the Queen's County, is also descended with the late and present Earls of Donoughmore from a common maternal ancestor, viz.—Ralph Wallis, of Springmount, Esq., above mentioned, who was great grandfather of Mrs. Wallis-Healy, of Dublin, and great-grandfather also of her second cousin Margaret, wife of John Healy, third Earl of Donoughmore, who was daughter of Luke, first Viscount of Mountjoy, by Margaret, daughter of Hector Wallis, of Dublin and Springmount, Esq.

The Penal Laws against Catholics, the turbulent character of the times at which those Enactments were in force, and the frequent firing of Records in times of commotion and wars (a cause for the non-preservation of Arms and Descents given in an old Grant of Arms to one of the progenitors of this family, which states that such was incident to gentlemen descended from very noble and ancient families) doubtless prevented this family as well as many others from preserving not only their property, but also more extended genealogical details than we at present possess (the loss of the one very often occasioning that of the other); and may be regarded as reasons why the present connected Records of the pedigree of the male line of the "Wallis-Healy" branch of the "Healy" family commence with the name of:

1. Roderick Healy, Esq., b. *circa* 1740, who had two sons:

I. Luke, of whom presently.

II. Edward, formerly of West-

meath, who mar. Miss Lynch, and by her had:

I. James, of Dublin, merchant, who d. unm., and to whom

a handsome monument is erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

II. John, a Town Councillor of Dublin, who d. unm.

III. Luke, of Dublin, merchant, whose surviving children in 1883 were:—1. P. J. Healy, of Dublin, merchant; 2. Elizabeth, who m. Richard Ward, of Dublin, Esq., and has issue.

2. Luke, of the co. Meath: the elder son of Roderick; m. and had:

3. John, of Tullamore, who m. Mary, dau. of William Wallis, heir of Springmount, Esq. (first cousin of the late Margaret, Dowager Viscountess Mountjoy), and had:

I. William Wallis-Healy, of whom presently.

II. John Healy, of the city of Dublin, Knt. St. J. J., who d. 21st January, 1883, leaving William Wallis Healy, and several other children.

III. F. C. Wallis-Healy, of 30 Lower Gardiner Street, in the city of Dublin, living in 1888; Author of "Memoir of Dargan;"

"Essay on Taste in the Choice of a Profession;" "Commentaries on the Irish Industrial Scheme of the Countess of Aberdeen;" and of numerous Prose and Poetic contributions to current Literature; Editor of the "Irish Educational Guide;" and "Irish Manufacturers' Journal;" and of the "Kingstown Standard."

I. Mary - Anne - Louisa - Joseph, wife of A. Gibson, Esq., of Dublin; died 8th Dec., 1870, leaving issue a daughter.

4. William Wallis-Healy, of Clonliffe, in the co. Dublin; eldest son of John; living in 1888; mar. 4th Sept., 1866, Nannie, youngest dau. of the late Michael Kirwan, of Dublin, Esq., and had (in 1887) surviving issue

I. Joseph-Kirwan-Wallis.

II. John-Luke-Wallis.

III. Francis-Charles-Wallis.

IV. Michael-Wallis.

And five daughters.

5. Joseph-Kirwan Wallis-Healy: eldest son of William Wallis-Healy, of Dublin; living in 1888.

WALSH.

Of the Walsh Mountains, County Kilkenny.

Arms: Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three broad arrow heads, points upwards sa. *Crest:* A swan pierced through the back and breast with a dart all ppr.

THIS family, says Burke, came to Ireland, A.D. 1170, with Strongbow, and settled in the county Kilkenny, where they acquired large possessions, now known as the "Walsh Mountains," in the barony of Iverk, in said county. These possessions were confiscated during the Cromwellian period and in the reign of William III.; after which members of the elder branch migrated to France, and Austria, and took military service in those countries. In France, the title of "Count Serrant," still extant, was conferred on the representative of the elder branch.

The first of the family who came to Ireland with Robert FitzStephen, at Strongbow's invasion, was Philip Walsh, who was called by the Irish, *Brannagh* (or the "Welshman"), who, in 1174, distinguished himself in a

naval engagement against the Danes, at Cork, by boarding the ship of their commander and slaying his son.

The son of that Philip (by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Sir Maurice De Burgh,) was Hayle Walsh, who built the castle in the Walsh Mountains, above mentioned, called after him "Castle Hayle," or "Castlehoel." His wife was Catherine, daughter of Raymond Le Gros, one of Strongbow's companions, and the ancestor of *Grace*. (See the "Grace" pedigree, *ante*.)

From that stock descended the following branches, namely, Walsh, of Castlehoel, in the county Kilkenny; Walsh, of Ballynecully, in Kilkenny, and of St. Malo, in France; Sir Edmond Walsh, knighted at Christ's Church, Dublin, by Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the 1st June, 1606; Sir Nicholas* Walsh, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in Ireland, who died in 1615; Walter Walsh, Dean of Kildare (in 1610), who died 6th April, 1621; Nicholas Walsh, of the Island of Teneriffe (living in 1732), descended from Henry Walsh, of Waterford, brother of Nicholas Walsh, Judge of the Queen's Bench, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth; Walsh, of Fanningstown, county Kilkenny; Richard Walsh, of Carrickmines, county Dublin, *temp.* James I., son of Theobald Walsh, grandson of Richard Walsh, and great-grandson of William Walsh—all of Carrickmines; Pierce Walsh, of Kilgobbin, county Dublin, *temp.* James I., son of John Walsh, and grandson of Pierce Walsh, of same place; John Walsh, of Shanganagh, county Dublin; John Walsh (died 1615), of Ballynurly, county Dublin; Theobald Walsh (d. 1616), of Killencarrig, county Wicklow; Walsh, of Three Castles, county Wicklow; Oliver Walsh (d. 1621), of Newtown, Dorenore, county Kildare; Nicholas Walsh, of Mooretown, county Kildare; Rev. John Walsh, of Castledermot, Chancellor of the Diocese of Kildare, in 1624; Walsh of Belcarrow, county Dublin, and of Flanders; Peter Augustus Walsh, of Castle Walsh, county Kerry, living in 1769; Walsh, of Ballykilcavan, Queen's County; Walsh, of Bellevue and Clonmoyle, county Westmeath, etc.

WARREN. (No. 1.)

Of the English Pale, Ireland.

Arms: Chequy or and az.

THE name *Warren* is derived from *Guarenna*, or *Varenna*, in Calais or Caux, a county in Normandy; and, according to Watson, "Warren" was in that part of France which was Neustria, now Normandy. It belonged to that noble family in France named "de Sancto Martino." Camden, in his "*Remaines*," says: "*Mortimer* and *Warren* are accounted names of great antiquity, yet the father of them (for they were brethren), who first bore those names, was Walmus de Sancto Martino."

* Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who died in 1615, mar. Mary (d. s. p.), dau. of Sir Arthur Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, county Wexford, Knt., and had: 2. Thomas, who was "son of Nicholas, but not by Mary Colclough." This Thomas mar. Ellen Power.

The Barony of *Warren*, in Normandy, vested in the ancient Earls of Warrenne, who were created Earls of Surrey (forfeited in 1399), by King William Rufus, after the Conquest.

The descent of William de Warren, created Earl of Surrey, who went to England with the Conqueror, is given as follows in Watson's *History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their Descendants*. A Danish Knight had Herfastus, who married, and had a daughter married to Walter de St. Martino, whose son was William de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne in Normandy, who married Forta, and had a son William, Earl of Warrenne,* who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, where he died, 24th June, 1088, and was buried with his wife. Earl William married the Princess Gundreda, fifth daughter of William the Conqueror; † she was called Countess of Warren, and, dying 27th May, 1085, was buried in the Church of John the Baptist, Southover, near Lewes. The inscription on, or near her tombstone, in the arch of the Shirley Chancel, belonging to the parish church of Isfield, is as follows :

“ Within this Pew stands the Tomb-stone
Of Gundred, daughter of William the
Conqueror, and wife of William, the
Earl of Warren, which having been deposited
Over her remains in the Chapter House
Of Lewes Priory, and lately discovered
In Isfield Church, was removed
To this place, at the expense
Of William Burrell, Esq.,
A.D. 1775.”

This Earl of Warren and Surrey was seated at Reigate, or Holmesdale Castle, Castle-Aen Castle, built soon after the Conquest; and Conisborough Castle, built by the Saxons, belonging to King Harold, was bestowed by King William I. on Earl William. He was succeeded by his son William as second Earl of Warren and Surrey, died 1135. “His other children were Edith, who married Gerard de Gourney; and Reginald de Warren, mentioned with his brother in a grant of their father to his son and heir, William the second Earl, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Wirmgay, and by her was ancestor to the Warrens, Lords of Wirmgay.” ‡

This second Earl built Lewes Castle. He married Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great, brother of Philip, King of France, and had several children, one of whom was Reginald de Warrenne, ancestor of the Warrens of Little Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and Poynton, in Cheshire, England; and another was his heir, namely, William, third Earl of Warren

* *Warrenne*: From the *History of the Warren Family*, recorded by Dugdale and Banks, we find that “Ralph Sir de Garrene (so called from a place in Normandy, afterwards named Bellencombe or Bellchamber, near Dieppe, the Baronial seat of the Warrens) was the father of William de Warrenne, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, had vast grants of land there, and was created Earl of Surrey in 1089.”

† *Conqueror*: See Blore's *History of Rutland*; and Manning and Bray's *Surrey*. Vol. 1., p. 553.

‡ *Wirmgay*: See Additions of Dugdale's *Baronetage* in “*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.”

and Surrey (died 1148), who was the last of the male branch of these earls. He married Adela Talvace, and by her had two daughters: Isabel, Countess de Warren, (died 1199), who married William de Blois, son of King Stephen, whose mother was Alice, daughter of William the Conqueror; and Gundred, who married Roger de Beaumont, second Earl of Warwick, from whom the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester, are descended.

William de Blois was fourth Earl of Warren and Surrey, in right of his wife, and died in 1159 without issue. His widow married Hameline Plantagenet, son of Geoffrey, brother to King Henry II., who became, in the right of his wife, fifth Earl of Warren and Surrey. The Countess Isabel had by him William, sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey, who had by his second wife Maud, dau. of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, John, seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Brun, and uterine sister to Henry III. of England. He was seated at Peomsey Castle, Sussex; Castle Dinas Brau, in Denbighshire; and Holt Castle. He was succeeded by his son John, eighth and last Earl of Warren and Surrey, who was seated at Beechworth and Sandal Castles, which latter castle he built in the reign of Edward II. He married Joan de Bars, in 33 Edw. I. She became his widow and received dower, 21 Edw. III., and died his widow in 35 Edw. III., 1362.

That the *Warrens* were among the early emigrants to Ireland is known from official records and monumental evidence. In a genealogical account given of the "Warren" family, seated for hundreds of years in the Pale, and especially in the Manor of Swords, co. Dublin, D'Alton says, in his *King James's Irish Army List*, "Edward Warren, of Swords, *temp.* 1642, deduces his own lineage from William de Warren, the first of the name who came to England; and that Edward Warren, a grandson of the Earl of Warren, passed over into Ireland in Strongbow's time—1172. His great-great-grandson, Richard Warren, acquired the Manor of Swords, in addition to Corduff (or Courtduff), in co. Dublin; and these estates the above Edward Warren, of Swords, *temp.* 1642, inherited in the sixth generation."*

Edward Warren was born in 1666; served in the Stuart cause in Ireland; had command of the citadel of Belfast, but, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Cavan, he was sent to the Tower of London, whence he was exchanged in 1690, by the influence of a young lady, Miss

* *Generation*: How the Irish *Warrens* were connected with the ancient Earls of Warren may be gleaned from the following observations: The legitimate son of Dermot MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster, having been slain while a hostage in the hands of the Irish Monarch Roderick O'Connor, Dermot's daughter Eva inherited the "Seignory" of Leinster. This Eva was married to Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed "Strongbow;" and their daughter Eva was married to William Marshall, who, in her right, became Earl of Pembroke. By virtue of that right the said William Marshall received from King John, in 1208, a confirmatory grant of the seignory of Leinster; to which charter his son-in-law the sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey (who d. in 1240) was a witness. In the right of this lordship, this Earl of Pembroke, his sons or co-heirs, afterwards erected almost all the Corporate and Monastic Establishments now existing in the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Wexford. On the death of this earl's five sons without male issue, his estates were divided by King Henry III. amongst the earl's five daughters. Of the lordship of Leinster, that part now known as the county of Carlow, was assigned to the Countess of Warren, wife of William de Blois, the sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey.

Anne Spaight, who had seen him in his captivity, and whom he married on his release. In the strength of his loyalty, however, he, returning to Ireland, again joined King James's adherents; was at the Boyne, and went to France in 1692, after the capitulation of Limerick. In 1698, on the invitation of his friend, Lord Carlingford (Taaffe), he established himself at Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, bringing over his wife, whom he had previously left in London. He was naturalized in 1701 by Letters Patent of the Duke of Lorraine, who appointed him Commander of the Artillery and Fortifications there, and, he dying in 1733, his son and namesake, Edward Warren, succeeded to his post; but, Lorraine having been exchanged against Tuscany on the marriage of Francis the First of Lorraine with Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, this Warren followed his fortunes and obtained a similar preferment in Tuscany. He died in Florence in 1739, leaving four sons, three of whom died (without issue) in the Austrian Service; the fourth Henry-Hyacinth Warren, born in 1732, became a Major in the Tuscan Army, and died in 1781, leaving two sons: 1. Patrick-Leopold-Ledud, born in 1767, and died at Jamaica in 1796, s. p.; 2. John-Baptiste-Joseph, born 1769, was a Captain in Dillon's Irish Brigade, until its dissolution, when he took the same rank of captain, successively, in 33rd and 56th Regiments of Foot (Eng.) He mar. Anne-Laurence Marcilly at Pondicherry, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: the eldest son, Edmund, mar. and is (1883) residing at Nancy in Lorraine; the second son Henry Hyacinth, b. 1818, d. 1851, s. p.

In Gilbert's "History of the Viceroy's of Ireland," the details of the distribution of Earl Pembroke's property is given; taken from the Patent Rolls of England, in 22 Edw. III., Part 2., m. 45: that relating to the Countess Warren beginning:

"Pars Johannis de Monte Kaniso: Weseforde Burgus xliij. li., xvij. d.," etc.

"Pars Comitisse Warrene: Katherlak Burgus, xxiiij. li., xii. s., iiij. d.," etc., etc.

"Johanne, secunda filia Willielmi Marescalli, comitis, nupta Warreno de Monte Caniso, de qua proerctus est Johannes de Monte Caniso, qui obiit sine herede de se, et post mortem dicti Warreni, Johanne, antedicta filia dicti Willielmi Maresealli fuit nupta Willielmo de Valentia, de quo—Andromarus, Isabel et Elizabeth."

Warren de Monte Caniso (that is the sixth Earl Warren) mar. Maud, second daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and by the order of partition of Henry III., which was afterwards inspected and confirmed by Edward III., the counties of Wexford (*corpus comitatus*) with the assizes, perquisites, etc., valued at £50 12s. 6d., and the burgh of Wexford, valued at £42 and 17d., with the manors of Rosclare, Karrick (or Carrick), Ferns, etc., were assigned to this Joanna. She had by her husband Warren, a daughter Joanna, who married William de Valentia, who became in her right Earl of Pembroke and Lord or Earl of Wexford, by the selection of his uterine brother King Henry III. To him succeeded Andromar de Valentia,* *temp.* 1318; after whom the title finally became extinct in this family.

At that early period we find the name of *Warren* connected with the county of Carlow and the other counties included in the grant to Earl Pembroke; and in searching the annals of this section for early mention

* *Valentia*: From a "View of the Legal Institutions of Ireland."

of the name, we find, in 1311, in a Writ of Summons to the Irish Parliament (taken from the "Chief Remembrancer's Office Rolls, Dublin): "Parliamentum de Kilkenny," the names "*Almo fil. Warini, and Wilto le Fyz-Waryne,*" therein mentioned. And from the reading of the Summons, it appears that they both were summoned to the Parliament held at Kilkenny by the Earl of Ulster, in 1309.

In 1317, Domino Fulcone Warine (Fitz-Warren) accompanied Roger Mortimer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with his knights, to Dublin, and held a Parliament at Kilmainham, with all the nobles, in which was treated the liberation of the Earl of Ulster.

The *Fitz Warrens* were a powerful family in Ireland at that time. They seem to have been hereditary Seneschals* of Ulster; at least William FitzWarrine was in that office in 1332 and 1375. On 10th August, 1329, Sir John Waryng,† of co. Meath, Knt., was killed in battle along with Thomas Butler, younger brother of the first Earl of Carrick, and many others, while, with the English army, invading Ardnorcher.

In 1414, John Waryng was Abbot of St. Mary's Church at Trim.

In 1485, we find the name of "John Waryng, Prebendarie of Mullaghidart, co. Dublin," which constitutes a prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral; and at Mullaghidart (Mulhuddart) monumental records of the name are still above ground, since 1679.

Patrick Warren, of Navan, was an M.P. in 1559; and in 1566, under the head of *Stapleston*, in Kimber's Baronetage, is the name of "Roderigg MacWarren, or Drom MacWarren, of co. Cashell."

Thomas Waringe was an M.P. in 1585; and in 1590 we find the names of: "He. Waringe, of King's County, (and) Tho: Waringe, of the Borough-town of Navan," in a list of the "Lords Spuall (Spiritual) and Tempall, Counties, Cytties and Broughtowns as are answerable to the Plyament (Parliament) in this realme of Ireland, and souche as were sumonde unto Plyament holden befor Rt. Hon. Sir John Perrot, Knigght, lord deputie gen'all of this realme of Ireland XXV. j die Aprillis anno regni regine Elizabeth vicissimo septimo."

Elizabeth, daughter of the above Thomas Warren of Navan, and his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Birt, of Tullock, married Bartholomew Aylmer, Clerk of the Peace for the counties of Kildare and Meath, 1553, and son of Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knt., of Dollardstown, co. Meath (d. 1560), Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1553, and had Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, co. Meath, grandfather of Catherine Aylmer, wife of Captain Michael Warren, of Warrenstown, co. Meath, who d. 1712.

Andrew, son of John Warrine, of Churchtown, co. Meath, gent., M.P. in 1613, had livery of his estates in 1609, and died in 1638, leaving a son, John, of Churchtown, born 1600, and married. The attainers of 1642 presented his name, as they also did the following: Captain Edward Warren, of Swords; Alexander Warren, of Ballybine; Captain John Warren, of Castleknock; and Captain Thomas Warren, of Sillogue, all of

* *Seneschals*: See Rymer and Davis's *Discoveries*, and Grace's *Kilkeniensis*.

† *Waryng*: In old books we find this name spelled *Warring*, *Waryng*, and *Waring*, all of which, with *Warren*, would seem to be different anglicised forms of the name *De Warrenne*.

the co. Dublin; also Patrick Warren of Churchtown, co. Meath. The above Captain Edward Warren was among the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646; as also were Alexander Warren* of Churchtown, co. Meath, and William Warren of Casheltown, who had a grant of 283 acres within the parish of Castleknock, besides parts of Carpenterstown, and the Lusks. He was called also as of Corduff, county Dublin. He settled in tail-mail 58 acres of land in Lacken on his nephew Captain Thomas Warren of Warrenstown, by deed of 22nd March, 1669.

The above Captain John Warren was, in 1686, the Sheriff of the co. Dublin, and in 1689 was Deputy Lieutenant of the said county; and in that year represented the borough of Carlow in the Irish Parliament. He was attainted as of Warrenstown, co. Meath and co. Carlow, but his forfeitures lay chiefly in the Queen's County, and in the county and town of Carlow. In 1685, he was with twenty-three others appointed "first and modern free burgesses of the borough of Carlow," by King James II., upon his accession.

In 1679 he was with eleven others appointed one of the "first and modern free burgesses of the borough of Catherlogh" (Carlow), by Charles II., in 23rd year of his reign.

In 1667 he and William Warren joined in conveying 16½ acres of their Castleknock property (of which the said William had, under the Act of Settlement, obtained a confirmatory grant in 1666) to the Crown, for the purpose of enlarging the Phoenix Park, Dublin. And in 1667, this William Warren of Corduff, and his wife Anne, passed Patent for 858 acres of Land in the co. Wexford. The above Captain Thomas Warren, was Sheriff of the co. Dublin in 1687, and was, again, during the year of King James's sojourn there. He was in King William's Parliament attainted in 1691 by the description as of Corduff, co. Dublin, and of Warrenstown; and in 1692 charges were brought against William Culliford, a Commissioner of His Majesty's revenue:

"That, for his private advantage he did take to farm the forfeited lands of Captain Thomas Warren of Corduff, from His Majesty's then Commissioners of the revenue, in the name of one Nolan, in trust for him, the said Culliford, and did seize the stock, corn, and household goods of the said Warren, to the value of £500, which were forfeited to their Majesties, and disposed thereof to his own private use."

In 1667, Richard Warren, of Carlow, passed Patent for 1,532 acres of land in the co. Wexford; Edward, son and heir of Major Abell Warren, passed Patent for 380 acres in the co. Kilkenny; and John Warren of Corduff, passed Patent for 6,196 acres in Wexford county.

* *Alexander Warren*: According to Dr. Petty's "Down Survey," Captain Edward Warren and Alexander Warren here mentioned were of the "Committee of Agents of the Army," in 1656, who had charge of settling the "division of the neat lands of Leinster and Ulster" amongst the Army; and in 1658 they were nominated by the army for auditing the proceedings of the "Commissioners for the setting out the lands to the Army." The former was appointed "for his zeal and industry in the business of his accommodation in the barony of Balleboy."

The names of Richard Warren, Alexander Warren, Captain Edward Warren, John Warren, and "Abell" Warren, appear very often in 1655 and 1656, as Agents for the respective regiments of Leinster and Ulster, signed to Petitions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland concerning the setting forth of Lands for the satisfaction of the Commonwealth Army.

In 1687, William Warren, of Corduff, co. Dublin, as appears by the Inquisitions of that year, was seized of 283 acres in Upper Castleknock, co. Dublin, 51 acres in Carpenterstown, and 58 acres in Lacken, which he had settled in tail-mail on his nephew.

In 1689, Richard Warren, of co. Carlow, was granted estates by the Parliament during its sitting.

In 1688-1692, the following *Warrens* of the Pale, were in King James's Irish Army: Thomas Warren, of Warrenstown, county Meath, Captain; and Michael Warren,* of Warrenstown, co. Meath (d. 1712), Ensign in his Company in the King's Regiment of Infantry, which, together with the Regiments of Fitz-James, Lord Galway, Colonel John Bourke, Sir Maurice Eustace, Colonel Ramsey, Colonel John Hamilton, Lord Gilmoy, Lord Abercorn, James Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, Colonel Dominick Sheldon, Colonel Charles Cavenagh, and Col. Simon Luttrell, constituted the besieging forces at Derry and Limerick, at the Boyne, and on the fields of Aughrim and Cavan.

Francis Warren, Ensign in Col. Hamilton's Regiment.

Lieutenant Warren and Ensign Warren, in Viscount Gormanstown's Regiment of Infantry.

Nicholas Warren, of Corduff, Captain in Col. Cavenagh's Regiment of Infantry: commission bore date of 1st Dec., 1680.

John Warren, of Warrenstown, Captain; and Richard Warren, of county Carlow, a Lieutenant in his Company, in Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment of Infantry.

Laurence Warren, Lieutenant in Col. Bourke's Regiment of Infantry

Edward Warren, of Swords, Captain in Sir Michael Creagh's Regiment of Infantry.

Thomas Warren, of Warrenstown, co. Meath, Cornet in Col. Luttrell's Regiment of Dragoons.

In 1692, Michael, James, and Patrick Warren, of Warrenstown, co. Meath, and Richard Warren, of Corduff, were attainted.

In 1667, Cornet Thomas Warren, of Warrenstown, passed Patent for 408 acres of land in co. Meath.

Sir William Warren, of Warrenstown, Knt., had a son Anthony, who married Mary, widow of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, Knt., and daughter of Christopher Preston, 4th Viscount Gormanstown.

Thomas Preston, son of fourth Viscount Gormanstown (and brother of

* *Warren*: The above Michael Warren, of Warrenstown, co. Meath, had, with other children, by Lady Catherine Aylmer, his wife: 1. Admiral Sir Peter Warren, R.N. (d. in Dublin, 1752); 2. Oliver Warren, of Warrenstown (sometimes an officer in the Navy of Queen Anne), who was the father of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Warren, of Dublin, of whom the following obituary notice was printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

"1796, 15 Jan.—At his house in William-st., Dublin, in his 59th year, universally and deservedly lamented, Alderman Nathaniel Warren, Member of Parliament for the borough of Callan, and late Superintendent Magistrate of the new establishment for protecting the peace of the city of Dublin. He filled the office of High Sheriff of that city in 1773, was elected an Alderman in 1775, chosen to the Maoralty (Mayoralty) in 1782; in 1786, he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and was also Chief Commissioner of Police for many years." For his descendants, see p. 43, ante; and Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent: Pedigrees II.* and LXV.

Anthony Warren's wife), created Viscount Taragh (Tara), by Letters Patent, dated 2nd July, 1650, was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony Preston, as second Viscount Taragh; and by Margaret, daughter of the above Anthony Warren, of Warrenstown, Esq., he had several daughters and one son, Thomas, to whom King Charles II. was sponsor. He was killed on the 6th July, 1674 (aged 22), by Sir Francis Blundell, of King's County, Knt., and his brothers William and Winwood, who were all acquitted of the murder, and received His Majesty's Pardon,* 19th Dec., 1674.

In 1663, there arose a general clamour in the Pale against the proceedings of the Court of Claims sitting at Dublin; the cause being dissatisfaction with the execution of the Act of Settlement; and some of the boldest spirits resolved to maintain by the sword, the Estates which they enjoyed. A great many Colonels and other officers that served in Cromwell's Army, and in the Armies of the Confederation, entered into a conspiracy for this purpose; and a Private Committee was chosen for the supreme direction of the affair. Among the men that composed this Committee were, the above Lt.-Col. Abel Warren, Colonel Shapcote, and Captain Sandford. This plot, however, was abandoned; the Private Committee still continuing their meetings. But, again, in that year there was another plot for surprising the Castle of Dublin, and seizing the Duke of Ormonde, set on foot by some considerable persons; but this plot was also exposed and frustrated. When within twelve hours of being executed, his Grace caused the chief conspirators to be seized. Colonel Edward Warren was taken, but Lt.-Col. Abel Warren and others made their escape; and a proclamation was issued on the 26th May, offering a reward of £100 for their apprehension.

Colonel Edward Warren was tried and executed with Major Alex. Jephson and Major Thompson, on 15th July, 1663, by order of the Duke of Ormonde. The King was satisfied with these examples of his Justice, and granted his pardon to the next that was taken.†

In the "Narrative of the Proceedings of the House of Commons concerning such of their number as were found guilty of the late Conspiracy," a Bill was introduced into Parliament, stating that "Whereas this House was informed that Abel Warren, etc., etc., Esq^s, members of this House, were engaged in the late wicked and horrid plot, etc., etc.," and asking for an investigation, dated 13th Nov., 1665.†

Among the Catholic defendants in the town of Drogheda; when besieged by Cromwell in 1649, was Col. Henry Warren, and his Regiment; but Col. Warren was slain at the storming.

In 1646, a debate arose before the Parliamentary Committee as to the advisability of admitting this Col. Henry Warren and his Regiment into Dublin, as a garrison for that city. The Marquis of Ormonde said he had a very good opinion of Col. Warren; but the Regiment was, he said, a part of an army which a few days before, attempted to take the city by force, and threatened to cut the throats of all its inhabitants;

* Pardon: See *The Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell*; also Lodge's *Peerage*.

† Taken: See the "Carte MSS., Bodleian Library, Vol. g.g. p. 389;" also Carte's *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*.

that they had lately violated a peace—that of Kilkenny—solemnly concluded and by them received, and had broken out into open and violent acts of hostility; they had not been able to carry the place by assault, and were now to be received into it under the notion of defendants, and to be fed by those whom they would besiege no longer. The Marquis had certainly a very difficult part to act for the management of that party who still adhered to the king's authority; but he had, at the same time, the highest resentment against the Confederates, whose war had ruined their fortunes, and he entertained the worst suspicions of such of that party as pretended to return to duty. Besides these apprehensions, there was real danger in admitting Colonel Warren's Regiment, into the city; for, though the Marquis was satisfied with the Colonel himself, and that Warren had taken particular care to form his Regiment, so as it might be devoted to His Majesty's service, yet it was hard to answer for the rest of the officers.*

Captain Nicholas Warren, of Corduff, co. Dublin, had a son Nicholas Warren, of Killeen, Queen's County, who married Anne Fitzgerald, of co. Kildare, and had by her two sons, Thomas Warren and Holt Warren, of the county Kilkenny. Thomas married Anne Archdicken (or Archdeacon), of county Kilkenny, and by her had a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Michael Warren, of Sandford's Court, county Kilkenny (born in Oct., 1791), who married, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of Millington Eaton Swettenham, of Swettenham Hall, county Chester, and had Thomas Willis (born 1826), and Robert, born 1836. Samuel Warren was Sheriff in 1824, and Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1837-38.

The above Elizabeth married in 1712, Eusebius, son of Edward Stratford (born 28th June, 1663), by his wife, Euseby Baisley, of Ricketstown, county Carlow (and grandson of Robert Stratford, Member of Parliament for county Wicklow), and had Edward, of Ballyconnan, Queen's County, Esq.

In 1687, James Warren was appointed one of the burgesses of the town of Drogheda, under the new charter granted by King James II. in that year. Henry Warren, of Granebegg, county Kildare, Esq., had by his wife, Elizabeth (daughter of Sir John Eustace), a daughter, Anne, who married in 1660, Dudley Colley, of Castle-Carbery, Esq., and had Henry, who succeeded his father, and in 1705 erected a monument to his memory, setting forth his descent; and a son, Richard, of Granebegg, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of Henry Percy, Esq., and, dying 6th February, 1734, left William Paul, of Granebegg, who married in 1738, Frances (born 1719), daughter of Robert, son of Baron Allen, of Stillorgan, the first Viscount Allen. This William Paul Warren, appeared before Parliament, 15th October, 1777, with a petition setting forth that, according to the *true* election returns of 18th May, 1776, he should be entitled to a seat in the Parliament of that year, for the county Carlow. This petition was, however, withdrawn the following December. He had two children, Richard and Frances.

Captain John Warren, mentioned above, was appointed by James II. to assess taxes on property in Queen's County, 10th April, 1690. He was

* Officers; See Carte's *Duke of Orlmondé*,

at that time High Sheriff, *pro temp.*, of that county. His estate, attained; consisted of the town and lands of Nurny, in barony of Forth, and Ballinvally (or Ballivally), in barony of Catherlogh; Coniger or Conniger, Cappaghwater, Laraghteige or Laragh, Garryonny or Gariyounge, Ballykeeneen or Ballykinnin, Aghaclare or Aghilare, and Cooleneshigan or Coolinsygam, in barony of Forth, county Carlow. These lands were conveyed to Maurice (or Morris) Warren, of Nurny, co. Carlow, Esq., on 14th June, 1703, by the then Court of Claims, for consideration of £1,057, to hold to him and his heirs.

"Maurice Warren appears before the Court of Claims, as claimant to £200 debt, and £6 rent-charge per annum, by bond dated 1st May, 1684, and judgment entered in Hilary Term in the 2 and 3 James II., and assigned to the said claimant by Oliver Keating, 11th Feb., 1698, and also by deed of assignment from Elinor Warren, widow, 11th Feb., 1698, on the lands of Laragh."*

In the Journal of the Irish House of Commons in the list of Sheriffs who had not closed their accounts, 19th Oct., 1722, is the name of this Maurice Warren, Esq. He was Sheriff of the co. Carlow, in 1712. He had leased to him land in county Kildare, by Lord Dongan, who was created Earl of Limerick, *temp.* James II., for his life and the lives of his nephews Edward and William Warren, with a covenant for perpetual renewal. (This William Warren died in the Camp of Dundalk.) Maurice Warren, the lessee, left a son Gilbert, who entered upon the lands, but was unable to obtain a renewal, by reason that the Earl of Athlone, the Patentee of the Estates of the attained Earl of Limerick, was absent from Ireland.

Henry Warren, of county Carlow, Esq., and the younger children of Captain John Warren, deceased, were by his widow, their mother, executrix for said John Warren, claimants before the Court for £200 portion, by Will dated 13th October, 1694, in the town and lands of Larraghteige and other lands: Claim dismissed.

Thomas Warren claimed before the Court, and was allowed the benefit of a leasehold interest in Lower Castleknock, co. Dublin, forfeited by Earl Tyrconnel.

Corduff, in the parish of Castleknock, co. of Dublin, mentioned above, was once the property of the de la Field family; and, subsequently, of the Warren family, who lost it by Writ of Attainder in 1691, but succeeded to certain portions of the denomination afterwards. The fee of which is now (at least it was in 1875) chiefly vested in the devisee of Mr. Locke.

Castleknock, *i.e.* the "Castle on the Hill" (so called from its baronial fortress above mentioned), is the old burial place of the Warrens of Corduff. The old Castle at Castleknock fell into decay at the time of the Restoration, and was never repaired. Previous to the English invasion of Ireland, it was a royal Danish residence. It was given by Strongbow to Hugh Tyrrel, his "intrinsic friend." This Hugh Tyrrel was first Baron of Castleknock.

Richard Tyrrell was second Baron, *temp.* 1184, and his son, Hugh, the third Baron, was seized of the Manor, in 1310. His son, Robert, the fourth Baron, dying, left a daughter, who married Robert Sergent, who

* *Laragh*: From the "Records of the Court of Claims of the county Carlow."

was fifth Baron of Castleknock, in right of his wife. In 1486, Hugh Tyrrell was Lord of Castleknock, the last of that line; and, on his death, without male issue, his inheritance passed to those who married his daughters; John Burnell, *temp.* 1532, was one of them. The quantity of land forfeited in 1641, under the Cromwellian Settlement, in the barony of Castleknock, was 3,344 acres.

WARREN. (No. 2.)

Of the County Down.

Arms : Chequy or. and az.

ABOUT the middle of the 17th century, a branch of the Warrens of the West of England (whose descent is traced from the first Earl of Warren and Surrey and his Countess Gundreda) settled in the co. Down.

Matthew Warren of this branch (born about 1675) had three sons: Thomas, John, and William, (whose children died in infancy).

Thomas's son, Matthew, had several sons who lived in and around Waringstown, co. Down, and Lurgan, co. Armagh, some of whose descendants are still in Lurgan and that neighbourhood. Matthew's son, William, had left one surviving son, Mr. Thomas Warren, of Manitoba, and a grandson, Mr. John-Reynolds Warren (son of Matthew, deceased), who lives in Natal.

John, son of Matthew (b. 1675), had a son Thomas, who had several sons, one of these was Matthew Warren, J.P., of Wheeling, Virginia, U. S. A., whose sons, Isaiah and Archibald are still living; another was Edward, of county Down, who left an only son, the Rev. Thomas Warren, of Ennis, co. Clare (living in 1888), who married Anne-Peach, daughter of the late commander, William S. Robins, R.N.

WEBB.

Connected with the Society of Friends, in Ireland.

THE connection of this branch of the *Webb* family with the other branches in Ireland has not yet been traced.

1. Roger Webb, son of Edward and Margaret Webb. was born at Dunmurry, co. Antrim, in 1622. He was a wheelwright or turner. His father is supposed to have come from England. He mar. in 1649, Anne, dau. of Adam Growcroft, of Ratford Green, now Charlo, in

Lancashire. He settled at Achanron, parish of Segoe, near Lurgan, and had :

Edward, b. 1651, died young.

James, b. 1654. (See No. 2.)

John, b. 1656. (See No. 3.)

Edward, b. 1659. (See No. 4.)

Deborah, b. 1661, m. John Turner.

- Jonathan, b. 1664.
 Ruth, b. 1666, m. John Hooper.
 Mary, b. 1668.
 Mary, b. 1671, m. Moses Shaw.
 Roger, b. 1674. (See No. 5.)
 2. James (son of No. 1), mar. in 1679, Sarah, dau. of Richard and Alice Jones. They settled at Hillsborough, and had :
 Richard, b. 1680. (See No. 6.)
 No particulars regarding John, Henry, Roger, Mary, Ruth, James, Jane, Sarah, Alice, Hannah, James: who were born between 1681 and 1699.
 3. John (son of No. 1), mar. in 1673, Judith Jones. They settled at Achanron, and had issue :
 Rebecca, Alice, Anne, Roger, Edward, Jonathan : who were born between 1680 and 1689.
 4. Edward (son of No. 1), settled in Dublin in 1683, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Fuller, of Lehinchey, King's County, and had issue :
 Joseph, John, Elizabeth, born between 1688 and 1692.
 His wife, Elizabeth, died, and in 1695, he m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Mary Walker, of Lurgan, and had issue :
 Mary, Joseph, Anne, Bridget, Hannah, Edward, Thomas, Benjamin, born between 1696 and 1710.
 5. Roger (son of No. 1), mar. in 1698, Mary Robson, and had issue :
 Anne, Deborah, Joseph, Jonathan, Anne, Sarah, Edward, Ruth, Mary, Edward, Roger, Anne, born between 1699 and 1721.
 6. Richard (son of No. 2), mar. in 1705, Sarah, daughter of William Brownlowe, who lived near Lurgan. By his second marriage to Jane Malone, he had :
 James, b. 1720. (See No. 7.)
 7. James (son of No. 6), of Ballyhagan, farmer and weaver, married Mary Payne, and had :
 Joseph, b. 1746, d. 1803. (See No. 8.)
 John, born 1748, died 1828. See No. 9.)
 Anne, b. 1756. (See No. 10.)
 Richard, b. 1758, d. 1828. (See No. 11.)
 Mary, b. 1765, d. 1785.
 Henry, b. 1768 : died a soldier at Madras.
 James, b. 1771, d. 1848. (See No. 12.)
 8. Joseph (son of No. 7), mar. in 1773, Rebecca (b. 1749, d. 1810), daughter of Jacob Haydock. They settled at Dungannon, and had :
 Mary, born 1774, d. 1856. (See No. 13.)
 James, b. 1776, died 1854. (See No. 14.)
 Jacob, b. 1778. (See No. 15.)
 John, b. 1779, died in infancy.
 John, b. 1780, died 1873. (See No. 16.)
 Rebecca, b. 1783, d. in infancy.
 Rebecca, b. 1784, d. 1874. (See No. 17.)
 Joseph and Richard, died young.
 Anne, b. 1788, d. 1819. (See No. 18.)
 Margaret, b. 1791, d. 1807.
 9. John (son of No. 7), of Richhill, married Mary Allen, and had :
 Richard. (See No. 19.)
 Hannah, b. 1790.
 Sarah, b. 1797.
 10. Anne (dau. of No. 7), married James Asten, and had :
 James. His blind dau., Anne, now (1888) lives at Loughgall, co. Armagh.
 11. Richard (son of No. 7), m. in 1794, Sarah Watson. He carried on business in Earl Street, Dublin. He had :
 Margaret, b. 1795. (See No. 20.)
 James, b. 1796. (See No. 21.)

- William, b. 1798, d. 1878. (See No. 22.)
- Mark, b. 1800, d. 1805.
- Mary, b. 1803. (See No. 23.)
- Anne, b. 1806, d. 1868. Married in 1828, Richard Allen, of Dublin, d. s. p., Brooklawn, Blackrock.
12. James (son of No. 7), a farmer near Loughgall, married, first, Mary Asten, and had :
- Henry, b. 1795.
- George, b. 1797. Went to United States, America, in 1821.
- William, born 1799. Went to United States, America, in 1840; m. — Niblock.
- Sarah, b. 1801, m. James Bell.
- Mary, b. 1803; m. John Payne. Went to United States, America, in 1830.
- Thomas, b. 1805; mar. Hannah Payne, and went to U.S.A., in 1805. James (No. 12) married, secondly, Mary Williamson, in 1839; and had: James, born 1840, who entered the Army. [“Sergeant James Webb,” died in N.S. Wales, in 1875.]
- And three more children who died in infancy.
13. Mary (dau. of No. 8), m. in 1791, Samuel Gillan, and had issue : Anne, Rebecca, Margaret, James, Deborah, Samuel.
14. James (son of No. 8), married in 1804, at Forrest, Taghmon, co. Wexford, Deborah (born 1772, died 1837), dau. of Thomas and Deborah Sparrow, of Wexford. This James established himself in business at Corn Market, Dublin, and died at Enniscorthy in 1854, having left the business to his son, James-Henry. He had issue :
- Richard Davis, b. 1805, d. 1872. (See No. 24.)
- Thomas, b. 1806, d. 1884. (See No. 25.)
- Joseph, b. 1828, d. 1813.
- Deborah, born 1809, died 1887. (See No. 26.)
- James-Henry, b. 1810, d. 1868. (See No. 27.)
- Jacob, b. 1811 (died young).
- Sarah, b. 1812, d. 1830.
15. Jacob (son of No. 8), went to America in 1801, and married there; returned to Ireland in 1824; went back to New York, and was lost sight of.
16. John (son of No. 8), married in 1813, Mary Waring, and had :
- Joseph, b. 1816, d. 1863. (See No. 28.)
- Thomas Waring, born 1818, died 1881. (See No. 29.)
- Hannah Abigail, born 1820, died 1877. (See No. 36.)
- Rebecca, b. 1822, d. 1882. (See No. 30.)
- John-Joshua, b. 1826, d. 1848.
17. Rebecca (dau. of No. 8), mar. in 1823, Samuel Eves, and had :
- Joshua, b. 1824, d. about 1854. (See No. 31.)
- Anne.
- Albert, died young.
18. Anne (dau. of No. 8), mar. in 1811, Francis Sparrow, of Wexford, son of Thomas and Deborah Sparrow, and had :
- Eliza, b. 1811. (See No. 32.)
- Thomas. Went to U. S. America, about 1844, and lost sight of.
- Rebecca. (See No. 33.)
- Joseph. (See No. 34.)
- Jacob. (See No. 35.)
19. Richard (son of No. 9), m. — Allen, and had :
- John. (See No. 36.)
- Priscilla.
20. Margaret (dau. of No. 11), m., first, Surgeon Blair, and had :
- Richard.
- Maryanne, m. Peter Mansergh, and settled in Melbourne. Married, secondly, John Neale, and had :

- Joseph-John, went to New Zealand; not heard of.
- Sarah Elizabeth, m. — Molloy, and settled in Melbourne.
21. James (son of No. 11), m. in 1852, Susanna, dau. of Benjamin and Mary Fisher, and had issue :
 Edith.
 Gertrude.
 Frederick-James.
 William Fisher, sol. of Dublin.
22. William (son of No. 11), m. Maria Lamb, and had issue :
 Charlotte, died young.
 Wilhelmina, married John Webb, No. 36.
 Anna. (See No. 37.)
 William-Henry, a Dublin ship-builder; was drowned accidentally in Lough Neagh, in 1868.
 Maria Dorothea, artist, m. Henry Robinson, artist, of St. Ives, Cornwall.
 Charles James. (See No. 38.)
 Richard-Thomas. (See No. 39.)
 Sophia, died young.
 Frederick, died young.
23. Mary (dau. of No. 11), m. in 1828, William Neale, and had :
 Richard.
 Anna-Maria.
 Emily.
 Caroline.
24. Richard Davis Webb* (son of No. 14), m. in 1833, Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Anne Waring of Waterford, and had issue :
 Alfred, Printer, of Dublin, born 1834, mar. in 1861, Elizabeth Shackleton, of Ballytore. He is head of the Webb family of which we treat.
- Richard (b. 1835, d. 1882). He lived in California the latter part of his life, and voyaged amongst the South Sea Islands, in the languages, manners and customs of the inhabitants of which he was deeply interested.
 Deborah.
 Anne m. in 1868, Donald Steel, tea planter of Cachar. She d. the same year at Galle, Ceylon.
25. Thomas (son of No. 14), m. in 1833, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Clarke and Mary Fisher of Lime-
 rick, and had :
 James, died 1839.
 Charlotte.
 Isabella, d. 1846.
 Emily.
 Elizabeth, d. 1887.
 Thomas-Henry. (See No. 40.)
 Theodore, d. 1847.
 Arthur. (See No. 41.)
 Marian, d. 1869.
 Josephine.
26. Deborah (dau. of No. 14), m. in 1832, John Thompson of Manchester. They and their family moved to Melbourne, Australia, about 1851. She d. 1887. They had :
 William-Hargraves, died 1860.
 Henry, d. 1841.
 Elizabeth, d. 1841.
 John-Edward. (See No. 42.)
 Christiana.
 Edith. (See No. 43.)
 Mary-Elizabeth, died 1852.
 Sophia, died about 1886.
 Frances Maria.
 Thomas Arnold.
 Theodora.
27. James-Henry Webb (son of

* *Richard* : This Richard Davis Webb established a printing business in Dublin. He devoted himself much to the Temperance Movement, and later to the Anti-Slavery Cause, to which he gave his best years and energy. For many years he was Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Advocate*. His character and abilities were better known in the United States than in his native country. He was seconded in his efforts for the good of humanity, by his wife, a woman of great natural abilities and of the sweetest disposition. Most of their life was passed at 176 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, which is now [1888] being demolished for the Loop-line Railway.

No. 14), m. Anne, dau. of James Mary White of Ballitore, and had :

Mary-Elizabeth, d. 1854.

Lydia-Maria.

Helen.

James-Henry Webb, d. in 1868.

His widow and children removed to London in 1880.

28. Joseph Webb (son of No. 16), m. in 1852, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Gatchell, and had :

John-Wilfred, settled in the south of England, and died 1888.

29. Thomas-Waring Webb, m. in 1847, Sarah, dau. of William and Mary Walpole, of the Queen's County, and had :

John Herbert, mar. — Turtle, settled in Baltinglass.

Mary-Francis, m. John B. Beale.

William Walpole, m., Alice Davis, settled in Limerick.

Sarah-Sophia, m. Robert M. Lidbetter.

Joseph-Henry.

Rebecca, m. Joseph Morrison, of Ferns.

Thomas-Edward, d. 1878.

Albert.

30. Rebecca Webb, (died 1882), (dau. of No. 16), m. Joseph [The] MacQuillan, and had :

Edward.

John Webb, m. Eugenie Aviolat, settled in Canada.

Mary.

Josephine.

31. Joshua Eves, (son of No. 17), mar. Mary Jane, dau. of Daniel O'Brien, and had :

Joshua Valentine, settled in Belfast.

32. Eliza Sparrow (daughter of No. 18), m. William Whitney, and had :

Francis, Martha Jane, Albert, John, William.

33. Rebecca Sparrow (dau. of No. 18), m. Wm. Hughes, and had :

Ambrose, Francis, John, Henry, Annie Frances.

34. Joseph Sparrow, m. Susan Cox, and had :

Martha, Lizzie, Mary.

35. Jacob Sparrow (son of No. 18), m. Elizabeth Woodcock Davis, and had issue :

Edward. (See 44).

Frederick.

36. John Webb, (son of No. 19), merchant, of Dublin, mar. Louisa, Adamson, who dying, s. p., he mar. in 1837, Hannah Abigail, dau. of No. 16, and had :

Lewis-Henry.

John-Edmund.

Theodore-Richard.

37. Anna Webb (dau. of No. 22), m. in 1860, Abraham Shackleton, of Ballytore, now (1888) of Dublin, and had :

Louis-George.

Marian.

Alice.

William-Webb.

Frederick.

John-Abraham.

38. Charles J. Webb, of Randalstown, co. Antrim (son of No. 22), m. in 1869, Charlotte Ellen Brooke, and had :

Ellen Winifred, W. Hubert, Kathleen Mary, Hilda Maria, Charles Walsham, Frederick Richard, Oswald Brooke, Evelyn Lucy, Norman Fitzroy.

39. Richard T. Webb of Randalstown (son of No. 22), m. in 1880, Louise Stromeyer of London, and had :

Melanie Louise, Ethel Maria, Richard Randel, Wm. Henry.

40. Thomas H. Webb (son of No. 25), married Elizabeth Emily Chandlee, and had :

Roger, Rebecca C. (d. in infancy), James Henry, Grace Isabel.

41. Arthur Webb (son of No. 25), mar. Emilie Margaret, daughter of

Samuel and Susanna Watson, and had

Leonard, Anna Miriam, Samuel Watson, Roland.

42. John Edward Thompson of Melbourne, Australia (son of No. 26), m. Jane Ingram, and had: Mary W., Ernest I., Edith Alice, Horace Bernard, William H., Helen Christiana.

43. Edith Thompson of Melbourne, Australia (dau. of No. 26), m. E. Moss, and had:

Nina Christiana, Lilian May, Joseph Wilberforce.

44. Edward Sparrow (son of No. 35), married Anna Pillar; issue: Charlotte - Elizabeth, Francis - Edward, George-Frederick.

WELLESLEY.

Of Dangan, County Meath.

Arms: Az. on a cross. sa. five escallops of the first.

THERE are in Burke's *Peerage* (1887) sixteen generations of the *Wellesley* (Duke of Wellington) family; commencing with Waleran de Wellesley, who is stated to have been "Justice Itinerant for Ireland," A.D. 1261. The descent from said Waleran is given by Burke, as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Waleran de Wellesley, of a branch of Wellesley, of Wellesley, county Somerset, England.</p> <p>2. Waleran de Wellesley, of Brianstown, county Meath.</p> <p>3. Sir John de Wellesley.</p> <p>4. Sir John de Wellesley (2).</p> <p>5. Sir William de Wellesley.</p> <p>6. Sir Richard de Wellesley, had five sons.</p> <p>7. Christopher <i>Wellesley</i>, of Dangan, youngest son.</p> <p>8. Sir William Wellesley, lord of Dangan.</p> <p>9. Gerald Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington, second surviving son.</p> <p>10. William Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> <p>11. Gerald Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> | <p>12. Valerian Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> <p>13. William Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> <p>14. Gerald or Garrett Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> <p>15. William Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington.</p> <p>16. Garrett Wellesley, of Dangan and Mornington; M.P. for Trim, county Meath; was married, and d. s. p. 23rd Sept., 1728. He bequeathed all his real estates to his cousin Richard Colley (see No. 8 on the "Colley," No. 1 pedigree, <i>ante</i>), who assumed the surname <i>Wellesley</i>, and was in 1746 created "Baron Mornington."</p> |
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WEST.

Of the County Wexford.

Arms: Ar, a lion ramp. sa. ducally crowned or, a border of the second.

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|---|---|
| <p>1. ROGER WEST, of Rock, county Wexford, mar. Jana — .</p> <p>2 Henry: their son; mar. Eliza,</p> | <p>daughter of Robert Meredith, and had issue—1. Henry; 2. Richard;</p> <p>3. Margaret; had a brother Rich-</p> |
|---|---|

ard, who *d. s. p.*; and a sister, Anphillis, married to Richard Broughton, who died on the 25th,

and was buried 28th February, in Finglas, A.D. 1677.

WHITE.* (No. 1.)

Arms : Ar. a chev. betw. three wolves' heads erased gu.

RICHARD DE PITCHE, who is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as having come into Ireland with Strongbow, A.D. 1170, is the first member of the *Whyte* or *White* family whose name we have seen recorded.

1. Richard de Pitche.

2. Rodolph: his son; who, in the charter of Mathew, abbot of Mellifont, in the county Louth, and in the charter of Hugh De Lacy, to Maurice Fitzgerald, in the year 1177, is styled "Rodolph de Pitchford."

3. John, of Pitchford: his son; had a brother named Richard.

4. Rodolph (2), of Pitchford: his son; living in 1290.

5. Thomas, of Pitcherstown: his son.

6. James, of Trim: his son; had a brother named John, of Pitcherstown, whose only son, William, d. without issue, in the year 1435.

7. Thomas, of Haverford West: son of James; had two elder brothers—1. Christopher, living in 1472; 2. John.

8. Sir John Whyte, "Constable of the Castle of Dublin:" his son; living in 1540.

9. Walter: his son; "Escheator-General of the Pale," and "Commissioner for valuing the First Fruits."

10. Walter (2): his son; "Escheator of Leinster," in 1610; M.P. for Donegal, in 1615; and Deputy Vice-Treasurer, in 1636.

11. James: his son; "Escheator-General," in 1637.

12. Walter (3): his son.

13. James (2): his son.

14. Henry: his son; married in 1746.

15. Henry Whyte: his son; died an infant; had two sisters—1. Anne, 2. Catherine.

* *White*: Samuel White, a well-known Dublin schoolmaster, said to have been a relation of the Sheridan family, was born in 1733. In 1758 he opened a school at No. 75 (now 79) Grafton Street, Dublin, where he taught the Wellesleys, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Thomas Moore, and many others who afterwards became eminent. Moore pays a graceful tribute to him, in his *Life of Sheridan*. White was the author of *The Shamrock, a Collection of Poems, Songs, and Epigrams* (Dublin: 1772); an *English Grammar*, and some minor works. He died in Grafton Street, Dublin, 4th October, 1811.

WHITE. (No. 2.)

Of Clongell, County Meath.

Arms : Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three roses gu. sealed a barbed ppr. on a border az. eight cinquefoils or.

THOMAS WHITE, of Clongell, had :

2. Patrick (his heir), who had :

3. Richard (his heir), who died 1st Feb., 1636. He mar., first, a dau. of James Bixford, *Arm.* ; and his second wife was Maud, dau. of Gerald Plunket, of Peinetown, co. Meath, by whom he had two sons and two daughters :

I. James, his heir.

II. Thomas.

I. Kath., who m. Patrick Fagan, of Kells, in the co. Meath.

II. Janet, who married Thomas Darditz, of Templanstown.

4. James White : son and heir of Richard ; mar. Margery, dau. of Nicholas Nugent, of Dromened, co. Westmeath, and had issue.

WHITE. (No. 3.)

*Of Limerick.**

Arms : Ar. chev. gu. betw. three roses of same. *Crest* : A cubit arm naked holding in the hand a bunch of roses gu. ppr. *Motto* : Dans la rose je fleuris.

RICHARD WHITE is said to have been the first of the family that came from England to Limerick, in A.D. 1418, and acquired great honour and reputation. For his services to the Lancastrian cause in the "Wars of the Roses" he was granted coat armour, as at the heading of this pedigree. Lord Annally has copied closely the arms of this ancient family.

This Richard settled at Ballyneety (called from his name "Whitestown"), in the co. Limerick ; and he afterwards acquired the estate of Ballynauty, in the said co. of Limerick. From this Richard White of Bellyneety descended

several families of the name. Richard built the castle and church of Ballyneety ; and began the building of the church of Ballynauty, which after his death, was finished by his son and heir, who acquired the estate of Tullybrackey, where he

* *Limerick* : Helenus White, Esq., J.P., Limerick, some time ago possessed a pedigree of the "White" family, on illuminated vellum.

Myles Vernon Bourke, Esq., M.D., of Limerick, also, had an old MS. containing particulars of the families of *White, Bourke, Stritch, and Creagh.*

For further information respecting the "White" family, see Lenihan's *History and Antiquities of Limerick* ; Sir Bernard Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*—under the name "Vitus," which was changed to *White* on the arrival of the family in England, *temp.* the Norman Conquest ; O'Callaghan's *History of the Irish Brigade* ; the "MacKintosh Collection ;" Kennet's *History* ; etc.

also built a church. The descendants of Richard White erected stately burying places in the churches of Ballyneety or Whitestown, Ballynauty, and Tullybrackey, and also in the Cathedral Church of Limerick.—(Ulster King of Arms, 1716.) From this Richard was descended Sir Ignatius White, of Limerick, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, who was created a Baronet by Charles II., on the 29th June, 1677, with remainder to his nephew. In the year 1636, Sir Dominick Fitz Bw White was Mayor of Limerick; he was brother of the above mentioned Sir Ignatius, and father of the second Bart. Sir Ignatius Maximilian White, Ambassador from the English to the Court of the Emperor at Vienna, and afterwards Envoy of King James II. at the Hague, was, with the leave of the King of England, created by Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, and Archduke of Austria, Marquis d'Albaville. This title he chose as the Latin equivalent of the name of the castle and seat of his ancestors (Ballyneety or *Whitestown*) in the co. Limerick. The Marquis mar. first, a lady whose Christian name was Mary; and, secondly, a daughter of Patrick FitzThomas, Lord of Kerry. He accompanied King James II. to Ireland from France, in the year 1689, and was the day after his arrival sworn before his Majesty, at the Castle of

Dublin, a Member of the Royal Privy Council for Ireland. In *King's State of the Protestants*, there is a letter from him to the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, dated, Dublin Castle, January 2nd, 1689, and signed: Marquis d'Albaville, Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty. He followed the fortunes of the exiled house of Stuart, and retired to the Continent. His estates were forfeited, but it does not appear that he was deprived of any of his titles. He was succeeded by his son the second Marquis d'Albaville, who was a Captain in Lord Kilmallock's Regiment of Dragoons, in the Irish Brigade. The death of Lord Kilmallock and the Marquis d'Albaville is thus mentioned by the Chevalier de Bellerive in his account of the Battle of Villaviciosa, in Spain: "The Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment received a musket-shot through his body while charging the enemy; and the Marquis d'Albaville, one of its brave captains, sabre in hand, lost his life there, all covered with wounds, after having won admiration by many brave and intrepid actions."

John Warren White, Esq., of Brisbane, Australia, son of the late Thomas Warren White, Esq., of Cahirbloing Abbey, county Clare, Crown Prosecutor for co. Limerick, claimed to be the lineal head, and representative of this old family.

WINSLOW.

Of New Brunswick.

Arms: Or, a bend lozengy ar. and gu. *Another:* Per pale ar. and gu. a fess counterchanged. *Another:* Erm. on a chev. sa. three quarterfoils or.

IN 1886 there lived in Woodstock, Carleton County, New Brunswick, a Mrs. Winslow, *née* O'Donnell, of whose ancestors we have ascertained the

following few particulars, which may prove interesting to members of her family :

1. James Watters* O'Donnell, a native of the co. Waterford, mar. Mary Anne Maconchy, of the North of Ireland (it is thought of Belfast), and went to America about the year 1804 or 1805, when their eldest son was an infant of two years old. This James was an officer in the "Duke of York's" (Irish) Regiment, which was stationed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1805; in St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1808; and in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1809, where he and his wife died within a year of each other—the husband dying first.

They left two sons, the youngest of whom (Mrs. Winslow's father) was but eight years old at the time of his mother's death. A few days

after her death, the regiment was disbanded. The elder son, Luke O'Donnell, went to Trinidad, West Indies, where he died of yellow fever, unmarried; the younger son was kindly cared for, and brought up by Judge De Wolfe, until he (the said younger son) was a young man, when he settled in Amherst, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, where he lived up to his death, in 1883. He left three children :

I. William De Wolfe O'Donnell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

II. Mrs. Bostwick, of St. John's, New Brunswick.

III. Mrs. John C. Winslow, of Woodstock, Carleton County, New Brunswick.

All three living in 1886.

WOGAN.

Of the County Kildare.

Arms: Or, on a chief sa. three martlets of the first. *Crest:* A lion's gamb coupéd and erect gu.

1. DAVID WOGAN, of New-Hall, co. Kildare.

2. Nicholas Wogan, of Black Hall: his fourth son; died July, 1636; mar. Margaret, daughter of William Holywood of Herberts-

town, co. Meath, and had issue four sons—1. William; 2. Charles; 3. Edward; 4. Thomas.

3. William Wogan: eldest son of Nicholas.

* *Watters:* As the surname *Waters* or *Watters* is (see Note "† Waters," p. 446, Vol. I.) one of the anglicised forms of the Irish *O' Cumuscaigh*, which was the name of an ancient Irish family located in North Decies, in Munster, now known as the county Waterford; we are inclined to think that this James belonged to the *O'Donnell* family of Munster, and was a member of the county Clare *O'Donnells*.—See the Notes at foot of pp. 643 and 644, Vol. I.

One of the surgeons in the same Regiment was Daniel Coghlan, who was a nephew or cousin of this James Watters O'Donnell. Surgeon Coghlan married a Miss Grant, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. After leaving the army, he lived in Amherst for several years, and there practised as physician; he afterwards removed to Newfoundland and there died.

WOLVERSTON.

Arms: Ar. a chev. chequy or and gu. betw. three buglehorns stringed sa.

IN the churchyard of Kiladreny (which lies one mile from Newtown-Mountkennedy, near the main road from Dublin and Wexford,) is a tombstone of large dimensions bearing the following inscription :

“This tombstone was erected by John Wolverston, of Cooldrass. Here lies the body of his Father, Captain William Wolverston, who died Jan. 19, 1731; and also his Mother, who died Mar. 13, 1733; also two of their sons, Richard and William, and six of the said John’s children, 3 Boys and 3 Girls. Here also lies the Body of the above John Wolverston, who died 25 June, 1769. Aged 63 years.”

The Captain William Wolverston here mentioned was great grandson of the celebrated Fiacha (or Feagh) O’Byrne (commonly known as “Feagh Mac Hugh O’Byrne”), who (see p. 613, Vol. I.) is No. 130 on the “O’Byrne” (No. 1) pedigree. That Fiacha (or Feagh) O’Byrne, of Ballinacor, and Lord of Ranelagh, co. Wicklow, was murdered in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell.

We are of opinion that the William Wolverston, who was buried at Kiladreny, as above mentioned, is identical with the person of the same name who is mentioned by D’Alton, as of “Knockadrith,” co. Wicklow.

WYBRANTS.*

Of the City of Dublin, formerly of Antwerp.

Arms: Per pale gu. and az. in the dexter side an eagle’s leg conjoined at the thigh to a sinister wing ar. and in the sinister a lion pass. of the last, both paleways. *Crest*: A stag’s head erased ppr. attired or, and charged on the neck with a bezant. *Motto*: Mitis et fortis.

JOSEPH PETER WYBRANTS, of Antwerp, merchant, had :	Eliza, dau. of George Rontops, of Luenburg, in Germany, and had :
2. Peter, his heir, who died 27th August, 1639. This Peter married	3. Peter Wybrants, his son and heir.

YOUNG.

Of Annahilla, County Tyrone.

Compiled by W. J. Simpson, Belfast.

1. JOHN YOUNG, Esq., of Annahilla, co. Tyrone (living A.D. 1700), had issue :	2. George Young. 3. Jane Young. George Young (No. 2) had a son :
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* *Wybrants*: Of this family, says Burke, is William Wybrants, Esq., of Ashton, J.P., county Wexford.

4. William (born about 1770), who mar. Ellen Spinks, of Mountnugent (No 7 on the "Spinks" pedigree), and had issue :

5. William Young, b. about 1800.

6. Thomas Young, living, A.D. 1887.

7. Lucy Young.

8. Mary Anne Young.

William Young, No. 5 on the foregoing, mar. Ann Spinks (born 1797, see the "Spinks" pedigree), and had issue :

9. Julia Young.

10. Pheobe Young, died in childhood.

11. Anne Young, died in childhood.

Julia Young (No. 9) mar. A.D. 1852, John Simpson, eldest son of Joseph and Jane Simpson, of Balnasaggart, co. Tyrone, and had issue ; living A.D. 1887.

Thomas Young (No. 6) mar. and emigrated to San Francisco, where he became very successful, and was ultimately elected Recorder of that city. He had issue ; living, A.D. 1887.

Lucy Young (No. 7) accompanied her brother to San Francisco, mar. Mr. McNally, and had issue ; living, A.D. 1887.

Jane Young (No. 3) mar. John Vance, of Drumhirk. He d. April 29th, 1793, leaving issue. From him descended the Right Honbl. Richard Baron Dowse (living in 1888), and the late John Vance, Esq., M.P., for Dublin, and afterwards for Armagh ; and the Vances of Dungannon, co. Tyrone. See the "Vance" pedigree, *ante*.

PART VI.

CHAPTER I.

THE HUGUENOTS.

AN interesting Article on the derivation of the word "Huguenot" will be found in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, Vol. XX., p. 381. Pasquier, in his *Recherches de la France*, Vol. VIII., p. 53, has an entire chapter on the origin of the name. And we read that in the *Vita S. Irenæi, Op.*, ed. Lutet. (Paris), 1675, the writer of that work, in describing the desecration of him who was the great assailant of the Gnostic heresies, says :*

"Qui Gnosticos represserat, ejus reliquiæ *Hu-Gnosticorum* cruentatas jam pridem sanguine bonorum ac barbaras onanus, effugere non potuerunt."

And the term *Hu-Gnostici* is deliberately retained in the Notes through the 1675 edition above named.

The Huguenots were Protestant refugees from France, who settled in Great Britain and Ireland: most of them in the reign of Louis XIV.; and others of them before that reign. The older refugees were not only from France proper, but also from the regions then designated the "Low Countries," but now known as Holland, and Belgium. Part of Belgium was then known as "French Flanders," because under French rule; and the inhabitants thereof were, on account of the old French dialect which they spoke, called *Walloons*.†

It was, says Smiles, in his great Work on the *Huguenots*, long the favourite policy of the English Monarchs to induce foreign artizans to settle in Ireland and there to establish new branches of trade. But, before they came into Ireland those artizans first settled in Britain, whose early industry was almost entirely pastoral; for, down to a comparatively recent period, England was a great grazing country, and its principal staple was *wool*. The people being unskilled in the arts of Manufacture, the wool was bought up by foreign merchants and exported abroad in large quantities, principally to Flanders and France, there to be manufactured into cloth, and partly returned in that form for sale in the English markets. Thus the wool and its growers were on one side of the channel, and the skilled workmen who dyed and wove it into cloth were on the other.

* Says: See *Notes and Queries*, Vol. VI., p. 317.

† *Walloons*: Of Walloon refugees the English representative who has risen to the highest rank is the Earl of Radnor; and the chief representative of the descendants of the French refugees of the St. Bartholomew period is the Earl of Clancarty.

When war broke out and communication between the two shores was interrupted, as much distress was occasioned in Flanders as was lately experienced in Lancashire by the stoppage of the supply of cotton from the United States; while like distress overtook the English wool-growers, who lost the market for their produce, on which they had been accustomed to rely. It therefore naturally occurred to the English Kings that it would be of advantage to the country to have the wool made into cloth by the hands of their own people, instead of sending it abroad for the purpose. They accordingly held out invitations to foreign artizans to come over and settle in England, where they would find abundant employment at remunerative wages; and, when, in the course of time, the operations of industry in the Low Countries were thrown into confusion, as they repeatedly were, by civil wars and local feuds, the distressed Flemish artizans naturally turned their eyes to England. Accordingly, large numbers of them crossed over the sea and sought its asylum, settled and pursued their several callings in different parts of the kingdom, and thereby laid the foundations of English skilled industry.

The first extensive immigration of foreign artizans, of which we have any account, was occasioned by an inundation in the Low Countries, which occurred in the reign of Henry I.; in the peninsula of Gower in South Wales they successfully carried out their trade of *cloth-weaving*. Another colony of Flemings settled about the same time at Worstead near Norwich, where *worsted* stuffs soon became common. Under the special protection of the Scotch King, other Flemings established themselves in several places in Scotland; and so sincere was their loyalty to the Scotch Monarch, that, on the storming of Berwick by the English King, Edward I., in 1296, the Flemings barricaded themselves in the Red Hall, which they defended with such courage and obstinacy, that, rather than surrender, they were buried to a man in the ruins.

Although the early English Kings had been accustomed to encourage the immigration of foreigners, it was not until the reign of Edward III., that any decided progress was made in England in manufacturing industry. The name of the leader of one of the earliest bands of Flemish immigrants has been handed down to us, namely, that of John Kempe, a Flemish woollen weaver, to whom royal letters of protection were granted in 1330, to exercise his art. Kempe eventually settled at Kendal, and there began the manufacture of cloths, which continues to this day.

The woollen*-cloth trade established at Nottingham seems to have there given rise to many considerable families, some of whose names would indicate a Flemish origin; viz., the families named *Bugge* or *Buggen*, *Willoughby* (a quo Lord Middleton, of the house of Willoughby, at Wollaton,

* *Woollen*: England's first great blow was struck at the Irish cattle trade. As early as the reign of Charles II., English land-owners took alarm at the influx of Irish cattle; and laws were passed by the English Parliament forbidding Ireland to export live stock of any kind, dead meat, or even butter and cheese. Deprived of their natural market in England, the Irish breeders turned their attention to the *woollen-manufactures*. Three-fourths of the island became a sheep-walk, and its unequalled pastures, and the care bestowed in stocking them, resulted in the production of an excellent quality of wool. English, Scotch, and even foreign manufacturers were attracted to the country, capital was rapidly invested, and in a few years the Irish-woollen industry gave employment to many hands. English manufacturers began to tremble

near Nottingham), *Mappurley*, *Thurland*, *Amyas*, *Plumtree*, *Tamesley*, *Bingham*, and *Hunt*. At Bristol, three brothers of the name of *Blanket* set up looms in their houses for the weaving of cloth; and from their name it has by some been supposed that "blankets" (woollen bed-sheets) derive their name. But, as that bed-sheet was well-known abroad by the name *blanchet* (meaning the absence of colour), it is more likely that the "blanket" gave its name to the three brothers, than that the article was named after them; for, in those days, it was quite usual for men to take as their surname the name of the place whence they came, the name of the article they manufactured, or the trade they lived by. *Webb* cloth and *Clutterbucks* were, however, so called after the names of the persons who first manufactured them, in the west of England.

Edward continued indefatigable in his efforts to promote in his kingdom the establishment and extension of the new branches of industry; but, strange to say, he ordered that none but English-made cloth should be worn throughout England, except by himself and certain privileged persons of the higher classes. He not only fixed by Edict the prices of cloth, but prescribed the kind to be worn by tradesmen, mechanics, and rustics, respectively; as well as the quality of the woollen shrouds in which they were to be buried. It was the Flemish artizans, also, who, in Edward's reign, made the first *cannon* in England.

The kings who succeeded Edward pursued the same policy, and from time to time induced fresh bodies of foreign artizans to settle in England, and begin new branches of industry: Thus, in A.D. 1387, Richard II. invited a colony of Flemish *linen-weavers* to London; he also induced a band of *silk-weavers* from Lucca to settle in the city, and teach his subjects their trade.

Edward III. invited a body of German *miners* to settle in England, and to instruct his subjects in copper-mining; and, in 1430, we find Henry VI. inviting three famous German miners, named Michael Gosselyn, George Harbryke, and Matthew Laweston, with thirty skilled workmen of Bohemia and Hungary, to superintend and work the royal tin-mines of Cornwall; and, a few years later, the same monarch invited John de Schieldame—a gentleman of Zealand, with sixty workmen, to come to England and instruct his subjects in the manufacture of *salt*.

In 1471, Edward IV. landed a corps of three hundred Flemish *armourers* at Ravenspurg, in Yorkshire, for the purpose of manufacturing hand-guns for his army.

Queen Elizabeth also invited skilled miners from Germany to settle in

for their supremacy, and vehemently petitioned the English Parliament to protect their interests. Faithful to the maxim, that "a colony only existed for the benefit of the mother country," the House lent a ready ear to complaints of injury done to English trade, and in 1698 a Parliament was summoned at Dublin, with the declared object of destroying this Irish industry. The Lords Justices, in their opening speech, informed the Irish people that England claimed the manufacture of woollens as her monopoly, and was imperially pleased that the sister island should cease from weaving them; and turn her attention instead to linen and hemp. The Irish Parliament reluctantly agreed to lay heavy duties on the export of woollens. Even this concession failed to satisfy; and in 1699 England framed an act prohibiting the export from Ireland of woollen fabrics. The industry was ruined, capital left the country, and multitudes of the Protestant population followed it.

England; to two of these, named Hochstetter and Thurland, of Augsburg, she granted a patent to search for gold, silver, quicksilver, and copper, in eight counties, with power to convert the proceeds to their own use.

Paper-making, like *printing*, was introduced into England from the Low Countries: Caxton brought over from Haarlem, about the year 1468, a Dutch printer, named Frederick Corsellis; but the first books printed by Caxton were printed on foreign-made paper.

In 1507, William Tate erected a paper-mill at Hertford; but it does not appear to have prospered. Another was then started by a man named Remigius, a German; and a third venture was made by Sir Thomas Gresham, but all alike failed; and it was not until 1598 that John Spilman, the German jeweller of Queen Elizabeth, erected a paper-mill at Dartford, that the manufacture of paper may be said to have become established in England. Of Spilman and his industry, Thomas Churchyard, a poet of the sixteenth century, writes as follows:

“Six hundred men are set at work by him,
That else might starve, or seek abroad their bread;
Who nowe live well, and go full braw and trim,
And who may boast they are with paper fed.”

The manufacture of *felt hats* was introduced into England by Spaniards and Dutchmen, in 1524; before which time the ordinary coverings for the head were knitted caps, cloth hoods, and “thromed hats” (whatever that means), the common people for the most part going bare-headed as well as bare-legged. An old writer says:

“Spaniards and Dutchmen instructed us how to make Spanish felts; but the French taught us not only how to perfect the mystery of making hats, but also how to take them off.”

Glove-making was, in the reign of Elizabeth, introduced into England by one Andreas de Loos.

The manufacture of *glass* was begun by Venetians; and first introduced into England by Jacob Venalini, in 1564. Another Italian named Verselyn started a glass-house at Greenwich.

It will thus be seen that in manufactures requiring special skill the main reliance in England was upon foreigners, down to the middle of the 17th century; and the finest fabrics of all kinds were, as a rule, made almost exclusively by foreign workmen.

Elizabeth encouraged such settlements in Ireland to a certain extent; but, while many Flemish settlements were established in England during her reign, almost the only one of a similar kind established in Ireland, of which we have any account, was that of Swords, near Dublin. Of that settlement, according to the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, V. p. 306, Sir Henry Sidney (in the *Memoir of his Government in Ireland*, written in 1590,) says:

“I caused to plant and inhabit about fourtie families of the Reformed Churches of the Low Countries, flying thence for religion's sake, in one ruinous town called Swords; and truly, Sir, it would have done any man good to have seen how diligently they wrought, how they re-edified the quite spoiled ould castell of the same town, and repayred almost all the same, and how godlie and cleanly they, their wiefs, and

children lived. They made *diaper* and *ticks* for beddes, and other good stuffs for man's use; and as excellent *leather* of deer skynnes, goat and sheep fells, as is made in Southwarke."

It was not, however, until the early part of the reign of James I., that any considerable progress was made in the settlement of foreign artizans and merchants in Ireland: In 1605, John Vertroven and John Van Dale, of Brabant, Gabriel Behaes and Matthew Derenzie, of Antwerp; in 1607, William Baell, of Antwerp; in 1608, James Marcus, of Amsterdam, and Derrick Varveer, of Dort; and, in 1613, Wybrant Olferston and John Olferston, of Holland, obtained grants of Naturalization, and settled in Ireland, most at Dublin and Waterford, where they carried on business as *merchants*. It is supposed that the Vanhomrigh and Vandeleur families entered Ireland about the same period. The strangers made good their footing, and eventually established themselves as landed proprietors in the country.

The Earl of Strafford, as chief deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Charles I., applied himself with much zeal to the establishment in that kingdom of the *linen manufacture*; sent to Holland for flax-seed; and invited Flemish and French artizans to settle in Ireland. And, in order to stimulate the new industry, the earl himself embarked in it, and expended not less than £30,000 of his private fortune in the enterprise. It was afterwards, says Foster (in his *Lives of Eminent British Statesmen*, II. 385), made one of the grounds of Strafford's impeachment, that "he had obstructed the industry of the country by introducing new and unknown processes into the manufacture of flax."

The Duke of Ormond followed the example of Strafford in endeavouring to induce foreigners to settle in Ireland; only two years after the Restoration the Duke of Ormond had a Bill carried through the Irish Parliament, entitled "An Act for encouraging Protestant strangers and others to inhabit Ireland," and it duly received the Royal assent. The Duke actively encouraged the settlement of the foreigners. He established some four hundred Flemish artizans at Chapel Izod, near Dublin; in Kilkenny, under Colonel Richard Lawrence; there built houses for the *weavers*, supplying them with looms and raw material; and a considerable trade in *cordage*, *sail-cloth*, and *linen* shortly grew up in that neighbourhood. The Duke also settled Walloon colonies at Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Carrick-on-Suir, where they established, and for some time successfully carried on the making of *woollen cloths* and other branches of manufacture.

But the earlier immigrations of foreign artizans into England were surpassed by those occasioned by the religious persecutions which prevailed in Flanders and France for a considerable period after the Reformation. Two great migrations of foreigners then took place from the Continent to England: the first of which was in the latter half of the 16th century, and consisted partly of French, but principally of Flemish Protestants; and the second, towards the end of the 17th century, consisted almost entirely of French Huguenots.

According to Agnew, "There was a reluctance on the part of England to pass a general Act of Parliament for the Naturalization of Protestant strangers. Charles II. undertook to suggest the step to Parliament in 1681, but legislators were deaf to the hint for a quarter of a century. . .

And so Naturalization had to be doled out to individuals by Letters-Patent from the King, and by private Acts of Parliament." After the Order in Council in 1681, the first grant of Naturalization is in favour of "Peter de Laine, Esq., French Tutor to our dearest brother James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) his children, etc.;" and is dated from Whitehall, 14th October, 33 Car. II. (1681).

The Refugees were pursuing their respective trades when the English Revolution of 1688 occurred; and again Ireland was thrown into a state of civil war, which continued for three years, but was concluded by the Treaty of Limerick in 1691.

No sooner was the war at an end than William III. took steps to restore the prostrate industry of the country. The Irish Parliament revived their Bill of 1674 (which the Parliament of James II. had suspended), granting Naturalization to such Protestant refugees as should settle in Ireland, and guaranteeing them the free exercise of their religion.

When William ascended the Throne the following Declaration was issued (and was printed at London by "Charles Bill and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the King and Queen's Most Excellent Majesties, 1689") :—

"At the Court at Whitehall, 25th April, 1689. *Present* :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. H. R. H. Prince George of Denmark.

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Norfolk.
Duke of Shomberg.
Duke of Bolton.
Lord Steward.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Oxford.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Earl of Bedford.
Earl of Bathe.
Earl of Macclesfeld.
Earl of Nottingham.
Earl of Portland.

Earl of Fauconberg.
Earl of Monmouth.
Earl of Montagu.
Earl of Marlborough.
Viscount Newport.
Viscount Lumley.
Viscount Sydney.
Mr. Comptroller.
Sir Henry Capell.
Mr. Vice Chamberlain.
Mr. Speaker.
Mr. Hampden.
Mr. Boscawen.
Mr. Harbord.

"By the King and Queen.* A Declaration for the encouraging of French Protestants to transport themselves into this Kingdom.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to deliver our Realm of England and the subjects thereof from the persecution lately threatening them for their religion, and from the oppression and destruction which the subversion of their laws and the arbitrary exercise of power and dominion over them had very near introduced: WE, finding in our subjects a true and just sense hereof and of the miseries and oppression the French Protestants lie under,—for their relief and to encourage them that shall be willing to transport themselves, their families, and estates into this our Kingdom, WE do hereby DECLARE, That all French Protestants that shall seek their refuge in, and transport themselves into, this our Kingdom, shall not only have our Royal protection for themselves, families, and estates within this our Realm, but WE will also do our endeavour in all reasonable ways and means so to support, aid, and assist them in their several and respective trades and ways of livelihood so that their living and being in this Realm may be comfortable and easy to them."

* *King and Queen*: It may be here stated that the first year of William and Mary began on the 13th of February, 1689, and ended on the 12th February, 1690 (New Style).

King William the Third's admiration for, and employment of, the French Refugees explain to a great extent the meaning of Defoe's allusions in the following lines from *The True-born Englishman*:

“ We blame the King that he relies too much
On strangers, Germans, Huguenots and Dutch
And seldom does his great affairs of State
To English councillors communicate.
The fact might very well be answered thus :
He has so often been betray'd by us,
He must have been a madman to rely
On English gentlemen's fidelity.
For (laying other arguments aside),
This thought might mortify our English pride,
That foreigners have faithfully obey'd him,
And none but Englishmen have e'er betray'd him.”

A large number of William's foreign officers at once availed themselves of his Declaration, and of the privilege of being permitted the free exercise of their religion; and settled themselves at Youghal, Waterford, Portarlington, and Kilkenny; whilst colonies of foreign manufacturers at the same time planted themselves at Dublin, Cork, Lisburn, and other places. The refugees who settled at Dublin established themselves for the most part in “The Liberties,” where they began the manufacture of *tabinet*, since more generally known as “*Irish Poplin*.* The demand for the article became such that a number of French masters and workmen left Spitalfields, and migrated to Dublin, where they largely extended the manufacture. The Combe, Pimlico, Spitalfields, and other streets in Dublin, named after corresponding streets in London, were built for their accommodation; and “Weavers Square” became a principal quarter in the city.

But the northern counties of Down and Antrim were, more than any other parts of Ireland, regarded as the sanctuary of the refugees. Lisburn (formerly called Lisnagarvey), about 10 miles south-west of Belfast, was one of their favourite settlements.

The Government of the day, while they discouraged the *woollen-manufacture* of Ireland, because of its supposed injury to England, made every effort to encourage the trade in *linen*. In 1697 an Act was passed with that object, containing various enactments calculated to foster the

* *Irish Poplin*: According to Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, in the *Statistical Journal* for December 1843, p. 354, there are no certain records for fixing the precise date when *silk-weaving* was commenced in Dublin; but it is generally believed that an ancestor of the present family of Latouche commenced the weaving of *tabinets* or *poplins*, and *tabbareas*, in the Liberties of Dublin, about 1693. The La Touches were a noble family of the Blesois, between Blois and Orleans, where they possessed considerable estates. David La Touche fled to Amsterdam where his uncle obtained for him a commission in Caillemotte's Dragoons, with which he afterwards served in the Irish campaigns, and fought bravely at the Battle of the Boyne. At the close of the war the regiment was disbanded in Dublin, where many of the officers settled, amongst others Dignes de la Touche, who, joined with another Huguenot, established a silk, poplin, and cambric manufactory, for the sale of which a shop was opened in High street, where the said Dignes de la Touche more lately established “La Touche's Bank.” At his death his eldest son David succeeded to the Bank, and his younger son James to the poplin trade, both of which prospered. Both brothers founded families, from which have descended the Latouches of Bellevue, Marlay, Harristown, and Sans-Souci.

growth of *flax*, and the manufacture of *linen cloth*. Before the passing of that Act, William III. invited Louis Crommelin, a Huguenot refugee, then located in Holland, to come over into Ireland, and undertake the superintendence of the new branch of industry. In 1698 Crommelin accepted the invitation, and pitched upon the village of Lisnagarvey (now Lisburn) as the most suitable site for the erection of a linen factory; and William appointed him "Overseer of the Royal Linen Manufactory of Ireland."

Among the other French settlers at Lisburn was Peter Goyer, who there established the manufacture of *silk* and *cambric*; the silk manufacture there, however, was destroyed in 1798, but that of *cambric* has survived.

Other colonies of the refugees were established in the south of Ireland, where they carried on various branches of manufacture. A branch of the linen trade was, through the instrumentality of the Marquis of Ormonde, established at Kilkenny, under the superintendence of William Crommelin a brother of Louis. At Limerick they established the *lace* and *glove trades*. At Bandon they had a cloth manufacture, the names of the colonists indicating a mixture of Walloon and Huguenot families: those of Garrett, De Ruyter, and Minhear being Flemish, while those of Beaumont, Willis, and Baxter are French, from the banks of the Loire. At Cork, James Fontaine began the manufacture of *woollen cloth*; and others of the refugees, that of *ginghams* and other fabrics.

In the Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1662, and re-enacted in 1672, "for encouraging Protestant strangers and others to inhabit Ireland," Waterford is specially named as one of the cities selected for the settlement of the refugees.

In 1697, about fifty retired officers, who had served in the Army of William III., settled with their families at Youghal, where names of French origin are still common in the town.

Another colony of French and Flemish Protestant refugees was established by General the Marquis de Ruvigny at Portarlington, which town they may almost be said to have founded. The Portarlington estate had belonged to Sir Patrick Grant, but was confiscated by William III., who granted it to the Marquis de Ruvigny, whom William created "Earl of Galway;" but, while the grant was revoked by the English "Act of Resumption," and the Earl of Galway ceased to own the Portarlington estate, the interest which the new settlers had acquired by lease was secured to them by Act of Parliament, in 1702; and they were made partakers of the rights and privileges of the borough. In the petition which they presented to the House of Commons, it is stated,

"There are about 150 families, English and French Protestants, planted in the lands of Portarlington, the forfeiture of the late Sir Patrick Grant, who have laid out their whole substance in purchasing small leases now in being; which lands were part of the grant of the Earl of Galway, who hath thereon erected an English and French church, and two schools, and endowed them with pensions, amounting to near £100 per annum, which hath been constantly paid till the said lands were vested in us."

The French colony* at Portarlington was considerably increased by

* *Colony*: Among the early settlers at Portarlington were:

The Marquis de Paray, the Sieur de Hauteville, Louis le Blanc, Sieur de Percé,

the breaking up of the French regiments of King William III., when many officers and privates settled there. In 1713, the town of Portarlington could scarcely be said to exist; that town is of modern growth, on the site of the ancient village of *Coolletoodra*; its school long enjoyed a high reputation for the classical education there imparted. M. Le Fevre, founder of the Charter Schools, was the first schoolmaster in Portarlington.

The refugees early formed themselves into a congregation at Portarlington, and a church was there erected for their accommodation.

The "Miscellaneous Papers" lately transferred from the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, to the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin, and which are comprehensively indexed, afford much information respecting the Huguenots who settled in Ireland. Of those Papers:

No. 21, treats of the assistance to Huguenots for building churches for them in Dublin, Waterford, Portarlington, Kilkenny, etc.

No. 22, relates to charitable relief for individual Huguenots.

No. 23, French Protestant Pensioners.

The names Brock, Groot, Kettle, Kettel, Raymond, Rochett, Spiller, Stocker, Stoker, are said to be of Flemish origin. The following Flemish names have been anglicised, as under:

<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>	<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>
De Grote	Groot	Haestricht	James
De la Pryme	Pryme, Prim, Pym	Hoek	Leeke
Goupe	Guppy	Thungut	Dogood, and Toogood

The following French names also have been anglicised, as follows:

<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>	<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>
Batchelier	Bachelor	Defoix, or DeFoy	De Foe, Defoe
Baudair	Baudry	De la Tranche*	Trench
Beaufoy	Boffy	De Leau	Dillon
Bois	Boys	De Moulins	Mullins
Bouchier	Butcher, Boxer	D'Orleans	Dorling, Darling
Bourgeois	Burgess	De Proux	Diprose
Boyer	Bower	D'Espard	Despard, Dispard
Brasseur	Brassy	Despard	Despair
Breton	Britton	De Vere	Weir
Chapuis	Shopee	Dieudonne	Dudney
Condé	Cundy	Drouet	Drought, Drevitt
Coquerel	Cockerill	Dulau	Waters
D'Aeth	Death	Du Quesne	Du Cane
Dargent	Dargan	Gebon	Gibbon

Charles de Ponthieu, Captain d'Alnuis and his brother, Abel Pelissier, David d'Arripe, Ruben de la Rochefoucauld, the Sieur de la Bossière, Guy de la Blachiere, de Bonneval, de Villier, Fleury, Champagné, de Bostaquet, Franquefort, Châteauneuf, La Beaume, Montpeton du Lahuedoc, Vicomte de Laval, Pierre Goulin, Jean la Ferriere, De Gaudry, Jean Lefaurie, Abel de Ligonier, de Vignoles, Anthoine de Ligonier, and others.

* *La Tranche*: Frederick de la Tranche took refuge in England, and settled in Northumberland, whence his descendants removed to Ireland, and there founded the *Trench* family, the head of which is the Earl of Clancarty. Lord Ashtown is the

<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>	<i>The Name</i>	<i>Became</i>
Guilbert	Gilbert	Merineau	Meryon
Huyghens	Huggins, Higgins	Masurier	Measure
Jolifemme	Pretyman, Handsome-	Momerie	Mummery
	body	Olier	D'Olier
Koch	Cox	Pain	Payne, Paine
Lacroix	Cross	Paul	Paul
Le Blanc	White	Pelletier	Pelter
Le Blount	Croke	Petit	Pettitt
Le Cog	Laycock	Philippot	Philpot
Le Fevre	Smith	Pigou	Pigot
Le Jeune	Young	Planche	Plank
Le Maitre	Masters	Renalls	Reynolds
Le Maur	Brown	Reveil	Revill
Le Monnier	Miller	Sauvage	Savage, Wild, Wilde
Le Noir	Black	Saveroy	Savery
Lenoir	Lennard	Say	Soy
Le Roy	King	Scardeville	Sharwell
Letellier	Taylor	Souverain	Suffren
Levereau	Lever	Taillebois	Talboys
L'Oiseau	Bird	Tonnelier	Cooper
Mahieu	Mayhew	Villebois	Williamis, Williams

The following names in Ireland are believed by some to be of *Huguenot* origin ; others are of opinion that they are of *Palatine* descent : Bushell, Hoggins, and Sully. But the following French names came into Ireland at the close of the 18th century : Du Noyer, Laprella, Lentaigne, Pontet, Pothonier, etc.

According to Agnew's Third Volume of the *French Protestant Exiles from France* (London: Reeves and Turner, 1874), the Foreign Refugees and their descendants, who settled in Great Britain and Ireland, are divided into three Tables :

TABLE I. contains the names of those who settled in these countries *before* the reign of Louis XIV., of France. TABLE II., the names of those who settled in these countries *during* the reign of Louis XIV. And TABLE III., the names of the Refugees who were Naturalized by Letters Patent.

The reader, who desires full information under each of these headings, will find it in Agnew's elaborate works on the subject.

head of another branch of the family. The late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench was doubly a Huguenot by his descent.—See *Chenevix*.

TABLE I.

NAMES of the Foreign Refugees* who settled in Great Britain and Ireland before the reign of Louis XIV., of France; and their descendants:

Alexandre	Brevint	Courtney, Viscount
Alix	Briot	Cousin
Anthonie	Buchanan	Crawley-Boevey
Ashtown, Lord	Bulsteel	Daigneux
Aubries	Bustein	D'Ambrun
Aurelius	Byrt	Dangy
Banet	Calamy	D'Aranda, or
Banks	Calmady	D'Arande
Baptiste	Cappel	D'Assigny
Baro, or Baron	Cargill	D'Aubon
Bassens	Carlier	De Beauvais
Baudoin	Cartanet	De Cafour
Beaufort†	Casaubon	De Carteret
Bennet	Castanet	De Catteye
Beny	Castol	De Chambeson
Berku, <i>alias</i> Dolin	Caumont de la Force	De Chatillon, Cardinal
Bertram	Caveler	De Cherpont
Bignon	Chamberlaine§	De Coulosse
Bisson	Chappelain	De Cugnac
Blondell	Chartres, Vidame of	De Ferrières de Maligny
Beevey	Chastelain	De Freiderne
Bonespair	Chastelin	De Garencières
Bongenier	Chaudron	De Grasse
Bonhomme	Chestes	De Gronville
Bonnell‡	Chevalier	De Haleville
Botham	Chrestien Bonespair	De la Barre
Bouillon	Clancarty, Earl of	De la Branche
Bourghinomus	Conant	De la Courte
Bouverie	Conyard	De la Fontaine
Bowthand	Coquel	De la Fontaine, <i>alias</i>
Brevin	Cossyn	Wicart

* *Refugees*: It was not, however, until the reign of Louis XIV., that the French Protestant Refugees began to attract public attention in England.

† *Beaufort*: Daniel Augustus de Beaufort was Pastor of the church of New Patent, in 1728; he afterwards came to Ireland, where he held the living of Navan, and was appointed Dean of Tuam.

‡ *Bonnell*: Thomas Bonnell took refuge in England, and settled in Norwich, of which he became Mayor. His son was Daniel Bonnell, merchant of London, father of Samuel Bonnell, who became Accountant-General for Ireland, and was succeeded in that office by his son, whose life has been written by Archdeacon Hamilton, of Armagh.

§ *Chamberlaine*: Peter Chamberlayne, M.D., a physician of Paris, fled into England at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, and obtained extensive practice in London, where he died.

De la Fortrie	Des Travaux	Hayes
De la Haye	De Vendome	Henice
De la Mellonière	Dobree	Herault
De la Motte	Dolbel	Houblon
De la Place	Dolin, <i>alias</i> Berku	Howie
De la Pryme	Dombrain*	Howitt
De Lasaux	Dubais	Huard, <i>alias</i> Lompre
De Laune	Du Cane, or Du Quesne	Hunsdon, Lord
De Lallée	Du Faye	Inglis
De Lidge	Du Moulin	Janssen
Delme Radcliffe	Du Perron	Janssen de Heez
De Lobel	Du Poncel	Jeffrey
De Marsilliers	Du Quesnel	Jeune
De Mayerne	D'Urfey	Johanne
De Melley	Du Val†	Johnstone
De Mompouillan	Ellice	Joret
De Montfossey	Emeris	Kells
De Montgomery	Eyre	La Grande
De Montmorial	Falconer	Laignaux
De Moyneville	Famas	Lamie
De Nielle	Fitzroy	La Motte, or Lamott
De Nouleville	Folkstone, Viscount	Langlais*
De Pouchel	Fontaine	Lart
De Raché	Francois, <i>alias</i> Vauville	La Tranche*
Deroche	Garnier	Le Blanc
De Sagnoule	Garrett	Le Blancq
De St. Voist	Garth	Lebon
De Salvert	Garin	Le Bouvier
D'Espagne	Girard	Le Burt
D'Espard	Grafton, Duke of	Le Cat
Des Bouveries	Greville	Le Chevalier
Des Colombiers	Groslet de l'Isle	Le Churel
Des Galles de Saules	Gualter	Le Duc
Des Granges	Guerin	Lefroy†
Des Moulins	Guyneau	Le Grimecieux
Des Serfs	Hamlyn	Le Gyt

* *Dombrain* : Other forms of this name were *D'Embrun* and *D'Ambrain*. Jacques D'Embrun fled from the town of Embrun, near Gap in the Hautes-Alpes, in 1572, and escaping to Rouen, crossed the channel in an open boat, on the 19th August, 1572, and settled in Canterbury. The late Sir James D'ombrain, Knight, Bart., R.N., who was Chief of the Coast Guards (then commonly called "Water Guards") in Ireland, was the head of the family.

† *Duval* : Many refugees from Rouen of this name settled in England.

‡ *Langlais* : This Normandy family name has in Ireland been changed to *Langley*.

§ *La Tranche* : See note "La Tranche," at foot of page, 458 ante.

|| *Lefroy* : Antoine Loffroy, a native of Cambrai, took refuge in England, from the Low Countries, about the year 1587, and settled in Canterbury, where his descendants followed the business of silk-dyeing until the death of Thomas Lefroy, in 1723. The family appears to have been originally from Picardy, where the name "Lefroy" is still to be found. Anthony Lefroy settled at Leghorn, in 1728, and died there in

Le Jeune	Mesnier	Roullées
Le Keux	Millet	Rowland
Le Maçon	Monange	Saye
Le Pine	Monçeau	Sayes
Le Quien	Monier	Selyn
Le Roy Bovillon	Moreau	Sibthorp
Le Thieullier	Moulinos	Sicard
Levart	Mulay	St. Michel
Levet	Muntois	Strype
Lixens	Niphuis	Talbot
Lodowicke	Paget	Taylor
Lompre, <i>alias</i> Huard	Painsec	Tovilett des Roches
Longford, Lord	Palmerston, Viscountess	Treffroy
Loulmeau	Papillon	Trench
Loulmeau du Gravier	Parent	Tryon
Machevillens	Penzance, Lady	Tullier
Machon	Pepys	Ursin
Maignon	Perruquet de la Mel-	Valpy
Malaparte	loniere	Van Lander
Malet	Peruçel la Riviere	Vashon
Marchant	Philip	Vasson
Marchant de St. Michel	Pinçon	Vauville, <i>alias</i> Francois
Maret	Ponsonby	Vernevil
Marie	Portal	Vignier
Marmet	Presot	Vignon
Marny	Pryme	Vincent
Marriette	Pusey	Vouche
Martin	Radnor, Earl of	Waldo
Marvey	Ratcliffe	Walke
Matelyne	Regius	Wheildon, or Weldon
Maurois	Riche	Wiseman
Maxwell —	Richier	Wolstenholme
Medley	Rime	Wood
Merlin	Rodulphs	Wybone
Merrit	Roslyn, Countess of	

End of Table I.

1779. He left two sons—1. Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Lefroy, of Limerick, father of the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, late Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, and from whom the Irish branch of the family is descended; 2. Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, Hants, from whom descends the English branch of this family.

TABLE II.

NAMES of the Foreign Refugees who settled in Great Britain and Ireland during the reign of Louis XIV., of France; and their descendants:

Abauzit	Atimont, or Atimo	Barham, Lady
Abbadie*	Aubel	Baril
Abbot	Aubert	Barrét
Abelin	Aubertin	Barrier
Addée	Aubin	Basset
Adrien	Aubussargues	Bassnet
Ageron	Aufrère	Baudoin
Alavaine	Augeard	Baudry
Albert	Auriol	Baulier
Aldebert	Aveline	Bayley‡
Allais	Biagnoux	Baynes
Allix	Baise	Beale
Alvauder	Balaguier	Beaufils
Amiand, or Amyand	Balaire	Beaufort
Amiot	Bale	Beaujeu
Amonnet	Balicourt	Beaurepere
Amproux	Banal	Beauvois
Ancaster, Duchess of	Bancelin	Becher
André	Bancous	Beiser
Anglesey, Marquis of	Barbauld	Belafaye
Arabin de Barcelle	Barberie de Saint Con- test	Belcastel§
Arbovin	Barbesson	Belin
Ardouin	Barbet	Belleroche
Arnaud	Barbot	Bellet
Arnauld	Barclay	Beloncle
Artand	Bardin	Belorm
Asgill	Bardon	Bemecour
Assere		Benard

* *Abbadie*: James Abbadie, D.D., was a native of Nay, in Bearn; born in 1654, and died in London in 1727; was Dean of Killaloe in Ireland.

† *Barré*: A Protestant family of Pont-Gibau, near Rochelle, several members of which settled in Ireland. Peter Barré m. Miss Raboteau, also a refugee; he was an Alderman of Dublin, and carried on a large business as a linen-draper. His son Isaac was Adjutant-General of the British Forces, under Wolfe, at Quebec. In 1776 Colonel Barré was made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland and Privy Councillor; he died in 1802.

‡ *Bayley*: This Huguenot name is derived from Philippe de Bailleux, a French refugee, who settled in the neighbourhood of Thorney Abbey, circa. 1656. Since then the name has assumed the following forms: *Balieu*, *Balieul*, *Bayly*, *Bailly*, and *Bayley*.

§ *Belcastel*: Pierre Belcastel de Montvaillant was a refugee officer from Languedoc, who entered the service of William of Orange. After the death of La Caillemotte at the Boyne, he was made Colonel of the regiment; he took a prominent part in the Irish campaigns of 1690 and 1691.

Benesot du Teron	Bino	Borough
Benczet	Bion	Borrowes
Bennet	Blagny	Bosanquet
Benzolin	Blanc	Bossis
Beranger*	Blanchard	Boucher
Beraud du Pont	Blanzac	Boudet
Berchere	Blaquiere†	Boudinot
Berens	Blennerhassett	Boudrie
Beringhen	Bleteau	Bouet
Bernard	Blommart	Bouhereau§
Bernardon	Blondell	Boulay
Bernaste	Boileau‡	Bouquet
Berney	Boisbeleau	Bourdeaus
Bernière	Boisbeleau de la Cha-	Bourdieu
Bernières	pelle	Bourdillon
Bertau	Boismolet	Bourdin
Berthe	Boisragon	Bourdiquet du Rosel
Bertheau	Boisribeau	Bourdon
Bertie	Boisrond	Bourgeois
Bertonneau	Boisrond de St. Leger	Boursiquot
Bessonnet	Boittier	Bouryan
Bethencour de Bure	Boncour	Bousquet
Beuzeville	Bondou	Bowden
Bezier	Bonel	Boyblanc
Biard	Bonhomme	Boyer
Bignon	Bonnel	Braglet
Billon	Bonnet	Brasselay

* *Beranger*: A branch of the Huguenot family of this name settled in Ireland, and another in Holland, but both dwindled in numbers until, in 1750, they became reduced to two—one the only surviving son of the Dutch refugee, and the other the only surviving daughter of the Irish refugee. The Dutchman, Gabriel Beranger, then came over to Dublin and married his Irish cousin; but, she dying without issue, the widower next married a Miss Stayer, also of French descent. Beranger was employed by an Antiquarian Society, in Dublin, under Burton, Conyngham, and Vallancy, to travel through Ireland, in company with the celebrated Italian architect, Signor Bigari, and describe and draw the various antiquities of Ireland. He died in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in 1817, and was interred in the French burying-ground there.

† *Blaquiere*: John de Blaquiere took refuge in England in 1685. He m. Mary Elizabeth de Varennes, the daughter of a refugee, by whom he had issue. One of his sons settled at Lisburn, where his sister m. John Crommelin, son of Louis. The fifth son John held various public offices; he was made a Baronet in 1784, and in 1800 raised to the Peerage as Lord de Blaquiere, of Ardkill, in Ireland.

‡ *Boileau*: Charles, son of Jacques Boileau (fifth Baron, counsellor of Nismes, born in 1657), served in the English Army as captain of infantry; afterwards settled as a wine merchant in Dublin, where he died. His son Simeon, was succeeded by Solomon Boileau, who had sons, from the eldest of whom who was named Simeon Peter, was descended Major-General Boileau; and from the fifth son John Peter was descended Sir John Boileau, Bart.

§ *Bouherau*: Elias Bouherau, M.D., D.D., settled in Dublin, where he was appointed librarian to Marsh's (now known as St. Patrick's) Library. One of his sons, John, entered into Holy Orders, and another became "Town-Major" of Dublin: This Town-Major, Bouherau, changed his name to *Borough*; from him the late Sir Edward Borough, Bart., of Coolock, County Dublin, was descended.

Breval	Cabrol	Carus-Wilson
Briot	Caillard	Cassel
Brithand	Caillau	Castanet
Brocas*	Cailletière	Castelfranc
Brodeau	Caillon	Castin
Brouard	Cain	Castres
Brugières	Caldevele	Cauderc
Brule	Callard	Caulet
Bruneval	Callifies	Cavalier
Brunier	Cambes	Cesteau
Brusse	Cambon †	Chabrières
Brutel de la Rivière	Campredon	Chabrole
Bulmer	Canole	Chaigneau
Bunel	Cantier	Chaillon
Bunell	Cappel	Chalie
Burges †	Carbonel	Chameau
Burke, Lady	Cardins	Chamier
Burreau	Carle §	Champagné ||
Byles	Carnegie	Champion
Cabibel	Caron	Champion de Crespigny

* *Brocas* : The Very Rev. Theophilus Brocas, D.D., was a scion of this family, which held numerous lordships in the South of France, mostly in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. He escaped from France at the Revocation, and having taken Holy Orders, was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Killala, and the Vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin. For his valuable services in promoting the arts and manufactures of Ireland, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin; he died in 1766, and was interred in St. Anne's Churchyard, Dublin. His only son and heir was the Rev. John Brocas, D.D., Dean of St. Anne's, Rector of Monkstown, and Chaplain of the military chapel at Irishtown, Ringsend. He died in 1806, and left issue, the Rev. Theophilus Brocas, rector of Strabane, in the diocese of Derry; and an only sister Georgina, who, in 1804, married Robert Lindesay, Esq., captain of the Louth Militia. The Rev. Theophilus Brocas dying without issue, this family became extinct in the male line, but survives in the female line, in the Lindesay family of Glenview, county Wicklow.

† *Burges* : A member of this family, Valéry, or Valérien de Burgeois, came to England with one of the earliest bodies of immigrants, and settled at Canterbury; and births, deaths, and marriages of members of the family appear in the registers of the Huguenot church there, from the year 1592 downwards. In the middle of the last century, the name, from successive intermarriages, became almost unrecognisable as of Huguenot origin, and was then changed to *Burges*; but the pedigree of the family has since then been clearly traced back to the Burgeois family of Picardy, who were seigneurs of Gamache and d'Oye, and of de la Fossé.

‡ *Cambon* ; A refugee French officer, who commanded one of the Huguenot regiments raised in London in 1689, fought at the Boyne and at Athlone, and died in 1693.

§ *Carle* : Peter Carle, a native of Valleraugue in the Cevennes; born in 1666, and died in London in 1730. He entered the Corps of Engineers in the army of William III., and fought at the Boyne; afterwards accompanying the army through all its campaigns in the Low Countries. He devoted his after-life to the improvement of agriculture, on which subject he wrote and published many useful works.

|| *Champagné* : Robillard de Champagné, a noble family in Saintonge, several of whom took refuge in England and Ireland. The children of Josias de Robillard, chevalier of Champagné, under charge of their mother, escaped from La Rochelle, concealed in empty wine casks, and arrived safe at Plymouth, England. Their father

Champfleury	Colville	Crespion
Champlaurier	Colville	Creuseau
Champloriers	Combault	Crommelin
Chapelier	Compan	Crothaire
Chapelle	Cong	Croze
Chardin, Sir J.	Constantin	Dacher
Charlot d'Argenteuil	Conte	Dafoncell
Charon	Contet	Dagenfeldt, or Degenfeldt
Charpentier	Convent	D'Aiguesfondes
Charrier	Cooke	Daillon
Charters	Coquerel	Dalbey
Chartres	Cordelon	Dalbiac
Chastelain d'Eppe	Cornand de la Croze	Dalbis
Chateaneuf	Cornel de la Bretonniere	D'Albon
Chatelain	Cornewall	D'Allain
Chatterton, Lady	Corniere	D'Allemagne
Chaudrec	Cornish	D'Allonne
Chavernay	Corraro de Bellerocche	Dallons
Chelar	Cortez	Dalton
Chenevix*	Cotton	Dambooy
Chenevix d'Eply	Coulombieres	Daney
Chevalier	Coulon	Dantilly
Chevalleau de Boisragon	Courage	D'Antragues
Clagett	Courtaud	Darasus
Clairvaux	Courtauld	Darby
Claude	Courteil	D'Arcy
Clervaux	Courtonne	Darenes
Clinton	Cousin	Dargent†
Cloquet, or Cloakie	Coussirat	D'Arrabin
Cognart	Coutart	Daubussargues
Colet	Couterne	Daubuz
Colineau	Cramahé	D'Aulnix
Colladon	Cramer	D'Aumale
Collette	Cranstoun, Lord	D'Avene
Colomiés	Crespigny	Davisme
Columbine	Crespin	Dawson
Coluon		

went into Holland and took service with the Prince of Orange; on his way to join his regiment, he died at Belfast. Madame de Champagné settled at Portarlinton with her family. One of Champagné's sons, Josias, was an ensign in La Melonniere's regiment of French infantry, and fought at the Boyne; he afterwards became Major in the 14th Foot.

* *Chenevix*: A distinguished Lorraine family, which became dispersed at the Revocation. The Rev. Philip Chenevix fled into England, and the family afterwards settled in Ireland. Philip's son entered the King's Guards, of which he became Colonel; and his grandson became Bishop of Killaloe in 1745, and afterwards of Waterford and Lismore. The late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Chenevix Trench, was his great-grandson by the mother's side.—See *La Tranche*, p. 458, *ante*.

† *Dargent*: A refugee family from Sancerré, some members of which settled in England and Ireland at the Revocation. Two of them served as officers in the Guards of William III. The name has been changed to *Dargan*.

De Aernac	De Crespigny	De la Case
De Bancous	De Crouchy	De la Chapelle
De Barbut	De Cussy	De la Chasse
De Barisont	De Dibon	De la Chaumette
De Bees	De Durand	De la Chenaye
De Belcastel	De Falaise	De la Cherois*
De Bernière	De Faryon	De la Cherois Crom-
De Bernierès	Deffray	melin
De Bey de Batilly	De Foissac	De la Chesnaye
De Blachon	De Froment	De la Clartière
De Blanchet	De Gabay	De la Combe de Clusell
De Blaquièrre	De Gaschon	De la Condamine
De Bodt	De Gastine	De la Coutière
De Boisrond	De Gaume	De la Croix
De Boissobre	De Gennes	De Ladle
De Bojeu	De Gineste	De la Douespe
De Bonneval	De Gouvernet	De la Fausille
De Boos	De Graffenried	De la Fontan
De Bourbon	De Graveron	De la Force, Duchesse
De Bourniquel	De Grenier	De la Forestrie
De Boyville	De Gually	De la Galle
De Brevall	De Gualy	De la Grange
De Brusse	De Guion de Pampe-	De la Grelière
De Cogny	lune	De la Haize
De Calvairac	De Hague	De la Heuze
De Cardonels	De Hauteville	De l'Aigle
De Casaubon	Dehays	De Lalande
De Castlefranc	De Heulle	De Lalo
De Causse	De Heucourt	De Lamaindre
De Cazenove de Pra-	De Hogerie	De la Mejanelle
dines	De Hubac	De la Melonnière
De Chabert	De Jages	Delamere
De Chamard	De Jurnac	De la Misegle
De Chambrun	Dejean	De la Mothe
De Champ	De Joncourt	De la Motte
De Champagne	De Joye	Delamotte
De Chefboutonne	De Kantzow	De la Musse
De Cheusse	Delabadie	De Lamy
De Choiseul	De la Barbe	Delandes
De Chcisy	De la Barre	Delandre
De Ciré	De la Bastide	De l'Angle
De Combebrune	De Labene	De la Nove
De Conninck	De la Billière	De la Pillonnière
De Constantin	De la Blachière	De la Ramière
De Corville	De la Boissonade	De Lardinière Peigné
De Cosne	De la Borde	De la Riviere
De Coursel	De la Buffierre	De la Roche

* *De la Cherois*: Descendants of this Huguenot family still survive in the North of Ireland.

De la Roche foucauld	De Milon	De Robillard
De la Tour	De Miremont	De Rocheblave
De Lavlan	De Mirmand	De Romainnac
De Laval*	De Missy	De Roucy
De la Valade†	De Miuret	De Roye
De la Viverie	De Moivre	De Ruvigny
De l'Espinosse	De Moliens	Desaguliers
De Lestablere	De Moncal	De Saily
De L'Estang	De Monceau	De Saint-Cyr Soumain
Delfosse	De Montandre	De St. Felice
De l'Hermitage	De Montault	De St. Ferreol
De Limage	De Moucheron	De St. Hermine
De l'Isle	De Mouginot	De St. Just
Delize	Denandière	De St. Leger
De Lo	De Nautonnier	De St. Maurice
De Loche	De Neufville	De St. Peau
De Loches	De Neufville	De St. Philibert Muzan-
Deloches	Denis	chère
Delon	De Noyer	De Salles
De Lorme	De Pages	De Saurin
De l'Orme	De Paris	De Savary
De l'Orthe	De Passy	Desbordes
Delpesch	De Paulin	Des Brisac
De Lussi	De Pechels	Desbrisay
De Luvigny	De Pelissier	Descamps
De Luzancy	De Petigny	Deschamp
De Maffée	De Petit Val et Grand	Des Champs
De Magny	Champ	De Schelandre
Demainbray	De Poncet	De Schirac
De Malacare	De Ponthieu	Des Claux
De Malauze	Deppe	Des Clouseaux
De Malbois	D'Éppe	Desclouseaux
De Manoir	De Prades	Descury
De Marancé	De Prat	D'Escury
De Marguerrites	De Puissar	Desdeuxvilles
De Maricourt	De Puy	Deserre
De Marmaude	Dequestebrune	Des Laire
De Marton	De Rambouillet	Des Maizeaux
De Maxuel	De Rante	Des Marets
De May	De Renet	Desmaretz
De Melher	D'Ericq	D'Esmiers
De Menendue	De Riols	Des Moulins
De Merargues	De Rivals	Desmoulins
De Mestre	De Rivery	Desnaës

* *De Laval*: Vicomte de Laval possessed estates in Picardy, but at the Revocation took refuge in Ireland, settling at Portarlington. Descendants of the family are still to be met with in Ireland.

† *De Lavalade*: Several members of this family settled in Lisburn, in the North of Ireland.

Desodes	Dixon	Du Buy
Des Orme	Dobier	Du Chastelat
Desormeaux	Doland	Du Chemin
Des Ouches	D'Olbreuse	Du Chesne
Despaignol	Dollond	Duchesne
D'Esperandieu	D'Oliert†	Du Chesoy
Desperon	Dolon	Du Crozat
De Stalleur	D'Olon	Du Fau
Des Vœux*	Domerque	Du Fay
De Tarrant	D'Ornan	Dufay
De Teissier	Dornan	Dufour
De Tugny	Dorrien	Dufray
De Val	D'Ortoux	Dufresney
De Varengues	D'Orval	Du Gat
De Varennes	Dorvall	Du Lac
Devaynes	Doublet	Dulamont
De Veille	Douglas, Sir W. and Lady	D'Uly
De Vendargues	D'Ours	Du Lorall
Devesme	Drelincourt‡	Du Maresq
De Vierville	Drouet	Dumarest
De Vigneul	Droz	Dumas
De Vignoles	Drummond, Arbp.	Dumay
De Vinegoy	Drummond Hay	Du Mont
De Virasel	Du Bedat§	Dumont de Bostaquet
De Vismes	Dubison	Du Moulin
De Vivens	Du Bois	Duneau
Devoree	Du Borda	Du Pain
Dezières	Du Bordieu	Du Parc
D'Haucourt	Du Bouchet	Du Perrier
D'Hervart	Du Boulay	Duperron
D'Hours	Du Bourdieu||	Du Petit Bosc
Digges La Touche	Du Boust	Du Pin
Digoine	Dubuisson	Dupin
Diserote	Du Buisson	Duplessay
Divorty		Du Pont

* *Des Vœux*: Vinchon des Vœux, second son of De Bacquencourt, took refuge in Dublin, where he became minister of the French church. In conjunction with the Rev. Peter Droz, he commenced about 1742 the publication of the first literary journal which appeared in Ireland. He afterwards removed to Portarlington.

† *D'Olier*: Bertrand Olier was "capitoul" of Toulouse as early as 1364. Edward Olier was made Marquis of Nointel in 1636; his third son eventually settled in Dublin (with the freedom of which he was presented in 1697), and assumed the name *D'Olier*: it was after his grandson, Jeremiah, that "D'Olier" street was so named.

‡ *Drelincourt*: Peter, son of Charles Drelincourt, came to England, where he entered the English Church, and eventually became Dean of Armagh.

§ *Du Bédât*: The head of this family was the Marquis Du Bedat; some of whose descendants are now living in Ireland.

|| *Dubourdieu*: A noble family of Bearn. Isaac Dubourdieu was for some time minister of the Savoy Church, London. His grandson was the last pastor of the French Church at Lisburn; he was afterwards rector of Annahilt, in Ireland.

Dupont	Fauquier	Fynes-Clinton
Dupont Berault	Faure	Gagnier
DuPratt de Clareau	Ferdant	Gaillardine
Du Pre	Ferment	Gain
Duprey de Grassy	Fermignac	Galdy
Dupuy	Feron	Galloway, Countess of
Du Quesne	Ferrer	Galway, Earl of
Durand	Ferry	Gambier
Durand de Fontcou-	Fish	Garaché
verte	Fitzwalter, Countess	Garcelon
Durban	Fletcher	Garnault
Durell	Fleuriot	Garnier
Du Roure	Fleury	Garrick
Duroure	Flotard	Gastigny
Dury*	Flournoys	Gaston
Duson	Foissac	Gaubert
Du Teron	Fongrave	Gaultier
Du Thais	Fonnereau	Gaussen†
Dutry	Fontaine	Gaussent
Du Val	Fontanes	Gedouin
Du Viviere	Fontanie	Gendron
Duvivier	Fontjuliane	Geneste‡
Eland, Lady	Forcade	Geoffrey
Eliard	Forent	Germen
Elibank, Lord	Forestier	Gervais
Elliot, Lady C.	Fortanier	Gervaise
Elwood	Fouace	Giberne
Emerelle	Foubert	Gibson
Enniskillen, Countess of	Fourdrinier	Gignons
Eschelberge	Fournier	Gignoux
Esdaile	Fourreau	Gillot
Espaignet	Foy	Gimlette
Espinasse	France	Girard
Eversley, Viscount	Franquefort	Girardot
Eynard	Freind	Girardot de Sillieux
Faber	Fremont	Glanisson
Faget	Fresné Cantbrun	Goayquet
Falaiseau	Friell	Godin
Farquhar	Frigont	Godins
Farquier	Furly	Gonyquet

* *Dury*: Paul Dury was an eminent officer of engineers, who entered the service of William III., and afterwards passed into the service of the Elector of Hesse. Two of his sons served in the English army: the elder of whom, who belonged to the regiment of La Mellonière, was killed at the Boyne.

† *Gausсен*: There were several branches of the family in France. David Gausсен, who took refuge in Ireland in 1685, belonged to Lunel in Languedoc; descendants of his are still living at Antrim, Belfast, and Dublin. The GausSENS who settled in England were also from Languedoc.

‡ *Geneste*: Louis Geneste took service under the Prince of Orange, and fought at the Battle of the Boyne, in the regiment of Lord Lifford. After the pacification of Ireland, Geneste settled at Lisburn, and left behind him two sons and a daughter.

Gosselin	Guillebert	Hierome
Gosset*	Guillemard	Hirzel d'Olon
Gougeon	Guillermin	Hobler
Goujon	Guillot†	Holderness, Countess of
Goulain	Guinand	Hollier
Goulon	Guion	Holmes
Gourbould	Guirand	Hubert
Gourdonnel	Guisard	Hudel
Goutelles	Guivé	Huelins
Goyon	Guyon§	Huet
Graham	Hager	Hugueton
Grancay	Haggard	Hullin de Gastine
Granger	Hall	Hullin d'Orval
Graverol	Hamlet	Huntingdon, Earl of,
Graves, Baroness	Hardy	Innes
Gravisses	Harenc	Ieremonger
Graydon	Harene	Jalabert
Grenier	Harris	Jamineau
Grogan	Hassard	Jarvey
Grosart	Hastings, Baroness	Jaubert
Groslet	Hautcharmois	Jaumard
Grote	Hauteclair	Jay
Grosteste de la Mothe	Hautot	Jeard
Grubb	Havée	Jennede
Grueber	Hay-Drummond	Jerome
Gually†	Hayes	Jeverau
Gualtier	Headley, Lord	Jolit
Gualy	Henry	Joly de Aernac
Guenon de Beaubinson	Hercontaud	Jonquière
Guichery	Hersand	Jordan
Guide	Heurteleu	Jortin
Guiennot	Heurtley	Jourdain
Guigner	Hewett	Jourdaïne
Guill	Hewlett	Journard

* *Gosset*: A Huguenot family, originally from Normandy, which first settled in Jersey, whence some of the younger branches passed over into England. Among the members of the elder branch of the family was Matthew, for many years Vicomte of Jersey, who died in 1842; Major-General Sir William Gosset, who held the office of Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, was some time M.P. for Truro, and for several years Sergeant-at-arms to the English House of Commons, and who died in 1848.

† *Gually*: Peter Gualy, son of the Sieur de la Gineste, of Rourgue, fled into England at the Revocation, with his wife, and three children—Paul, Francis, and Margaret. Paul entered the English army; and Francis also entered the army, and eventually settled at Dublin, where some of his descendants survive.

‡ *Guillot*: Several members of this family emigrated to Holland at the Revocation, and received from the Prince of Orange commissions in his Navy. Their descendants settled in Lisburn, in Ireland.

§ *Guyon*: William de Guyon de Geis, son of the Sieur de Pampelona, fled into Holland at the Revocation; and took service under William of Orange, in which he lost an arm. William III. gave him a retiring pension, when Guyon settled at Portarlington, and there died in 1740.

Jousselin	La Cloche	L'Amoureux
Juliet	La Colombine	L'Amy
Justamon	La Conde	Lanauze
Justamond	La Coste	Lanfant
Justel	La Coude	Langlade
Justenier	Lacour	Langlois
Kay Shuttleworth	La Fabrègue	Lanteau
Kenney	Lafausille	Lantillac
Kenny	Laforce	La Perin
Kinnoull, Earl of	Laforey	La Pillière
La Balanderie	Laghacherie	La Ramière
La Barthe	La Grangerie	La Ravalière
La Basoche	La Garde	La Rinbilière
Labastide	La Guiminière,	La Risole Falatin
La Bastide	La Hautville	La Roche†
La Bastide Barbu	Lainé	La Rochegua
Labat*	La Lande	La Rochemouroy
Labatie	Lallone Duperron	La Roque
La Batie	La Loubière	La Roquièrre
Le Bessede	L'Alouel	La Rousselière
La Billière	La Maria	La Rouvière
La Boissonnade	La Malquière	Larouvière
Labouchere‡	La Maupère	Larpent
La Bouchetiere	Lamb	Larue
La Boulaye	Lambert	La Salle
La Brosse Fortin	La Melonnière	La Sautier
La Brousse	Lamillière	La Serre
La Bussade	Lameryes	Laserre
La Caillemote	La Merze	Lassau
Lacan	La Millière	Lassaut
La Cana	Lammert	La Trobe§
La Casterie	Lamothe	Latrobe
La Caterie	Lamotte	La Touche
La Caux	La Motte	Latour
La Chapelle	La Motte Fremontier	Lauga
La Clide	La Motte Grainder	Laume

* *Labat*, or *Labatt*: A branch of this ancient Normandy family has been long settled in Ireland. The first Labat came over with William III., as an officer in William's army; and eventually settled in the King's County.

† *Labouchere*: An ancient Bearnese family, whose original name was *Barrier*. In 1621, Jean-Guyon Barrier, Notary-royal, married Catherine de la Broue, and from this union sprang Francis, Seigneur of Labouchere, from which place is derived the present family name.

‡ *La Roche*: A refugee from Bordeaux, originally named *Crothaire*, whose son became M.P. for Bodmin, in 1727; his grandson, Sir James Laroche, Bart., also sat for the same borough in 1768.

§ *La Trobe*: Jean la Trobe, a refugee from the south of France, came to Ireland by way of Holland, and settled in Waterford about the year 1690; he died in Dublin at an advanced age. The name which originally was *Von Blume*, was changed to *Antes*, which it still bears.

Laurens	Le Fleur	Le Vaseur
Lautour	Le Geay	Levassuer
Laval	Leglize	Le Vassuer
La Ville Dieu	Le Goye	Le Vassuer Cougnée
Lavit	Le Grand	Le Vassor
Layard*	Leheup	Le Venier dela Grosse- tière
Lear	Le Maître	Levesque
Le Barry	Le Mann	Levillaine
Le Bas	Le Marchand	Lifford, Earl of
Le Blanc	Le Marchez	Liger
Le Blon	Lembrasières	Ligonier
Le Bourgay	Lemery	Ligonier de Bonneval
Le Bourgeois	Lentillac	L'île de Gua
Le Brument	Le Petit	Lindsey, Earl of
Le Brun	Le Prez	Linoux
Le Clerc de Virly	Le Quesne	Liutot
Le Comte	Lernoult	Lion
Le Coq	Le Roch	Liscour
Le Cordier	Le Roux	Litton
Le Cornu	Lesage	Liverne
Le Court	L'Escott	Lizardière
Leeds, Duke of	L'Escours	Lombard
Le Fanu†	Lescure	Londe
Lefebur	Le Sevestre	Londigny
Lefebure	L'Espinasse	Long
Le Febure	L'Estrille	Longuet
Lefebvre	Lestry	Loquet
Lefevre	Letablere‡	

* *Layard*: An ancient Albigenian family, whose original name was *Raymond*: "De Layarde" (near Montpellier) being merely their *nom de terre*, as in many other similar cases. Pierre Raymond de Layard, born 1666, left France about the period of the Revocation; attended William III. into England as a Major in General Verey's Regiment of Foot. Pierre had two sons—1. Gaspard, baptized in 1725 in Canterbury, where the family settled in England; 2. Daniel-Peter, physician to the Dowager Princess of Wales. Daniel-Peter had three sons—1. Charles-Peter, prebendary of Worcester, and Dean of Bristol; 2. Anthony-Lewis; 3. John-Thomas. Charles-Peter had grandsons, two of whom were Austin Layard, M.P., and Colonel F. P. Layard. The head of the family is Mr. Layard, of Riversdale, near Dublin.

† *Le Fanu*: Etienne Le Fanu, of Caen, married in 1657, after some time made his escape into England, and eventually settled in Ireland, where descendants of his still survive.

‡ *Le Tablere*: Letablère, or De L'Establère, an ancient family in France, several members of which settled in England and Ireland. Of these René de la Doucspe, lord of the manor of Lestablère, in Lower Poitou, left France, in 1685, at the age of 22, and arrived in Holland the same year, when he entered the military service of the Prince of Orange. He was an officer in Du Cambon's Foot at the Battle of the Boyne, and afterwards in Lifford's Horse. Having settled in Dublin, he died there in 1729, at the age of 66. His son, Doctor Daniel Letablère, was Dean of Tuam; his youngest daughter, Esther Charlotte Letablère, who became the eventual heiress of the family, married Edward Litton, Esq., an officer in the 37th Foot, and by him had three surviving sons—1. Daniel Litton, Esq., of Dublin; 2. Edward Litton, Esq., of Altmore, county Tyrone, who was Master in Chancery, and formerly M.P. for Coleraine; 3. John Litton, Esq., J.P., of Ardavilling, county Cork.

L'Orfelin	Malide	Ménard
Lostall	Mangin*	Menel
Loteron	Marchais	Mercier§
Lothian, Marquis of	Marchand	Meredith
Louard	Marcomb	Merzeau
Loubier	Margueron	Mesnage
Loulin	Maricourt	Mettayer
Louvigni	Mariette	Michie
Louvigny	Marjoribanks	Middleton
Loux	Marmaude	Miege
Luard	Marolles	Migault
Lubières	Martel	Millery
Lumley	Martin	Milltown, Earl of
Lumo	Martineau	Minet
Lungay	Masères	Minto, Countess of
Lyon	Maseriéc	Misson||
MacLeod	Massac	Mocquet
M'Clintock	Massé	Moisan
M'Leod	Mathy†	Molenier
Madaillon	Maturin‡	Moncal
Magny	Maty	Monceau
Maillard	Maucleer	Montcornet
Mailié	Mauclerc	Monnier
Mailleray	Mauger	Monpas
Maillerays	Maureau	Monpessou
Maisonneuve	Maury	Montargis
Maittaire	Maury Desperon	Montaut
Majendie	Mausy	Montaut [polite
Majon	Mauzy	Montolieu de St. Hip-
Malard	Mazères	Montpinson
Maleragues	Mazière	Montresor
Malherbe	Melchior	Montroy

* *Mangin* : Several refugees of this name settled in Ireland. Paul Mangin became established at Lisburn, and there married Madelaine, the daughter of Louis Crommelin.

† *Mathy* : Was a celebrated physician and author. After a residence in Holland, he settled in England about the middle of the last century. He was Secretary of the Royal Society in 1758; and was afterwards appointed Librarian of the British Museum, in which office he was succeeded by his son. This name has been changed into *Matthew*.

‡ *Maturin* : Gabriel Maturin was a refugee pastor who escaped from France, and settled in Ireland. His son Peter became Dean of Killala; and his grandson Gabriel-James became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. From him descended the Rev. C. Maturin, Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Fanet; the Rev. C. R. Maturin, author of *Bertram*; and Gabriel Maturin, Esq., of Washington.

§ *Mercier* : Philip Mercier, a portrait-painter, born at Berlin, of a French refugee family, settled in London, where he died in 1760. In Ireland the name has been changed into *Mercer*.

|| *Misson* : Maximilian Misson fled into England, and was selected by the Duke of Ormond as tutor to his grandson.

Moreau	Palairêt	Pigou
Morel	Pallard	Pierre
Morell*	Palmer	Pillet
Morin	Pantin	Pinceau
Morren	Papin	Pineau
Motteux	Par	Pineton de Chambrun
Mouginet	Pascal	Pinsun
Mougnier	Passy	Pitcairn
Mount - Alexander,	Paul	Pitt
Countess of	Paulin	Planché
Mourgrue	Paulin, Comte	Plastier
Mousset	Peachi	Pointier
Moustier	Pechell	Poittevin
Murray	Peckwell	Pollen
Murray, Lady L.	Pegat	Pons
Musgrave	Pegorier	Ponthieu
Mussard	Pegus	Porcher
Nau	Pelham	Portal
Naudin	Pélistier	Portales
Nauranne	Pelletreau	Porter
Neau	Penetriere	Posquet
Neufville	Pensant	Potier
Nicolas	Pepin	Potter
Noel	Pere de Fontenelles	Pouchon
Noel, Lady E.	Pérés	Poussett
Noguiet	Perin	Poyrand
Nollet	Perrier	Pratt
Nouaille	Perrin†	Pratviel
Noual	Perronet	Pravan
Ogier	Petit	Pressac
Olier	Pettit	Prevost
Olivier	Pettitt	Primrose, Viscountess ⁷
Osmond	Peutherer	Prior
Ostervald	Peyferie	Priou
Ouvry	Phipps	Prou
Pain	Pichon	Pruer

* *Morell*: Daniel Morell was born in a village in Champagne about the period of the Revocation; lost his parents at an early age. His foster-brother, Stephen Conté fled with him into Holland, under the guidance of a party of refugees; and on reaching manhood, both entered the army of William III., and fought under him through the Irish campaigns. Daniel Morell married the daughter of Conté, and the issue was Stephen Morell, who entered the navy, and died at an advanced age, leaving behind him three sons, all of whom became eminent as dissenting ministers—the eldest son Stephen, at Little Baddon, Essex; the second son, John, at Brighton; and the youngest Thomas, as theological tutor of the Independent Academical Institution known as Coward College. Of this family was also Dr. Morell, author of the *History of Philosophy*.

† *Perrin*: Count Perrin was a Huguenot refugee from Nouere, where he had large possessions. He originally settled at Lisburn, in Ireland, from which he afterwards removed to Waterford, and founded the family to which the late Justice Perrin belonged.

Puget	Ripere	Russell, Lady C.
Pujolas	Rival	Russell, Lady Rachel
Purdon	Rivery	Ryland
Pyniot	Rives	Sabatier
Pyniot de la Largère	Robethon	Sablannan
Quantiteau	Roche†	Sailly
Querry	Rocheblave§	Saint-Aignan
Questebrune	Rochebrunne	Saint-Etienne
Quinson	Rochelle	Sainte-Maison
Quirant	Rochmount	Saint-Faste
Rabainières	Roches	Saint-Garmain
Rabaud	Roger	St. Gruy
Raboteau*	Rouge	St. Leger
Rabouillet	Romaine	St. Marie
Rapin de Thoyras	Romieu	St. Maurice
Reade	Romilly	Saint Paul
Regis	Romney, Earl of	St. Puy
Renaud	Ron	St. Sauveur
Rendlesham, Lord	Rondeau	Saint-Tenac
Renu	Rose	Saint-York
Renouard	Rosen	Salingue
Renue	Rossignol	Sally
Revole	Rough	Salmond
Renaud	Roumieu	Salomon
Reynet†	Rouquet	Samon
Rhemy	Rouse	Samson
Ribault	Roussel	Sancerre
Riboleau	Rousselet	Sandoz
Ribot	Roussier	Santillie
Ricard	Rouviere	Sarazin
Richion	Roviere	Sarlande
Richon	Roxburghe, Duchess of	Saubergne
Rieutort	Roy	Saure
Rigail	Rozet du Causse	Saurin
Rigaud	Ruffiat	Sautelle
Riou	Rumigny	Sautreau

* *Raboteau* : John Charles Raboteau, a refugee from Pont-Gibaud, near Rochelle, settled in Dublin, and prospered as a wine-merchant.

† *Reynet*, or *De Reynet* : A refugee family which settled at Waterford; the freedom of which city was conferred in perpetuity on the descendants of Henri de Reynet. But Henri's youngest son returned to France, and having professed the Roman Catholic religion, he was placed in possession of the family estate, which his descendants of the female line still hold.

‡ *Roche* : Louis Roche, a refugee manufacturer, settled in Lisburn. He became an extensive merchant, and descendants of his are now living in Belfast.

§ *Rocheblave* : Henry de Rocheblave was pastor in succession of the French churches of Greenwich, Swallow-street, Hungerford, the Quarré, St. James's, and last of all, of Dublin, where he died in 1709.

Savary	Tardy	Truffet
Schomberg	Tarleton	Turner
Seigle	Tassin	Turquand
Sellaries	Teissier	Turrin
Senoche	Tempie	Udel
Serles	Temple	Uxbridge, Countess of
Serment	Tendronneau	Valsery
Serre	Tenderden, Lord	Vanneck
Servantes	Terron	Vareilles
Seve	Terrot	Varenques
Shaw-Lefevre	Tessonnière	Vashon
Shuttleworth	Testard	Vasselot
Sibourg	Testard des Meslars	Vaury
Siché	Testart	Vautier
Silvester	Testas	Vazeille
Silvestre	Tettefolle	Vebron
Simpson, Sir J. Y.	Teulon*	Verangle
Sisolles	Theron	Vercheres
Smart	Thierry de Sabonnieres	Verdchamp
Smith, Rev. S.	Tholon de Guiral	Verdelle
Smythe	Thomas	Verdier
Snell	Thompson	Vernezobre
Solegre	Tiberne	Verny
Solly	Tinel	Vermillon
Souchet	Tinell	Vesancé
Soulegre	Tobie-Rossat	Vesansay
Soulhard	Torpie	Vesian
Souligné	Torriano	Vestien
Soullard	Touchar	Veymar
Soumain de Valliere	Tough	Vial
Stehelin	Toupelin	Vialers
Stewart	Tournier	Vialla
Strafford, Countess of	Trapaud	Vicouse de la Court
Subremont	Travernier	VICTORIA, Queen†
Suttie	Traviss	Viel
Sylvestre	TribouDET Demainbray	Vigne
Tabiteau	Triquet	Vignoles‡
Tahourdin	Tronchin	Vigor
Tallemant	Troussaye	Vilas

* *Teulon* or *Tholan*: An ancient family of Nismes, descended from Marc Tholon, Sieur de Guiral. Peter and Anthony fled from France at the time of the Revocation, and settled at Greenwich. Peter came into Ireland, and founded the county Cork branch of the family.

† *Victoria*: Queen VICTORIA is descended from a Huguenot Ancestress, Eleanore D'Esniers, Marquise d'Olbreuse, who was great-great-grandmother of Her Majesty.

‡ *Vignoles*: A noble family in Languedoc. Charles de Vignoles, fourth son of Jacques de Vignoles, Seigneur de Prades, near Nismes, fled with his wife into Holland at the Revocation. He afterwards accompanied the Prince of Orange into England, fought in the Irish campaigns, and settled at Portarlington.

Villebonne	Wadden	Wilks
Vilmisson	Waddington	Willis
Vimare	Walker	Wilson
Virasel	Western	Wynne
Vivens	Whitaker	Yarborough, Earl of

End of Table* II.

TABLE III.

THIS Table contains the names of Huguenot families Naturalized† in Great Britain and Ireland; commencing A.D., 1681, in the reign of King Charles II., and ending in 1712, in the reign of Queen Anne. But in the reign of William and Mary, the largest number of foreign refugees were Naturalized in these countries, from 1689 to the 3rd July, 1701. In Queen Anne's reign we do not find any long lists of "Naturalized Foreign Protestants;" because, during the prosecution by England of the war with France, they were recognised as British subjects. At length, however, on the 23rd March, 1709, an Act was passed for their Naturalization; but on the 9th of February, 1712, that Act was repealed.

In England the refugee might obtain his Naturalization Certificate, on taking the oaths prescribed for that purpose, in the Court of Queen's Bench, or in the Court of Common Pleas, or in the Court of Exchequer; but in Ireland, on taking the prescribed oaths before the Lord Chancellor, the refugee immediately obtained his Certificate of Naturalization.‡

So far as we have yet ascertained, the following are the names of the refugee families which were Naturalized in Great Britain and Ireland :

Abauzit	Albers	Allix
Abelain	Albert	Allotte
Abraham	Albin	Alvant
Acque	Alden	Amal
Adam	Aleber	Amelot
Adrien	Alexandre	Amiand
Agace	Allaire	Amiot
Ageron	Allais	Amonnet
Aissailly	Allard	Amory
Alart	Allat	Amyand
Alavoine	Allen	Amyraut

* Table: For the names of the wives and children of the Huguenots whose names are given in this Table II., see Agnew's *French Protestant Exiles*, Vol. I., pp. 37-57.

† Naturalized: It should be observed that the date of the Naturalization of a Huguenot refugee is not necessarily the same, or even almost the same, as the date of his arrival on British soil.

‡ Naturalization: For the dates of the Naturalization of other Huguenot families in Great Britain, in the reign of Charles II., see Agnew's *Huguenots*.

Audart	Azire	Barselaer
André	Babault	Bartalot
Andrieu	Bacalan	Barvand
Anes	Bachan	Bashfeild
Angelier	Bachand	Basille
Angier	Bachelier	Basmenil
Angoise	Bacot	Basset
Annaut	Badenhop	Bastell
Anviceau	Badnett	Batailhey
Archbancan	Bagnoux	Battier
Arbunot	Baignoux	Baudertin
Ardesoif	Baile	Baudevin
Ardesoife	Bailhou	Baudoin
Ardauin	Baille	Baudouin
Arnaud	Baillergeau	Baudovin
Arnaudin	Bailly	Baudowin
Arnauld	Baisant	Baudrie
Arnoult	Ballaire	Baudris
Artieres	Banquier	Baudry
Artimot	Baquer	Bauer
Assaire	Barachin	Bauldevin
Asselin	Barat	Bauldouin
Astory	Barat de Salenave	Baume
Auber	Barayleau	Baurru
Aubert	Barbat	Bauzan
Aubertin	Barbaud	Baver
Aubin	Barbe	Bazire
Aubourg	Barber	Beauchamp
Aubri	Barberis	Baufils
Aubry	Barbet	Beaufills
Audebert	Barbier	Beaulande
Audeburg	Barbot	Beaulieu
Auduroy	Barbotin	Beaumont
Aufrère	Barbule	Beaune
Augel	Barbut	Becher
Augibant	Bardeau	Beckler
Augnier	Barel	Beekman
Aure	Bargeau	Bege
Aurez	Bargignac	Begre
Auriol	Barian	Belet
Aurios	Baril	Beliard
Ausmonier	Barion	Belin
Ausol	Barle	Bellanaer
Ausonneau	Barnege	Bellemarte
Austin	Barnouin	Bellet
Autain	Baronneau	Belliard
Aveline	Barquenon	Bellin
Aviceau	Barrau	Belliville
Ayland	Barron	Belloncle
Ayrault	Barset	Belon

Beluteau	Billon	Bonnelle
Belvere	Billonart	Bonnet
Benech	Billop	Bonneval
Beneche	Billot	Bonomirier
Benet	Billy	Bonouvrier
Bennet	Binand	Bontefoy
Benoict	Binet	Bonvar
Benoist	Bire	Booth
Benoitt	Blanc	Borchman
Benouad	Blancard	Borderie
Beranger	Blancart	Boreau
Beraud	Blanchard	Borie
Berault	Blaquiere	Borneman
Berchere	Blond	Bos
Berionde	Blondeau	Bosanquet
Berlemeyer	Blondell	Bosch
Bernard	Blondet	Bosquetin
Bernardeau	Blondett	Bossairan
Bernon	Bobin	Bossis
Bernou	Boche	Bosy
Berny	Bockquet	Bouche
Berslaer	Bocquet	Boucher
Bertheau	Bodard	Bouchet
Bertin	Bodvin	Bouchett
Bertran	Boehm	Boucquet
Bertrand	Boigard	Boudier
Beschefer	Boileau	Boudin
Besnage	Boirou	Boudinot
Bessier	Boisdeschesne	Boudoin
Bessin	Boisnard	Bouhereau
Besson	Boisrond de St. Leger	Bouillier de Beauregard
Bessonnet	Boisseaux	Boulanger
Best	Boissonet	Boulier de Beauregard
Belton	Boiste	Boullard
Beule	Boitoult	Boullay
Beuzelin	Bonafons	Boullommer
Beuzeville	Bonamy	Bounin
Bewkell	Bonard	Bouquet
Bezenech	Boncoiron	Bourdet
Bezin	Boncourt	Bourdillon
Biart	Bondvin	Bourdon
Bibal	Bongrand	Boureau
Biball	Bonhoste	Bourgeais
Bibbant	Bonier	Bourgeon
Bichot	Bonin	Bourges
Bidley	Bonine	Bourgnignon
Bieisse	Bonmot	Bourian
Bielfeld	Bonneau	Bourn
Biet	Bonnell	Bournack
Bigot	Bonnell	Bournet

Bournet	Brocas	Cagrou
Bourreyan	Brocas de Hondesplains	Cahuac
Bousar	Brochart	Caillabueuf
Bousart	Broha	Cailland
Boussac	Brossard	Caillard
Bouteilleir	Brouard de la Coussaye	Caille
Boutet	Brouart	Cailleau
Boutilier	Brouchet	Caillobeuf
Boutonnier	Brouino	Caillon
Bouverie	Brozet	Cailloue
Bouvet	Brulon	Callivaux
Bovey	Brun	Calmels
Boy	Brunant	Camberland
Boycoult	Brunben	Cambreland
Boyd	Bruneau	Cancellor
Boye	Brunet	Cannieres
Boygard	Brunier	Caovet
Bozey	Bruquier	Cappel
Bozuman	Brus	Capper
Bracquchaye	Brusseau	Cardel
Braguier	Brusson	Cardes
Bragvier	Bruyer	Cardon
Bratelier	Bryon	Careiron
Breband	Bucaile	Cari
Breda	Bucher	Carlat
Bredel	Buicarlelet	Carle
Brehut	Buissiere	Carles
Brement	Buissieres	Carlier
Breon	Bumet	Carnac
Bretelliere	Buor	Caron
Brevet	Burear	Carpentier
Brevint	Bureau	Carré*
Brian	Buretell	Carriere
Brianceau	Burtel	Carron
Briand	Buschman	Cart
Bridon	Bush	Cartier
Brielle	Bussat	Casie
Briet	Bussereau	Casier
Brievinck	Bussiere	Cashaw
Brigault	Bustin	Cassart
Brinquemand	Butel	Cassaw
Brisac	Buteux	Cassel
Brissac	Cabibel	Casset
Brissau	Cadet	Castagnier
Brisset	Cadett	Castaing
Brisson	Cadroy	Castanet

* *Carre* : Of this family, which belonged to Poitou, several members emigrated to England and others to North America. In Ireland the name was changed to *Carry* and *Carrey*.

Castres	Channett	Cheval
Cauchie	Chapellier	Chevalier
Caudainé	Chaperon	Chevallier
Cauon	Chapet	Chiroit
Caussat	Chapon	Chotard
Causson	Chappell	Chouard
Cautin	Charas	Chouy
Cavalier	Chardavoine	Chovard
Cavallie	Chardin	Chovet
Cazalet	Chardon	Chrestien
Cazals	Charier	Chretien
Cazaly	Charle	Chrispin
Cazautnech	Charles	Christian
Cazeneusne	Charlié	Chupin
Cazenove	Charpenelle	Cigournai
Ceaumont	Charretié	Clamouse
Cellery	Charrier	Clancherie
Cene	Charron	Clari
Ceyt	Chartier	Clark
Chabanei	Chaseloup	Clarke
Chabaud	Chasgneau	Clarmont
Chabet	Chasles	Clary
Chaboissan	Chasselon	Claude
Chabossan	Chassloup	Claus
Chabosseau	Chassereau	Claverie
Chabot	Chastagnier de Cramahé	Clavier
Chaboussan	Chastelier	Clement
Chabrol	Chatain	Clerembault
Chadaigne	Chauveau	Clerenbault
Chaieler	Chauvet	Clerenceau
Chaigneau*	Chauvin	Cocker
Chaille	Chauvit	Coderk
Chalé	Chavalier	Coenen
Chalié	Chave	Cogin
Challe	Chef d'Hotel	Cognand
Chalopin	Chemonon	Cohen
Chalvet	Chencu	Coignand
Chameau	Chenevie	Colebrant
Chamier	Chenevix	Coliner
Champion	Cheradaine	Coliveau
Champion de Crespigny	Cheseau	Collet, or Collot†
Champon	Chesneau	Collett

* *Chaigneau*: Louis, John, and Stephen Chaigneau were refugees from St. Sairene, in the Charente, where the family owned landed estates; they settled in Dublin and prospered. Louis sat for Gowran in the Irish Parliament; another held a benefice in the church. John had two sons—Colonel William Chaigneau, and John who was Treasurer of the Ordnance. The great-grandson of Stephen was called to the Irish bar in 1793, and eventually purchased the estate of Berown, in the county Westmeath.

† *Collot*: Collot de L'Escury, a refugee officer from Noyon, who escaped from France at the Revocation, and joined in Holland the army of William of Orange,

Collette	Cousin*	D'Allemagne
Collier	Cousteil	Damascene
Collineau	Coutet	Daneans
Collon	Coutois	Daney
Colom	Couturier	Dangirard
Colombiés	Couvelle	Daniel
Colomiez	Couvers	Dansay
Combe	Couvreur	Dansays
Combrune	Covillart	Darel
Constantine	Coyald	Dargent
Cooke	Cozun	Dariette
Coqueau	Crespigny	Darill
Corbiere	Crespin	Darrac
Cordes	Cresse	D'Arreche
Cormier	Cretes	Darrigraud
Cornet	Creusé	Darticues
Correges	Crispeau	Daubuz
Corso	Crispin	Dauche
Cossard	Crocheron	Daudé
Cossart	Crochon	Daure
Cosson	Crohare	Daval
Costat	Cromelin	Davi
Coste	Cromer	David
Cothoneau	Crommelin	Davois
Cothonneau	Crouard	Davy
Cotigno	Croyard	D'Ayrolle
Cotreau	Croze	De Barry
Cottibi	Cruger	De Bat
Cottin	Crull	De Bearlin
Coudain	Crusins	De Beauheu
Coudert	Cruyger	De Beaulieu
Couilland	Culeston	De Bernonville
Coupé	Cuny	Debilly
Couppé	Curnex	De Blagny
Courallet	Curoit	De Boiville
Courand	D'Abadie	De Bonrepos
Courcelles	D'Agar	De Bordet
Coureau	Dagar	Debox
Courson	Daignebere	De Boucxin
Courtaud	Daillon	De Bourbon
Courtet	Dainhett	De Bourdeaux
Courtin	Dalbiac	De Bournonville
Courtion	Dalbias	De Boyville
Courtis	Dalbis	De Brissac
Courtois	Dalgresse	De Bruse
Courtris	Dallain	De Bussy

was Major in Schomberg's regiment at the Boyne. His eldest son David was a Captain of Dragoons; another, Simeon, was Colonel of an English regiment; both of their sons were Captains of Foot. Their descendants still survive in Ireland.

* *Cousin* : This name is now rendered *Cussen*.

De Camp	De lá Chaumette	De la Roche
De Carbonnel	De la Combe	De la Rue
De Carron	De la Coste	De la Sabliere
De Casaliz	De la Couldre	De la Salle
De Cautepeye	De la Cour*	De la Touche
De Caux	De la Croze	De la Tour
De Charines	De la Faville	De Lausat
De Charrieu	De la Faye	Delavau.
De Cherville	Delafon	De l'Espine'
De Clene	De la Fond	De l'Estang
De Cluset	De la Fons	De Lestrille
De Comarque	De la Fontaine	Delgardins
De Conuig	De la Foreste	Delhomme
De Cosne	De la Fuye	De Lhoumeau
De Costa	De la Garene	De Lisle
De Courceille	Delahaize	Delmaitre
De Courcelles	De la Haye	Delmas
De Diepe	De la Hays	De Lommeau
De Fossiac	De la Heuse	De l'Orme
De Forges	De Lainé	Deloumeau
Defray	De Lainerie	De Loumeau
De Fonvive	De Laire	De Louvain
De Fouqueinbergues	De la Jaille	Delpeth
De Gaillardy	Delaleu	De Maimbourg
De Gaschon	De la Loe	De Maistre
De Grandges	De la Marre	Demarais
De Guerin	De la Maziere	De Marienville
De Gulhon	Delamer	De Marton
De Hane	Delamere	De Massanes
De Hausi	De Lancey	Demay
De Heule	De Lande	De Millon
De Hogbet	De la Neuvemaison	De Missy
De Hombeau	De la Newfmason.	De Moasre
Dejean	De la Perelle	De Moivre
De Joux	Delapiere	De Molién
Delabadie	De la Place	De Mombray
De la Barre	De la Primaudaye	De Monceaux del'Estang
De la Bastide	De la Reve†	Demoney
Delabatt	De la Riverolle	Demons
De la Bye	De la Rivière	Demonte

* *De la Cour* : The first of this family that came to Ireland settled in the neighbourhood of Fortarlington, whence his descendants afterwards removed to the county Cork.

† *De la Reve* : De la Reve or De la Rive settled in Ireland. This refugee escaped with his wife across the French frontier into Holland, in the guise of orange-sellers, leading a donkey and panniers. On reaching Holland, the Prince of Orange gave him a commission in his troops, and he acquitted himself bravely in the Irish campaigns. He afterwards became agent to Sir C. Wandesforde at Castle Corner, where he died, and his tombstone is to be seen in the churchyard of that place. *Reeves* is another form of this family name.

De Monterby	Des Lands	Dornaut
De Montigny	Des Lauriers	Doron
De Montledier	Desmarets	Doruss
De Mountmayor	Desormeaux	Dosselin
De Neuville	Despeiot	Doubelet
Denin	Despere	Doublet
De Nipeville	Despommare	Douillere
Denis	Des Rumeaux	Douissiner
Denise	Dessebues	Douxain
Dennis	Dess Essarts	Dove
Denys	Destaches	D'Oyon
De Paz	De Surville	Droilhet
De Penna	De Urie	Drovett
De Perroy	De Vallan	Drovillart
De Pierrepont	De Varennes	Droz
De Mommare	De Vassale	Dry
De Pond	De Vaux	Dubare
De Pont	Devaux	Dubarle
De Pontereau	Devaynes	Du Beons
De Front	De Veill	Dubignau
De Raedt	Deveryt	Dubisson
De Rambouillet	De Vicouse	Du Bisson
Derby	De Viere	Du Bois
Dergnoul de Pressin- ville	De Vilets	Dubois
De Rideau	Devins	Dubosoq
Derignée	De Virby	Du Bourdieu
Derit	Devisme	Du Bre
De Rossiers	De Vivaris	Du Brevie
De Rouredes Bonnevaux	De Wael	Dubrois
De Rousignac	De Walpergen	Dubuer
De Roye	De Wicke	Ducasse
Derrier	Dherby	Du Charol
De Ruvigny	D'Herby	Duchemein
De Sailly	D'Hervart	Du Charruan
De St. Colome	Diband	Du Chesne
De St. Julienne Malacare	Didier	Duchier
De St. Leu	Dien	Du Clos
Des Carrieres	Die Port	Duclos
Des Champs	Digard	Du Clou
Deschamps	Diharce	Du Cloux
Des Clouseaux	Dinard	Du Commun
Dese	Dioze	Du Coudray
De Selincourt	Doberlin	Du Couldray
De Sene	Dolep	Du Cros
De Senne	Dollond	Ducros
Deseret	D'Olon	Dudesart
Desessars	Donnell	Dueno Henriquez
Des Fontaine	Donut	Du Fan
De Sicqueville	Dor	Du Eau
	Dornant	Du Fay

Dufay	Durand	Falch
Du Four	Durans	Fald
Dufour	Durant	Fallet
Du Fresnay	Durie	Fallon
Dufresney	Duroure	Famoux
Dugard	Durrell	Fanevie
Dugua	Du Rousseau	Fanevil
Du Gua	Du Roy	Farcy
Du Guernier du Claux	Du Ru	Fargeon
Du Hamel	Durval	Farinel
Du Hurle	Dusoul	Farly
Du Jardin	Du Souley	Faron
Dulamon	Du Soutoy	Fasure
Dulivier	Du Tens	Faucerreau
Dulon	Dutens	Faucon
Du Maistre	Du Thuille	Fauconnier
Dumaresq	Du Val	Faulcon
Dumas	Duval	Fauquier
Dumolin	Edwards	Faure
Dumons	Eele	Favenc
Du Monté	Eland, Lady	Favet
Du Monthel	Emery	Favin
Du Montier	Emet	Favre
Dumore	Emly	Feerman
Du Moulin	Endelin	Feilloux
Dumoulin	Enoe	Felles
Dumoustier	Equerie	Felster
Duperon	Ermenduiger	Fellowe
Du Perrior	Erraux	Fennvill
Du Perron	Escoffier	Fenouilhet
Du Pin	Esmont	Fenoulhet
Du Plessis	Espinasse	Ferard
Duplessis	Espinet	Fermend
Duplessy	Esquier	Ferment
Duplex	Essart	Ferrant
Du Pont	Estienne	Ferre
Dupont	Estivall	Ferret
Duport*	Estive	Feuilleteau
Duprat	Estrange	Fevilleteau
Dupre	Eyme	Fiesill
Du Pu	Fache	Firminial
Du Pus	Faget	Fleureau
Du Puy	Fagett	Fleurisson
Dupuy	Faitout	Fleury
Du Quesne	Falaiseau	Flournoys

* *Du Port*: A family of Poitou, several members of which took refuge in England. In Ireland the name has been changed to *Porte*.

Flurian	Fremont	Gastaing
Flurison	Freneau	Gastily
Flury*	Fresneau	Gastigny
Foissin	Fresnot	Gastine
Folchier	Fret	Gaston
Fonnereau	Frisquet	Gauche
Fontaine	Fromenteau	Gaude
Forceville	Fruchard	Gaudeneau
Foretier	Fruschart	Gaudet
Foriner	Fumeshau	Gaudies
Forister	Furon	Gaudy
Forit	Fury	Gaugain
Forme	Gabelle	Gaultier
Formont	Gabet	Gausson
Forrester	Gabrier	Gautie
Forrestier	Gaches	Gautier
Fouace	Gaillon	Gaution
Fouache	Gaindaît	Gautron
Foubbert	Gaiot	Gavot
Foucaut	Gairand	Gaydan
Fouchard	Galabin	Gayot
Fouchon	Galand	Gebert
Fougeron	Galdy	Gelien
Foulouse	Galhie	Genays
Foulrede	Galineau	Gendrant
Fontaine	Galissard	Gendrault
Fouquerell	Galland	Gendreu
Fouquet	Gallais	Gendron
Fourchars	Galliard	Genhemier
Fourche	Galway, Earl of	Gentilet
Fourgan	Gambier	Georges
Fournier	Gardien	Gerbier
Fovace	Gardies	Gerbrier
Fox	Garin	Gerdaut
Fradin	Garinoz	Germaine
Fraigneau	Gario	Geruy
Frallion	Gariot	Gervais
Francia	Garnault	Gervaise
Francillon	Garnier	Gervazet
Francis	Garon	Ghiselin
Francois	Garrard	Gideon
Françq	Garrie	Gignoux
Frau	Gaschere	Gilbert
Fraylle	Gasherie	Giles
Frazier	Gashlie	Gilles

† *Fleury*: Louis Fleury, Protestant Pastor of Tours, fled into England in 1683; his son, Philip Amuret, came to Ireland as a Protestant and settled there. The son of Philip Amuret became Vicar-General of Lismore; and his son George Lewis Fleury became Archdeacon of Waterford.

Gillois	Govy	Guibald
Gilman	Grangier	Guibert
Ginonneau	Grasvellier	Guichard
Girandeanu	Grasset	Guichardiére
Girard	Grateste	Guichenet
Girardot	Gravelot	Guicheret
Giraud	Gravelle	Guichinet
Giraud	Gravisset	Guiday
Giraux	Grazeillier	Guide
Girod	Greene <i>alias</i> Vert	Guidon
Glenisson	Greenwood	Guignier
Gloria	Grellier	Guigver
Gnede	Greneau	Guilhen
Gobert	Grenot	Guill
Gobs	Greve	Guillandeanu
Godard	Gribelin	Guillard
Goddard	Griel	Guillaume
Godeau	Griet	Guilleband
Godefroy	Griffin	Guillemard
Godet	Grignion	Guillet
Godfrey	Grignon	Guillien
Godfroy	Grillet	Guillon
Godin	Grimault	Guilloneau
Gohier	Groleau	Guillot
Goilard	Grolon	Guimard
Goisin	Gron	Guinand
Goldevin	Gronguet	Guinard
Gomar	Grossin	Guion
Gomart	Groteste	Guioneau
Gomeon	Grude	Guirod
Gontier	Grueber	Guitan
Gorin	Gruider	Guiton
Gorion	Grunpet	Guitton
Goslin	Gualtier	Guizot
Gosseau	Guenard	Gullet
Gosset	Guenault	Gulry
Goubert	Guenon	Gunge
Goudron	Guepin	Guoy
Gouffe	Guerin	Guy
Gougeon	Guerineau	Guyon
Gouland	Guerrier	Habberfield
Goulle	Guery	Hain
Gourbiel	Guesher	Haines
Gourdin	Guesnard	Hallée
Gourdon	Guesnaud	Hallinguis
Gouvernet	Guespin	Hamelot
Gouy	Guctet	Hammel
Govin	Gucyle	Hamon*
Govis	Guibal	Hanbury

* *Hamon*: An ancient Norman family. Two brothers Hamon, who settled at

Hanet	Hogelot	Jolin
Haquinet	Hoissard	Jolivet
Harache	Holl	Jollan
Hardossin	Holzafell	Jollis
Hardouin	Honze	Joly
Hardy	Horion	Jonneau
Harenc	Horry	Jordis
Hartman	Houreau	Jouanne
Hasbrouk	Houssay	Jouillot
Hastier	Houssaye	Jounne
Hattanville	Hovell	Jourdain
Hautkwits	Hubert	Jourdan
Havet	Huet	Jourdin
Havy	Huger	Jourdon
Hayes	Hugues	Journeau
Hayrault	Huguetan	Jousset
Hays	Hulen	Jouvenel
Hebert	Hullin	Joyay
Helin	Huyas	Joyeux
Hellot	Igon	Juglas
Hellott	Ilamber	Juibert
Helot	Jacques	Julien
Hemard	Jamain	Julien de St. Julien
Hemet	Jamart	Jullian
Henault	Jambelin	Juliot
Herache	Jamet	Justel
Herbert	Jamin	Jyott
Herison	Jamineau	Keller
Herman	Jammard	Kemp
Hervart	Jammeau	King
Herve	Janse	Knigg
Herviett	Jansen	Knight
Hervieu	Janssen	Kugelman
Hervot	Jappie	La Bachelle
Hesdon	Jaquand	Labe
Hesne	Jaqueau	Labelle
Hesse	Jardeau	Laborde
Hester	Jarsan	Labouchere
Heude	Jastrain	La Boucille
Heurtin	Jaudin	Labourle
Heury	Jay	La Bross
Heuser	Jeay	Lacam
Heuze	Jegn	La Combe
Hibon	Jerseau	La Coste
Highstreet	Jesnouy	Lacoze
Hioll	Johnson	L'Advocat
Hodshon	Joiry	

Portarlington in Ireland, were of that family. There are Hamons still in Ireland, though the name has in some cases been changed to *Hammond*.

La Fertie	Laurent	Le Creu
Lafeur	Lauze	Le Croil
Lagis	Lavaine	Ledeux
Lakeman	Lavanotte	Ledoux
Lafite	La Vie	Le Doux
Lafitte	Lavie	Lce
La Font	Lawrance	Leeson
Lafont	Lawrence	Lefabure
Lailleau	Layard	Le Fabure
Laisne	Le Anglois	Lefebure
La Jaielle	Le Bailli	Le Febure
Lalon	Le Bas	Le Febre
Lalone	Lebas	Le Ferre
Lalovele	Le Bayeant	Le Feure
Lambert	Le Bayent	Le Ficaut
Lame	Leber	Le Fort
Lamouche	Le Berginer	Le Fourgeon
Lamp	Le Berquier	Le Franc de Mezieres
La Mude	Lebert	Lefubure
Landes	Le Blanc	L'Egare
Landon	Le Blank	Leger
Lane	Le Blaus	Legrand
Langelier	Le Blon	Le Grou
Langlois	Le Blond	Leguay
Langue	Le Bon de Bonneval	Lehad
Lanière	Le Bourgeois	Leheup
Lapiere	Le Boytevy	Le Hommedieu
La Place	Le Breton	Le Hueur
La Plaigne	Le Caron	Le Jeune
Laporte	Le Carron	Le Large
La Postre	Le Castile	Lelarge
Larcher	Le Cene	Le Lordier
L'Archeveque	Le Cerf	Le Maçon
Lardeau	Lechabrun	Lemaitre
Lardien	Le Challeur	Le Maistre
La Rivie	Le Cheaube	Le Maitton
La Rivière	Le Chenevix	Le Mann
La Roche	Le Chevalier	Lemasle
Larpent	Lechigaray	Le Mer
Larrat	Le Clercq	Le Mesurier
La Salle	Le Clere	Le Moine
Laserre	Le Clere d'Argent	Le Moleux
Lasson	Le Clereq	Le Monnier
La Tourtre	Le Clerk	Le Moteux
Lauber	Le Comte	Le Moyne
Lauran	Le Conte	Lenglache
Laurans	Le Coq	Le Noble
Laure	Le Coste	Le Noir
Laureide	Le Court	Le Page
Laurens	Le Cras	Le Pin

Le Plaistrier
 Le Plastrier
 Le Porte
 Le Poulveret
 Lequesne
 Le Quien
 Leriteau
 Lermoult
 Lernoult
 Le Roux
 Le Rouz
 Le Roy
 Le Royer
 Lerpiniere
 Le Sage
 Le Saye
 Lesclure
 Lescura
 Le Serrurier
 Le Signiour
 Le Sire
 Lesmire
 Lesneur
 Le Sombre
 Le Souef
 Lespine
 Lestocart
 Lestrille de la Clide
 Lesturgeon
 Le Sueur
 Le Tavernier
 Le Tellier
 Le Tondu
 Leturgeon
 Leufoes
 Le Vade
 Le Vasseur
 Le Vassor
 Levesque
 Levi
 Levielle
 Le Vieux
 Lewis
 Lexpert
 L'heureux
 L'homedin
 Liege
 Liegg
 Lievrard
 Liger

Ligonier
 Limousin
 Linard
 Linart
 Liron
 Lisns
 Lloyd
 Loffting
 Lofand
 Lombard
 Longuet
 Longuevil
 Lope
 Loquin
 Lorens
 Lormier
 Lorrain
 Lortie
 Loveres
 Losweres
 Loubier
 Lougvigny
 Louzada
 Lovis
 Lucadou
 Lucas
 Lulo
 Lunel
 Luquet
 Lussan
 Lusson
 Lutra
 Luy la Grange
 Luzman
 Lyon
 Lys
 Macaire
 Machet
 Madder
 Magniac
 Mahaut
 Mahieu
 Maigne
 Maigre
 Maillard
 Maillet
 Main
 Mainard
 Maintru
 Maintry

Maion
 Maittaire
 Majendie
 Malacarte
 Malegne
 Malet
 Malevaire
 Malherbe
 Malide
 Malie
 Malense de la Mener-
 diere
 Mallet
 Malliet
 Malpoil
 Manin
 Manvillain
 Mar
 Marandel
 Marbeust
 Marbœuf
 Marc
 Marchais
 Marchand
 Marchant
 Marchay
 Marche
 Marcherallier de Belle-
 veeve
 Marchet
 Marchett
 Mare
 Maret
 Margas
 Maricq
 Marie
 Mariet
 Mariette
 Marignac
 Marin
 Marinville
 Marinyon
 Marion
 Marionneau
 Mariot
 Marissal
 Marmot
 Marot
 Marplay
 Marriet

Marseille	Melier	Moisau
Martel	Melinet	Moizy
Martell	Mell	Molet
Martil	Melun	Molinier
Martinaux	Menage	Moller
Martineau	Menanteau	Monbocvil
Martines	Ménard	Moncousiet
Martinet	Mendez	Monet
Maryon	Menet	Monfort
Maseres	Menil	Monhallier de la Salle
Masfagnerat	Mercie	Monicat
Masly	Mercier	Monier
Mason	Merigeot	Monnerat
Massé	Merignan	Monnerian
Massey	Merisset	Montagu
Massienne	Merit	Montagne
Massiot	Merlin	Montallier
Masson	Meroist	Montebr
Massoneau	Mervilleau	Montelz
Massu	Mery	Monteyro
Masters	Merzeau	Montier
Mathe	Mesgret	Montil
Mathews	Meslier	Montolieu de St. Hippo- ^[ite]
Mathias	Mesmin	Montresor
Matte	Mesnard	Moore
Matthews	Mesnier	Morand
Matthias	Messieu	More
Maudet	Metaire	Moreau
Maudon	Matayer	Moret
Mauger	Metivier	Morgas
Maunier	Meure	Morgat
Maupetit	Meyer	Morgue
Maurice	Michael	Morin
Maurin	Michel	Morion
Mauze	Michon	Morisseau
Mayen	Midy	Morisset
Mayer	Mignan	Mortier
Maymal	Minet	Motet
Maynard	Minnielle	Moteux
Maze	Minuel	Motte
Mazenq	Minvielle	Motteux
Mazick	Mirasso	Mouchet
Mazicq	Mire	Mougin
Mazieres*	Misson	Mouginge
Meffre	Mobileau	Mouginot
Meldron	Mogin	Moulong

* *Mazieres*: Peter de Mazieres was a Lieutenant in the French army, and afterwards joined the army of William of Orange. He settled at Youghal, in Ireland, where he died in 1746; other members of the family settled at Cork, where they left numerous descendants.

Mounier	Oufrie	Payrené
Mousnier	Ouranneau	Peau
Mousset	Oursel	Pechel
Moxon	Oursell	Pechell
Moyne	Outand	Peek
Moyon	Ouvri	Pegorier
Moze	Ouvry	Peinlon
Mullett	Pacquereau	Pele
Mussard	Paetts	Pelerin
Mutel	Page	Pelet
Muysson	Pages	Peletier
Myre	Paget	Pelissary
Narbonne	Pagnis	Pelisson
Nau	Paillet	Pellisonneau
Naudin	Pain	Pellotier
Neau	Paisible	Peloquin
Neel	Paissant	Pelser
Neusrue	Palot	Peltrau
Nezereau	Pandereau	Penault
Nisbet	Panier	Peneth
Noblet	Panthin	Penigault
Nobillieau	Panton	Penny
Noguiér	Pantrier	Pensier
Noiray	Papavogn	Pepin
Nolleau	Papin	Peraud
Normand*	Paquet	Perblin
Normanide	Paraviénne	Percey
Norris	Paré	Perchard
Nouaille	Parett	Perdereau
Nourcy	Pariolleau	Perdreau
Nouretier	Parmenter	Perdriaux
Nourtier	Parquot	Pere
Novel	Pascal	Pereira
Novell	Pasquereau	Peres
Nurse	Pasquinet	Peridier
Nyort	Pastre	Perigal
Obbema	Pastureau	Perlier
Obert	Patot	Perpoint
Odry	Pau	Perrandin
Offre	Paucier	Perrault
Ogelby	Paul	Perreat
Ogier	Paulet	Perreau
Ogilby	Paulmier	Pertuison
Oliver	Paulsen	Pertuson
Olivier	Pauret	Pesche
Orian	Pautins	Peschier
Orion	Paustian	Pertineau
Oriot	Pavet	Petit
Osmont	Payen	Petitot†

* *Normand* : Now *Norman*.

† *Petitot* : Jean Petitot was an excellent painter in enamel, who was patronise d by

Petioiel	Poltais	Racine
Peyret	Pontardant	Raddisson
Peytrignet	Pontitre	Radiffe des Romanes
Phelippon	Poppin	Radnor, Earl of
Phellipeau	Porch	Raillard
Philbrick	Portail	Raimond
Picaut	Pouchon	Rainbaux
Pien	Pouleveret	Raine
Pierrand	Poupé	Rainel
Pierre	Pourroy	Rambaud
Pierresene	Pousset	Rame
Pigou	Poussett	Ramier
Pigro	Povillon	Ramoudon
Pillot, or Pilot*	Prat	Ranaule
Pilon	Prestrau	Rand
Pilote	Prevenau	Randeau
Pillart	Prevereau	Rane
Piuandean	Preux	Ranel
Pineau	Prevost	Raoul
Pinot	Pringel	Rapillard
Pinque	Prioleau	Rapillart
Piozet	Prion	Rappe
Pinquet	Pron	Ratier
Piquet	Prou	Ravart
Piron	Pryor	Ravaud
Pitan	Puech	Raveau
Pittar	Puisancour	Ravel
Planarz	Puitard	Ravenel
Planck	Pujolas	Raymondon
Plastier	Pulley	Raynaud
Platel	Pusey	Raynaut
Play	Puxen	Reale
Plison	Pyron	Rebecourt
Pluet	Quache	Reberole
Plumier	Quarante	Redoutet
Poignet	Quenis	Reed
Poincet	Quern	Regard
Poitevin	Quesnel	Regnaud
Poitevoïn	Quesnell	Regnauld
Poitier	Quet	Regnier
Poitiers	Quille	Reignier
Polerin	Quinault	Rembert
Poletier	Quintard	Remousseaux
Pollock	Rabache	Remy
Polran	Raboteau	Renaud

Charles I., who knighted him. Of his numerous sons, Francis settled in London, whose descendants for the most part removed to Ireland, where the family still exists.

* *Pilot*: Josué Pilot settled in Ireland. His son, Dr. Pilot, was doctor in Batterseau's Regiment of Foot, and served in the Duke of Cumberland's northern campaign of 1745—1746.

Renaudet
 Renaudin
 Renaudot
 Renault
 Renaust
 Renaut
 Reneau
 Renée
 Renie
 Rennys
 Renue
 Renvoizé
 Resse *alias* Du Chou-
 quet
 Retout
 Retz
 Reverdy
 Rey
 Reynard
 Reynaud
 Reynell
 Reyners
 Reynous
 Rezeau
 Riboteau
 Ribouleau
 Richard
 Richer
 Rigail
 Rigaud
 Riolet
 Riou
 Rislely
 Risteau
 Rivand
 Rivard
 Robain
 Robateau
 Roberdeau
 Robert
 Robethon
 Robin
 Robineau
 Roch
 Roche
 Rocher
 Rodet
 Rodier
 Rodriguez
 Roger

Rogne
 Roissey
 Rolain
 Rolas
 Rolland
 Rollin
 Rollos
 Romat
 Romilly
 Rondart
 Rondeau
 Rondelet
 Roquier
 Rose
 Rosemond
 Rossinel
 Rotier
 Rougeart
 Roule
 Rouleau
 Roumie
 Roumieu
 Roquet
 Rousseau
 Rousseau
 Roussel
 Roussellet
 Roussy
 Roux
 Rowdey
 Rowland
 Roy
 Royer
 Rubbatti
 Rucault
 Ruel
 Ruffane
 Ruffiat
 Ruher
 Rusiat
 Russeler
 Russiat
 Ruvigny
 Rybott
 Sabaties
 Sabbattier
 Sabbatier
 Saint
 Saint-Aman
 Saint Favet

St. Julien de Malacare
 St. Maurice
 Saint-Pé
 Salnau
 Salomon
 Samon
 Samson
 Sandham
 Sandrin
 Sange
 Sangeon
 Sanseau
 Sanselle
 Sanson
 Sapte
 Sarasin
 Sarazin
 Sartoris
 Sartres
 Sasportas
 Sasserire
 Satur
 Saulnier
 Saureau
 Saurin
 Sausoin
 Sauvage
 Sauze
 Savary
 Savignac
 Savoret
 Savory
 Savouret
 Sbuelen
 Scholten
 Schomberg
 Schonburg
 Schozer
 Schrieber
 Schut
 Schwob
 Scoffier
 Segouret
 Segournay
 Seguin
 Seheult
 Sehut
 Seigler
 Seigneur
 Seigneuret

Seignoret
 Selmes
 Senat
 Sene
 Senecal
 Senecat
 Setirin
 Severin
 Sevestre
 Shipeau
 Shoppée
 Sibron
 Siegler
 Sieurin
 Sigourney
 Silvestre
 Simeon
 Simon
 Simonneau
 Simpson
 Sion
 Smart
 Smith
 Sohnms
 Soignon
 Solon
 Sonegat
 Sotie
 Souberan
 Soufflet
 Soubier
 Soulard
 Soulegré
 Soullard
 Soureau
 Soux
 Soyer
 Sozze
 Sperling
 Stahelun
 Stample
 Stanley
 Steger
 Stehelin
 Sterel
 Stockey
 Stokey
 Stone
 Streing
 Suire

Sureau
 Surville
 Suyre
 Sylvestre
 Tabare
 Tabart
 Tacher
 Tadourneau
 Tahourdin
 Taillefer
 Taillett
 Tanqueray
 Taphorse
 Tardy
 Target
 Targett
 Targier
 Tartarin
 Taudin
 Taumur
 Tavernier
 Teisseire
 Teissier
 Telles
 Tellier
 Temple
 Tenderman
 Ternac
 Tessereau
 Tessier
 Testard
 Testas
 Testefolle
 Teulon
 Thauvet
 Thaveau
 Thercot
 Theron
 Theronde
 Thesmaler
 Thibaud
 Thibault
 Thibaut
 Thiboust
 Thierry
 Thomas
 Thomeaur
 Thomeur
 Thouvois
 Tiel

Tiercelin
 Tillon
 Tiphaine
 Tiran
 Tirand
 Tirel
 Tissier
 Tixier
 Tonard
 Torin
 Torquet
 Tostin
 Totin
 Toton
 Touchart
 Toulchard
 Toullion
 Touray
 Tournour
 Tourtelot
 Tourton
 Tousaint
 Tousseau
 Toutaine
 Touvois
 Toville
 Travers
 Traversier
 Treiber
 Trevigar
 Treville
 Tribert
 Tribie
 Trigan
 Triller
 Trillet
 Trinquant
 Triquet
 Tristan
 Trittan
 Tudert
 Tuley
 Tulon
 Turquand
 Turst
 Tutel
 Vabre
 Vaillant
 Vaile
 Valet

Valleau	Verdois	Vollier
Vallett	Vere	Vome
Vanderhulst	Verger	Vorer
Vanderhumeken	Verhope	Vouliart
Vandernedon	Verigny	Vourion
Van Deure	Verit	Vrigneau
Van Hatte	Vernezobre	Vrigno
Van Hattem	Vernous	Vuclas
Van Huls	Veure	Wagenar
Van Lesteran	Vialars	Wagner
Vannes	Vidal	Waltis
Van Somer	Videau	Ward
Vare	Viet	Ware
Vareille	Vievar	White
Vareilles	Vignault	Wieten
Varine	Vignoles	Wilcens
Vashon	Villars	Wildigos
Vassall	Villeneusne	Wilkens
Vatable	Villepontoux	Willamme
Vatier	Villette*	Williamme
Vattelet	Villier	Williams
Vattemare	Villiers	Winsor
Vauchie	Villotte	Wooddeson
Vaucquet	Vincent	Wyndham
Vaurigaud	Voileau	Yon
Vautier	Viroot	Yoult
Vautille	Visage	Yvonet
Vauvelle	Vivian	Yvonnet
Veel	Vivier	Zinck
Verdetty	Voier	Zurichrea

End† of the Naturalizations.

For the names of the following Refugees we are indebted to Smiles' *Huguenots* :

Batz : Three of the sons of Joseph de Batz, seigneur of Guay, escaped from France into Holland, entered the service of the Prince of Orange, whom they accompanied in his expedition to England; two of those sons, who were Captains of Infantry, were killed at the Boyne.

Blosset : Of this family was Colonel Blosset, of "Blosset's Foot," who settled in Ireland, and was the owner of an estate in the county Dublin.

* *Villette* : C. L. de Villette, was minister of the French Church in Dublin.

† *End* : For further information respecting the Huguenots, see the Appendix, pp. 345-392, at the end of Smiles' *Huguenots*, and headed : "Huguenot Refugees and their Descendants."

Caillemotte: La Caillemotte, younger son of the old Marquis de Ruigny, commanded a Huguenot regiment at the battle of the Boyne, where he was killed.

Cosne-Chaverney: Captain de Cosne-Chaverney came over with the Prince of Orange in command of a company of gentlemen volunteers. He was Lieutenant-Col. of Belcastel's regiment at the taking of Athlone in 1691.

Duncan: A Scotch family naturalized in France at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Fausille: Rene de la Fausille belonged to an ancient Angevine family; entered the service of the Prince of Orange; became Captain of Grenadiers in the regiment of Caillemotte-Ruigny, and fought with it at the Battle of the Boyne, where he received six severe wounds which disabled him for life; but King William appointed him governor of the port, town, and county of Sligo, and conferred on him a pension of 10s. a-day. He left behind him a family of two sons and three daughters.

Foret: Marquis de la Foret, a Major-General in the British army, served in the Irish campaign of 1699.

Gost: John, son of Daniel Gost, a French Protestant refugee, settled in Dublin about 1684; his son, John, was born in that city in 1715, and having entered into Holy Orders was selected to perform the duty of pastor to the French Protestant congregation at Portarlington. He afterwards obtained the degree of D.D., and was presented to the archdeaconry of Glendalough and rectory of Arklow.

Goyer: Peter Goyer, a refugee manufacturer from Picardy, settled at Lisburn in Ireland. His son was English master in the Belfast Academy.

Hazard: Peter Hazard or Hasaret fled from the persecutions in the Low Countries under the Duke of Parma. Returning on a visit to his native land, he was seized and burnt alive, in 1568. Descendants of his still survive in England and Ireland under the name of *Hassard*.

La Rive: This refugee, who settled in Ireland, escaped from France, with his wife, by pretending to be sellers of oranges, and going about with a donkey and panniers. On reaching Holland, the Prince of Orange gave him a commission in his troops, and La Rive fought bravely in the Irish campaigns. He afterwards became agent to Sir C. Wandesforde at Castle Corner, where he died, and his tombstone is to be seen in the churchyard of that place. By some of the family this name has been changed into *Reeves*.

Larochefoucauld: Frederick-Charles de Larochefoucauld, Count de Roze, left France at the Revocation, and entered the Danish service, in which he held the post of Grand-Marshal. He afterwards settled in England, and died at Bath in 1690. His son Frederick-William was made a life peer under the title of "Earl of Lifford," in Ireland.

La Vallade: Pastor of the French church at Lisburn, in Ireland, during forty years. He left an only daughter, who in 1737 married George Russell, Esq., of Lisburn, and left issue.

Logier: Jean-Bernard Logier, a refugee musician, inventor of the method of musical notation which bears his name; settled as a teacher of music at Dublin, where he died.

Thorius: Raphael Thorius was a physician, born in France, but a refugee in England. He died in 1625; leaving behind him a son, John, who studied medicine at Oxford, and became Fellow of the College of Physicians of Dublin, in 1627.

CHAPTER II.

THE PALATINES.*

THE following notice of the "Poor Palatines" occurs in the *Memoirs of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton*, by Sir E. Steele, p. 66 :

"In this year (1709) the Poor Palatines came into England, and my Lord Wharton, whose wisdom was too extensive to be confined to the narrow views of an ignorant selfish faction, procured the Privy Council of Ireland to join with him in an humble address to Her Majesty, that as many of the poor Palatines as Her Majesty should think fit, might be settled in that kingdom ; where they should be very kindly received, and advantageously settled."

Other notices of the Palatines will be found in the *Annals of Queen Anne*, 1709, 8vo, pp. 166-168 ; in Boyer's *Political State of Great Britain*, Vol. I., pp. 133, 276-280 ; Ferrar's *History of Limerick*, pp. 409-412, edition 1787 ; Mr. and Mrs. Hall's *Ireland*, Vol. I., p. 353, 355, 372 ; Lord Dunraven's *Memorials of Adare* ; Lenihan's *History of Limerick* ; Fitzgerald and McGregor's *History of Ireland* ; *Irish Lords' Journal*, Vol. II., p. 312 ; *History of Queen Anne*, Vols. I. and II. In Marsh's Library, Dublin, there is a Manuscript, classed V. 3. i. 27, which contains documents relative to the Palatines, and lists of their families ; and in the Treasury there is, according to *Notes and Queries*, a bundle of papers which contains particulars of the numbers, arrivals, and expenses of the Palatines. In June, 1709, there were 6,600 of them in London : those of them who were lodged in barns were to be removed at Midsummer. The Queen had ordered them a thousand tents, but there was no place to pitch them.

According to the *Irish Evangelist*, Vol. I., No. 9, June, 1860, the following is a short history of the Palatines :

"In the year 1709, seven thousand Protestant Lutherans were driven from their homes in the *Palatinate*, by the French, under Louis XIV. On hearing the intelligence, Queen Anne sent ships for them, and conveyed them to England. Grants were given by the Crown to permit of their settling in these countries ; but about half of the number proceeded to North America. Probably a few families stayed in England ; and the rest came to Ireland, and were chiefly located on the Southwell property, near Rathkeale (county Limerick). Each man, woman, and child was allowed eight acres of land, for which was to be paid five shillings an acre, yearly, for ever. The Government agreed to pay their rent for twenty years, in order to encourage the Protestant interest in Ireland, and make them all freeholders. They supplied every man with a good musket (called a Queen Anne piece) to protect himself and his family. They were embodied in the free yeomanry of the country, and were styled *True Blues*, or *German Fusiliers* ; and were commanded by one Captain Brown."

Some of the Palatines settled in the co. Carlow, some in the Queen's County, some in the county Tipperary, some in the county Wexford, some in the county Kerry, some in the county Limerick, etc. In Carlow there is a hamlet named "Palatinetown," so called, no doubt, from a settlement

* *Palatines* : The Palatines were German Protestants in the *Palatinate*, under the sway of King Louis XIV. of France.

of those refugees in that neighbourhood, under the auspices of Mr. Burton, of Burton Hall, at the commencement of the 18th century; but, with the exception of those of *Keppel*, *Hanbridge*, and a few others, families of the Palatine race have disappeared from that neighbourhood. Mr. Dogue, of Wells, of that period, was also a patron of the Palatines; many of whom settled on his estate in the county Wexford. In the county Limerick some of them settled at Castle Oliver, near Kilfinnan, southwest of Knocklong, and others of them in Ballyorgan, in the barony of Coshlea; but it would appear that the Palatines were introduced upon the Adare property, about A.D. 1777-8.

The following list contains names of the Palatine families that settled in Ireland; those in *italics* are borne by tenants on the Adare estate:

Baker	Gruer	<i>Ruckee</i>
<i>Barkman</i>	Heek	<i>Switzer</i>
Barrowbier	Hoffman	<i>Sparling</i>
Benner	<i>Hifle</i>	<i>Stark</i>
Bethel	<i>Heavener</i>	<i>St. John</i>
Bowen	Glozier (probably now	St. Ledger
Bowman	Leguer)	<i>Straugh</i>
Bovinger (now Bob-	Lawrence	Sleeper
anizer)	Lowes	Shoemaker
Brethower	Ledwick	<i>Shier</i>
Cole	Long	<i>Sweltzer</i>
Coach	<i>Millar</i>	<i>Shoultare</i>
<i>Corneil</i>	Mich	Shunewire
Cronsberry	Modler	Tesley (now Tesky)
Dobe	Neizer	Tettler
<i>Dulmage</i>	<i>Piper</i>	Ursburlbaugh
Embury	Rhineheart	Williams
<i>Figgie</i>	Rose	Young
Grunse	Rodenbucher	

In the MS. V. 3. 1. 27, deposited in the (Marsh's) Public Library of St. Patrick's, Dublin, is mentioned:

1. Petition of Daniel Hintze to Archbishop of Dublin, praying to be excused from attending at a meeting of "the Commissioners for the Palatines."

2. "An Account of what is due to the several Gentlemen for Palatine Families settled under them to compleat their allowances to the 29th September, 1723." In this Account, but few Palatine names are mentioned, twenty-six families are mentioned, but no names are given for them. The names actually given are:

Ann, Eliz., and Margaret Beckerren, three Palatine Orphans.

Margaret Filme, a Palatine.

Susanna Naysor, a Palatine.

Mary Hardwick, with her husband, to be allowed as a Palatine family-Hans and Jacob Writer, as heads of two families.

Michael Miller, a Palatine. "His charges home to Creagh near Limerick."

The sum total of this Account is given as £256 7s. 11½d.

CHAPTER III.

THE ULSTER PLANTATION.*

FROM A.D. 1608 TO 1620.

SOME of the Irish Chiefs having adhered to the famous Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in the war against Queen Elizabeth, six entire counties in Ulster—namely, 1. Armagh, 2. Tyrone, 3. Coleraine, 4. Donegal, 5. Fermanagh, 6. Cavan, all containing about 3,798,000 statute acres, were confiscated. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the reign of King James the First, these territories were transferred to some English, but mostly Scottish, settlers, denominated "Undertakers,"† and "Planters:" hence the project was called the *Plantation of Ulster*. It should be observed, however, that four baronies of those five escheated counties were reserved for the "Londoners' Plantation," namely, Loughinsholin, which had previously belonged to the county Tyrone; whilst the other three baronies constituted the old county of Coleraine, or the ancient and celebrated Irish territory of *Oireacht-Ui-Cathain* (or "The Clan of the O'Cahans"). These several fragments, with a small portion of the county of Donegal, including the island on which the city of Derry stands, and a small portion of the county of Antrim adjoining Coleraine, were united to form the present county of *Londonderry*; and were handed over to the following named twelve London Companies for plantation:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mercers. | 7. Clothworkers. |
| 2. Grocers (in part). | 8. Merchant Tailors. |
| 3. Drapers. | 9. Haberdashers. |
| 4. Fishmongers. | 10. Salters. |
| 5. Goldsmiths. | 11. Ironmongers. |
| 6. Skinners. | 12. Vintners. |

"The broadlands," writes Hill (at p. 60 of his *Plantation of Ulster*), "thus quietly abandoned to the planters by the flight of the northern Earls (of Tyrone and Tyrconnell) were soon to receive vast additions.

* *Plantation*: From *The Plantation of Ulster*, by the Rev. George Hill (Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, 1877). To that great work the reader is referred for "Ulster before the Plantation," "The Project of the Plantation," "Doubts and Delays," "The Commissioners of Plantation," "Results and Arrangements," "The Londoners' Plantation," "Pynnar's Survey," etc.

† *Undertakers*: Hill also gives the nationality of each of those Undertakers, and the names of the townlands or parts of townlands which constituted his grant or estate in Ireland, under the Plantation.

These additions included Cavan—the ‘country’ of the O’Reillys; Fermanagh—the ‘country’ of the Maguires; Coleraine—the ‘country’ of the O’Cahans; the barony of Inishowen, which had belonged to Sir Cahir O’Dogherty; the estates of Sir Niall Garve O’Donnell, stretching from Lifford westward along the two banks of the Finn, and including the beautiful Lough Esk; the territory of Clogher, which belonged to Sir Cormac O’Neill, brother to the Earl of Tyrone; and last, though not least in fertility or picturesque beauty, the ‘country’ of Orior, reaching from Armagh to the vicinity of Dundalk, and owned by the gallant old Sir Oghie O’Hanlon.”

In a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, on the 5th of August, 1608, Sir John Davys writes :

“The dispositions whereof (the six counties above mentioned) by plantation of colonies is a matter of great consideration, wherein it is not easy to lay down a good and sure project. There have been sundry plantations in this kingdom (of Ireland), whereof the first plantation of the English Pale (in the reign of Henry II.) was the best; and the last plantation of the Undertakers in Munster was the worst.* The plantation in Ulster, on the sea coast, by Sir John Courcy, the Lacyes, and the Bourkes (De Burgos); the plantation in Connaught, by the Bourkes and Geraldines (the Fitzgeralds); in Thomond, by Sir Thomas de Clare; in Munster, by the Geraldines, Butlers, Barrys, Roches, and other English families, are in part rooted† out by the Irish; and such as remain are much degenerated: which will happen to this plantation within a few years if the number of civil persons to be planted do not exceed the number of the natives, who will quickly overgrow them, as weeds overgrow the good corn.”

* *Worst*: “This attempt at colonizing a portion of Munster,” says Hill, “was the latest that had been undertaken prior to the time of the plantation in Ulster (*temp.* James I.). The object of the movement in Munster was to place English settlers on the extensive lands left comparatively desolate during the war with the great Earl of Desmond. By the Articles of (A.D.) 1596, between Queen Elizabeth and the Undertakers of escheated lands in Munster, the latter received quantities varying from 6,000 to 24,000 acres, each. One part of the county of Limerick, with portions of Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford, were thus set out to Christopher Hatton, Edward Fitton, and Rowland Stanley, Knights, from Cheshire and Lancashire; the remaining part of the county of Cork, and parts of the county of Waterford adjoining, were let to Walter Raleigh, John Stowell, and John Clifton, Knights, from Devonshire and Somersetshire. Sir William Courtney, Edward Hutton, and Henry Outred, esquires, were undertakers for the remaining lands in the county of Limerick. The county of Kerry was also included in that plantation, and several other undertakers, in addition to those above named, obtained grants of the Munster lands. The lands conveyed in these grants were generally too extensive to be properly managed; and, therefore, this whole plantation was swept away in years after its commencement. The Irish, when they assailed it, did not adopt any slow or halting process in rooting it out; during the one year above named they burned everything, even the deserted houses—permitting the new settlers, however, to decamp with their lives.”

† *Rooted out*: Writing of these ruined English colonies in Ireland, Davys, in p. 150 of his *Historical Tracts*, closes up an account of their disasters in the following words:—“Thus, in that space of time which was between the 10th year of Edward II., by the concurrence of the mischiefs before recited, all the old English colonies in Munster, Connaught, and Ulster, and more than a third part of Leinster became degenerate, and fell away from the Crown of England; so as only the four shires of the English Pale remained under the obedience of the law; and yet the borders of the marches thereof were grown unruly, and out of order too, being subject to black rents and tributes of the Irish; which was a greater defection than when ten or twelve tribes departed and fell away from the kings of Judah.”

The King had become very much engrossed in the business from the moment he heard of the actual "flight of the earls," and before the end of the month in which that event occurred, he demanded that information should be furnished without delay, "respecting the lands to be divided; what countries are most meet to be inhabited; what Irish fit to be trusted;* what English meet for that plantation in Ireland; what offers are, or will be, made there; and what is to be done for the conviction of the fugitives, because there is no possession or estate to be given before their attainder."

The following is a copy of the "*Collection of such Orders and Conditions as are to be observed by the Undertakers upon the Distribution and Plantation of the Escheated Lands in Ulster:*"

I. ORDERS.

"Whereas the greatest part of six counties in the province of Ulster, within the Realme of Ireland, named Ardmagh, Tyrone, Colrane, Donegall, Fermanagh, and Cavan, being escheated and come to the Crown, hath lately been surveyed, and the survey thereof transmitted to his Majesty: Upon view whereof his Majesty of his princely Bounty, not respecting his own profit, but the public peace and welfare of that Kingdom, by the civil Plantation of those unreformed and waste countries, is graciously pleased to distribute the said Lands to such of his Subjects, as well of Great Britain as of Ireland, as being of Merit and Ability shall seek the same, with a mind not only to benefit themselves, but to do service to the Crown and Commonwealth . . . It is thought convenient to declare and publish to all his Majesty's subjects the several Quantities of the Proportions which shall be distributed, the several sorts of Undertakers, the manner of Allotment, the Estates, the Rents, the Tenures, with other Articles to be observed as well on his Majesty's behalf, as on the behalf of the Undertakers, in manner and form following:—"

First.—"The Proportions of Land to be distributed to Undertakers shall be of three different Quantities, consisting of sundry parcels or precincts† of Land, called by certain Irish names known in the several Counties, viz., Ballybetaghs, Quarters, Ballyboes, Tathes, and Polles: the first or least Proportion to contain such or so many of the said Parcels as shall make up a thousand English Acres at the least; the second or middle Proportion to contain such or so many of the Parcels as shall make up

* *Fit to be trusted:* "Human justice," says the *Irish Fireside*, "may pause and wonder why it was that the Irish race was not made the instrument of Divine vengeance on the wicked house of Stuart, to save the culprit from his justly merited doom. Or why it was that on James II., who, though by no means innocent, yet, with all his faults, was certainly the least guilty of his family, why on him fell the penalties of his predecessors . . . What more just than that the Scotchmen and Englishmen, so cruelly planted on the lands of the Ulster Irish by James Stuart the First, should by their descendants, expel James Stuart the Second, not only out of Ireland, but from Scotland, and from the very throne of England itself?"

† *Precincts:* The term "Precinct" in plantation speech is almost in every instance meant to denote a large sweep of land, in most cases corresponding in size to our modern "Barony."

fifteen hundred English Acres at the least; and the last or greatest Proportion to contain such or so many of the Parcels as shall make up two thousand English Acres at the least; to every of which Proportions shall be allowed such Quantity of Bog and Wood as the country shall conveniently afford."

Secondly.—"The Persons of the Undertakers of the several Proportions shall be of three sorts, viz.: 1. English or Scottish, as well servitors as others, who are to plant their portions with English, or inland* Scottish inhabitants; 2. Servitors of the Kingdom of Ireland who may take 'meer Irish,' English, or inland Scottish Tenants at their choice; 3. Natives of Ireland who are to be made freeholders."

Thirdly.—"His Majesty will reserve unto himself the appointment in what county every Undertaker shall have his Portion. But to avoid Emulation and Controversy which would arise among them, if every Man should choose his Place where he would be planted, his Majesty's pleasure is that the Scites or Places of their Portions in every county shall be distributed by Lot."

Lastly.—"The Several Articles ensuing are to be observed, as well on behalf of his Majesty, as of the Several Undertakers respectively."

I. ARTICLES.

THESE "Articles" refer to the English and Scottish Undertakers, who were to plant their portions with English and Scottish Tenants; subject to the following conditions:—

1. "His Majesty is pleased to grant Estates in Fee-Farm to them and their Heirs."

2. "They shall yearly yield unto his Majesty, for every Proportion of a thousand Acres, Five pounds, Six shillings and Eight pence, English, and so rateably for the greater Proportions, which is after the rate of Six shillings and Eight pence for every three score English Acres. But none of the said Undertakers shall pay any Rent, until the Expiration of the first two years,† except the Natives of Ireland who are not subject to the charge of Transportation."

3. "Every Undertaker of so much Land as shall amount to the greatest Proportion of two thousand Acres, or thereabouts, shall hold the same by Knight's service *in capite*; and every Undertaker of so much Land as shall amount to the middle Proportion of fifteen hundred Acres, or thereabouts, shall hold the same by Knight's service, as of the Castle of Dublin. And every Undertaker of so much Land as shall amount to the least Proportion of a thousand Acres, or thereabouts, shall hold the same in common

* *Inland*: The *Inland* as distinguished from the *Highland* Scots were then supposed to be a more loyal and desirable race for plantation purposes in Ireland. The term "inland" in reference to Scotland has since given place to the more appropriate one of *lowland*.

† *Years*: But the time for freedom from rent paying was eventually lengthened from two to four years.

soccage;* and there shall be no wardships† upon the two first descents of that land.

4. "Every Undertaker of the greatest Proportion of two thousand Acres shall, within two years‡ after the Date of his Letters Patent, build thereupon a Castle, with a strong Court or Bawne (or cattle-fortress) about it. And every Undertaker of the Second or middle Proportion of fifteen hundred Acres shall, within the same time, build a stone or brick house thereupon, with a Strong Court or Bawne about it. And every Undertaker of the least Proportion of a thousand Acres shall, within the same time, make thereupon a Strong Court or Bawne at least. And all the said Undertakers shall draw their Tenants to build Houses for themselves and their families near the principal Castle, House, or Bawne, for their mutual Defence or Strength. And they shall have sufficient Timber, by the Assignment of such Officers as the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland shall appoint, out of his Majesty's Woods in that Province, for the same Buildings, without paying anything for the same, during the said two (or four) years; and to that End there shall be a present Inhibition to restrain the felling or destruction of said Woods in the meantime for what cause soever."

5. "The said Undertakers, their Heirs and Assignes, shall have ready in their Houses at all Times a convenient Store of Arms, wherewith they may furnish a competent number of able Men for their Defence,§ which may be viewed and mustered every half year, according to the manner of England."

6. "Every of the said Undertakers, English or Scottish, before the unsealing of his Letters Patent, shall take the Oath of Supremacy, either

* *Soccage* : The tenure known as "soccage" (*soc.* : French, "the coulter or share of a plough,") originally implied certain services in husbandry to be rendered by the tenant to the lord of the Fee. These services included not only ploughing, but making hedges, and carrying out manure to the fields. The more honourable but grievous system of Knight's service has been swept away, and the laws providing for its abolition have, according to Blackstone, done more for the freedom of property than *Magna Charta* itself. See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. II., p. 63.

† *Wardships* : Queen Elizabeth's well known Secretary of State has the following reference, in one of his books, to this great evil of feudal law : "Many men do esteem wardship by Knight's service contrary to nature, that a freeman and gentleman should be bought and sold like a horse or an ox, and so change guardians at first, second, or third hand, as masters and lords. The King having so many wards, must needs give or sell them, and the buyer has no natural care for the infant (the minor) but only for his the warder's gain; thus, he will not suffer a ward to take any great pains, either in study, or any other hardness, lest he should be sick and die before he hath married the buyer's daughter, sister, or cousin, for whose sake he bought him, and then all the money which he paid for him would be lost. The guardian doth but seek to make the most of his ward, as of an ox or other beast."

‡ *Two Years* : The time was afterwards extended to four years.

§ *Defence* : In this matter of Arms, the servitors who would become undertakers were all right, being military officers, and having always been in the habit of having their dwellings well stored with weapons. The regulation, however, which was finally required on this important matter was, that each undertaker of 2,000 acres must have had in his house or castle twelve muskets and twelve calivers (or blunderbusses), to arm 24 men for defence; each undertaker of 1,500 acres was required to have in store 9 muskets and 9 calivers; whilst the undertaker of 1,000 acres was supposed to be sufficiently provided, if he had six muskets and six calivers.

in the Chancery of England or Ireland, or before the Commissioners to be appointed for establishing of the Plantation; and shall also conform themselves in Religion, according to his Majesty's Laws."

7. "The said Undertakers, their Heirs and Assigns, shall not alien or demise their Portions, or any Part thereof to 'meer' Irish,* or to such Persons as will not take the Oath which the said Undertakers are bound to take in the former Article. And to that End a Proviso shall be inserted in their Letters Patent."

8. "Every Undertaker shall, within two years, plant or place a competent number of English and Scottish Tenants upon his Portion, in such manner as by the Commissioners to be appointed for establishing of this Plantation shall be prescribed."

9. "Every of the said Undertakers for the space of five years next after the Date of his Letters Patent shall be resident in Person himself upon his Portion; or place some such other Person thereupon as shall be allowed by the State of England and Ireland, who shall be likewise resident there during the said five years, unless by reason of sickness, or other important cause, he be believed by the Deputy and Council of Ireland, to be absent himself for a time."

10. "The said Undertakers shall not alien their Portions during five years next after the Date of their Letters Patent, but in this manner, viz.: one third part in Fee-Farm, another third part for forty years or under; reserving to themselves the other third part without Alienation during the said five years. But after the said five years they shall be at liberty to alien all Persons, except the 'meer Irish,' and such persons as will not take the Oath of Supremacy, which the said Undertakers are to take as aforesaid."

11. "The said Undertakers shall have power to erect Manors,† to hold Courts Baron twice every year, to create Tenures. to hold of them-

* *Mere Irish*: From an early period of the English rule in Ireland, the "meer Irish" were prohibited from purchasing, although the oppressive law had no practical existence beyond the Pale. It remained, however, on the Statute Book, to be used when and wherever it could be enforced. Though the English might take from the Irish, the latter could not, either by gift or purchase, take any from the English. In the year 1612, Davys framed an Act abolishing this distinction, but the prohibition against the Irish practically continued; for, by these Ulster Plantation "Orders and Conditions," the English and Scotch were forbidden to convey any lands taken from the natives, back to the native Irish. In the time of the Commonwealth this oppressive law was not only continued, but extended to the whole nation. After the war of 1690, the English Parliament further enacted that the Irish then were incapable of purchasing, or holding even as tenants, any quantity of land greater than two acres.

† *Manors*: This word is supposed to be derived from the Latin verb *maneo*, "to remain;" because the "manor" is one of the results of long and well-established settlement. The power of erecting lands into manors often conveyed to the grantees other privileges besides those mentioned in the above clause. In England there used always to be a *Court Leet* as well as a *Court Baron* in connection with every manor. The former (so called from the Dutch *laet*, "a peasant tenant") was the court in which copyhold tenants—the lease being a servile tenure—had justice administered; whilst the "Court Baron" was that in which the freeholders of the manor sought justice and protection from wrongs when necessary. The "Court Leet" is now everywhere superseded by other arrangements; and the "Court Baron," from the same cause, now only exists in name.

selves upon Alienation of any part of their said Portions, so as the same do not exceed the Moiety thereof."

12. "The said Undertakers shall not demise any part of their Lands at Will only, but shall make certain estates (or leases) for years, for Life, in Taile, or in Fee-Simple."*

13. "No uncertain Rent shall be reserved by the Undertakers, but the same shall be expressly set down without reference to the custom of the country; and a Proviso shall be inserted in the Letters Patent against Cuttings, Cosheries, and other Irish exactions upon their Tenants."

14. "The said Undertakers, their Heirs and Assigns, during the space of seven years next ensuing, shall have power to transport all Commodities growing upon their own Lands, which they shall hold by those Letters Patent, without paying any Custom or Imposition for the same."

15. "It shall be lawful for the said Undertakers, for the space of five years next ensuing, to send for, and bring into Ireland, out of Great Britain, victuals, and utensils for their Households; Materials and Tools for Building and Husbandry; and Cattle to stock and manure the Land as aforesaid, without paying any Custom for the same, which shall not extend to any Commodities by way of Merchandize."

II. CONDITIONS.

THESE "conditions" refer to such Servitors in Ireland as were undertakers in the "Ulster Plantation," and had the power to inhabit their portions with "meer Irish" Tenants:

1. "They (the servitors) shall have estates in Fee-Farm."

2. "They shall yield a yearly Rent to his Majesty, of Eight Pounds, English, for every Proportion of a thousand Acres, and so rateably for the greater Proportions, which is after the Rate of Ten Shillings for sixty English Acres, or thereabouts, which they shall inhabit with 'meer Irish' Tenants; but they shall pay only five pounds six shillings and eight pence for every Proportion of a thousand Acres, which they shall inhabit with English or Scottish Tenants, as aforesaid; and so rateably for the other Proportions. And they shall pay us Rent for the first two years."

3. "They shall hold their Portions by the same Tenures as the former Undertakers respectively."

4. "They shall build their Castles, Houses, and Bawnes, and inhabit their Lands within two years, and have a competent store of Arms in readiness, as the former Undertakers."†

† *Fee-Simple*: By this "Condition" it would appear that undertakers were prohibited from letting their lands for less than twenty-one years and three lives, because of their getting their grants on the very advantageous tenure of common soccage, instead of by Knight's service. In connection with this "Condition" also, it was urged by Chichester that the undertakers should be prohibited from "marrying and fostering with the Irish."

† *Former Undertakers*: At an early stage in the Plantation movement, the Council in London forwarded the following list of Servitors who were considered as suitable persons to become undertakers, commencing with the Deputy (Chichester) himself:—"The Lord Deputy, Lord Audley, Mr. Treasurer (Sir Thomas Ridgeway), Mr. Marshal (Sir Robert Wingfield), Master of the Ordnance (Sir Oliver St. John), Sir Oliver Lambert, Mr. Attorney-General of Ireland (Sir John Davys), Sir Foulke

5. "They shall have power to create Manors and Tenures, as the former Undertakers."

6. "They shall make certain Estates (or Leases) to the Tenants, and reserve certain Rents, and forbear Irish Exactions; as the former Undertakers."

7. "They shall take the Oath of Supremacy, and be conformable in religion, as the former Undertakers."

8. "They shall not alien their Portions, or any part thereof, to the 'meer Irish,' or to any such person or persons as will not take the Oath as the said Undertakers are to take, as aforesaid; and to that end a *Proviso* shall be inserted in their Letters Patent."

9. "They shall have Power or Liberty to transport, or bring in Commodities, as the former Undertakers."

III. ARTICLES.

THESE "Articles" refer to the Irish Natives, who were to be admitted to be Freeholders:

1. "They shall have Estates in Fee-Farm."

2. "They shall pay the yearly Rent of ten pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence for every Portion of a thousand Acres, and so rateably for the greater Proportion, which is after the rate of thirteen shillings and four pence for every sixty Acres, or thereabouts; and they shall pay no Rent for the first year."*

3. "For their Tenures, they shall hold as the other Undertakers respectively, according to their Portions, with a *Proviso* of forfeiture of their estates, if they enter into actual rebellion."

4. "They shall inhabit their Lands, and build their Castles, Houses, and Bawnes, within two years, as the former Undertakers."

5. "They shall make certain estates (or Leases) for Years, or for Lives, to their Under-Tenants, and they shall take no Irish exactions."†

Conway, Sir Henry Folliott, Sir Edward Blaney, Sir Toby Caulfield, Sir Richard Hansard, Sir Francis Roe, Sir Francis Rushe, Sir Thomas Phillips, Sir James Perrott, Sir Thomas Chichester, Sir Josias Bodley, Sir Richard Graham, Sir Thomas Coach, Sir Thomas Williams, Sir Edward Fettiplace, Sir Ralph Bingley, Sir William Taaffe, Sir George Graham his sons, Mr. Surveyor of Ireland (William Parsons); *Captains* Bouchier, Cooke, Stewart, Crawford, Hope, Atherton, John Vaughan, Trevellian, Brooke, Doddington, Richard Bingley, Gabriel Throgmorton, Francis Annesley, Cole, John Ridgeway, Eline (Ellis), John Leigh, and his brother Dan. Leigh, Anthony Smyth, Trevor, Atkinson, Fleming, Meeres, Pikeman, Southwoth, Lockford, Baker, Hen. Vaughan, Hart, Gore, Larken, Neilson, Edney, Harrison, Higgins, Henry Moy, Hugh Culme, Archie Moore; *Lieutenants* Cowell, Brian, Ackland, Devereux, Bagnall (son to Sir Samuel Bagnall), Browne, Parkins (Perkins), Atkins, Nicholas Doubdeny."

Several of the Servitors here named failed in getting lands as undertakers in Ireland, being thought ineligible by the Lord Deputy; others of them did not covet the responsibilities which, as undertakers, they would have incurred.

* *First Year*: The few native undertakers do not appear to have made any objection to the payment of a so much larger rent than had been laid on the others; but they complained at being obliged to commence paying so soon, to erect their buildings in so short a time, and to relinquish their long-cherished and much-loved custom of *creaghting* (or "living by cattle").

† *Irish Exactions*: Like the Land System of the Hebrews, the Gaelic System, which obtained among the Gaels in Ireland, down to the seventeenth century, allotted a portion

6. "They shall use Tillage and Husbandry after the manner of the English Pale."*

IV.—GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

THESE "Propositions" were to be notified to the Undertakers of all sorts :

1. "There shall be Commissioners appointed for the setting forth of the several Proportions ; and for the ordering and settling of the Plantation, according to such Instructions as shall be given unto them by his Majesty in that behalf."

2. "That all the said Undertakers shall by themselves, or by such as the States of England or Ireland shall allow of, attend the said Commissioners in Ireland, at or before Midsummer next, to receive such Directions touching their Plantations as shall be thought fit."

3. "That every Undertaker, before the ensembling of his Letters Patent, shall enter into Bond and Recognizance, with good Sureties, to his Majesty's use, in the Office of his Majesty's Chief Remembrancer, in England or Ireland ; or in his Majesty's Exchequer, or Chancery, in Scotland ; or else before two of the Commissioners to be appointed for the Plantation, to perform the aforesaid Articles, according to their Several Distinctions, of Building, Planting, Residence, Alienation within five years, and making of certain estates (or leases) to their Tenants in this manner, viz. ; the Undertaker of the greatest Proportion to become bound in four hundred Pounds ; of the middle Proportion, in three hundred Pounds ; and of the least Proportion, in two hundred Pounds."

4. "That in every of the said Counties there shall be a convenient Number of Market Towns and Corporations erected for the Habitation and settling of Tradesmen and Artificers ; and that there shall be one Free School, at least, appointed in every County for the education of youth in Learning and Religion."

5. "That there shall be a convenient number of Parishes and Parish Churches with sufficient Incumbents, in every County ; and that the Parishioners shall pay all their Tithes in kind to the Incumbents of the said Parish Churches.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 123-130.

Of the *Ulster Plantation Hill* says : "The undertakers would have neither act nor part in the plantation if required to hold their lands by oppressive feudal tenure of Knight's service, and they were consequently released therefrom ; but the benefit which they thus secured for themselves they were obliged to share with their tenants, by letting their lands on

of land to each head of a family, for the sustenance of himself and those dependent on him ; and each head of a family rendered towards the maintenance and dignity of the Chief of the Clan certain duties or "chief-rents," which were not, however, identical with the word *rent*, as now understood between landlord and tenant ; for the Irish Chieftain was not the owner of the land, he was merely the head and protector of his Clan. The "exactions" above mentioned were, A.D. 1613, abolished in Ireland, in the reign of King James, I., by the Parliament then held in Dublin, by the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester.

* *English Pale* : This meant that the Irish who were to be admitted as Freeholders in the Ulster Plantation, were to turn their attention in a greater degree to cropping the lands, abandoning their own system of almost universal grazing and croaghting.

the most liberal terms—some in fee-farm, some by long leases, and none for shorter terms than twenty-one years. . . . The division and allotment of the lands, therefore, were not made merely that the undertakers, who had been generally needy men, should become wealthy at the expense of their tenants; nor were the latter brought here (to Ireland) to live simply as feudal serfs, reclaiming the soil in which they had no permanent right or interest. On the contrary, all these Conditions and Articles imply a mutual interest between the undertakers and the settlers on their estates, and are now of extreme importance as explanatory of the scope and purpose of the grants then made by the Crown.

GRANTS AND GRANTEES.

EVERY undertaker's lands were erected, by the terms of his grant, into a Manor, with certain manorial rights and privileges; including at first the power of establishing Courts Baron, and of enclosing a certain number of acres as a demesne, according to the size, in each case of the proportion held by the undertaker. In this instance, the term *demesne* (from the Latin *de mansione*) properly denotes that part of the estate attached to the *Mansion*, where the proprietor *remains* or resides. Other privileges were soon afterwards added, the most useful of which was that of appointing fairs and markets in all places where these institutions were required. The several grants only recite the names of the leading divisions of land in each proportion or estate. Each of these divisions, however, included several smaller parcels, which more correctly represent the numbers of our present townlands.

The following were the Precincts or Baronies set apart, under the "*Ulsier Plantation*" for—

I.—ENGLISH UNDERTAKERS ONLY.

1.—PRECINCT OR BARONY OF ONEILAN, COUNTY ARMAGH.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. Richard Rolleston. | \| | 7. William Brownlowe, gent., |
| 2. Francis Sacheverell, Esq. | | (son of John above-mentioned). |
| 3. John Brownlowe.* | | 8. William Stanhowe. |
| 4. Rev. James Matchett. | | 9. John Heron, gent. |
| 5. William Powell, Esq. | | 10. Sir Anthony Cope, Knight. |
| 6. John Dillon, Esq. | | |

2.—PRECINCT OF CLOGHER, COUNTY TYRONE.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Thomas Ridgewaie, Knt. | \| | 6. William Parsons, Esq., of the |
| 2. John Leigh, gent. | | city of Dublin. |
| 3. Walter Edney, Esq. | | 7. William Turvin. |
| 4. Thos. Edney, Esq. } Brothers | | 8. Edward Kingswell, Esq. |
| 5. George Ridgeway, gent. | | |

* *Brownlowe*: This name was then also spelled *Brownlow*, *Bromloe*, and *Bromley* (more lately *Bramley*).

3.—PRECINCT OF OMES, COUNTY TYRONE.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. William Glegge, gent. | \| | 5. Sir Ferdinand Tuchet, Knt. |
| 2. George Tuchet. | \| | 6. Edward Blunte, Esq. |
| 3. Lord Audley. | \| | 7. Sir John Davys, Knt. |
| 4. Sir Marvin Tuchet, Knt. | \| |  |

4.—PRECINCT OF LIFFER (NOW LIFFORD), IN THE BARONY OF RAPHOE, COUNTY DONEGAL.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Henry Clare. | \| | 6. Sir Thomas Cornwall, Knt. |
| 2. William Willson. | \| | 7. Sir Thos. Remyngton, Knt. |
| 3. Edward Russell, Esq. | \| | 8. Sir Maurice Barkeley, Knt. |
| 4. Sir William Barnes, Knt. | \| | 9. Sir Thomas Coach, Knt. |
| 5. Capt. Ralph Mansfield. | \| |  |

5.—PRECINCT OF CLANCALLY (NOW CLANKELLY), CO. FERMANAGH.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Sir Hugh Wirrall, Knt. | \| | 4. John Sedborough, Esq. |
| 2. Robert Bogas, Esq. | \| | 5. Thos. Flowerdewe, Esq. |
| 3. Robert Calvert, gent. | \| |  |

6.—PRECINCT OF LURG AND COOLMAKERNAN,* CO. FERMANAGH.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Flowerdewe, Esq. | \| | 5. Edward Warde, gent. |
| 2. Thomas Blenerhassett, Esq. | \| | 6. Thomas Barton, Esq. |
| 3. Sir Edward Blenerhassett,
Knt. | | 7. Henry Honynge or Hennings,
Esq. |
| 4. John Archdale, Esq. | \| |  |

7.—PRECINCT OF LOUGHTEE, CO. CAVAN.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Richard Waldron, Knt. | \| | 4. Sir Nicholas Lusher, Knt. |
| 2. John Fische, Esq. | \| | 5. Sir Hugh Wyrall, Knt. |
| 3. Sir Stephen Butler, Knt. | \| | 6. John Tailor, gent. |

End of the English Undertakers.

II.—SCOTCH UNDERTAKERS.

THE following were the Precincts or Baronies set apart for the Scottish Undertakers, only :

1.—PRECINCT OF THE FEWES, CO. ARMAGH.

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Sir James Douglass (or Doug-
las, Knt. | | 3. Sir James Craig, Knt. |
| 2. Henry Acheson, gent. | \| | 4. William Lawder, gent. |
|  | \| | 5. Claude Hamilton, gent. |

* *Lurg and Coolmakernan* : Now the baronies of Coole and Lurg.

2.—PRECINCT OF MOUNTJOY (OR A PART OF THE BARONY OF DUN-GANNON), CO. TYRONE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochil-tree. | 4. George Crayford (or Crawford), Laird of Locnories. |
| 2. Robert Stewart, gent. | 5. Bernard Lindsey. |
| 3. Sir Robt. Hepburne, Knt. | 6. Robert Lindsey. |

3.—PRECINCT OF STRABANE, CO. TYRONE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn. | 5. Sir George Hamilton, Knt. |
| 2. Sir Claude Hamilton, Knt. | 6. Sir John Dromond (or Drummond), Knt. |
| 3. James Clapen (or Claphame), gent. | 7. James Haig, gent. |
| 4. Sir Thomas Boyd, Knt. | 8. George Hamilton, gent. |

4.—PRECINCT OF PORTLOUGH (OR A PART OF THE BARONY OF RAPHOE), CO. DONEGAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Duke of Lennox. | 5. William Stewart, Laird of Dunduff. |
| 2. Sir Walter Stewart, Knt., Laird of Minto. | 6. James Cunyngham, Laird of Glangarnocke. |
| 3. Alexander McAula, of Durlin, gent. | 7. Cuthbert Cuningham. |
| 4. John Cuningham, of Crafield (or Crawfield). | 8. James Cuningham, Esq. |
| | 9. John Stewart, Esq. |

5.—PRECINCT OF BOYLAGH, CO. DONEGAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sir Robert Maclellan, Laird of Bomby. | 5. James McCulloch (or M'Culloch), gent. |
| 2. George Murraye, Laird of Broughton. | 6. Alexander Dunbar, gent. |
| 3. William Stewart, Esq. | 7. Patrick Vans, of Libragh, gent. |
| 4. Sir Patrick Mackee, of Laerg, Knt. | 8. Alexander Coningham, of Powton, gent. |

6.—PRECINCT OF KNOCKNINNY, CO. FERMANAGH.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Michael Balfoure (or Balfour), Lord Burley. | 4. Thomas Monepeny (or Money-penny), Laird of Kinkell or Kinalle. |
| 2. Michael Balfoure, his son. | 5. James Trayle, Esq. |
| 3. Sir John Wishart (or Wiseheart), Knt., Laird Pettaro. | 6. George Smelhome (or Smalholme). |

7.—PRECINCT OF MAGHERIBOY, CO. FERMANAGH.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sir John Home (or Hume), Knt. | 4. Jerome Lindsey, Esq. |
| 2. Robert Hamilton. | 5. William Fowler, Esq. |
| 3. James Gibb. | 6. Alexander Home. |
| | 7. John Dunbarr, Esq. |

8.—PRECINCT OF TULLOCHONCO (NOW TULLYHUNCO), CO. CAVAN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Endervicke, in Scotland, Knt.
2. Sir Claude Hamilton (his son), Knt.
3. Alexander Achmootie (or Achmouty).</p> | <p>4. John Achmootie (brother of said Alexander).
5. John Browne, of Gorgeemill, gent.</p> |
|---|--|

9.—PRECINCT OF CLANCHY (NOW CLANKEE), CO. CAVAN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny (son of Esme Stewart, the first Duke of Lennox).</p> | <p>2. William Baillie, Esq.
3. John Raleston, Esq.
4. William Downbarr.</p> |
|--|---|

End of the Scottish Undertakers.

III.—SERVITORS AND IRISH NATIVES.

THE following were the Precincts or Baronies set apart for the Servitors, and Irish Natives only :

1.—PRECINCT OF ORIER, COUNTY ARMAGH.

Servitors.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Sir Gerald Moore, Knt. (son of Sir Edward Moore, of Mellifont, near Drogheda, who, in the 16th century, had come from Kent to Ireland, during the war with Shane O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, on whom afterwards Queen Elizabeth conferred the title of "Earl of Tyrone")
2. Sir Oliver St. John.</p> | <p>3. Lord Audley.
4. Sir Thomas Williams, Knt.
5. John Bouchier, Esq.
6. Francis Cooke, Esq.
7. Charles Poyntz, gent. (a son of Sir John Poyntz, of Acton, in Gloucestershire, England).
8. Marmaduke Whitechurch, Esq.
9. Captain Henry Adderton.</p> |
|---|---|

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
1	Arte McBarron* O'Neile (half brother of the Earl of Tyrone)	2,000	£ 21 6 8
2	Henry McShane* O'Neale	1,500	16 0 0
3	Tirlough Groome O'Hanlon, gent.	140	1 9 11
4	Shane McShane O'Hanlon, gent.	100	1 1 4
5	Shane McOghie O'Hanlon, gent.	100	1 1 4

* *McBarron* ; We now would read this name : "Arte O'Neile, son of the Baron," (namely, Ferdorogh O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon, a son of Conn Bacchach O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone). And in No. 2 Grant we would read : "Henry O'Neale, son of Shane" (O'Neill). At the period of the Ulster Plantation, however, it was the custom to write the names of persons as in this and the following Returns.

Natives :

No of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
			£ s. d.
6	Oghie Oge O'Hanlon's two sons, Felim and Brian, gents.	200	2 11 3
7	Rorie McFerdoragh O'Hanlon, gent. ...	129	1 5 8
8	Shane Oge McShane Roe O'Hanlon, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
9	Carbery McCan, gent. ...	360	3 16 10
10	Donel McCan, gent. ...	80	0 17 2
11	Patrick McManus O'Hanlon, and Ardell Moore O'Mulchrewe ...	120	1 5 8
12	Redmond McFerdoragh O'Hanlon ...	60	0 12 10
13	Con McTirlagh O'Neill ...	360	3 16 10
14	{ Brian McFelim Roe McDonnell ...	240	2 11 3
	{ Hugh McCarbery O'Neale ...		
	{ Shane McTirlagh O'Neale ...		
15	{ Mulmory McDonell, gent. ...	240	2 11 3
	{ Arte McTirlagh O'Neale, gent. ...		
	{ Neale McTirlagh O'Neale, gent. ...		
16	Felim Oge McDonell, gent. ...	100	1 1 4
17	Donough Reogh O'Hagan, gent. ...	100	1 1 4
18	Calvagh McDonell, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
19	Loughlin O'Hagan, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
20	Edmond Groome McDonell ...	80	0 17 2
21	Alexander Oge McDonell ...	83	0 17 2
22	Brian Oge O'Hagan, gent. ...	100	1 1 4
23	Colla McArte McDonell, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
24	Donough Oge McMurphie (Murphy), gent. ...	180	1 18 6
25	{ Donnell McHenry O'Neile ...	540	5 16 8
	{ Felim McTirlagh Brasselagh O'Neill ...		
	{ Eugene Valley (Owen Ballagh) O'Neyle ...		
	{ Edmond Oge O'Donnelly ...		
26	Owen McHugh O'Neale, gent. ...	240	2 11 0
27	{ Hugh McTirlagh O'Neale ...	240	2 11 0
	{ Art McTirlagh O'Neale ...		
	{ Henry McTirlagh O'Neale* ...		
28	Rorie McPatrick McCan, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
29	Brian, son of Melaghlin, son of Arte O'Neale, gent. ...	60	0 12 10
30	Patrick Moder (O'Hanlon ?), gent. ...	120	1 5 8
31	Cormac McTirlagh Brassilagh (or Brassil), gent. ...	120	1 5 8
32	Tirlagh Oge McTirlagh Brasselagh, gent. ...	60	0 12 8
33	Neece Quin ...	120	1 5 8
34	Hugh McGilleduffe, gent. ...	120	1 5 8
35	Felim O'Quin ...	100	1 1 4
36	Cahier O'Mellan, gent. ...	100	1 1 4
37	Hugh McBrian McCan ...	80	1 1 4
38	Carberie Oge McCan, and Toole McFelim McCann ...	160	1 14 4
39	Ardill McFelim O'Hanlon, gent. ...	80	0 17 2

These natives, although holding but small portions of land each, held them on the same tenures as the other more fortunate undertakers, *i.e.*, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage; and subject to the Conditions

* *O'Neale* : These three—Hugh, Art, and Henry O'Neale—were brothers; and sons of Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill, of the Fewes.

generally of the Ulster Plantation. They got their Patents for the most part, A.D. 1610, but a few of them did not obtain them until the beginning of 1612.

2.—PRECINCT OF DUNGANNON, CO. TYRONE.

Servitors :

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy.</p> <p>2. Sir Thomas Ridgeway.</p> <p>3. Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt.</p> | } | <p>4. Sir Toby Calefield (or Caulfield), Knt.</p> <p>5. Sir Francis Roe, Knt.</p> |
|--|---|---|

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
1	Tirlagh O'Neale, Esq.	...	} Brothers.
2	Neale O'Neale, Esq.	... 3,330	
3	Bryan O'Neale, Esq.	... 800	
		... 370	3 18 11
		... 700	—
4	Catherine* Ny-Neale, wife of Robert Hovenden, gent.	1600 in } Armagh }	—
		... 320	4 14 10
5	Tirlagh Oge O'Neale, gent.	... 400	8 0 0
6	Neal Roe O'Neale	... 200	0 4 0
7	Bryan O'Neale, gent.	... 1,500	3 10 0
8	Neal O'Neale	... 200	0 4 0
9	Henry O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 8 0
10	Charles O'Neale	... 360	0 6 0
11	Con Boy O'Neale	... 1,160	2 2 0
12	Hugh O'Neale	... 120	0 4 0
13	Robert Hovenden, gent.	... 140	1 10 0
14	Donill McShane, (surnamed "Mallatus")	... 60	0 13 0
15	Con Boy O'Neale, gent.	... 120	1 6 0
16	Hugh McDonnell O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
17	Cormock McNemee, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
18	Tirlagh Oge McBrian O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
19	Rorie O'Gormley, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
20	Jcnkin O'Devin, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
21	Henry Oge O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
22	Bryan O'Neale, and Neal Roe	... 60	0 13 0
23	Art McRowrie O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
24	Hugh Groome O'Hagan, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
25	Arte McArte O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
26	Felim McAmallan, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
27	Shane McDonell Groome O'Donnily, gent.	... 60	0 13 0
28	Shane Roe O'Neale, gent.	... 60	0 13 0

* *Catherine* : This Catherine was first married to Terence (or Tirlagh) Oge O'Neill, son of Sir Henry Oge O'Neill, who, with his eldest son Tirlagh had fallen in the English service at the time of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty's revolt. By that marriage said Catherine was the mother of Felim Roe O'Neill, who, A.D. 1641, became the Irish leader.

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
29	James McGunchenan, gent.	60	£ s. d. 0 13 0
30	Henry McNeal McArte O'Neale, gent.	120	1 6 0
31	Edmond Oge O'Haggan, gent.	120	1 6 0
32	Murtagh O'Quin, gent.	120	1 6 0
33	Fardoragh O'Haggan, gent.	60	0 13 0
34	Hugh Groome O'Mulchallane (or O'Mulholland), gent.	60	0 13 0
35	Felim Boy O'Haggan, gent.	60	0 13 0
36	Neale O'Quin, gent.	60	0 13 0
37	Teig McEdmond Oge O'Hagan	60	0 13 0
38	James Sheale (or Shiel), gent.	120	1 6 0
39	Owen Roe O'Quin, gent.	140	1 10 0
40	Bartholomew Owen, gent.	120	1 6 0
41	Gillaspick McDonnell, gent.	120	1 6 0
42	Shane McLaughlin O'Donnily, gent.	60	0 13 0
43	Owen O'Corr, gent.	120	1 6 0
44	Brian O'Develin, gent.	120	1 6 0
45	Fardoragh McCahir O'Mallen, gent.	60	0 13 0
46	Caragh O'Donilly, gent.	60	0 13 0
47	Owen O'Hagan, gent.	60	0 13 0
48	Owen Oge McOwen McEvison O'Hagan, gent.	120	1 6 0
49	Shane McHugh McAderany O'Donilly, gent.	60	0 13 0
50	Con McTirlagh O'Neale, gent.	60	0 13 0
51	Felim Groome McFelimy McNeale (O'Neale?), gent.	60	0 13 0
52	Fardoragh McBrian Carragh O'Neale, gent.	60	0 13 0
53	Felim Oge O'Mulcreve, gent.	60	0 13 0
54	Laghlen O'Hagan, gent.	120	1 6 0
55	Raudal McDonnell, gent.	60	0 13 0
56	Hugh McCawell, gent.	60	0 13 0
57	Hugh McHugh Mergagh O'Neale, gent.	60	0 13 0
58	Mary Ny Neal (daughter of Sir Cormack)	120	1 6 0
59	Tirlagh Oge O'Gormeley, gent.	60	0 13 0
60	Bryan Crossagh O'Neale (son of Sir Cormack), gent. ...	1,000	10 13 4

3.—THE PRECINCTS OF DOE AND FAWNETT (NOW KILMACRENAN),
CO. DONEGAL.

Servitors :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Stewart, Esq., of Whithorn, in Wightonshire. 2. Patrick Crawford, of Lifford, Esq. 3. John Vaughan, Esq. 4. John Kingsmill, Esq. 5. Basill Brooke, Esq. 6. Sir Richard Hansard, Knight. 7. Thomas Perkins, gent. 8. George Hilton, gent. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Sir Thomas Chichester, Knt. 10. Henry Hart, Esq. 11. Sir Ralph Bingley, Knight. 12. Edward Ellis, gent. 13. Henry Vaughan, Esq. 14. Sir Richard Bingley, of Westminster, Knight. 15. George Gale, gent. 16. Charles Grimsditch, gent. 17. Thomas Browne, Esq. |
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Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
			£ s. d.
1	Walter McLaughlin McSwyne (MacSweeney) gent. ...	896	9 11 3
2	Donald McSwine (Fawnett), gent. ...	2,000	21 6 8
3	Mannus McNeale McSwyne ...	64	0 13 4
4	Sir Mulmory McSwyne-na-Doe, Knight ...	2,000	21 6 8
5	Donough McSwyne (Banagh), gent. ...	2,000	21 6 8
6	Nene Duffe, Neene James (or Nene Dubh, daughter of James MacDonnell, and widow of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell) ...	596	6 0 0
7	Honora Bourk, or Widow O'Boyle ...	403	4 13 4
8	Tirlagh O'Boyle, gent. ...	2,000	21 6 8
9	Neale Garrow McRorie O'Donnell, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
10	Caffer McHugh Duffe O'Donnell, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
11	Hugh Boy McQuin, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
12	Donell McQuin, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
13	Hugh Boy McSwyne, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
14	Patrick Crone McCree, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
15	Neale McMulmorie McSwine, gent., and Carragh McSwine, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
16	Owen McGillpatrick, gent. ...	128	1 7 3½
17	Farroll McHugh O'Galchor (O'Gallagher), gent. ...	64	0 13 7½
18	Donnell Groome McArte ...	64	0 13 7½
19	Grany Ny Donnell ...	128	1 7 3½
20	Murtagh O'Dowgan, Owen Modder McSwine, Owen McMorphy, Donell O'Deveney, Donough O'Seren, Calvagh McBryan, Roe McSwine, and Neal McSwine ...		
21	Hugh McHugh Duffe O'Donnell, gent. ...	1,000	10 13 4
22	Donnell Ballach O'Galchor ...		
	Dowltagh McDonnell Ballach ...		
	Edmond Boy O'Boyle, ...		
	Tirlagh Oge O'Boyle, Irrel O'Boyle, ...		
	Cahir McMalcavow (O'Boyle) ...	960	10 4 10
	Shane McTirlagh (O'Boyle) ...		
	Dowaltagh McGillduffe, Farrell ...		
	McTirlagh Oge (O'Boyle), Loy O'Cleary, and Shane O'Cleary ...		
23	Owen Oge McOwen, and Owen McOwen Edeganny ...	128	1 8 0

4.—PRECINCT OF CLINAWLY (NOW THE BARONY OF GLENAWLEY), COUNTY FERMANAGH.

Servitors :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Sir John Davys (or Davis), Knight. | \| | 3. Peter Mostin (or Mostyn), gent. |
| 2. Samuel Harrison, Esq. | | |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Cormack O'Cassida (O'Cassidy), gent. ...	100	1	1	3
2	Donell Dean Magwire (or Maguire), and James McDonough Maguire, gents; in all ...	300	3	4	0
3	Rorle McAdegany Magwire, Owen McCoconaght Maguire, and Donnell Oge O'Muldoon, gents; in all ...	150	1	12	0
4	Donough Oge Maguire, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
5	Felim Oge Magwire, gent. ...	190	2	0	7
6	Cahell McGilleduffe Magwire, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
7	Redmond McGillpatrick Magwire, gent. ...	190	2	0	7
8	Shane McHugh, gent. ...	350	3	14	8
9	Donell McCormock, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
10	Coconaght McHugh, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
11	Donough Oge McHugh, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
12	Donough Oge McDonaghy Magwire, gent. ...	145	2	1	8
13	Felim McAwly, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
14	Bryan Oge Magwire, gent. ...	145	2	1	8
15	Donough McRorie (Magwire), gent. ...	50	0	10	8
16	Rorie Magwire, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
17	Thomas McJames McDun Magwire, Bryan McJames McDun Magwire, and Hugh McJames McDun Magwire, gents. ...	120	1	5	8
18	Tirlagh Moyle Magwire, gent. ...	300	3	4	0
19	Bryan McThomas Magwire, gent. ...	220	2	7	0
20	Patrick McDonnell, gent. ...	120	1	5	8
21	Shane McEnabb (or McCabe), gent. ...	130	1	7	10
22	Patrick McHugh Magwire, gent. ...	140	1	10	0
23	Bryan O'Corcoran, gent. ...	120	1	5	8
24	Edmund McBryan McShane, gent. ...	140	1	10	0
25	Felim Duffe McBrien, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
26	Cormock McDonnell, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
27	Connor McTirlagh (McDonnell), gent. ...	100	1	1	4
28	Bryan McMullrony (McDonnell), gent. ...	240	2	11	4
29	John Magwire, gent. ...	140	1	10	0
30	Donell Groome McArte, gent. ...	150	1	12	4
31	Hugh O'Flanagan, gent. ...	192	2	1	0
32	Oghy O'Hossy, gent. ...	60	0	12	10
33	Cormac Oge McHugh, gent. ...	180	1	18	4
34	Shane McDevett (or McDavitt), gent. ...	60	0	13	0
35	Shane McDonnell Ballagh, and Brian O'Skanlan; in all ...	120	1	5	8
36	Shane Evarr Magwire, gent. ...	96	1	0	4
37	Cormock McBryan Magwire, gent. ...	96	1	0	4
38	Cormock McCollo Magwire, gent. ...	144	1	11	0
39	Cnogher Glasse Magwire, gent. ...	48	0	10	4
40	Henry McElynan, gent. ...	48	0	10	4
41	Felim McElynan, gent. ...	48	0	10	4
42	Melogblin Oge McCorr, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
43	Connell McWorrin, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
44	Moriertagh O'Flanagan, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
45	Hugh Boy Magwire, gent. ...	96	1	0	4
46	Patrick McHugh, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
47	Rorie McDonough Magwire, and Pat Ballagh Magwire, gents. ...	190	2	0	8
48	Tirlagh Mergagh Magwire, and Felim Duffe McRorie Magwire, gents. ...	100	1	1	4
49	Garrett Magwire, and John Magwire, gents. ...	60	0	13	0

"The above grantees to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in

common socage, and subject to the Conditions of the Plantation of Ulster."

5.—PRECINCT OF COOLE AND TIRCANNADA,* CO. FERMANAGH.

Servitors :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Henry Folliott, Knight. | 3. William Cole, Esq. |
| 2. Roger Atkinson. | 4. Paul Goore (or Gore), Esq. |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
1	Con McShane O'Neale, gent.	1,500	£ s. d. 16 0 0
2	Bryan Maguyre, gent.	2,000	21 6 0
3	Tirlagh Magwire, gent.	500	5 6 8
4	John Magwire, gent.	120	1 5 8
5	Richard Magwire, gent.	120	1 5 8

6.—PRECINCT OF TULLAGHAH (OR TULLYHAW), COUNTY CAVAN.

Servitors :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sir George and Sir Richard Greame (or Graham), Knights. | which has been called <i>Pynnar's Survey</i> . |
| 2. Hugh Coolme (or Culme) and Walter Talbott, Esq. | |
| 3. Nicholas Pynnar, Esq., known by his <i>Survey of the Ulster Plantation</i> , | |
| 4. Bryan McPhilip O'Reyly (or O'Reilly) and Edward Rutledge, gents. | |
| 5. Thomas Johnes (or Jones), gent. | |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
1	John and Connor O'Reilly, gents.	300	£ s. d. 3 4 0
2	Cahir McOwen (O'Reilly), gent.	300	3 4 8
3	Cahell McOwen O'Reyly, gent.	300	3 4 8
4	Donell McOwen (O'Reyly), gent.	150	1 12 0
5	Owen O'Sheredan (or O'Sheridan), gent.	200	2 2 8
6	Cahill McBrien O'Reilly, gent.	100	1 1 4
7	Felim McGawran (or McGauran), gent.	1,000	10 13 4
8	Mulmore McHugh McFarrall O'Reyly, gent.	300	3 4 0
9	Cormacke McGawran	175	1 17 4
10	Donough Magauran, gent.	75	0 16 0
11	Hugh McManus Oge Magauran, gent.	150	1 12 0

* *Tircannada*: The Plantation precinct of Coole and Tircannada was commensurate with the two present baronies of Magherastephane and Tirkennedy.

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
12	Breene Oge McGauran, gent.	200	£ s. d. 2 2 8
13	Mulmorie McTirlagh O'Reily, gent.	200	2 2 8
14	Felim, Brian, and Cahir, sons of Hugh O'Reily, late of Ballaghaneo	230	2 2 8
15	Tirlagh McHugh McBryan Bane O'Reylie	150	1 12 0
16	Bryan McKernan, gent.	400	4 5 4
17	Donnell McFarrall Oge McKernan, gent.	100	1 1 4
18	Callo (or Calvagh) O'Gowne (or O'Gowan), gent.	150	1 12 0
19	Shane McCabe, gent.	200	2 2 8
20	Wony (or Una) McThomas McKernan	100	1 1 4
21	Donill Backagh McShane O'Reily, gent.	200	2 2 8
22	Bryan McShane O'Reily, gent.	300	3 4 0

"The above-named grantees to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the Conditions of the Plantation of Ulster."

7.—PRECINCT OF CLONMAHONE (NOW CLONMAHON, CO. CAVAN).

Servitors :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight. | 3. John Russon, gent. |
| 2. Joseph Johnes (or Jones), gent. | 4. Anthony Atkinson, gent. |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.
1	Mulmorie McHugh Connalagh O'Rely, gent.	2,000	£ s. d. 21 6 8
2	Gerald Fleming, Esq.	475	5 1 4
3	Hugh McBrien O'Reily, gent.	100	1 1 4
4	Edward Nugent, gent.	162	1 15 0
5	Christopher Nugent, gent.	450	4 16 0
6	Edward Nugent, gent.	200	2 2 8
7	Philip McTirlagh Bradie (or Brady), gent.	300	3 4 0
8	Richard Fitzsimons	50	0 10 0

8.—PRECINCT OF CASTLE RAHEN (NOW CASTLE RAHAN), CO. CAVAN.

Servitors :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sir John Elliott, Knight. | 4. Roger Garth, gent. |
| 2. John Ridgeway, Esq. | 5. Sir Edmund Pettiplace, Knight. |
| 3. Sir William Taaffe, Knight. | |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Walter, Thomas, and Patrick Bradie, gents. ...	800	7	9	4
2	Cahir McShane O'Reily, of Cornegall, gent. ...	300	3	4	0
3	Barnaby Reily, of Nacorraghes, gent. ...	150	1	12	0
4	Shane McHugh O'Reily, of Ballaghana, gent. ...	475	5	1	4
5	Thomas McJames Bane (O'Reily), of Kilmore, gent. ...	50	0	10	8
6	Philip McBrien McHugh O'Reily, gent. ...	300	3	4	0
7	Owen McShane O'Reily, gent. ...	200	2	2	8
8	Bryan O'Coggye O'Reily ...	400	4	5	0
9	Mulmorie McOwen O'Reily ...	200	2	2	8
10	Hugh Roe McShane O'Reily ...	200	2	2	8
11	Philip and Shane O'Reily, brothers ...	300	3	4	0
12	Shane McPhilip O'Reily, gent. ...	900	9	12	0
13	Shane Bane O'Moeltully (or Flood), gent. ...	50	0	10	8
14	Edward Nugent, gent. ...	100	1	1	4
15	Owen McMulmorie O'Reily, gent. ...	500	5	6	8
16	Hugh McGlasney (O'Reily), gent. ...	100	1	1	4
17	Shane McPhilip O'Reily ...	25	0	5	4

"The above Native grantees to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the Conditions of the Plantation of Ulster."

9.—PRECINCT OF TULLAGHGARVY, COUNTY CAVAN.

Servitors :

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Thomas Ashe, Knight; and
John Ashe, gent. | | 3. Captain Richard Tirrell,
Esq. |
| 2. Archibald and Brent Moore
(brothers), gents. | | |

Natives :

No. of the Grant.	Names.	Number of Acres.	Rent in English Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Mulmorie Oge O'Reylie, gent. ...	3,000	32	0	0
2	Mulmorie McPhilip O'Reilie, Esq. ...	1,000	10	13	4
3	Hugh O'Reylie, Esq. ...	1,000	10	13	4
4	Terence Braddy (or Brady), gent. ...	150	1	12	0
5	Morish McTully (or Flood), gent. ...	300	3	4	0
6	Thomas Braddy, gent. ...	150	1	12	0
7	Connor McShane Roe O'Bradie, gent. ...	150	1	12	0
8	Henry Betagh (or Beatty), gent. ...	262	2	15	0

"All the above-named Native grantees to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the Conditions of the Plantation of Ulster."

End of the Servitors, and Native Grantees.

"From perusing the foregoing lists of Grants to the Native Irish in the Ulster Plantation, we find," says Hill, "that only a very few of them in each county were admitted to partake in the plantation-scheme; and that whilst they had previously held the rank of gentlemen—and, were, indeed, so styled in their Patents—they were obliged to accept the merest shreds of their own soil But there were fiery spirits among the youthful gentry and nobility of Ulster—young men who could not brook the new order of things, and who, after coshering* for a time among their father's former tenants, betook themselves to the great green woods, adopting that craft or occupation (known as *Tory* or *Rapparee*,) which has been made comparatively respectable, under such circumstances, by men like Robin Hood, Redmond O'Hanlon, Shane Crossagh O'Cahan, and several others that might be named."

The following is a summary of the "Plantation" in each of the six counties in Ulster which were confiscated in the reign of King James the First, of England; and of whom Pynnar in his *Survey* states, that at least 8,000 (eight thousand) were of "British" birth and descent:

THE "PLANTERS IN ULSTER,
From A.D. 1608 to 1620."

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTERS.	IN THE COUNTY OF						Total
	Armagh	Tyrone	Derry	Donegal	Fer- managh	Cavan	
Freeholders ...	39	84	25	59	59	68	334
Lessees for Lives ...	18	26	—	25	10	20	99
Lessees for Years ...	190	183	78	217	117	168	953
Cottagers ...	43	154	16	46	75	130	464
Families that had no Estates (or Leases)	—	—	—	70	—	—	70
Bodies of Men with Arms	642	2,469	642	1,106	645	711	6,215
Totals ...	932	2,916	761	1,523	906	1,097	8,135

Summary of the Planters :

Freeholders	...	...	...	334
Lessees for Lives	...	...	...	99
Lessees for Years	...	...	...	953
Cottagers	...	...	...	464
Families that had no Estates (or Leases)	...	...	...	70
Total Families	...	...	...	1,920
Total Men with Arms	...	...	...	6,215
Grand Total	...	...	...	8,135

* *Coshering*: By "coshering," the Irish people meant giving their lord a certain number of days' board and lodging, gratis.

Of those Planters, Hill, in his great work, the "*Ulster Plantation*," p. 590, writes :

. . . "But the paradise of plenty, if not of peace, to which these strangers at times attained, was only secured by a very heavy and dreadful sacrifice of the general interests of Ireland as a nation ; for, to this settlement in Ulster, and, in a minor degree, to similar settlements or plantations in other provinces of Ireland at the same period, may be traced the awful scenes and events of the ten years' civil war, commencing A.D. 1641 ; the horrors of the revolutionary struggle in 1690, and the re-awakening of those horrors in 1798—not to mention certain less notable phases of the struggle during the intervals between those disastrous eras. The dragons' teeth so plentifully, and, as if so deliberately, sown in this Ulster Plantation, have, indeed, sprung up at times with more than usually abundant growth ; yielding their ghastly harvests of blood and death on almost every plain, and by almost every river side, and in almost every glen of our northern province."

PART VII.

ADDENDA.

ALCOCK.

Of the County Waterford.

See pp. 24-25, *ante*.

THE Very Rev. Alexander Alcock, of Trin. Coll., Dublin, B.A., in 1688; M.A. in 1692; Rector of the Parishes of Crook Hill, St. Nicholas, Faithlegg, Killea, and Rathmoylan, Co. Waterford, 16th Oct., 1693; Precentor of Lismore Cathedral, in 1699; and Dean, by Patent, 22nd July, 1725.

He died 1747, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Mason, three sons:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Henry, Clerk of the Irish House of Commons, mar. Rebecca, eldest sister of Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.</p> <p>II. John, Dean of Ferns, married Catherine Burgh, aunt of the celebrated Walter Hussey Burgh, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.</p> <p>III. Ven. Alexander, of whom presently.</p> <p>2. Venerable Alexander Alcock, of Trin. Coll., Dublin, B.A., 1731; M.A., 1734; and B.D., 1738; Archdeacon of Lismore, 3rd April, 1753; died 1787; buried in Waterford Cathedral. He married Sarah, sister of Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He died, leaving four sons and two daughters:</p> <p>I. Robert, died unmarried.</p> | <p>II. Alexander, of Elysium, near Waterford, mar. Eliza, dau. of James Wall, Esq., of Coolnamuck.</p> <p>III. Thomas, of Killea, married Lydia, dau. of Thomas Hackett, Esq., of Fethard, Co. Tipperary.</p> <p>IV. Mason, of whom presently.</p> <p>I. Frances, died unmarried.</p> <p>II. Jane, married Sir Simon Newport, Mayor of Waterford, in 1792.</p> <p>3. Rev. Mason Alcock, Rector of Durrus, Co. Cork, fourth son of the Venerable Alexander; married in 1784 Judith, only dau. of Edward Jones, Esq., of Drombeg, Co. Cork. He died in 1827, leaving three sons and one daughter:</p> <p>I. Alexander Mann Alcock, of whom presently.</p> |
|---|---|

II. Edward Jones Alcock, Rector of Kilmeen, County Cork, who mar. Frances-Jane, daughter of Rev. Henry Jones of Drombeg, County Cork; and, dying in 1857, left four sons and two daughters:

I. Mason Alcock, County Inspector, R.I. Constabulary, Monaghan; mar. Frances D., dau. of John Miller, Esq., of Buncrana.

II. Henry Jones Alcock, Rector of St. Mary's Church, West Kensington, London; mar. Alice (d. 1884), dau. of T. Hunt, London.

III. Edward Henry Alcock, London; unmarried.

IV. Alexander Mann Alcock, of Innishannon, Co. Cork; married in 1872, Catherine Hart, dau. of Rev. R. H. Maunsell, Esq.

I. Katherine Martha, d. unm.

II. Judith, d. unm.

III. Henry, third son of Rev. Mason Alcock; was a captain in the 58th Regiment, and d. unm.

I. Anne: dau. of Rev. Mason Alcock; d. unm.

4. Alexander Mann Alcock, Mayor of Waterford in 1836; eldest son of Rev. Mason Alcock; mar. Martha, eldest dau. of William Morris, Esq., of Harbour View, Waterford. He died in 1847, leaving two sons and one daughter:

I. William Morris Alcock, who mar. Annie, dau. of Captain John Elgie, 67th Regiment. Died November 1886.

II. Edward Henry Alcock, of whom presently.

I. Jane, d. unm.

5. Edward Henry Alcock, of Grove House, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford: son of Alexander Mann Alcock; living in 1887.

ATKINS.*

Of Ballinard, County Cork.

Arms: Or, a cross quarterly pierced flory and counterflory az. betw. four mullets sa. *Crest:* Two hounds' heads, endorsed collar dovetailed per pale or, and az. countercharged erased gu.

WILLIAM ATKYNS, of Chard, Somerset, living in 1393. His descendant, Richard *Atkins* of Chard, who died in 1567, married Johanne, and had Richard (ancestor of the Baronet branch of the family, the Baronetcy extinct); Robert, of whom presently; Augustine (who died in 1605), married Elizabeth Selwood, but left no issue; and Nicholas.

Robert, the second son, who died in 1616, married Jane, and had Aaron, of Chard (died in 1670), who married Joan Lumbard, and had three sons and three daughters. Richard, who died 1625, married

Petrewell, and left Aaron Atkins, of Chard; a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Augustine, who came to Ireland in 1630, and settled in the Co. Cork, where he married Avie, daughter of

* *Atkins:* For the compilation of this family pedigree we are indebted to the courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Augusta Atkins of London.

Edward Porter, and had with others a son Robert, who got large grants of lands, and built a residence called Highfield. He married Helena Parker, and had, when he died in 1724, thirteen children. Of these, Robert and Augustine of whom presently; John, who died in 1731, married Sarah Pike, and had an only child, Sarah, who married in 1762 Richard Armstrong, of Drogheda; Joseph went to America in 1728; Samuel married, but left no issue; George married Hannah Bullen; Margaret married John Barter, of Cuoldaniel, Muskerry, Co. Cork; Mary married Ven. Archdeacon Austin; Helena married William Clarke; Catherine married, in 1730, Silvester Clarke, ancestor of Sir Wm. Clarke, Bart.; Elizabeth married Sir John Franklin, Knt.; Barbara married ——— Bailie; Ursula married ——— Blurtur.

Robert Atkins, of Highfield, left a Will strictly entailing his large property in tail male. The eldest of his six sons was Robert, who had no male heir; and who, setting his father's Will at naught, left (by means of a legal process then in force) the estates to the young son of his eldest daughter, on condition of his taking the name of *Atkins* in addition to that of *St. Leger*. The second son thus deprived of his heirship was Augustine, of Ballinard, Co. Cork, who died in 1761; he married Anne Foot, in 1719. They had six children, of whom three died before their father; George married, and had issue; Anne married, but left no issue to survive her.

Wm. Atkins, of Ballinard, who died in 1787, married, first, Elizabeth Beech; and had Mary-Anne, who married Rev. ——— Sturges; Elizabeth married Thomas Bowen;

Sophia married to ——— Weldon; and a son William, who died in India without issue. He married, secondly, Catherine Lake, in 1781. She was eldest daughter of John Lake, by his wife Jane Roberts, daughter of John Roberts of Ardmore, Co. Cork. They had a daughter, Jane, who died an infant; and a son, George Atkins, of Ballinard, who was born in 1782, and died in 1846. He married, in 1810, Eliza Robinett, and had ten children: of these, George, who died in 1879, married Marie Orphelia Douglas, and left issue: eight sons and two daughters; the eldest son is now Colonel, 1st Bengal Infantry. Robert died, aged 20; John Cotter, who died 1879, married Annie Craig, and left four daughters; Josiah died young; James Bucknel married Mary Colquhoun, and has three sons, the eldest of whom is Percy Colquhoun, B.A., LL.M., of Cambridge, and three daughters. Kate died young; Mary married Richard Gregg, and has an only son Captain in the Army; Jane-Exham married George Woodroffe, and has three sons and four daughters; Elizabeth Augusta is unmarried, and living in 1887. The eldest son, Very Rev. Wm. Atkins, Dean of Ferns, Co. Wexford, who died in 1879, married, in 1834, Elizabeth Barnet, and left William, now of Victoria, B.C., married to Martha Taylor; Mary, who died young; Elizabeth Avie, unmarried; and an eldest son, George, Barrister-at-law (died in 1878), who married, in 1869, Alice Anne, youngest daughter of Rev. M. Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield, Co. Limerick (she married, secondly, in 1887, Edward Maziere Courtaney, M.D.), and left Alice Beatrice, and a son, William Howard Lloyd, aged 15 years, in 1887.

BENNETT.

COMMENCING with No. 132, on this family pedigree, p. 48, *ante*, the paragraph should read :

132. Oliver Warren, of Warrentown, co. Meath, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; also Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who had a son Christopher Johnson, of Smithstown, co. Meath, and had General Sir Christopher-William Johnson, of New York.

Commencing with No. 134, on the same page, the first four lines in that paragraph should read :

134. Eleanor : dau. of Nathaniel Warren; married Robert Crean, of Dublin (of the Crean-Lynch family). Had two brothers and four sisters (instead of "three," as there mentioned).

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, we read :

"*Married.*—At Dublin, 20th June, 1795, John Armit, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, there, to Miss Warren, daughter of Admiral (Alderman) Warren, M.P., for the borough of Callen (Callan)."

"*Died.*—October 26th, 1832, at Miltou, near Gravesend, Kent, Sarah, third daughter of the late N. Warren, Esq., M.P., of Nielstown House, near Dublin."

Commencing with the Note † *Cain Henlon* at foot of p. 48, it should read :

† *Cain Henlon* : Two children of that marriage were—1. Eleanor Agnes Henlon (b. 1809, d. 1857), who, in 1829, married in New York City Robert Lewright Browning, of Cincinnati, State of Ohio (who was drowned in Trinidad Bay, California, on the 27th March, 1850), Lieutenant United States Navy, and had :

I. Robert Lewright Browning, Lieut. U.S. Marine Corps, unm.; lost with U.S. Ship *Levant*, in 1860.

II. Charles Henry Browning, of Philadelphia, Penn., Author of *Americans of Royal Descent*, who on 1st January, 1884, married Miss Katrina Aloyious Campbell, dau. of James Joseph Campbell, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, son of Bartholomew Campbell, of Fintona, county Tyrone, Ireland.

2. Eliza Sidney Henlon, who, in 1845 in New York City, m. John Keasby Walker, of Philadelphia, and had an only child—John Smith Walker, M.D., of Philadelphia, who had two sons and a daughter, namely—1. John Keasby Walker, 2. Henry Esmond Walker, 3. Eliza Walker.

And commencing with the Note * *Henrietta*, at foot of p. 49, it should read :

* *Henrietta* : This Henrietta-Agnes Crean had a brother, Robert Crean, of New York City, who d. s. p.; and two sisters—1. Helena-Margarette Crean, 2. Georgina Crean. This Helena-Margarette Crean m., first, Lindsay Downes Richardson, of Dublin (son of Marmaduke Jenni Richardson, of Armagh), and had :—I. Lindsay Robert Richardson, of New York City, Capt. 7th New York N. G. (d. s. p. 1873); II. Marmaduke Jenni Schomberg Richardson, New York City, living in 1881; III. Eleanor Richardson-Bishop, d. s. p. in 1880—all three born in Dublin.

Helena-Margarette Crean mar., secondly, Victor Bishop, of New York City, and had two children—Victor, and Paul, who both died young. Mrs. Bishop died 3rd March, 1887.

Georgina, the younger sister of Helena-Margarette Crean, here mentioned, married Vickenburg, of New York, living in Holland in 1887.

BOURCICAULT.

(This Notice is incomplete, and not brought up to date.)

JACQUES DE BOURCICAULT, the first of this family that came to Ireland, was a Huguenot refugee, who fled from France in 1688, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was descended from Jean le Maingre, Sire de Bourcicault (A.D. 1365—1425), a Marshal of France, who was taken captive by the English at Agincourt. In the days of the late Napoleon III., a member of this family attended the French Court, at the hunting-seat of Compiègne, and claimed the rights and privileges of the Ancient Nobility of France: After investigation his claim was allowed.

This Jacques de Bourcicault had :

- I. Isaac, who died, aged 28.
 - II. Pierre, of whom presently.
 - III. Elizabeth, who mar. Colonel Frederick Mackenzie, Horse Guards, and had :
 - 1. Frederick-Paget, Capt. 23rd Fusiliers.
 - IV. Jane, who m. — Paget, Esq. and had :
 - 1. Elizabeth; 2. Angelica, and 3. James.
 - V. Angelica, d. unm.
 - VI. James, d. unm.
 - VII. William, d. unm.
 - 2. Pierre (died 1723, aged 86), second son of Jacques; was twice m.: by his first wife he had :
 - I. James, who m. Miss Jones, of York-street, Dublin, and had —1. John, 2. Samuel, 3. James, who all d. s. p.
- By his second wife, M. Smith, of Belfast (m. 1739—'40, died 1794, aged 72), Pierre had :

- I. Samuel-Smith, of whom presently.
- II. A dau., Mrs. Ripplingham.
- III. Sally, who married Thomas Orr.*
 - 3. Samuel Smith Bourcicault, a Proctor and Conveyancer in Ireland: son of Pierre (d. 1773); m. Mercy-Anne Smith (d. 1783), and had :
 - I. Samuel-Smith, of whom presently.
 - II. Mary, who d. unm.
 - III. Mercy, who, as his first wife, m. Joseph Glenny,† who is No. 5 on the "Glenny" (No. 2) pedigree.
- IV. Sarah, d. unm.
- 4. Samuel Smith Bourcicault (d. 1853): son of Samuel-Smith, m. Anna-Maria, daughter of Arthur Darley, and had :
 - I. William-S.
 - II. George, living in South Ken-

* Orr: Thomas and Sally Orr had three children :

- I. Robert, who had :
 - 1. Sally, who married D. Villars.
 - 2. Margaret, who married M. Cooper.
- II. James Orr.
- III. Mary Orr, who married — MacNaghten, and had :
 - 1. Charlotte, who married Rev. — Maberley.
 - 2. Mary-Anne, who married — Martley, Q.C.
 - 3. Robert MacNaghten.
 - 4. Alexander MacNaghten, in the Royal Navy; died unm.
 - 5. Henry, d. unm.

† Glenny: Joseph Glenny was of the family of Glenny, of Glenville, Ardarragh, county Down, founded, at the Plantation of Ulster, by Sir David Glenny (or Glennie).

sington, London, and has a son:
 I. George P. Bourcault, Capt.
 in the Hampshire Regiment.
 III. Arthur-S.

IV. Dion Bourcault, the eminent actor and dramatist, mar. Miss Agnes Robertson, and had six children.

BROOKE. (Nos. 1 and 2.)

See pp. 70-72, *ante*.

In our researches since this genealogy was printed in those pages, we find the pedigree of the Brookes of Leytown (or Leighton), in Leicestershire, England, entered in p. 51 of the Visitation of Cheshire, A.D. 1580, thus:

Thomas Brooke, of Leighton, had issue:

I. John Brooke, of Leighton, 1566.

II. Richard Brooke, of Norton. (See Richard Miles, of Rhodes, who is No. 5 on the "Brooke" No. 1 pedigree.)

III. Andrew Brooke of Kirkby, third son, who had issue:

I. Basill of Lubenham (? Davenham).

As the Navan Brookes have always borne the Arms of Brooke, of Leighton, and not those of the Madely family, it is probable that Basill of Lubenham settled in Ireland, and was their ancestor. This is rendered more probable from the fact that Sir Basill Brooke married Elizabeth Leicester, of Tofts, of a good old Cheshire family. (See Sir Basill Brooke, No. 3 on the "Brooke," No. 2 pedigree.)

According to our latest researches, this family genealogy would now read, as follows:

1. Sir Thomas Brooke, of Leighton.

2. Andrew Brooke, of Kirkby: his third son, who had:

3. Sir Basill Brooke (d. in Ireland in 1633), knighted in Ireland in 1616; married, first Elizabeth Leicester, of Toft, Cheshire, England; and, secondly, Ethelred, dau. of Sir Edmund Brudenell, who d. in 1584, or 1594.

4. Sir John Brooke (Will proved in 1633), had a brother Henry, who is said to have been the ancestor of Sir Victor Brooke, Bart.; but their parentage is not mentioned.

5. Henry Brooke: son of Sir John; had sisters, the second of whom was Elizabeth.

6. Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Moynally, alive in 1641, mar. — Sheridan; had a brother, Sir William Brooke, who mar. Penelope, dau. of Sir Moses Hill (see the "Hill," No. 1 pedigree, *ante*); this Penelope mar., secondly, Edward Russell, who died in 1665. The

who came from Ayrshire early in the 17th century; and now represented by James S. Glenny, Esq., J.P., of Glenville. This Joseph and his wife Mercy had:

I. Mercy, who d. unm.

II. Martha, who married her cousin George (son of Isaac-George) Glenny, and had sons and daughters:

1. Joseph; 2. Isaac-George; 3. George; 4. Samuel-Bourcault; 5. John-Melling.

Martha's daughters were:—1. Mercy-Bourcault; 2. Bithia; 3. Anna. These three daughters became, respectively: Mrs. George Casey (died and left issue), see "Casey" (No. 3) pedigree; Mrs. Irwin (d. and left issue); and Mrs. Cromie. See "Glenny" pedigree, Nos. 2 and 3.

parentage of Rev. John Brooke and Sir William Brooke, here mentioned, is not given in the *MS.* pedigree from which we are now quoting.

7. William Brooke: son of Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Moynally (living in 1641); bought Drome-

vana, in 1685, from the Saunderson family.

From this William down to Rev. James Mark Saurin Brooke, living in 1887, and (see p. 72 *ante*) who is No 11 on the "Brooke" (No 2) pedigree, the regular descent is as therein recorded.

CALCUTT.*

Of Port Hope, Canada.

Arms: Gu. a chev. betw. three Cornish choughs armed and membered, of a high yellow colour almost red; close sa. on a field ar., the dexter and sinister sides of the shield ornamented with a wreath gu. vert. and pink forming a rosette in the centre of each side. *Crest:* A dexter mailed arm gu., the hand naked brandishing a battle axe ar., the axe ppr. shafted sa. *Motto:* Amor veritatis (The love of truth).

THE First James Calcutt (that left England) who was born April 25th, 1599, came to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1649. He was an officer of Cromwell's Body Guard (the celebrated "Iron Sides") and wore armour. After leaving the army he first settled in Kildare, and then went with a hunting party of gentlemen to the Queen's County where he settled and remained until he died; he was interred at Clonenagh, shortly after the battle of Aughrim. His wife was also buried there. He had two sons, Richard and James: Richard settled at Balincard, near Frankford, in the King's County. His dau., Mary, married George Steele, of Balloughmore Castle, where she died, and was interred at Balincard. Her husband had a large tract of land; he lost his life returning from the

Assizes of Maryborough, having been thrown from his horse near the town of Mountrath. He left a large family.

The Second James Calcutt, son of the first, married Deborah, dau. of Squire Fisher, of Clonenagh. He had three sons, and several daus., all born at Sharane Castle, Boyle, in Upper Woods, and afterwards came to live in the town of Mountrath. He and his wife were interred at Clonenagh.

Third James Calcutt, son of the second James, m. the daughter of John Meagher, of Toomevara, in the co. of Tipperary; he died in the year 1757, and was buried at Toomevara.

Fourth James Calcutt, son of the third James, was b. in the town of Mountrath, in the year 1757, and was m. to Catherine Pim, dau. of

* *Calcutt:* From the departure from England and landing in Ireland, A.D. 1649, to the departure from Ireland and landing in Canada, North America, A.D. 1832 (on 31st July, in Cobourg,) of one branch of this family, and, subsequently to A.D. 1878, of some portions of the genealogy of the remainder, covers a period of 229 years. Also of the "Pim" family, with whom they intermarried. The genealogy is taken from Irish Registers up to 1832; both families came to Ireland from Leicestershire, England.—See the "Pim" pedigree, *infra*.

Charles and Mary Pim, of said place, A.D. 1790. He had four sons: James, Charles, William, and Francis, and two daughters, Mary and Catherine. Catherine Pim d. 24th June, 1818, aged 50. James Calcutt, died at Spring Gardens, the 2nd of August, A.D. 1842, aged 85 years; both buried in Mountrath churchyard.

Fifth James Calcutt, son of the fourth James, Captain in first Regt. Northumberland, Canada, 1837: was born at Derrycanton, near Mountrath, the 23rd of March, A.D. 1792. He mar. Jane, the youngest dau. of William and Jane Shannon, of Mountmellick, on the 29th Sept., A.D. 1817, at the Church of Scrope, near Borris in Ossory. Jane was then living with her sister, Mrs. Hutchinson, at Rockforrest (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Kingsley), and went to reside with her husband in the town of Mountmellick. She with her husband and family subsequently sailed from Dublin for Canada, A.D. 1832, and settled at Cobourg. One of her brothers was killed at the battle of Corunna in Spain during the Peninsular war under Sir John Moore. James Calcutt had five sons by his first wife, James, William, Edward, and Kingsley, born in Ireland; Harry born in Cobourg; and three daus., Mary, born in Bristol, England; Maria Wilhelmina Kingsley, born in Roscrea, Ireland; and Jane born

in Cobourg, Canada. He married a second time, and had three daus., all b. in Cobourg. Jane Shannon, his first wife, d. in Cobourg, Canada, A.D. 1847, of cancer in the breast, aged 52 years. His second wife is also dead, both buried at Cobourg.

Sixth James Calcutt, son of the fifth James, Captain, first Regiment Northumberland, Canada, 1850; was born in Mountmellick, Queen's County, Ireland, April 10th, 1821, and emigrated with his father and family to Canada, A.D. 1832. He mar. Oct. 7th, 1850, Julia, sixth dau. of William Sowden,* of Beaver Meadows, in the co. of Northumberland, by whom he had two sons: 1. Frederic Kingsley, b. in Cobourg, Nov. 17th, A.D. 1851, who died of malignant scarlet fever, Nov. 22nd, 1854, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Cobourg; 2. James Frederic Charles, b. in Port Hope, July 21st, 1868, and one daughter, Julia Elfrida, born in Port Hope, Sept. 2nd, 1872.

Seventh James Calcutt (James Frederic Charles), second son of the sixth James, was b. in Port Hope, county of Durham, July 21st, A.D. 1868.

Joseph Calcutt, son of the second James Calcutt and Deborah, his wife, was born at Sharane Castle, in 1708. He m. Elizabeth Conway, of Cappinarrow, in Upper Woods, and died at Mountrath, A.D. 1776, aged

* *Sowden*: William Sowden, from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, father of Julia Sowden, died near Port Hope, Canada, Nov., 1867, in his eightieth year. James Calcutt (fifth) died in Cobourg, Canada, March, 1869, in his seventy-eighth year, and is buried in Cobourg Cemetery. Maria, mother of Julia Sowden, wife of sixth James Calcutt, died near Port Hope, Canada, in her 78th year. William and his wife, Maria Sowden, are both buried in Port Hope Cemetery; they had sixteen children (eight daughters and eight sons), nearly all married, and have large families, children, and grandchildren. Julia Elfrida, daughter of James and Julia Calcutt was born in Port Hope, Canada, Sept. 2nd, A.D. 1872. William, brother to sixth James, m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Eyre, Cobourg; Edward married Harriet Yerrington, of Colborne; Kingsley married Charlotte Boyce; Henry married Isabella Green, of Port Hope; all have large families. Maria Wilhelmina Kingsley married Rev. H. B. Jessopp, of Toronto, (Church of England), and died leaving two children.

68, and was buried at Clonenagh, as was also his wife.

Joseph Calcutt, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Calcutt, was born in the town of Mountrath, A.D. 1746. He married Hannah Harris of said town; and had a number of children by her. He mar., secondly, Mary Knaggs, dau. of James Knaggs, of the same place, and died April 5th, and was buried at the Church of Mountrath, as was also his second wife.

William Calcutt, son of Joseph and Hannah Calcutt, was born in Mountrath in the year 1786. He was Captain in the Green Horse (5th Dragoon Guards). He married Catherine, dau. of Major Macnamara, of the co. Clare, commonly called "fire ball." He died A.D. 1827, and was buried at Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare. His brother, Richard, d. in India, A.D. 1805.

Francis Calcutt, son of William and Catherine Calcutt, was born in the co. Clare, at Lisdoonvarna. He married the celebrated belle, Miss Martin, of Galway. He was member of Parliament for the county Clare, after the death of Daniel O'Connell, and died A.D. 1862, in London, England, while attending to his Parliamentary duties, and was brought home, and buried at Lisdoonvarna. He left no issue.

The reversion of his estates he left to Joseph Calcutt, son of Richard Calcutt.

Thomas Calcutt, son of the second James Calcutt and Deborah, his wife, was born at Sharane Castle, Boyle. He married Miss Pleadwell, of Mountrath, and went to live in the co. Kerry, where he died. He had one son, Richard. He lived in the town of Ballyroan, Queen's County, and died Nov. 10th, A.D. 1828, leaving no issue.

Joseph Calcutt, of Spring Gardens, had four sons by his second marriage with Mary Knaggs. Joseph, the eldest, married a dau. of James Shortt, of Newtown; he had a large family by her, and died in Manchester, England. Richard mar. in the co. Clare, and died there. He had two sons and two daus. Joseph mar. in the co. Tipperary, and had a large family; after his first wife died he married again, and had a second family. Robert d. at Spring Gardens. Robert, one of the descendants of Squire Fisher, above mentioned, of Clonenagh, lives at Grogan, in the Queen's County, near Rathdowney. He was Lieut.-Col., Commandant of the Donegal Artillery, and late Major in the Royal Artillery, afterwards on half pay.

CASEY.* (No. 3.)

Of England, late of Munster.

See pp. 78-80, Vol. I.

Arms: Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three eagles' heads erased or, a talbot pass. gu.
Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed ppr. charged on the breast with a bugle-horn stringed or. *Motto*: O' Cathasaigh clóidimhdeirge.

(These Arms have been confirmed to Arthur Edwin Comerford Casey, of H. M.)

* *Casey*: For O'Caseys, Lords of Saithne (now "Sonagh," in Westmeath) and Fínegal or Fingal, see MacFirbis's Genealogies; O'Flaherty's *Oggia*; the *Hibernia Expugnata* of Giraldus Cambrensis; and early Irish History and Poetry, *passim*.

Bengal Civil Service, and to the descendants of his grandfather, Edwards Casey, by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms).

THIS family claims descent from the O'Caseys, Chiefs of *Coillte Maibineacha**—a territory near Mitchelstown, county Cork—who were a branch of the O'Caseys, Lords of Saithne and Fingal. The Sept derives its descent and surname from Cathasach ("cathasach:" Irish, *brave, stout, valiant*; or, "cathfeasach:"† Irish, *skilful in battle*; and a quo *O'Cathasaigh*, anglicised *O'Casey, O'Casie, Casey, Casie, Casy, Cahasie*), twelfth in descent from Glasradh, grandson of Cormac Galeng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Olioll Olum (of the Royal House of Heber), King of both Munsters in the third century. (See No. 84, p. 67, Vol. I.)

This family name frequently occurs, as far as 300 years back, among the gentry in the county Cork; but the internecine wars and devastations of the 17th century, and the deliberately-planned destruction by the

They were dispossessed of their territory (called by early Historians the *Terra Okadesi* or *Ocathesi*, i.e. the "Land of O'Cathasaigh") by De Lacy, at the Anglo-Norman Invasion. For the O'Caseys, Chiefs of *Coillte Maibineacha*, see O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, and Connellan's Four Masters. In the Civil Wars of the 17th century, members of the Sept took opposite sides: Robert, Charles, and John were Royalist officers in the Army of King Charles, in Ireland, and beyond the seas; Charles was paid out of property confiscated in the county Cork; Michael joined the Catholic Confederation, and came under forfeiture; none of them were Parliamentarians. Besides the townlands mentioned below, members of the family held in the same baronies fifteen other townlands, in whole or in part, for varying periods.

A later note contributed on the origin of this family, states there may be a controversy whether the O'Caseys of *Coillte Maibineacha* were descended from Cian, third son of Olioll Olum, or (through Brian Boroihme's family), from Cormac Cas, the second son of Olioll Olum. If from the former they were a *Cianacht* family, and a branch of the O'Caseys of Saithne; if from the latter they were a *Dalcassian* family, of the same stock as the O'Caseys of Poble-Brien and Rathconan, co. Limerick. The *Dalcassian* O'Caseys deduce their descent from Cathasach, son or grandson of Mahon, King of Munster, son of Kennedy, and brother of Brian Boroihme, or Boru, Ard-Righ or Monarch of all Ireland, who crushed the Danish power, and died on the field of battle, at Clontarf, in 1013, A.D. They owned an estate in the district of Poble-Brien, which gives name to a barony, in co. Limerick; also a cantred in the district lying around Rathconan, in the barony of Coshma, where they erected a strong castle in the 16th century. The former view, that they (the O'Caseys of *Coillte Maibineacha*) came from Cian, appears to be the correct one. They were, in early days, a numerous tribe in the county Cork, whereas the *Dalcassian* O'Caseys were according to Professor O'Curry in his Researches and Lectures, entirely confined to the county of Limerick. Again, the arms they have borne for generations are the arms ascribed to a branch of the O'Caseys of Saithne, located in Munster. It is true that family legend and tradition derives the family from Brian Boroihme's nephew; but tradition is not always a faithful guide, and in this case the tradition can be easily accounted for. The Rathconan Caseys kept their high estate as chiefs and lords of the manor, till a later date than did their namesakes of *Coillte Maibineacha* in co. Cork—they were at Rathconan till late in the 17th century—they would therefore come to be looked upon as the leading family of the name, and the less fortunate namesakes in the adjoining county would gradually claim kinship, elevate them into head of a clan of Munster Caseys, and accept their traditions.

* *Coillte Maibineacha*: This, and not *coilleabhreenagh*, is, according to Doctor O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, the proper orthography.—See Note, at foot of p. 78, Vol. I.

† *Cathfeasach*: In Cormac's Glossary this epithet is *Cath-fhessach*, which means "battle-abiding."

English of Irish Genealogies, Manuscripts, and Documents in general, swept away so many Irish Records, that a continuous account of the family can only be given from the close of that turbulent period. For 150 years, dating from A.D. 1675, many members of the family were "Middlemen," and holders of a number of townlands in the baronies of Garrycloyne, East Muskerry, Cork, and Barrymore, in the county of Cork, within thirty miles of their ancient territory.

I. Thomas and John Casey, brothers (born *circa* 1650), were in 1680 married and settled at Aghane Boy (four miles from Cork), in the parish of St. Mary, Shandon. Thomas had:

I. Michael (b. 1685), of Coolernouny, Ballincurragh, and Ballinahina, who mar. and had issue.

II. Thomas (b. 168-), of Ballinahina, mar. Elizabeth Beads, widow of Thomas Beads, and had an only child, Elizabeth, who mar. Richard Spring, of Rathcormack, and Cousane.

III. John (b. 1687), of Ballyhesty, Ballinvarragh, and Ballinahina, mar. and had:

I. Richard.

II. Henry; and other children.

IV. Richard, mar. and had issue. John had:

I. Thomas (b. 1687), who mar. and had:

I. John.

II. Martha.

III. Eleanor; and other children.

II. Daniel, who mar. Anne Odey, and had:

I. Daniel.

II. Thomas.

III. Hannah.

IV. Another Daniel.

V. Margaret.

VI. Jonas.

VII. Catherine: four of whom d. in infancy.

Richard Casey, living in the same parish, was (arguing from the internal evidence contained in certain

existing papers) seemingly a brother of the above Thomas and John; and father of James, Edward, William, Elizabeth, and other children.

3. Thomas (d. 1769, and buried in the family vault, in St. Mary, Shandon), of Bolabeg, Ballinvriskig, and Whitechurch (adjoining Ballinahina), in same parish, was in the second generation from the first line here mentioned. He mar. Hester —, and had:

I. James, first of Bolabeg, and next of Roughrane, Coolnaha, Tibbotstown, and Glin-town House, Riverstown, mar. Elizabeth Phair, and had:

I. Mary, who mar. her cousin, Francis Phair, and had issue.

II. Alice, mar. Thomas Martin, of Ballyphilip and Ballyligin (of the family of the present Martins, of Castle Jane, county Cork), and had issue.

III. Michael, of Flower Hill, mar. Mariam Eason, and had:

I. Hester.

II. Martha.

III. Anne.

IV. Mariam: all of whom died unmar.

IV. William, of Blossomgrove, *alias* Rahanetig, Ballinvinna, and Ballyvisteal, mar. and had three sons, and five daus.:

I. James, of Blossomgrove, m. Martha, dau. of Thomas Chatterton, brother of Sir James Chatterton, Bart.

II. Thomas.

III. John.

The five daughters were :

I. Jane.

II. Alicia.

III. Martha.

IV. Mary.

V. Esther : three of whom became, respectively — Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moreton, and Mrs. Martin.

V. Thomas, of Cahirgal, of whom presently.

4. Thomas (d. 1799); of Cahirgal, mar. Miss Nunn,* and had :

I. John, of Elmgrove, and of part of Ballinahina, who m., and d. s. p. within a year of his father's death.

II. Edwards, of whom presently.

5. Edwards (d. 1827), of Cahirgal and Elmgrove, married Jane, daughter of Peter Comerford,† by his wife Mary Casey, and had :

I. Thomas, of whom presently.

II. William-Comerford (d. 1852).

III. George (d. 1879).

IV. Edwards (d. 1875).

V. John.

VI. Comerford.

I. Mary, m. Frederick Hawkins, M.D., of Hitchin, Herts, fourth son of Major Henry Hawkins, and had issue.

II. Hannah.

III. Jane: some of these, the children of Edwards, No. 5, d. young, and all are now dead.

6. Thomas, eldest son of No. 5 (d. 1871); M.D. of St. Albans, England, m. Ann, dau. of Major Henry Hawkins,‡ of Lawrence End, Herts, and had :

I. Henry-Ernest, M.A., Camb., Clerk in Holy Orders; Vicar of Berrow, Ledbury, Worcestershire.

II. Edward, M.D., Windsor.

* *Nunn* : Miss Nunn was of a Wexford family, descended from Captain Richard Nunn, an officer of the Commonwealth, who was granted lands in Wexford. Her sister, Patience Nunn, married Ralph Bull, of Cork, and was ancestress of the present, Dr. J. E. Bull, M.D., of Citadella, Blackrock-road, and of Dr. G. H. Bull, M.D., of the Indian Med. Dept., Bombay Army. The Battle of Bull's Run, during the late American War, was so named from having been fought on a Run or Tract of land belonging to a member of this Bull family.

† *Comerford* : Peter Comerford was of the family of the Comerfords, of the county Wexford.—(See p. 123, *ante*.) The Comerfords came into Ireland with Strougbow, and were of note, from the time of King John, and in the French and Spanish services. Roger de Comerford was Grand Master of the Game to King John in Ireland. Sir John de Comerford was a Major-General and Colonel commanding a Royal Regiment of Irish Infantry in the service of Philip V., of Spain. A French *MS.* names seven Comerfords (six Captains and one Lieutenant) as officers of the Irish Brigade in France; of these seven, four were Chevaliers of St. Louis. In Danganmore, county Kilkenny, the family were long of Baronial eminence. Five of the family were officers in the Irish Army of King James II.

‡ *Hawkins* : This family, with whom the Caseys intermarried three times, descend from John Hawkins (b. 1536), of Castor, Northamptonshire, Esq. The heads of the family, since his time, have always been in the Church; the scions, in the Army (especially the Indian Army), Law (among them the present Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, Justice of the Queen's Bench, brother to Mrs. William Casey), Physic, and occasionally, Squiredom. Frederick Hawkins, M.D., and his wife, Mary (*née* Casey), had : I. Hannah (d. s. p.), mar. the Rev. S. Cheetham, Archdeacon of Rochester. II. Mary, married her cousin, the Rev. Henry Hawkins, and has issue. III. Rev. Edwards Comerford Hawkins, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, married Jane Graham, and has : 1. Geoffrey, Parliamentary Solicitor; 2. Anthony, Barrister-at-Law, late Scholar of Balliol Coll., Oxford; 3. Joan, married Ernest Feiling, and has issue. IV. Ernest Hawkins, mar. Mary Cator, and has five sons and three daus. V. Albert Hawkins (d. s. p.), surgeon in the army, served in the Crimean and Chinese wars. VI. Ann.

- I. Anne-Louisa, d. young.
 II. Mary (d. 1872), who m. Rev. J. H. Bennett, and had issue.
 6. William-Comerford (d. 1852), second son of No. 5, of Wavertree, Liverpool, mar. Susanna, dau. of John Hawkins, of Hitchin, Herts (eldest son of Major Henry Hawkins), and had :
 I. William-Henry, M.A. Cantab., Clerk in Holy Orders, married Mary Matilda, dau. of R. P. Austin, Liverpool, and has :
 I. Mabel-Healy.
 II. Norah-Florence.
 II. Edward; a Solicitor in Hitchin.
 III. Frederick, died 1887 at the Grande Saline, Hayti, West Indies.
 IV. Horace-Comerford.
 I. Emily-Rebecca, mar. Charles Cholmeley Hale, Kings Walden, Herts, and has issue.
 II. Mary, who married her cousin Harry W. Maclear, Major, 3rd Buffs, and has issue.
 III. Susanna Baretta, m. Thomas Moore, of Liverpool.
 IV. Miriam-Amelia, mar. C. J. G. Duranty, Livingston Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool, and has issue.
 6. George (d. 1879), the third son of No. 5; of Winterbourne, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex; m. Mercy-Bourcicault (d. 1880), dau. of George Glenny,* of Newry, by his wife and cousin Martha, daughter of Joseph Glenny, and (besides Charles-Ash-

Wyndham, Comerford - Glenny, Mercy-Jane, and Mercy-Bourcicault, all of whom d. in infancy) had :

- I. George-Edwards-Comerford, of whom presently.
 II. Charles-Leslie, Major, Royal Artillery, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, London.
 III. Arthur - Edwin - Comerford, Bengal Civil Service, 16 St. James's Square, London, mar. Edith A. (d. 1886, at Suez, Egypt), dau. of the late General Sir Thos. Willshire, Bart., G.C.B.
 I. Isabel (d. in England, in 1887), mar. Francis Ross Bromilow, Lieut. R.N. (d. 1879), and had issue.
 II. Helena-Mary, d. in 1882, at Ranibagh, N.W.P., India.
 III. Emma-Elizabeth, m. Sainthill Eardley - Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, India, and has issue.
 6. Edwards (d. 1875), the fourth son of No. 5; of Blackrock; mar. Eliza, dau. of Robert King Cummins, of Cork, and had :
 I. Mary-Jane, who d. in England, in 1884.
 7. George - Edwards - Comerford, eldest son of George, No. 6 (third son of No. 5), M.A., Linc. Col., Oxf., Clerk in Holy Orders, F.L.S., living at Nice, mar. E. G. Alvina, dau. of the late Robt. Bertram, Taylorian German Professor in the University of Oxford, and has issue :
 I. Edward-Comerford, of whom presently.

† *Glenny*: Mercy Bourcicault Glenny (see the "Glenny" pedigree, *infra*), was sixth in descent from Sir David Glenny, Knt., who came to Ireland from Ayrshire, at the Plantation of Ulster, and founded the family of *Glenny*, or *Glennie*, of Glenville, Ardarragh, county Down, now represented by James Swanzy Glenny, of Glenville, J.P. She was daughter of a Glenny on either side, and granddaughter of (1) Isaac George Glenny, Seneschal and Chief Magistrate of Newry, by his wife, Anna Ogle, of an old Newry family which sent many members to the Irish Parliaments; and of (2) Joseph Glenny, of Newry, by his wife, Mercy Bourcicault (of the Huguenot Refugee family of Bourcicault), a lineal descendant of Jean le Maingre, Sire de Bourcicault (1365-1425), Marshal of France, taken prisoner at Agincourt, A.D. 1415.—See the "Bourcicault" pedigree, *ante*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| I. Olive-Bourcicault-Comerford. | } of George - Edwards - Comerford;
living in 1888. |
| II. Alvina-Bertram-Comerford. | |
| 8. Edward-Comerford Casey : son | |

DE COURCY* (No. 2.).

For the *Arms, Crest, and Motto*, see "De Courcy" (No. 1), p. 164, *ante*.

COMMENCING with David De Courcy, who (see p. 167, *ante*) is No. 28, on the "De Courcy" (No. 1) pedigree, the following is the continuation of that genealogy down to the present time :

28. David De Courcy, the 15th Baron of Kinsale, mar. in 1508, Joane, dau. of Hon. Edmund Roche, son of David, † Lord Roche and Viscount Fermoy (d. in 1492), by Jane, daughter of Walter Bourke MacWilliam Iachtar (or the Mayo branch of the Bourke family), and had five sons.

29. Edmund de Courcy : second son of David ; mar. Juliana, dau. of William Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and had :

30. Edmund Oge de Courcy, of Kinsale, who mar. Juliana, dau. of Dermot MacTeige O'Hurley, of Knocklong, chief of his name, and had :

31. John de Courcy (second son), who succeeded as the 18th Baron of Kinsale on the decease of his cousin, Gerald, the 17th Baron. This John mar., first, Catherine, daughter of William Cogan ; and, secondly,

Mary, dau. of Cornelius O'Cruly (or O'Crowley), and had :

I. Gerald, the 19th Baron, d. s. m. p. in 1642.

II. Edmund, d. s. p.

III. David, of whom presently.

IV. Patrick, the 21st Baron, who mar. Mary, dau. of John Fitzgerald, of Dromanagh, Lord of Decies.

I. Ellen, mar. Randal Oge Dubh O'Hurley.

32. David de Courcy : third son of John ; mar. and had :

33. Anthony, of Bandon (d. 1727), who mar. and had :

I. Anthony, d. s. p. male.

II. Miles, lost at sea in 1724.

III. John, of whom presently.

34. John de Courcy of Kilnacloona (d. 3rd March, 1776) : third son of Anthony ; was the 25th Baron, and Lord of Ringrove. He mar. Miss Martha Heron, and had :

* *De Courcy* : As will be seen in the "De Courcy," No. 1, pedigree, this family is descended from Charlemagne, who was married five times :

1st, to Galiena, who d. s. p.

2nd, to Hermingardis (*alias* Theodora), who was repudiated.

3rd, to Hilregardis.

4th, to Fastrada.

5th, to Luitgardis, who d. s. p.

The *Arms* borne by the Emperor Charlemagne were :

Ar. a cross potent between four crosslets or.

† *David* : David, Lord Roche, was great-great-grandson of David de la Roche (living in 1315), who mar. Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and Lord of Tunbridge, by his wife, the Princess Joane, daughter of Edward I., King of England.

35. John (d. 24th May, 1822), the 26th Baron of Kinsale, who mar Susan (13th Dec., 1819), dau. of Conway Blennerhasset, of Castle Conway, Co. Kerry, and had :

36. Michael (d. 22nd July, 1813), a Captain in the Royal Navy, who mar. Catherine, dau. of William de Liste, Esq., and had :

37. John Stapleton de Courcy, the 28th Baron, who mar. Sarah, dau. of J. Chadder, and had :

I. John Constantine (d. 1865), the 29th Baron.

II. Michael, of whom next.

38. Michael de Courcy : second son of John Stapleton de Courcy (b. 21st Dec. 1828, d. 1874); was the 30th Baron of Kinsale. He was succeeded by his cousin, John Fitzroy de Courcy, as the 31st Baron, whose heir presumptive is his cousin, Michael William de Courcy (b. 1822).

DOBBIN.

Arms : Gu. five mullets of six points or, two, one, and two betw. two flanches; chequy ar. and sa. *Crest* : A staff raguly surmounted of an eagle disp. ppr.

NOTES on the family of *Dobbin*, copied from a Bible and Prayer Book printed in the reign of King William III.

1.

"Rev. Lindsay Dobbin, departed this life 24th September, 1773, aged 49 years, and is buried at Castlecaulfield."

2.

April 1st, Rev. James Dobbins departed this life, and is buried at Benburb, aged 54 years, 1774.

3.

Mrs. Margaret Dobbins departed this life, 4th June, 1788, and is buried in Castlecaulfield with her husband, Rev. Lindsay Dobbin."

The church service from which these entries are taken is in the possession of Mr. Robert Simpson, Balnasaggart, Co. Tyrone.

EGAN. (No. 3.)

Of Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

See p. 441, Vol. I.

ACCORDING to the *Linea Antiqua*, the Armorial Bearings* of "Egan," of Ballymac-Egan (which are those of this family) are—

Arms : Quarterly, 1st, gu. a tower ar. supported by two knights in complete armour, holding in their interior hands a halbert all ppr. in chief a snake barways or ; 2nd and 3rd, or. on a bend vert. three plates ar. ; 4th gu. on a tower as in the first quarter, a swan statant ar. *Crest* : On a tower or, a knight in complete armour couped at the knees, holding in his dexter hand a battle axe all ppr. *Motto* : Fortitudo et prudentia.

OWEN MACEGAN, who (see p. 439, Vol. I.) is No. 115 on the "Egan" (No. 1) pedigree, had a brother, Connor Ruadh, who was the ancestor of this branch of that family :

115. Connor Ruadh (Roe) : son of Finghin. ("Tinghon" is the name given for this Finghin in O'Ferrall's *Linea Antiqua*, Vol. 2, pp. 226, 268, and 270 ; and is there No. 115.)

116. Donal (or Daniel) Glas : his son.

117. Teige : his son ; had a brother, John Ruadh (or Roe), who had issue.

118. Teige Oge : son of Teige.

119. John Egan : son of Teige Oge ; had a brother, Boetius, who was Protestant Bishop of Elphin.

120. Patrick Egan : son of John ; had a brother William Egan, a friar, who had John Egan, M.D., of Galway, who m. Caroline Prendergast, and had issue.† This Patrick‡ migrated from Connaught to the

* *Bearings* : The Armorial Bearings of "Egan," of Ballymac-Egan, as given in Burke's *General Armory* are :

Arms : Quarterly, 1st, gu. a tower ar. supported by two knights in complete armour, holding in their interior hands a battle axe all ppr. in chief a snake barways or ; 2nd and 3rd, or. on a bend vert. three plates ; 4th gu. on a tower as in the first quarter, a swan statant ar. *Crest* : On a tower or, a knight in complete armour couped at the knees, holding in his dexter hand a battle axe all ppr. *Motto* : Fortitudo et prudentia.

† *Issue* : The two sons of Doctor John Egan, of Galway, who married Caroline Prendergast, were :—1. Dr. Michael Egan, of the 79th Cameronian Highlanders (born 1766, d. 1828) ; and 2. Colonel Charles Egan, of the Royal Irish Artillery, who mar. Mary Blacquiere, and had issue.

‡ *Patrick* : Considering the date (A.D. 1715) of the grant of the Egan of Ballymac-Egan Arms, we were hitherto inclined to believe that it was to this Patrick Egan these Arms were first granted. But our attention has been called to Burke's great work the *General Armory*, p. 318, where it is stated that those Arms were "granted in 1715 to Darby Egan, Esq., of Uskean, descended from Egan, of Ballymac-Egan, county Tipperary." That statement would imply that some of Darby Egan's ancestors had settled at Ballymac-Egan. But we are unable to trace the source through which the Ballymac-Egan Arms have descended to said Patrick's descendants, or to his younger brother, William, father of Doctor John Egan, of Galway, above mentioned (the Armorial Bearings of whose family are identical with those of "Egan," No. 3, described at the head of this pedigree) ; unless on the supposition that said Darby Egan was an elder brother of Patrick, who had preceded him to Tipperary, but whose name is not mentioned in the pedigree.

co. Tipperary, and settled amongst his kinsmen at Ballymac-Egan, where he m., and had :

121. Rev. Carbery Egan, who settled in Charleville, county Cork, as Master of the Endowed School of that place; afterwards entered into Holy Orders as a clergyman of the Protestant Church, and was curate of Charleville, from A.D. 1748 to 1770. One of his sons, whose Christian name we have not ascertained, also entered into Holy Orders, and afterwards became Bishop of Philadelphia, United States, America.

Rev. Carbery Egan married, and had :

I. James, who married, and had :

1. Pierce (b. 1773, died 1849), who married and had a son, Pierce, living in 1887.

2. John, b. 1779, d. 1862.

3. Laurence.

This James's family settled in England.

II. Carbery: second son of Rev. Carbery; baptized 9th March, 1746.

III. Giles, baptized March, 1747.

IV. Richard, baptized 1st April, 1750, d. 1751.

V. John, M.P. from 1789 to 1800, born 1754, and of whom presently.

VI. Daniel, d. 1766.

I. Mary, bapt. 1751.

II. Catharine, bapt. 1758.

III. Elizabeth,* d. 1765.

122. John Egan, M.P., a younger son of Rev. Carbery Egan; born 1754, died 1810; entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Sizar; studied Law in London; and after his return home married a widow lady of some fortune. In March, 1789, Mr. John

Egan entered the Irish Parliament as Member for Ballinakill, (Queen's County); and from 1790 to 1800, sat for Tullagh. He was "Chairman" of Kilmainham, or, as the position would now be termed *County Court Judge of Dublin*. In Parliament he voted against the "Union" between Great Britain and Ireland; was, for so doing, deprived of the Government of his chairmanship; and, thus reduced to poverty, died in Scotland, in May, 1810.

123. James Egan (b. 1783, d. 1834): son of John; after remaining some short time in Scotland, he went to Germany, in the beginning of this century; became a Page at the Court of Zwei Brücken, in Germany, "and a Freemason." In after years he went to reside in Austria-Hungary, mar. Theresa Price, and had four sons:

I. James, of whom presently.

II. Charles, who went to America in 1849. His son William, who is living in Frankfort-on-Maine, in Germany, has a large establishment of "speditary" business, with numerous filials (or branches thereof) in Germany, Austria, and Hungary. This William has two sons, named William and Edward, both of minor age, in 1888.

III. Edward (d. 1880): the third son of James (No. 123); was a landowner in Hungary. He had two sons and a daughter; the sons are:

I. Edward, who is (in 1888) an Inspector-General of Dairy Farming at the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture; and whose three children — 1.

* *Elizabeth*: We are unable to find the dates of Baptism of James, John, Daniel, and Catherine—children of the Rev. Carbery Egan; for, from some cause or other, those dates are not recorded in the Charleville Baptismal Register of that period.

László, 2. Imre, and 3. Edward, are minors in 1888:

II. Lewis: the second son of Edward, who d. in 1880; is Chief Engineer to the Maritime Government of Fiume and the Hungarian Croate Coast. He has one son Béla,* a minor in 1888.

The daughter of Edward, who d. in 1880, is:

I. Irma, who is, in 1888, living at her widowed mother's in "Borostyánkő Castle."

IV. Alfred: the fourth son of James (No. 123); is Chief Engineer to the Hungarian States Railways. He had two sons and four daughters; the sons were:

I. Alfred, who is on the Engineer's Staff of the Hungarian States Railways.

II. Edward, who is a Clerk in the Establishment of his cousin William Egan, in Frankfort-on-Maine, in Germany.

The sisters of these two brothers are: 1. Rosa, 2. Julia—both of

whom are married in Budapest: 3. Josephine, 4. Louisa—both of whom are (in 1888) living at their father's in Budapest.

124. James: eldest son of James (No. 123), who was the first of the family that settled in Hungary; is (in 1888) a Professor at the University of Budapest; has one son and three daughters:

I. Lewis, of whom presently.

I. Rosa, who mar. a Hungarian Nobleman and Lawyer, Dr. Victor de Hagara; and living in 1888.

II. Clara.

III. Adèle, both living at their father's in 1888.

125. Lewis Egan: son of James (No. 124); is a Director of extensive Glass-works in Transylvania. His children are two sons and one daughter:

I. Lewis, of whom presently.

II. Victor, a minor in 1888.

I. Leona, also a minor in 1888.

126. Lewis Egan: son of Lewis (No. 125); living in 1888, and a minor.

EGAN. (No. 4.)

Arms: Same as "Egan," No. 1.

DONOCH MÓR, who (see p. 439, Vol. I.) is No. 108 on the "Egan" (No. 1) pedigree, had two brothers: 1. Saorbhreachach (or Justin); 2. Dermod.†

108. Saorbhreachach (or Justin), son of Murtach; was the first of this Connaught family that settled

in Munster, and from some of whose descendants the townland of "Ballymac Egan,"‡ in the co. Tipperary,

* *Béla*: This name is the Hungarian for "Albert."

† *Dermod*: This Dermod had Justin, who had Maoliosa Dhunn, who had Justin, who had Justin Oge, who had Donoch Dubh, who had Brian Carrach, who had Carbery, who had Hugh, who had Donal, who had Cormac, who had four sons—1. John, 2. James, 3. Melagblin, and 4. Cormac Oge.

‡ *Ballymac Egan*: The Armorial Bearings of "Egan" of Tipperary, temp. Charles I., were:

Arms: Gu. a tower ar. supported by two men in armour, their exterior hands resting on their hips, in each of the others a halbert all ppr. in chief a snake or.

derives its name. This Saorbhreachach had three sons :

- I. Giolla-na-Naomh, of whom presently.
 - II. Gilbert, who had Dunsleibhe, who had Gilbert, who had Connor, who had Gilbert, who had Hugh.
 - III. Maoliosa Dhun, for whose descendants, see "Egan" (No. 6.)
109. Giolla-na-Naomh : son of Saorbhreachach.

110. Justin : son of Giolla-na-Naomh ; had a younger brother Dunsleibhe.**

111. Flann : son of Justin.
112. Thomas : his son.
113. Thomas (2) : his son.
114. Connor : his son.
115. Cairbry MacEgan : his son ; was Professor of Law, or Judge, to MacCarthy in Desmond.

EGAN. (No 5.)

Arms : Same as "Egan," No. 1.

DONOCH OGE† MACEGAN, who (see p. 439, Vol. I.) is No. 109 on the "Egan" (No. 1) pedigree, had two brothers : 1. Dermod, and 2. Baoghalach or Boetius :

- I. Dermod, of whom presently.
 - II. Baoghalach or Boetius, who had Boetius Fionn, who had Justin, who had Boetius Conollach, who had Teige, who had four sons—1. Boetius, 2. Giolla, 3. Mortogh, 4. Robert. This last mentioned Boetius, eldest son of Teige, had two sons—1. Fergal, and 2. Teige.
109. Dermod MacEgan : son of Donoch Mór ; had two sons :

- I. Cosmabhach, who had Criomthan, who had Hugh.
 - II. Boetius Riabhach, of whom presently.
110. Bóetius Riabhach : son of Dermod.
111. Giolla-na-Naomh : his son.
 112. Cosmabhach : his son.
 113. Giolla-na-Naomh : his son.
 114. Cosmabhach Oge : his son.

* *Dunsleibhe* : This Dunsleibhe had two sons :

I. Giolla-na-Naomh MacEgan, who had Connor MacEgan, who had Giolla-na-Naomh MacEgan, who had :—1. Hugh, 2. Giolla-na-Naomh, 3. Donal, 4. Donogh.

II. Connor MacEgan, who had Giolla-na-Naomh Mór, who had Giolla-na-Naomh Oge, who had Giolla-na-Naomh (3), who had Donal, who had Cusnamha, who had Carbry.

† *Donoch Oge* ; Donoch Oge MacEgan had two sons :

I. Simeon, who had Justin, who had Maoliosa and Solomon. This Solomon had William, who had Donogh MacEgan, who was Professor of Laws, or Judge to MacWilliam Bourke, of Connaught.

II. Luke Mhaol, who had Teige Bacach, who had four sons—1. Brian, 2. Cormac, 3. John, 4. Robert.

EGAN. (No. 6.)

Arms: Same as "Egan," No. 1.

MAOLISA DHUN MACEGAN, a younger brother of Giolla-na-Naomh, who is No. 109 on the "Egan" (No. 4) pedigree, had :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Murtagh, of whom presently.
 II. Justin Caoch, who had Solomon and Saordalach.* Solomon had Murtagh, who had Giolla-na-Naomh.
 III. John MacEgan, who was Abbot of Clonfert.
 IV. Donogh,
 V. Thomas.
 VI. Toole.</p> | <p>VII. Robert.
 110. Murtagh MacEgan: eldest son of Maoliosa; had two sons :
 I. Timothy Cunach.
 II. Boetius.
 111. Boetius: second son of Murtagh.
 112. Owen: his son.
 113. Owen MacEgan: his son.</p> |
|---|---|

EGAN. (No. 7.)

Arms: Same as "Egan," No. 1.

JUSTIN, who (see p. 439, Vol. I.) is No. 111 on the "Egan" (No. 1) pedigree, had a brother Maoliosa, from whom the descent was, as follows :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>111. Maoliosa: son of Simeon.
 112. Recne: his son.
 113. Timothy: his son.
 114. Gilbert: his son.
 115. Cosnach: his son.
 116. Owen: his son.</p> | <p>117. Baoghalach, or Boetius: his son.
 118. Donal Glas: his son.
 119. Boetius: his son.
 120. John Egan: his son. This John is entered as a "Protestant."</p> |
|---|---|

EMMET.

Of Ireland, and America.

Arms: Per pale az. and sa. a fesse engr. erm. betw. three bulls' heads cabossed or. *Crest*: On a chapeau a unicorn's head erased all ppr.

THE first of the *Emmet* family in Ireland that we met with, was John *Emmet*, who was one of the A.D. 1649 Officers, commonly known as the "Forty-nine" Officers.

We next meet with the name of William Emmet, an officer in Cromwell's army, whose Will was executed in the diocese of Cashel, county Tipperary. The following is an extract from the Will :

"(Memorandum.)

20th Feb., 1671.

I, William Emmett, Lasongarron, doe declare that my kinsman Henry Emmett shall have no power to dispose of the benefit of the lease of the house of Lasongarron,

* *Saordalach*: Saordalach MacEgan was father of Donoch.

which I have left him in my Will, to any Irishman whatever, nor to any others without the advice of my two trusty and well beloved overseers.

As witness my hand and seall, this 14th day of feb. 1671."

Yet *anti*-Irish and Cromwellian as was that William Emmett, he was an ancestor of Robert *Emmet** (b. in Molesworth-street, Dublin, in 1778), who, on the 20th September, 1803, was, as a United Irishman, executed for "high treason," in Dublin.

It is, however, only from Doctor Christopher Emmet, Robert Emmet's grandfather, that the regular descent can be now traced. That Doctor Christopher Emmet (b. 1701, d. 1743, and buried in Tipperary,) married Rebecca Temple, whose great uncle was Sir Thomas Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia, a grant of which country was made to him by Cromwell;

* *Emmet*: Robert Emmet's speech, before sentence, has often been remarked upon as one of the most thrilling pieces of oratory delivered under like circumstances. He was repeatedly interrupted in its delivery by Lord Norbury, the presiding judge, who, we are told, conducted the trial in a spirit of great harshness towards the prisoner. The trial closed at half past ten o'clock at night, by a sentence of death, to be carried into effect next day. He was immediately heavily ironed, and placed in a cell in Newgate prison, hard by the court, and at midnight was removed to Kilmainham. His last hours were spent in religious exercises and conversation with his friends. He rejoiced on hearing of the death of his mother a few days previously, as he hoped the sooner to meet her in the other world. About one o'clock, on the 20th September, 1803, he was conveyed under a strong guard to Thomas-street, where at the corner of the pavement by St. Catherine's Church, a scaffold had been erected. He ascended the steps with firmness, and addressed the crowd in a sonorous voice: "My friends, I die in peace and with sentiments of universal love and kindness towards all men." The halter was then placed round his neck, the plank on which he stood was tilted from beneath him, and, after hanging a few minutes, the head was severed from the body, and held up to the crowd. His remains, first interred in Bully's-acre, near Kilmainham hospital, are said to have been afterwards removed either to St. Michan's or to old Glasnevin churchyard. In his speech, before sentence, he had made the request: "Let no man write my epitaph; for, as no man who knows my motives dares now to vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them rest in obscurity and peace: my memory be left in oblivion, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."—WEBB.

The names of the twelve jurymen who condemned Robert Emmet to death were: 1. Richmond Allen, foreman; 2. R. Henry French; 3. J. W. Fitzgerald; 4. William Snell Magee; 5. John Halpen; 6. William Moore; 7. John Doncan; 8. Godfrey Byrn; 9. Richard Davidson; 10. Thomas Cannon; 11. M. Stanford; 12. Thomas Kinder.

The morning before Emmet was executed he gave a seal he possessed to the Catholic clergyman of the prison. The late Dr. Madden owned this seal for sixty years, when he at last presented it to Dr. Emmet, of New York. It is an Irish crystal set in Irish gold. The design on its face represents a tree bending to a storm, beneath which is a broken harp, and the legend: "Alas! my country." It is right, perhaps, to observe that all the Emmet family were Protestants of the late Established Church, except Doctor Thomas Emmet, living in New York, in 1883.

Everything belonging to the Emmet family, even down to the butchers' and grocers' bills, was seized by the Government at the time of Emmet's arrest, and retained. The papers were first sent to London; subsequently returned to Dublin, and placed in the State Paper Office, where they are deposited. It is said that, by orders of the late Duke of Marlborough, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Emmet papers were sealed up and orders issued that they should not be opened for one hundred years. All the letters of Robert Emmet's father and mother are also there, with the celebrated love-letters from Sarah Curran to Emmet, which Major Sirr, of 1798 memory, found so pathetic that he says he wept over them.

but the Government bought it back. Sir Thomas Temple died without heirs, but a nephew of his, Robert Temple, settled in Boston, and there mar. a dau. of Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, U. S., America.

2. Doctor Robert Emmet, of Cork, State Physician, was son of Doctor Christopher Emmet. He married, and had :

I. Temple Emmet, Barrister-at-Law, who d. young.

II. Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., and Barrister-at-Law, of whom presently.

III. Robert Emmet, who, for loving his country "not wisely but too well," was, as above mentioned, executed in Dublin, on the 20th September, 1803.

3. Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., and Barrister-at-Law: second son of Dr. Robert Emmet; was b. in Cork, on the 24th April, 1764, and died in New York on the 14th November, 1827. On the death of his elder brother, he relinquished medicine, and was (in 1790) admitted to the Bar. In 1791 he mar. Jane (d. 10th Nov., 1846), dau. of the Rev. John Patten, of Clonmel. The first case in which he distinguished himself was that of J. Napper Tandy against the Viceroy (the Earl of Westmoreland) and others, in which the validity of the Lord Lieutenant's Patent was contested, as having been granted under the great seal of England, instead of under the Irish seal. Emmet's speech attracted great attention, and a full report of the proceedings at the trial was published by the Society* of United Irishmen. In 1795 he appeared as counsel for persons charged with administering the United Irish Oath; and, to confirm his argument in favour of its legality, he solemnly took it himself in open court. In 1796, he began to take a

prominent and leading part as a United Irishman. Already, in 1792, he had joined the Catholic Committee; and Tone speaks of him as "the best of all the friends to Catholic Emancipation," except himself. Upon O'Connor's arrest, in 1797, Thomas Addis Emmet took his place on the Directory of the Society of United Irishmen; and on the 12th March, 1798, the deputies were arrested at the house of Oliver Bond, in Bridge-st., Dublin. Emmet and others were taken at their houses, examined at the Castle, and after a few days were committed to Newgate. Soon after his committal, his wife managed to visit him, and with the connivance of the jailors was, it is said, permitted to reside with him during the whole term of his incarceration of twelve months in Newgate and Kilmainham. Meanwhile, during the summer, abortive risings of the United Irishmen took place in different parts of the country; and, after the engagements of Antrim, Ballinahinch, and Vinegar Hill in June, and the capitulation of Ovidstown, on the 12th July, all hopes from insurrection were over. Blood now flowed in torrents, and with the view to arrest the slaughter, Emmet and other state-prisoners entered into an agreement with the Government, by which they bound themselves to disclose all the workings and plans of the association, without implicating persons; upon the condition that the Government should stop the executions, and allow him and his companions to leave the country. In consequence

* *Society* : In 1794 the Society of United Irishmen was broken up; it was in 1795 re-organised as a Secret Society; and in 1796 the military organization was engrafted on the civil.

of the objections of Rufus King, the American Minister then in London, to the deportation of "rebels" to the United States, the Government altered its intentions; and on the 26th March, 1799, after a year's imprisonment, Thomas Addis Emmet, O'Connor, Neilson, and seventeen companions were embarked in the *Aston Smith* transport, landed at Gooroch, on the 30th March, and imprisoned in Fort-George, Inverness-shire. After about three years confinement, all the prisoners were liberated, and they landed in Holland on the 4th July, 1802. From this date, until 1804, Emmet resided successively at Hamburg, Brussels, Paris, and other parts of the Continent; and considered himself absolved from any promise of abstaining from action against the Government. In the end of Sept., 1803, he received in Paris the news of his brother Robert's execution; and in the following Dec. he had an interview with Bonaparte, and presented him with a memorial relative to an Irish expedition. The hopes of the United Irishmen, then in France, ran high, as they saw the progress of the preparations for the invasion promised by the First Consul, in a communication to Mr. Emmet, dated 13th Dec., 1803; but they were disappointed, for in April, 1804, Bonaparte's plans were changed. In October of that year, Emmet embarked with all his

family at Bordeaux for the United States. During his residence in France, all who were dearest and nearest to him in Ireland had been swept away by death—father, mother, brother, and sister. His intention after landing in America was to settle in one of the Western States; but friends who knew his abilities opened the way for his appearance at the New York Bar, where his success was more rapid than he hoped.* He had five sons and four daughters:

- I. Robert Emmet, who became a Judge and a District Attorney.
 - II. Dr. John P. Emmet, who became a Professor in the University of Virginia.
 - III. Thomas Addis Emmet, who was Master in Chancery, until that office was abolished.
 - IV. William C. Emmet, who devoted his life to the law.
 - V. Temple Emmet, who served in the war of 1812, and was in the Navy with Decatur.
- I. One of the daughters married Mr. W. H. Le Roy.
 - II. Another became Mrs. Bache McEver, who in 1883, resided in London with her grandson, Sir Edward Cunard, a relative of the Cunard steamship builders.
 - III. Another m. a Mr. Graves.
 - IV. And the fourth daughter, died unm. in New York, in March, 1883, at the age of 90 years.

FARRELL.

ACCORDING to a Brazilian manuscript of A.D. 1613, an Englishman named Barnel and an Irishman named Francis Farrell, who both were refugees in

† *Hoped*: Thomas Addis Emmet died suddenly in court, in 1827. A tablet was erected to his memory in one of the court rooms in the City Hall; and a statue in honour of his genius now stands in the churchyard of St. Paul's chapel, opposite the *Herald* office.

Portugal, settled in Brazil, in the latter part of the 16th century, and there married the daughters of Indian women. *Barnel* perpetuated his name to a district in that country, and to his descendants there who bear it to this day; but the name of *Farrell* does not so appear.

In elevated social positions in South Brazil there is a family of *O'Leary* and another of *O'Reilly*, both of whom are descended from the ancient Irish noble families of those names in Ireland; but at present we are unable to trace their descent.

FITZPATRICK.

(See pp. 449—450, in Vol. I.)

KEATING, in his *History of Ireland*, names the pedigree of this family, as "The Lineal Genealogie of the Ancient and Princely Family of the Fitzpatricks, down from the Origin;" but the following observations clearly show that the *Scanlan* (of Ossory) family is senior to that of *Fitzpatrick*. The pedigree (as in the *Linea Antiqua*), from Conla, a younger brother of Lughaidh [Luy], who is No. 78 on the "O'Connor" (Faley) stem, down to Ruaman Duach, who is No. 96 on the "Fitzpatrick" stem, is common to both the *Scanlan* and *Fitzpatrick* families. According to the Four Masters, Duach (or Ruaman Duach, as he is called in the *Linea Antiqua*) who was lord of Ossory, A.D. 582, had a son Fearadhach (d. 601), from whom the two families branched, as follows:

97. Fearadhach* (d. 601).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>98. Colman (d. 601).
99. Scanlan Mór (d. 607),
2nd Christian King of Ossory; a quo <i>O'Scanlan</i>, of Ossory, or <i>Scanlan</i>, now of Limerick.</p> | <p>98. Ceannfaola.
99. Scanlan Mór (d. 640),
Chief of Ossory; a quo <i>Fitzpatrick</i>, of Ossory.</p> |
|--|--|

Thus we see that the two Scanlans Mór were first cousins, being sons

* *Fearadhach*: At p. 231 of O'Donovan's Four Masters, we read: "Colman, son of Fearadhach, chief of Osraige (Ossory), died, A.D. 601." And in a Note in that page we also read: "Colman, son of Fearadhach—He was the father of Scannlan, who is mentioned by Adamnan, *Lib. I.*, c. ii, as a prisoner in the hands of Aidus, son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland, but liberated at the period of the Convention of Druim-Ceat; after which he reigned, according to his contemporary, Adamnan, for thirty years and three months. From Cinnfaela (Ceannfaola), the brother of this Colman, the family of MacGillaphadruig (anglicè Fitzpatrick, are descended."

And, again, at p. 257 of O'Donovan's Four Masters, we read:

"Scanlan Mór, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Osraige (Ossory), died A.D. 640." And in a Note in that page we also read: "Scannlan Mór, son of Ceannfaeladh—He was not the Scannlan, King of Ossory, mentioned by Adamnan as a hostage in the hands of Aedh (or Aidus) MacAinmirech (Ainmire), but his cousin-german Scannlan Mór, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Rumann, whose brother Fearadhach was the grandfather of the other Scannlan. This Scannlan Mór, son of Ceannfaeladh, is the ancestor of all the sept of the MacGillapatricks (or Fitzpatrick) of Ossory. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Scanlan Mór MacKeanfoyle is entered under A.D. 642."

of two brothers (Nos. 98), who both were sons of Fearadhach (No. 97), son of Ruaman (No. 96).

If, therefore, the Four Masters be right, the scribe who, in the *Linea Antiqua*, wrote the names of the several generations of the "Fitzpatrick" (No. 1) pedigree, must have made a mistake in those names given by him on that stem from Ruaman Duach (No. 96) down to Ceannfaola (No. 100).

GIBBONS.

See pp. 221—223, *ante*.

IN the Note, "† Peter," at foot of p. 222, the last sentence, commencing "A remarkable instance," and ending with the word "Gibbons," should follow after the last word "ruined," in the Note "*Richard," at foot of p. 223.

And from No. 20, p. 223, down to the end of the pedigree, it should read, as follows :

20. Richard Gibbons (b. at Inver House): second son of Thomas; m. Elizabeth (his first cousin), dau. and co-heiress of Charles Nash, of Carne House, county Mayo, and had issue two sons :

I. James, who m. and had a son Peter.

II. Peter, of whom presently.

21. Peter Gibbons: second son of Richard. As a young man this Peter entered the Commissariat Department in Ireland, and in that Department went to Western Australia, about 1851 or '52, when that Colony was made a Penal Settlement. He returned to Ireland about 1879, where he died.

He m. a Miss Murphy, of Tramore, county Waterford (a cousin of the late Frank Power, who was killed at the Soudan), and had three sons and two daughters, all living in Western Australia in 1888.

I. Richard, of whom presently.

II. Percy, } Both unmarried.

III. Peter, }
I. Annie-Mary, who married a Mr. Marmion, M.P. for Fremantle, and has issue.

II. Elizabeth, unmarried.

22. Richard Gibbons, of Fremantle, in Western Australia: eldest son of Peter; m. but has no issue; living in 1888.

GLENNY. (No. 1.)

Of Glenville, Ardarragh, County Down.

Arms: Sa. a split eagle with a double head, each head facing outwards. *Crest:* An open right hand. *Motto:* Sensus communis.

IT is recorded that this family is descended from Sir David Glenny (or *Glennie*), a "belted" Knight from Ayrshire, Scotland, who at the Plantation of Ulster settled in the county Down. His descendants acquired con-

siderable landed property in the counties of Down and Armagh. The Glennys were connected with the Earls of Cassilis' (Marquis of Ailsa's) family.

1. Sir David Glenny (or Glennie) had a son :

2. () whose name we have not ascertained, who m. and had :

3. Isaac, of Glenville (b. 1697), who m. Miss Brown, of the county Armagh, and had :

I. Isaac, of whom presently.

II. William (see "Glenny," No. 2).

III. George (see "Glenny," No. 3).

IV. John had a son Isaac.

V. Martha m. Mr. Beath.

VI. Mary, married in 1744 John Melling, Esq.

4. Isaac Glenny, of Glenville (d. 1778) : eldest son of Isaac ; married Elizabeth Ellis, and had :

I. Isaac, of whom presently.

II. Nicholas-Ellis.

Jane, who married Launcelot Dowdall.

VII. Martha, m. Rev. John Thom.

5. Isaac, of Glenville, the Antiquarian (died 1853) : eldest son of Isaac (No. 4) ; was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, dau.

of William, and by her had one child who died young ; his second wife was Deborah-Anne Greer, by whom he had :

I. Rev. Isaac Greer Glenny, who succeeded his father and died in the following year unm., and was succeeded by his brother William.

II. William, who mar. Elizabeth McClelland, d. without issue in 1878, and was succeeded by his brother, John-Thom.

III. George.

IV. John-Thom Glenny, d. unm. in 1885, when the male heirs of this branch of the family became extinct. He was succeeded by James Swanzy Glenny, living in 1888.—See No. 7 on the "Glenny" (No. 2) pedigree.

V. Mary, married Rev. Alexander Ellesmere, son of Admiral Ellesmere.

GLENNY. (No. 2.)

Arms, Crest, and Motto ; Same as "Glenny," No. 1.

WILLIAM, second son of Isaac, who is No. 3 on the "Glenny" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family.

4. William Glenny : second son of Isaac (No. 3) ; m. and had :

I. Isaac-William, who was twice mar. : first, to Miss Trumbull : secondly, to Hannah Watson. By the first marriage he had :

1. Matthew, who m. Isabella,

his first cousin ; 2. William ;

3. James, who mar. Bithia, his first cousin, and had—Isaac,

Joseph, James, Frank, Bithia, Maria, and Isabella, all of whom settled in New Zealand, and have families ; 4. Hope-well, who m. Lieutenant Home, and had a son (Isaac) and dau.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. John, who married and had :

1. John, 2. George, 3. Elizabeth.

- IV. Joseph, who was twice mar.*
 V. James.
 VI. Martha.
 VII. Fanny, m. Mr. Andrews.
 VIII. Betty, m. Mr. Quinn.
 IX. Margaret.
 X. Mary.
5. William Glenny : son of William (No. 4); mar. Mary-Jane Swanzy, and had (besides a dau., Fanny, who married Major Thomas Reid, 33rd Regiment):
 I. Henry-Quinn Glenny.
 II. William-Boyle Glenny, of whom presently.
6. William-Boyle Glenny: second son of William; mar. Anne Little,† and had two sons and five daus.:
 Fanny, Lucy, Margaretta, Caroline, Flora.
 I. William-Henry, of the Madras Civil Service, m. Meta Moore, and has:
 1. Hilda, 2. Earnest-William, 3. Ethel, 4. Henry-Quinn, 5. Edith.
 II. James-Swanzy, of whom presently.
 7. James Swanzy-Glenny, of Glenville: second son of William Boyle Glenny; born 9th Jan., 1843, and living in 1888; succeeded in 1885 John-Thom Glenny, of Glenville.— (See the "Glenny," No. 1 pedigree.) This James Swanzy Glenny is a B.A., Trin. Coll., Dub., and J.P., co. Down; mar. Ellen-Constance Whitla, and has had:
 I. Dorothy.
 II. Norah.
 III. Valentine-William, b. 14th Jan., 1886.

GLENNY. (No. 3.)

Arms, Crest, and Motto : Same as "Glenny," No. 1.

GEORGE, the third son of Isaac, who is No. 3 on the "Glenny" (No. 1) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family:

4. George Glenny: third son of Isaac; m. and had (besides a dau., Martha, who m. Mr. Melling):
 5. Isaac - George, Seneschal of Newry, who m. Anna Ogle (see Note "Glenny," p. 536, *ante*), and had five sons and eight daus.:
 I. George, of whom presently.
 II. Melling.
 III. Isaac-Ogle, who mar. Miss Wallace, and had:
 1. William Wallace, Secretary to the Land Commission;
 2. Frederick; 3. Ada.
 IV. Samuel, who m. Miss Jefferson, and had:
 1. Isaac; 2. Jefferson; 3. Lucius,‡ who married Adelaide Corry; 4. Annabella, who m. Dodwell Browne, Crown Advocate, Ceylon; 5. Elizabeth, who married Mr. Halliday.
 V. Ross.

* *Married* : This Joseph's first wife was (see the "Bourcicault" pedigree, *ante*) Mercy Bourcicault, by whom he had Martha, who married her second cousin, George, who is No. 6 on the "Glenny," (No. 3) pedigree; 2. Mercy. His second wife was Miss Moody, by whom he had: 1. William, 2. Isabella, who mar. James, her first cousin; 3. Bithia, who married Matthew, her first cousin.

† *Little* : This lady was, in the female line, a lineal descendant of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Mountalexander.

‡ *Lucius* : The issue of Lucius Glenny and his wife, Adelaide Corry, were: 1. Alice, 2. Edith, 3. Samuel-Walton. Like that of Anna-Ogle, wife of Isaac-George, No. 5 on this pedigree, the family of Adelaide Corry also sent distinguished representatives to the old Irish Parliament.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>VI. Anne, who m. Mr. Parsons,
of Templegowran.</p> <p>VII. Eliza, m. Mr. Reid.</p> <p>VIII. Martha.</p> <p>IX. Letitia, m. Mr. Reid.</p> <p>X. Maria.</p> <p>XI. Caroline, m. Mr. Godfrey.</p> <p>XII. Lucy, married Isaac Glenny
Thom.</p> <p>XIII. Martha (2), married Mr.
Godfrey.</p> <p>6. George Glenny: eldest son of
Isaac-George; married Martha, his
second cousin, dau. of Joseph, son
of William, who is No. 4 on the
"Glenny" (No. 2) pedigree, and
had five sons and four daus.:</p> <p>I. Joseph, of whom presently.</p> <p>II. Isaac-George, m. and died in
Antigua.</p> <p>III. George, m. in Australia Jane
Gordon, of Glenlyon.</p> | <p>IV. Samuel-Bourcicault, married
in Australia.</p> <p>V. John Melling, m. in Australia.</p> <p>VI. Mercy - Bourcicault, married
George Casey (who is No. 6 on
the "Casey," No. 3 pedigree,
<i>ante</i>), and had issue, as there
mentioned.</p> <p>VII. Anna, m. Rev. Mr. Cromie.</p> <p>VIII. Elizabeth.</p> <p>IX. Bithia, m. William Irwin.</p> <p>7. Joseph Glenny: eldest son of
George; was twice mar.: first to
Anna Martin, in Australia; secondly,
to Mrs. Fitzgibbon, in Fiji. The
children by the first marriage were:</p> <p>I. Towers, who was drowned, sav-
ing life in Carlingford Lough.</p> <p>II. George.</p> <p>III. Frank.</p> <p>IV. Samuel.</p> <p>V. Josephine.</p> |
|---|--|

HANNA.

Of Ireland and Scotland.

Arms: Ar. three roebucks' heads az. collared or, with a bell pendant thereat gu.
Crest: (Scotland) A cross crosslet fitchée issuing out of a crescent sa.; (Newry, Ireland) Hands clasping coupé at the wrist sa.; (London) A wolf's head erased sa. Other
Crests: (Dublin Wills) A lion ramp. coupé, his dexter paw resting on a cross crosslet fitchée; (Newry Will) A scallop shell. *Mottoes*, of the Kirkdale, Grennan, Knock, Cairnhill, and other branches of the family: Per ardua ad alta; of the Kingsmuir branch—Cresco et spero; of the Bellahouston branch—Per ardua in cœlum; and of the Newry branch—Ad alta virtute.

OF old, this family name was spelled *De Hannethc, A'Hannay, A'Hanna*, up to about A.D. 1600; it is now *Hanna*, and *Hannay*. All bearing the name are undoubtedly to be traced to a Lowland clan in Scotland, whose chief had his residence at Sorbie Castle. Sir Bernard Burke says: "The family of Hannay, originally written A'Hannay, is of very ancient descent; and the estate of Sorbie in Galloway was the seat of the elder branch." Berry ascribes the Arms to all bearing the name, although spelled in various ways.

The A'Hannays of Scotland, in common with other powerful native families, as the Mackies, the McDowall's, the McCullochs, and McClellans successfully held their own against Norman and Saxon adventurers; and the estates of Sorbie remained with the Laird until the 17th century.

The allegiance of the clan to Baliol, their bearing against the yoke of the Douglasses, and other notes of their history may be best gleaned from the works of Sir Andrew Agnew, and P. H. McKerlie, F.S.A., Scotland.

The earliest mention known is that in the "Ragman Roll." A.D. 1296, where the name appears "Gilbert de Annethe," as inscribed by the Norman clerk of King Edward I.; Gilbert attaching his seal—the mode of signature which was the custom in those far off days.

Then came John in 1424; Gilbert, chaplain, in 1466; Andrew and others of the Royal archer Body Guard of France, in 1469; Odo, in 1488; and afterwards numerous enough.

This Odo was the first owner of Sorbie; he was succeeded by his son, Robert, who was alive in 1484 and 1494; the line continuing through Patrick, member of the Scotch Parliament, in 1581, to Donald and Alexander.

The latter, about the year 1607, lost a large part of his lands through feuds and quarrellings; and this bad example was followed by his son, until at his death, in 1640, nought remained in their possession of the ancient property of Sorbie.

It is not within our scope to trace further the history of the name in Scotland; it is enough to say that the name in various forms became more or less common in the shires of Wigton, Ayr, Dumfries, Dunbarton, Renfrew, and in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Many branches of the family are designated by their lands as Kirkdale, Kingsmuir, Grennan, Knock, etc., in Scotland; and to these families are traceable, as a rule, all bearing the name wherever scattered.

The loss of the lands of Sorbie seems to have brought members of the family over to Ireland; with which country, not to go back to their earliest Celtic origin, they had until now no connection. Thus we find that the Calendar of James I. has a grant from the King to Patrick Hanna, gentleman, Longford county, of certain lands in that county; and to Robert Hanna, of certain lands adjoining, "to hold to Patrick and Robert Hanna for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage by fealty." This grant bore date 1621, and appears to be the first mention of the name in Ireland.

Then in the next reign, King's letters were issued in favour of "Robert Hannay, one of the esquires of our Body," conferring upon him and upon Thomas Maule the lands and mansion of Glancapp, in the co. of Wicklow, dated 8th May, 1629.

This same Robert, whose name is variously spelled *Hannay*, *Hanna*, and *Hannagh*, was knighted, and also created a Baronet of Scotland, on 31st March, 1630; and styled "of Mochrum," with destination *Haredibus masculis quibuscumque*.

To recur to his Scotch ancestry, he was a relative of John, last mentioned of Sorbie; and he was a contemporary, and it is thought a brother, of Patrick Hannay, M.A., sometime of London, celebrated as a Scotch poet, who, in 1619 and 1622, published a book of poems* now very rarely seen.

Sir Robert appears to have settled in Ireland for good. On the 11th December, 1631, he was made Clerk of the "Nilhells," in the Irish Court of Exchequer—a newly created office; and he surrendered the patent on the 30th May, 1639. His daughter, Jane, married Sir Charles Coote, who became first Earl of Mountrath; another dau. mar. Sir George Acheson,

* *Poems*: A copy of that work has been sold at the extraordinary price of £96.

who (see p. 24, *ante*); is No. 3 on the "Acheson" pedigree. Sir Robert* is stated to have been killed fighting as a Royalist in the "rebellion" of 1642.

His son, Sir Robert, succeeded him. Whether, like Sir Charles Coote, he supported the Parliament, we do not know; but he evidently followed him in being a partizan of the Restoration intrigue, for he was shortly after, on the 19th March, 1660, made a Captain of Foot. He resided sometime at Moyne, county Mayo, and, dying, was buried beneath the ancient church of St. Michan's, "in the suburbs" of Dublin, on the 30th April, 1689. His name, spelled different ways, occurs (see p. 391 of our *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, under the heading "The 'Forty-Nine' Officers") among the long lists of Royalist officers to whom arrears of pay were due in the memorable year, A.D. 1649. His title lay dormant until the year 1783, when it was claimed by Sir Samuel Hannay, of the Kirkdale branch of Sorbie,—a gentleman living in London, whose male descendants again failed in 1841.

To recur to the early settlers of the family in Ireland, Patrick Hannay, sometime of London, received King's letter, dated 28th May, 1625, "to have a clerk's place in the Privy Council of Ireland," "having done our late dear father good and acceptable service beyond the seas;" and on the 27th June, 1627, was further appointed "Master of Chancellarie in Ireland." The Edinburgh register, styling him Sir Patrick Hannay, informs us that he died at sea in year 1629. Administration of his effects appears to have been granted to his nephew, Andrew Hanna, in 1629; and further to James Montgomery, in 1630.

That both in the cases of Patrick and of Robert these various notices refer from the beginning to one individual of each name, who were brothers, is extremely probable.

What became of their descendants, if any, is not known. A "Captain Hanna," this time on the other side, is mentioned in a contemporary poem on that event, as taking part in the siege of Derry, in 1689. It is possible he may have been the "Robert Hannay" who signed the petition of inhabitants, praying for compensation for property destroyed.† However this may be, the name after this date is found sparsely in Dublin, Athlone, and Derry. But in two generations later, numerous colonies of Scots having come to Ireland, the name hibernicised to "Hanna" became more common in Down, Armagh, Antrim, and also reached Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, and Monaghan.

Many persons of the name *Hanett*, of an entirely different origin, and chiefly represented in Lecale, county Down, became Hanna, in the 17th century.

To come down to days nearer our own, various spellings of the name, as has been already noted, occur in Scotland; but more recent settlers of

* *Robert*: Administration of his Will was granted in 1658.

† *Destroyed*: The London Hannas had a connection with Ireland. So far as we know, they are unrepresented at present. Alexander and his wife Elizabeth lived in Aldermanbury and Westminster; the former died in 1778, the latter in 1786, and they as well as their son, John (died 1814) are buried in Westminster Abbey. John died unmarried; he had four sisters. Alexander had a married sister, Jane Ditour; and a brother, John, of Athlone, Ireland.

the family in Ireland have preserved one Scotch form, which had hitherto been lost. Such are, or were, the Halliday-Hannays, of Bangor; Rev. R. Hannay, D.D., Belfast; Colonel Hannay, of Ballylough. Older settlers of the family are represented to-day by W. T. Hanna, Esq., J.P., Whitehouse, Donegal; Rev. Hugh Hanna, D.D., Belfast. Such were also the late Rev. Professor Samuel Hanna, of Belfast, father of Rev. William Hanna, D.D., Edinburgh, author of *Life of Dr. Chalmers*, his father-in-law, whose son, John Chalmers Hanna, of Edinburgh, is living in 1888.

HANNA. (No. 2.)

Of Newry, County Down.

Arms : Same as "Hanna," No. 1.

THIS old family, whose ancestor held a command under Gustavus Adolphus, in the Bohemian war of 1620, tracing to the Scottish stem of "Hannay," became established a century and a half ago at Newry. They acquired property in the county Down, by intermarriage with the Wallaces, of Crobane; and their descent from thence is, as follows :

I. William Hanna (b. *circa* 1731, d. 1807) mar. Jane, dau. of Robert Wallace, Esq., of Newry (by his wife Jane (?) Stuart, whose mother, Mary Scott, was a descendant of Mary Scott,* of Harden, celebrated as "The Flower of Yarrow"), and granddaughter of James Wallace, Esq., of Crobane, by his wife Anne Ross. Their children were :

I. Samuel, of whom presently.

II. Jane, who m. John Bradshaw, Esq., now represented by Canon Bradshaw, Inishecn, Dundalk.

III. Robert, d. unm. in China.

IV. William, whose line is traced in the "Stewart-Hanna" pedigree, next *infra*.

V. Mary, mar. Samuel Townley, Esq., of Newry.

VI. James, m. Jane, daughter of William Ogle, Esq., of Newry, and had :

I. Samuel, known as Dr. Samuel Hanna, M.D., Dublin, mar. Emily Fortescue, and had no children.

II. William, d. unm.

VII. Margaret was twice mar. : first, to Bernard Cross, Esq.; secondly, to William Conolly, Esq.

VIII. George, the last survivor of the family, in Newry, was living in 1820; he d. unm.

2. Samuel Hanna, of Newry, and sometime of Acton Manor, county Armagh (b. *circa* 1759; died 12th October, 1798, in Aldermanbury, London) : eldest son of William; m. on 12th Dec., 1785, Jane, dau. of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Grange, co. Louth, and had :

I. William, of whom presently.

II. Magdalene, married Rev. F. Chomley, now represented by

* *Scott* : Mary Lilius Scott, another relative of Mary Scott's, was a second "Flower of Yarrow." On this lady were written in 1731 the following lines :

"What beauties does Flora disclose;
How sweet are her smiles upon Tweed."

Francis Chomley, Esq., of Clermont, Rathnew, co. Wicklow.

III. Robert, d. unm.

IV. Jane, m. Arthur Baker, Esq., of Dublin.

V. John, d. young.

VI. Elizabeth, m. W. Cosgrave, Esq.

3. William (best known as "counsellor") Hanna, of 5 Gardiner's-place, city of, and of Corduff House, co. of Dublin: eldest son of Samuel; m. in 1810, Louisa Maria, dau. of John Chomley, Esq., by his wife Henrietta Baker. Their children were:

I. Harriett-Rebecca, who m. W. Gerard, Esq., Belfast.

II. Samuel, of whom presently.

Counsellor Hanna, m., secondly, 27th Dec., 1821, Rhoda, dau. of Thomas Dobbin, Esq., of Armagh, and his wife Rhoda Browne. The children by the second marriage were:

III. Jane, who married Richard Brown, Esq., of Newry.

IV. William St. Patrick, d. unm.

V. Thomas, of 5 Gardiner's-place, Dublin, mar. Rhoda, dau. of Leonard Dobbin, Esq., of Dublin and Armagh. Their children were:

I. Mary.

II. William-Leonard, of Morgan, Texas, U.S.A., who m. Constance-Ellen, daughter of John W. Hicklin, Esq., of London—all living in 1888.

VI. Rhoda, dau. of Counsellor Hanna, m. Robert J. Chomley, Esq., of Dublin.

VII. Robert, C.E., of Cawnpore, India, was killed in the massacre perpetrated by Nana Sahib, in 1857.

VIII. Madeline, d. unm.

IX. Leonard, d. young.

X. John, of Hong Kong, d. unm.

XI. Francis Baker, C.E., Madras Railway, and Colonel Madras Engineer Volunteers; married Elizabeth, dau. of John Connor, Esq., of Innismore, Delgany, county Wicklow, and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of William Maziere, and had:

I. Elizabeth.

II. John.

III. Robert F.; and

IV. Rhoda, now living.

4. Samuel Hanna, of Corduff, etc.: eldest son of William; sometime District Judge, Ceylon, and late Resident Magistrate, Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, and of Bray, co. Wicklow; mar. Annie, dau. of Rev. James Fitzgerald (Leinster branch of the family), of Shepperton, county Clare, and his wife Grace Maunsell, Esq., of Limerick, and granddau. of Charles Fitzgerald, Esq., of Shepperton, and Lannahilty, co. Tipperary. Their children were:

I. William, of whom presently.

II. Grace-Maunsell, mar. Charles Gwynne, M.D., of Sheffield, England.

III. Louisa-Maria, m. W. Waller, Esq., Castletown Manor, co. Limerick.

IV. Annie-Stone.

V. Samuel, married Louisa, dau. of — Hayter, of London.

VI. Magdeline-Chomley.

VII. Jane-Hutcheson.

5. William Hanna, Captain R.A.: elder son of Samuel; mar. Iza, dau. of W. Lawless, Esq., of Ardmeen, Blackrock, co. Dublin, by his wife, Mary, dau. of Colonel Skerrett, and granddaughter of Field Marshal Baron Lawless of France. They have:

I. Iza-Mary-Grace; living in 1888.

STEWART-HANNA.

Arms and Crest, same as "Hanna" of Newry, ante.

WILLIAM, third son of William, who is No. 1 on the "Hanna" (No. 2) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family. He married Wilhelmina Stewart, of Wilmont, and had issue:

I. William-Stewart, of whom presently.

II. Jane, m. M. Auguste Turpin, of Paris.

III. Maria-Anne, m. M. St. Omer.

IV. Sarah, married M. Edouard Wolfe.

V. Lydia.

2. William-Stewart Hanna (died 1851): son of William; was sometime curate of St. George's, Jamaica; wrote *A Visit to Hayti* (1835); was also Minister of Woolwich, and St. James, Marylebone, London. He

m., first, Catherine Hall; secondly, Francis Colvin Blagrove, and had issue:

I. Jane, who married Rev. David Rutten Morris, of the Isle of Wight.

II. Stewart, of whom presently.

III. Frances, d. young.

IV. Henry-Bathurst, known as Col. Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, and Quarter Master General of that Province.

V. Julian, of Pau, France.

VI. Edith.

VII. William, d. young.

VIII. Rhoda.

IX. Mina, d. young.

3. Stewart Hanna, C.E., of Naini Tal, India: son of Rev. William Stewart Hanna, living in 1888.

HEALION.

Of Ireland, and America.

Arms: Or, a hart's head cabossed sa. *Another*: Or, a buck's head coupé at the neck sa.

THIS family name and that of *Helion, Helyen, Helyon, Heelan, and Helan*, are different anglicised forms of the Irish name *O'Éilean* ("eile:" Irish, a prayer, oration, or adoration, and "an," one who).

Instead of the last sentence of the last Note ("§ Helan"), at foot of page 190, *ante*, read:

"He had a large family—including Auditor M. C. Healion, of the Central Iowa Railway, Marshalltown; and, as his obituary observes, that family will ever miss him, for he was generally beloved by all who knew him, not having an enemy in the world."

JACKSON.

President of the United States, America.

Arms : Same as "Vans" (A.D. 1433)—Ar. a bend gu. *Crest* : A lion ramp. holding scales in the dexter hand. *Supporters* : Two savages with clubs, wreathed about the loins with laurel. *Motto* : Be faithful.

COMPILED by Wm. J. Simpson, Belfast, from "An Historical Account of the Vance family," written by the late William Balbirnie, of Cork; and from other authentic sources.

1. Harold *De Vaux*, Lord of Normandy.

2. Hubert *De Vaux* : his son : came to England with William I.

3. Rundolph *De Vaux* : his son or grandson ; settled in Scotland.

4. Philip *De Vallibus* : his son.

5. Johannes *Vaux* or *De Vallibus*, Lord of Dirleton : his son.

6. Alexander *De Vallibus* : his son.

7. Johannes *De Vallibus* : his youngest son.

8. ——— *Vaux* : his son.

9. William *De Vallibus* : his brother or son ; settled in Galloway.

10. Johannes *Vans*, *Vaux*, or *De Vallibus* : his son.

11. Johannes *Vaux* or *Vans*, Ambassador to England from James II. of Scotland : his son.

12. Robert *Vans* (living in 1451) : his son.

13. Blaise *Vans*, of Barnbarroch : his son.

14. Patrick *Vans*, of Barnbarroch, who mar. the great-granddaughter of King Robert III. of Scotland : his son. He died, A.D. 1528.

15. Sir John* *Vans*, of Barnbarroch, slain at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547 : his son.

16. Sir Patrick *Vans*, of Barnbarroch, who mar. Lady Catherine Kennedy : his son ; was Ambassador to the Court of Denmark, and died 1597.

17. Sir John *Vans*, of Barnbarroch (died A.D. 1642) : his son.

18. Rev. John *Vans*, A.M., Rector of Kilmacreehan, Donegal, whose Will is preserved in the Record Office, Dublin (died 1661) : his son.

19. Dr. Launcelot *Vans*, who resided in Londonderry during the siege : his eldest son.

20. John *Vance*, of Coagh, county Tyrone, who mar. Miss Williamson, of a county Antrim family : his son.

21. Miss *Vance*, of Coagh, his daughter, mar. Andrew Jackson, of the family of the Jacksons of Tubbermore and Fortwilliam, near Magherafelt, and had :

22. General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, U. S. A., President of the United States of America, from A.D. 1829 till A.D. 1837. He was born in the year 1767, and died A.D. 1845.

* *John* : See No. 10 on the "Vance" (No. 1) pedigree, p. 414, ante.

MACCARTHY MÓR.

Of Coshmange, County Kerry.

See p. 112, Vol. I.

From the Carewe MSS., at Lambeth (Vols. 599 and 626), and Sir William Betham. And from the Carewe MSS., at Lambeth, Vol. 626, fol. 4; and the "Thomond Pedigrees," Vol. 599.

"The Carties of Coshmange, in Desmond."

FEACH (or Fiacha), the third son of Cormac, who (see p. 112, Vol. I.) is No. 115 on the "MacCarthy Mór" pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family :

116. Fiacha MacCarthy Mór : third son of Cormac.

117. Owen, of Coshmange: his son.

118. Donal, of East Coshmange: his son.

119. Cormac, of Molahuffe: his son.

120. Dermot: his son.

121. Owen (or Eugene): his son.

(Here the Lambeth MSS. end, A.D. 1620; and we continue the Pedigree from Sir W. Betham.)

122. Donogh (or Denis*): his son; living, A.D. 1695.

123. Cormac: his son.

124. Michael: his son; went with King James II. to France; d. and was buried at Caen, in Normandy, 5th Sept., 1744, *ætatis circa* 71.

125. Michael: his son; mar. Mary le Grand d'Ennerville, of Aguerny, in Normandy; buried at Caen, 3rd

Sept., 1763. He had three sons:—1. John Gabriel; 2. John, Knight of St. Louis, Captain of the Irish Brigade, b. 1739, d. unmar. May, 1788; 3. Charles Thaddeus François, Knight of St. Louis, Colonel in the Life Guards of Louis XIV., afterwards Captain in the 9th British Regiment of Foot; unmar., and living, A.D. 1811.

126. John Gabriel: his son; mar. and left issue—two sons and one daughter:—1. John-Henry, b. 1765, Captain of the Irish Brigade, d. unmar. 1793, buried at Liège in Flanders; 2. Sir Charles, Knight, etc., Colonel in the British Service, and Governor of Cape Coast Castle in Africa, killed by the Ashantees, 21st Jan., 1824; 3. The daughter mar. Charles François Comte Fontaine de Mervé, d. s. p.

* *Denis*: The following is a translation of a Certificate by King James II., respecting this Donogh or Denis:

"La Sieur Denis MacCarthy, who has faithfully served us in our Irish troops, as well in France as in Ireland, having very humbly represented to us that it would be advantageous to him to have our certificate relative to his family, which, having judged it reasonable to grant, we certify that we know by the testimony of many persons of quality our faithful servants in the Kingdom of Ireland, that the said MacCarthy is the legitimate and eldest son of Eugene MacCarthy, gentleman, son of Dermot MacCarthy, of Cosmaigny, in the county of Kerry, Esquire, one of the branches of the ancient house of MacCarthy Mór.

"Given at St. Germain-en-Laye, this Twenty-Fifth Day of July, 1695."

(Signed) "JACQUES, R."

MACCARTHY MÓR.

See p. 115, Vol. I.

WHEN going to press with the "MacCarthy Mór" pedigree, we were unable to give the descendants of John, the married brother of William, who is No. 129 on that Stem. We have since ascertained that :

129. Said John, the second son of John MacCarthy Mór (*alias* "Welply"), mar. Sarah Norwood, of the neighbourhood of Dunmanway, co. Cork ; removed from Bengour to Murragh ; and had issue :

I. William, of whom presently.

II. John, d. s. p.

III. Edward, d. s. p.

IV. Francis, d. s. p.

I. Elizabeth, who mar. Andrew Atkins, of Dunmanway ; living in 1887 ; no issue.

130. William (d. in 1885) : eldest son of John ; mar. Ellen Jagoe ;

lived at Kilronan, near Dunmanway ; had issue :

I. John, d. s. p.

II. Samuel, living unmar. in 1887.

III. William, of whom presently.

IV. John-Jagoe, M.D., of Bandon, who mar. Ellen Jagoe, his cousin, and had issue :

1. John. 2. A daughter.

I. Elizabeth, living unmar. in 1887.

131. William : third son of William ; mar. Edith Ormerod, and had issue ; living at Kilronan in 1887.

MACCARTHY (No. 3.)

See Vol. I.

PAGE 123, first column, 6th line from bottom, after *Dromanee*, read : "mar. Catherine O'Callaghan, and had a daughter who mar. Maurice Condon."

Same page, and column, 4th line from bottom, after *Ceallachan* read : "mar., first, Ellen, dau. of James, Lord Barry, and had Owen, who was slain, A.D. 1600 ; and, secondly, Shilie, dau. of Teige Mac Owen MacCarthy, of Drishane, and had : Cormac, who forfeited in 1641, under the Cromwellian settlement, and two other sons and six daughters. Ceallachan had another son, Dermot, who was Prior of Creadaghe, in Desmond."

Same page, and col., and 1st line in bottom, after *Eleanor* read : "mar. Sir John of Desmond."

Page 125, first col., 7th line from top, after *Sunderland* read : "and granddaughter of the Duke of Marlborough."

MACCARTHY. (No. 10.)

Page 133, No. 122, after *Sir Cormac MacTeige* read : "Sheriff of Cork, and 14th lord of Muscry, mar., first, his first cousin, Ellen Leigh (or Lee) of

Barretts, and wife of James FitzMaurice Fitzgerald, and by her had : Donogh (MacTeige) na Mona, called "Master of Mourne," with other sons and one daughter ; he mar., secondly, Joan, dau. of Pierce Butler, and by her had : Cormac Oge, Teige of Ballea, and three daughters—1. Gilly ; 2. Mary, 3. Ellen. This Cormac died at Blarney Castle, in 1583, and was buried at Kilreea. He was usually styled "Sir Cormac MacTeige ;" and possessed the townlands of Ballea, Castlemore, Courtbreac, and Cloughroe."

MADDEN. (No. 1.)

Of Hy-Maine, Connaught.

Arms : For the Arms of this family, see p. 568, Vol. I.

PAGE 301, *ante*, second column, at No. 130, read the first sentence : "Richard-Robert Madden, M.D., F.R.C.S., London : the twenty-first and youngest child of Edward ; b. in Dublin in 1798 ; married Harriet Elmslie (died at Booterstown, co. Dublin, on the 7th Feb., 1888), who by a singular co-incidence was, like her husband, the twenty-first and youngest child of her father, the late John Elmslie, of Berners-street, London, and of Surge Island Estate, Jamaica.

Page 302, second column, last line, read : "II. Thomas MacDonnell Madden, b. 1870, educated at Downside Catholic College, near Bath, England ; Lieutenant 7th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery."

Page 303, second column, at No. 132, read : "Richard-Robert Madden, junior : eldest son of Doctor Thomas More Madden ; b. in 1869 ; educated at Downside ; Associate in Arts in 1886, University of Oxford Local Exam. ; Student of Medicine in 1888."

O'MULVILLE. (No. 2.)

Of Listowel, County Kerry.

Arms : Same as "O'Mulville," of Killowen, County Clare

BARNABY, a brother of Daniel O'Mulvihill, who (see p. 242, Vol. I.) is No. 5 on the "O'Mulville" (of Killowen, county Clare) pedigree, was the ancestor of this branch of that family :

5. Barnaby O'Mulvihill (d. 1819) : son of Lawrence ; settled near Listowel, county Kerry, and had five sons :

I. Patrick *Mulvihill*, of Shrone, of whom presently.

II. Michael (d. 1869), was a man of good physique, great manly

action, and a celebrated mathematician.

III. Timothy.

IV. Maurice.

V. John.

6. Patrick Mulvihill, of Shrone, Listowel (d. 1846) : eldest son of Barnaby ; was a man of fine physique.

and great strength. He mar. Mary dau. of Robert Walsh, of Coolnaleen, and had :

I. Michael Walsh *Mulville*, of whom presently.

II. Patrick *Mulville*, who was First Lieutenant in General Grant's Army, during the late American Civil War.

7. Michael Walsh *Mulville*, of the

Retired U. Civil Service, India : son of Patrick ; Civil Engineer, living in Listowel in 1888 ; mar. Miss Dillon, dau. of Jeremiah Dillon of Janemount, Listowel, and had :

I. Louisa, b. 1874.

II. Cecil, b. 1877.

III. Teresa, b. 1879.

IV. Elizabeth, b. 1884.

OULAHAN.

Of Ireland, and America.

Arms : Az. two lions ar. supporting a castle of four turrets of the second, or, in the centre chief point a cross gu. in base two crescents ar., and in chief three annulets gu. *Crest* : A demi-savage handcuffed.—See the *Arms* of "Oulahan," in the "Hoolahan" (No. 3) pedigree, p. 487, Vol. I.

MARY, second daughter of Major Richard Oulahan, of Washington, D.C., United States, America, who (see p. 490, of Vol. I.) is No. 128 on the "Hoolahan" (No. 3) pedigree, married, on the 1st Dec., 1886, William D. McFarland, and had :

Walter-Richard McFarland, b. Good Friday, 1888.

PERRY.

Compiled by Wm. J. Simpson, Belfast.

Arms : Az. three gold crowns, and a fleur-de-lis in centre ar. *Crest* : A falcon ar. with gold beak and claws on an Esquire's helmet. *Motto* : What is best.—For other *Arms* and *Crest*, see Note "Perry," at foot of p. 390, *ante*.

ANGEL SINCLAIR, mother of Margaret Perry, who married Captain Edward Perry, who (see p. 390, *ante*) is No. 17 on the "Sinclair" pedigree, was a daughter of Rev. James Sinclair, of Holyhill, near Strabane, co. Tyrone. She married George Perry (son of Samuel Perry,* second son of James Perry, of a Welsh family, who in 1662 received from Sir Audley Mervyn, a free grant of the lands of Moyloughmore, co. Tyrone), and had George, who mar. Miss Crawford, of Cooley, co. Tyrone, and had Sinclair Perry, who mar. Miss Dick, and had Mary Perry, who mar. Oliver Speer.

* *Samuel Perry* : By a printer's error, the name of this Samuel Perry of Moyloughmore, county Tyrone, who mar. as his first wife Catherine, eldest dau. of John Laurey or Lowry, who (see p. 286, *ante*) is No. 3 on the "Lowry" pedigree, is wrongly spelled *Kerry*.

PIM.

GENEALOGY of the Pim's from 1641, to the marriage of Catherine to the fourth James Calcutt (see the "Calcutt" pedigree, *ante*), and Jane to William Shannon, whose daughter Jane married the fifth James Calcutt. (Taken from Quakers' Registry.) Previous to this the family may be traced in Leicestershire, England, as also the Calcutt family.

John Pim, son of William and Dorothy Pim, was born at Castle Donington, in Leicestershire, England, November 6th, 1641; and on the 20th Sept., A.D. 1662, he mar. Mary, daughter of William and Ann Pleadwell. She was born at Normanton upon Dove, in Nottinghamshire, Dec. 1st., A.D. 1644. John Pim died 29th May, A.D. 1718, aged 77, and was buried at Mountrath; Mary his wife died Feb. 3rd, A.D. 1726, aged 82, and was buried beside her husband.

Tobias Pim, their son, was born at Maryborough, Nov. 6th, A.D. 1666, and was mar. Feb. 6th, A.D. 1694, to Susanna, dau. of Robert Cope, of Mountrath, and secondly to Mary Howell, daughter of Roger and Catherine Howell, of Garry, county Wexford. Tobias died Dec. 29th, A.D. 1747, aged 81. Mary died Jan. 16th, and was buried at the Quaker's burial ground Mountrath.

Charles Pim, their son, was born at Rushan, March 3rd, A.D. 1709; and on Dec. 2nd, A.D. 1736, mar. Mary, dau. of Joseph and Ellen Metcalf, of Gurteen, county Kildare. Charles Pim died the 16th July, A.D. 1771. Mary Pim died Dec. 10th, A.D. 1800, aged 82 years. Jane Pim, was born at Mountrath, Nov. 16th, A.D. 1745, and married William Shannon, of Mountmellick, A.D. 1773. Catherine Pim was born at the same place, June 6th, A.D. 1759. Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. and Jane Shannon, mar. the fifth James Calcutt, Sept. 29th, A.D. 1817, and died in Cobourg, Canada, July, 1847, aged 52. The Pim's of Mountmellick and Dublin are descendants of Tobias Pim of Rushan; one branch left Ireland 1732 and went to Philadelphia, his name was William and he married Miss Jackson, of Killimure, near Luica.

PLUNKETT. (No. 7.)

Of Massachusetts, United States, America.

Arms : Same as "Plunkett," of Portmarpock, County Dublin.

THIS family is descended from Thomas, a younger brother of Patrick, who (see p. 217, Vol. I.) is No. 114 on the "Plunkett" (No. 1) pedigree. This Thomas was the ancestor of *Plunket*, lords of Rathmore.

1. Richard Plunkett (living *temp.* Henry VII.), who was descended from said Thomas mar. and had:

2. Henry, Alderman of the City

of Dublin, in 1546, who mar. and had issue.

3. Luke, of Dublin (d. 1636); the fourth son of Henry; obtained

in 1635 a grant of the castle, town, lands, and hereditaments of Portmarnock, county Dublin. He mar. Ellinor Panting, and had issue.

4. William, of Portmarnock: son of Luke; d. 1662; mar. Anne (d. 1666), daughter of Sir Theodore Duffe, Knt., and had one son, and three daughters: 1. Lucy; 2. Mary; 3. Teresa.

5. Luke, of Portmarnock: son of William; Will dated 14th October, 1682; mar. Josiah, dau. of Michael St. Lawrence, Esq., and had four sons and six daughters:

I. William.

II. Thomas, who succeeded to his father's estate.

III. John.

IV. Ignatius.

V. Elizabeth.

VI. Jane.

VII. Frances.

VIII. Anne.

IX. Susan.

X. Mabel.

6. Thomas (d. 1728), of Portmarnock: second son of Luke; mar. Katherine Kennedy, and had:

I. Luke, who succeeded his father.

II. William, who mar. Bridget Caddell.

III. Walter, of whom presently.
IV. Anne, who mar. Mr. Fitzsimons.

7. Walter Plunkett, of Killaden, county of Mayo: third son of Thomas of Portmarnock; married Mary Taaffe, and had:

8. Joseph Plunkett, of Castlemore House, Ballaghaderreen, co. Mayo, who mar. Frances, dau. of Edward French, Esq., of Bella, near Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, and had two sons and two daughters:

I. Joseph, of whom presently.

II. Francis-Charles, M.D.; b. in 1842, and living in 1888; studied medicine in Ireland; emigrated to America in 1864, joined the U. S. Army as Assistant Surgeon, and resigned in 1866; is living in 1888, in Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

I. Arabella (d. 1868), mar. A. Dillon, Esq., M.D., of Ballaghaderreen.

II. Anna-M., mar. John H. (d. in Maryland, in 1860), son of the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, Castlebar.

9. Joseph Plunkett: son of Joseph; b. in Ireland, in 1837; living in 1888; located in Lowell, Mass., and is an Apothecary.

PURCELL. (No. 2.)

COMMENCING with No 6 on this family pedigree, p. 350, *ante*, the first sentence of the paragraph should read:

6. Redmond, of Doonane, born 1678, died 1738, buried at Clough, county of Kilkenny.

SCANLAN.

Kings of Ossory.

PAGE 385, *ante*, first column, at line thirty-two from the top, read: "I. Elizabeth, married her cousin, Hon. George Eyre Massy, of Riversdale, co.

Tipperary, for whose descendants, Colonel Massy and the present Lady Roche, see Burke's *Peerage*, 1875, under the heading "Massy."

Same page, second column, at second line from top, read *Anster*, instead of "Austen."

Page 386, first column, at twenty-sixth line from top, read: "John Brown, Esq., of Maghlaus, in Scotland, who mar. Jane, dau. of Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinvar,* who was also created Viscount Kenmure."

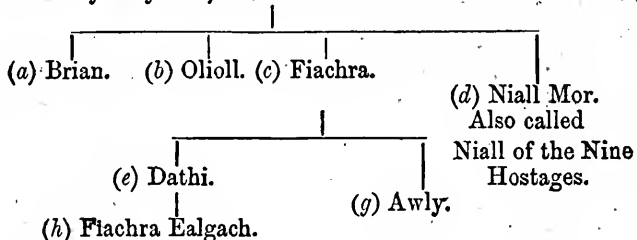
* *Lochinvar*: The celebrated "*Lochinvar*," of poetry, has lineally descended in that *Gordon* family since A.D. 1297; and, at that date, the owner was Sir Adam de Gordon, lord of *Lochinvar*, who died in 1330. Until the title became dormant, this family was chief of all the *Gordons* of male descent, from Sir Adam de Gordon. It appears the title has become *dormant*, the present heir (if such there be) to the title not having yet appeared. The last viscount died without heirs male, and his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Bellamy Gordon (d. 1886) of Kenmure Castle, Scotland, assumed hers and the Viscount's father's name of *Gordon* (he was Captain Gordon); and succeeded her brother, the last Lord Kenmure, in the family estates, and, by Royal Warrant, to the title of a Viscount's daughter: hence the prefix "Hon." to her name.

CHAPTER II.

THE HY-NIALL* SEPTS OF ULSTER, MEATH, AND CONNAUGHT.

THE Septs called the "Hy-Niall" were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th Monarch of Ireland, who (see page 371) is No. 87 on the "O'Neill" (Princes of Tyrone) pedigree. This Niall was son of Eochy Moyvane, who was the 124th Monarch :

86. Eochy Moyvane, the 124th Monarch of Ireland.



The foregoing were the more important descendants of Eochy Moyvane : (a) Brian, the eldest son, was the first king of his sept in Connaught, and was the ancestor of the O'Connors, Kings of that province ; of the MacDermotts of Moylurg, an ancient territory in Roscommon ; of the O'Flahertys of West Galway ; the O'Rourkes of West Brefney ; the O'Reillys of East Brefney, etc. (b) Olioll's descendants settled in Sligo : from him the district in which they settled got the name Tir Olliolla, corrupted to "Tirerill"—at present the name of a barony in that county. (c) Fiachra's† descendants gave their name to Tir-Fiachra, now the barony of "Tireragh," also in the county Sligo ; and possessed the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tyrawley, in the county Mayo. (d) Niall of the Nine Hostages, a quo the "Hy-Niall." (e) Dathi was the last Pagan Monarch of Ireland. His name was Feredach, but he got the appellation of "Dathi" or "Dathe," which signifies *agility* ; because he was so expert in the use of his arms and handling his weapons, that, if attacked by a

* *Hy-Niall* : There were other Hy-Niall Septs in Ireland.—See Note under the "O'Neill" (No. 1) pedigree, p 708, Vol. I.

† *Fiachra* : This Fiachra's descendants, called "Hy-Fiachrach," are to be distinguished from the "Hy-Fiachrach Fionn Arda Stratha," who were seated along the river Dearg, in the north west of the county Tyrone, and whose district comprised the parish of *Ardstraw* and some adjoining parishes now belonging to the see of Derry. The "Hy-Fiachrach" of Ardstraw were of the Clan-Colla—descended from Fiachra, son of Earc, the grandson of Colla-Uais, the 121st Monarch of Ireland.—*Book of Rights*

hundred persons at the same time—all discharging their arrows and javelins at him, he would ward off every weapon by his dexterity. Like his uncle, Niall of the Nine Hostages, Dathi made war on the Romans in Gaul and Britain; and, on his last expedition to Gaul, was there killed, some say by lightning, at the foot of the Alps. His body was brought to Ireland by his soldiers, and buried in *Reilig na Righ* (or the "Cemetery of the Kings")—the burial place of the Pagan kings of Connaught; as *Brugh Boine* (or the "Fortress of the Boyne"), in Meath, was the great cemetery of the Pagan kings of Tara. (g) Amhalgaidh or Awly, brother of Dathi, was king of Connaught; and gave his name to Tir-Amhalgaidh, i.e. Awly's district, now the barony of "Tyrawley," in the county Mayo. (h) Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi, gave his name to *Tir-Fiachra*, now "Tireragh," in the county Sligo.

(c) Fiachra, above mentioned, son of the Monarch Eochy Moyvane, had five sons—I. Earc Cuilbhuide; II. Breasal; III. Conaire; IV. Dathi; V. Amhalgaidh [Awly]; and his descendants possessed the barony of Tireragh in the county Sligo; the baronies of Tyrawley, Erris, and Carra, in the county Mayo; Gort, Killovveragh (a name applied to the north-western portion of the barony of Kiltartan) and Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway; and Hy-Brecon, in the county Meath; "together with other territories not considered as of the Hy-Fiachrach at the present day." The townlands or territories possessed by each tribe of this race are mentioned by Dr. O'Donovan in his *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*—a copy of which work is deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Among the families of this Hy-Fiachrach were the following—the pedigrees of some of which will be elsewhere found in these Volumes :

<i>The Name.</i>	<i>Anglicised.</i>
Clann Fhearghus	... Fergus.
Mac an Bhaibh	... Hogg, Hogge, Banff.
Mac Anluain	... Ganly.
Mac Cailleachain	... Keelehan, Coward, Keelan, MacCallin.
Mac Cale*	...
Mac Ciochain (cioch : Irish, a woman's breast),	Keeghan, Keegan, Cockane
Mac Carrain	... Currin, Curran.
Mac Coinin	... Cunniam, Cunnion, Canning.
Mac Concathraigh	... MacCarrick.
Mac Conghaola	... Conneely.
Mac Conleitrech	... now obsolete.
Mac Conluain	... Conlan, Colwan.
Mac Cuinn	... Macken.
Mac Eoghain	... MacOwen, and MacKeon.
Mac Firbis	... Firbis, Forbes.
Mag Fhiachra	... McKeighry, Keary, and Carey.
Mag Fhionnain (pronounced "MaGionnain"),	Gannon, Ginnane.
Mag Flannagain	... Flannagan.
Mac Gilla Chaise	... Kilcash, Cash.

* *MacCale* : "This," says Dr. O'Donovan, "is probably the family name now called *MacHale*." (See the "MacHale" pedigree, p. 541, Vol. I.)

<i>The Name.</i>	<i>Anglicised.</i>
Mac Gilli-Bhain	... White, Bean, Gilwaine.
Mac Gilli-Bhuidh	... MacAvee, Kilboy, Gilboy, etc.
Mac Gillifin	... Gilfin, Gilpin, Gill.
Mac Gillimir	... Gilmer, Gillmor.
Mac Gilli-Riabhaigh	... Kilrea, MacIlrea, Gray.
Mac Giolla	... Gill, Magill.
Mac Giolla Fhalain	... Phelan.
Mac Gilli Bricin	... Brickin.
Mac Giolla-Ceallaigh	... Kilkelly, Killikelly.
Mac Giolla-Duibh	... Gilduff, Kilduff.
Mag Lannagain	... Lanigau.
Mac Neill	... MacNeil.
Mag Odhrain	... Magoran, Orum, Orme.
Mag Rodain	... Grayden, Roden.
Muintir Ubain	... Hoban.
O'Aodha,* in the county	Mayo, is generally anglicised <i>Hughes</i> .
O'Airmeadhaigh	... Armedy, Armidage, Armitage, Armytage.
O'Baethghaile	... O'Boyle, Beahilly, Beatley, Beale.
O'Banain	... Bannan, Bannon.
O'Beollain	... Boland.
O'Bearga	... Begar, Biggar, Bera.
O'Birn	... Brin, Bruen.
O'Blighe	... Blighe.
O'Broduibh	... Brodiff, Brodie, Brody.
O'Brislain	... Brislane, Breslin.
O'Brogain	... Brogan.
O'Caemhagain	... Kevigan.
O'Caithniadh	... Catny, Kane.
O'Camdhain	... Camden, Caden.
O'Caomhain	... Keveny, Kevin, Kavanagh, Cowen, Cohen.
O'Cathain	... Keane, Kane, Kyan, and O'Keane.
O'Cathasaigh	... Casey.
O'Cathniadh	... Kane.
O'Ceallachain	... Callaghan, of Erris.
O'Ceallaigh	... Kelly.
O'Cearnaigh	... Kearney, Carney.
O'Ceirin	... Kearn, Kerins.
O'Chobhthaigh	... Coffey, Coffee.
O'Chosgraidh	... Cosgrave.
O'Ciaragain	... Kerrigan.
O'Ciardha	... Keary.
O'Cinnchnamha	... Kinnavy, Bones.
O'Cobhthaigh	... Coffey, Cowhig.
O'Coiglidh	... Quigley.
O'Coitil	... Cottle.

* *O'Aodha*: In Connaught since the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, the prefix *O'* has been omitted by most of the natives of that province. The Milesian gentry, there, however, still use that prefix as a mark of distinction between themselves and their co-relatives, the peasantry of the same race.—DR. O'DONOVAN.

<i>The Name.</i>	...	<i>Anglicised.</i>
O'Columain	...	Coleman.
O'Comhghain	...	Cowgan, Coogan.
O'Conbhuidhe	...	Conway, Convy.
O'Conboirne	...	Bourns, Burns.
O'Congadhain, and O'Connaghain	...	Cunnigan, Cunningham, and Conway.
O'Conghaile	...	Connolly, Cunneely.
O'Connachtain	...	Connaughtan, Conattan.
O'Creachain	...	Crehan, Greggan, Grehan, Graham.
O'Criadhen	...	Creedan.
O'Cuaghain	...	Gough.
O'Cuain	...	Quan, Quaine, Coyne.
O'Cuanain	...	Quinan, Coonan.
O'Cuimin	...	Cummin, Cummins.
O'Cuinn	...	Quinn.
O'Culaghain	...	Coolahan, Coolacan.
O'Deirg	...	Derrig, Durrig, Derrick.
O'Discin	...	Dixon.
O'Donchadha	...	Donoghue, Donaghy, Dunphy.
O'Dorchaidhe	...	Dorcy, Dorcey, Dorsey, Darcy, D'Arcy (of the county Galway), Darkey.
O'Duanmhaigh	...	Duany, Devany,
O'Dubhda	...	O'Dowda.
O'Duibhghain	...	Duvedan, Dugan, Duggan.
O'Duibhleargain	...	Dulleran.
O'Duibhsuille	...	Duscully, Scully.
O'Duinchinn	...	Dunkin.
O'Dunghaile	...	Donnelly.
O'Faghartaigh	...	Faherty.
O'Feinneadh	...	Feeny.
O'Fionnaghain	...	Finnegan.
O'Fionain	...	O'Finan, Finan.
O'Flaitile	...	Flatly, Flatilly, Flattery.
O'Flannabhra	...	Flannery.
O'Flannghaile	...	Flannelly.
O'Floinn	...	Flynn.
O'Fuala	...	Foley.
O'Fualairg	...	Fowler, Fuller.
O'Fhuathmharain	...	Farran, Heverine.
O'Gadain	...	Goddan, Godwin, Goodwin.
O'Gaibhtheachain	...	Gaughan, Gahan.
O'Gealgain	...	Galligan, Gealan.
O'Gearadhain	...	Gearan, Geyrins.
O'Gilin	...	Killin, Killeen, Culleen.
O'Gloinin	...	Glennon, Gloin, Glinn.
O'Goirmghiallaigh*	...	Gormilly, Gormley, Grimley.

* *O'Goirmghiallaigh*: This Counaught family is distinct from the *O'Gairmleadhaigh* (or Gormley) family of Ulster.

<i>The Name.</i>	...	<i>Anglicised.</i>
O'Gormghail	...	Gorman.
O'Gormog	...	Gorman.
O'h-Arain	...	Haran.
O'h-Eana	...	Heany.
O'h-Eidhin	...	O'Heyne, Hynes, etc.
O'h-Eidhneachain	...	Heanaghan.
O'h-Enda	...	Henn.
O'h-Eimhirin	...	Herne.
O'h-Fhuadha	...	Foody, Swift.
O'h-Emeachain	...	Hemans, Meehan.
O'h-Iarnain	...	Hernon.
O'h-Iomhair	...	Howard, Ivers, Ivor.
O'h-Oilmhec	...	Helvick, Helwick.
O'h Oireachtaigh	...	Heraghty, Geraghty.
O'h Uathmharain	...	Hamran, Horan, Heverine.
O'Lachtnain	...	Loughnane, Loftus.
O'Laechaille	...	Leech, Lilly.
O'Laitile	...	Little, Lyttle.
O'Laighdiachain	...	Lydican.
O'Leannain	...	Lannen, Lennon, Leonard.
O'Learghusa	...	Larrisy, Leasy.
O'Liathain	...	Lyons, Lee.
O'Luachaim	...	Luxom.
O'Luachain	...	Price.
O'Luachduibh	...	Loody, Luddy.
O'Luachair	...	Rushe.
O'Loingseachain	...	Lunshakaun.
O'Loingsigh	...	Lynskey, MaGloinsg, Lynch.
O'Maghnain	...	Magnan,
O'Mailina	...	Mallin.
O'Mainnin	...	Mannion.
O'Maoilaitin	...	Mullattin, Molohan.
O'Maoilbhrenain	...	Mulrennan.
O'Maoilcana	...	Malcan, Singer.
O'Maoilduin	...	Muldoon.
O'Maoilchluiche	...	Gamble, Stone, Stoney.
O'Maoilchonaire	...	Mulconry, Connery, Conroy, Conry.
O'Maoilfaghmhair	...	Milford, Fayre.
O'Maoilfhiona*	...	Molina.

* *O'Maoilfhiona*: The once strong castle which stood at *Cros-Ui-Maoilfhiona*, now, the town of "Crossmolina," on the banks of the river Deel, in the barony of Tyrawley and county of Mayo, belonged to this family. To the writer of these lines that town is endeared by many early associations: it was the home of his childhood; and that old castle and its surroundings were to him in his innocent rambles the scene of many of his childish sports and pastimes. This *O'Molina* family was of the posterity of Cuan Mór, eighth in descent from Fiachra, son of Eochy Moyvane, the 124th Monarch of Ireland. Until the English invaders came into Ireland, O'Molina, O'Gaughan, and O'Flynn were the three families who were chiefs of the district of *Culraighe Muigh-*h-Eteog**, a territory which was co-extensive with the level portion of the parish of

<i>The Name.</i>	...	<i>Anglicised.</i>
O'Maoilraite	...	Mulratty, Ratten, Rait, Malet.
O'Maoilruaidh	...	Mulroy, Roy.
O'Maoilruain	...	Mulroyne.
O'Maoinaigh	...	Meeny, Mooney.
O'Maonagh	...	Moynagh.
O'Marcachain	...	Markam, Rider, Horseman.
O'Mochain	...	Moghan, Mohan.
O'Mongain	...	Mangan, Mongan, Mungan.
O'Morain	...	Moran, Morrin.
O'Muimhneachain	...	Minahan, Mynahan, Meenehan.
O'Muireadhaigh	...	Murray.
O'Muirgeasa	...	Morrisy, Morris, Morrison.
O'Murchada	...	Murphy.
O'Nuadhain	...	Nuane, Noone, Noonan.
O'Rabhartaigh	...	Rafferty.
O'Radubhain	...	Radwin.
O'Riagain	...	Regan.
O'Radubhain	...	Radavan, Radden.
O'Ronain	...	Ronan, in Connaught; and Ronayne, in Munster.
O'Rothlain	...	Rolan, Roland, Rowlan, Rowley, Rollan, Rollin,
O'Ruadhain	...	Ruane, Rowan.
O'Ruadhraigh	...	Rogers.
O'Scannail	...	Scanlan.
O'Seachnasaigh	...	O'Shaughnessy.
O'Seghdha	...	Shaw, Hawk, Shea.
O'Sionna	...	Fox, Seeny.
O'Spealain	...	Spillaan, Spillaine.
O'Suanaigh	...	Sunagh, Swanny.
O'Tarpaigh	...	Tarpy, Torpy.
O'Teagha	...	Teague, Tighe.
O'Tighearnaigh	...	Tierney.
O'Tighearnain	...	Tiernan.
O'Toghdha	...	Toffey, Todd.
O'Tuathalain	...	Tolan, Toland.

Of the foregoing families, the following were located in Erris: O'Ceallachain, O'Cathniadh, MacCoinin, O'Muimhneachain, Mag-Fhionain, O'Conboirne, O'Fionnaghain, O'Gearadhain, etc. The O'Muireadhaigh* were chieftains of the Lagan; and among the people of Doonfeeny were O'Cuinn, Mag-Odhraim, O'Camdhain, O'Bearga, O'Blighe, O'Duanmhaigh, O'Congaile, O'Cathasaigh, O'Duibhlearga. About Rathlacken were the families of O'Deirg, O'h-Aodha, O'Flannabhra, O'Maoilconaire, O'Teagha,

Crossmolina; O'Flynn being the chief of Errew of Loch Conn. As a tribute of affection for our native home we have here collected the names of all the families of this Hy-Fiachrach race, which are not extinct; but it will be seen that among those Irish families are surnames which are also found in other parts of Ireland, and of a different race.

* *O'Muireadhaigh*: There was another family of this name in the barony of Carra, in the county Mayo; and another in the county Roscommon, etc.

etc. O'Cuimin, at Kilcommon (near Ballycastle, Mayo); O'Lachtna or O'Lachtnain, were chiefs of the two Bacs and of Glen Nephin; MacConlena, of Kilmore Moy; Clan Firbis, of Rosserk, and afterwards of Leacan, near Enniscrone. The tribes of Breudach (a territory nearly co-extensive with the parish of Moygawnagh) were O'Connaghain (anglicised "Conway"), O'Toghdha, O'Glaimin, O'Luachaibh (sometimes written O'Luachaim, O'Gilin, O'Learghusa, etc. Of the parish of Crossmolina, O'Maoilfhiona, O'Gaibhtheachain, and O'Floinn were the chiefs: O'Floinn being the chief of Errew of Logh Conn, and *brughaidh* of *Magh h-Eleog* (the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, through which the river Deel flows). O'Maoilruaidh was chief of Ardagh and Cill Ealadh. From Rosserk to Rathfram the tribes were O'Maoilfaghmhair, O'Leannain, O'Criadhen, O'Laithile, O'Mochain, O'Broduibh, O'Maoilbhrenainn, etc.

In the barony of Tíreragh, O'Morain was hereditary proprietor of Ardnaree; O'Brogain of Breafe; and the chiefs of Coolcarney were O'Fionain, O'Rothlain, O'h-Iarnain (or O'Tuathalain), O'Cuinn, O'Eana, O'Gealagain, O'Brislain, etc.

O'Caomhain's chief seat was *Saidhin Uisge tar abhainn*, which is otherwise called *Inis Sgreabhainn*, now "Enniscrone," in the county Sligo, near *Beal atha an fheadha* (os vadi sylvæ), now the town of "Ballina," in the county Mayo. And the tribes of O'Caomhain were—MacCailleachain of Carn, O'Coitil, O'Floinn of Bartra and Muckduff, O'Mochaine of Ballymoghan, O'Iomhair of Leacan (before MacFirbis went there), O'Loingseachain of Mullach Ratha, O'Spealain of Coillin, O'Fualairg of Rath Berchain, and O'Connachtain of Cabrach, etc. Of the tract from the river Gleoir to Easky, the tribes were—O'Murchada, O'Maolduin, O'Ruadhraigh, O'Fenneadha, O'Flannghaile, O'Luachain, O'Duibhscuile, O'Rothlain, O'Maonagh, O'Beollain, O'Conbhuidhe, MacEoghain, O'Cuanain, O'Discin, O'Dunghaile, O'Suidhlearga, O'Cuain, O'Columain, O'Fuala, O'Ceallaigh, O'Loingsigh, O'Caomhain, MacGiolla, MacGiolla Duibh, O'Sionna, etc. And "the pillars of Skreen" were MacConcathrach, O'h-Oilmhec, Mag Rodain, O'Sneadharna, O'Rabhartaigh, MacCarrain, O'Tarpaigh, etc.

(d) Niall of the Nine Hostages had twelve (some say fourteen) sons, of whom eight left issue, who are in the ancient Irish Annals set down in the following order:

I. Laeghaire (or Leary), who succeeded his father in the Monarchy, from A.D. 428 to 458. This Leary was the 128th Milesian Monarch of Ireland.

II. Conall Crimthaine (or Crimthann) was the first King of that sept in the Kingdom of Meath.

III. Fiacha. IV. Maine: These four sons and their descendants settled in ancient Meath; and the next four sons and their descendants settled in Ulster.

V. Eoghan (Owen, or Eugenius) was King of Aileach* [Ely]. His

* *Aileach*: Greenan Ely (or the Palace of Aileach) was a fort in the county Donegal, near Lough Swilly, situated on the isthmus dividing it from Lough Foyle, in the barony of Inishowen. Donal, prince of Aileach, and the 179th Monarch of Ireland, having A.D. 1088, marched against King Murkertagh O'Brien, the 180th Monarch, and

descendants, who were called the "Clan Owen," afterwards possessed the territory extending over the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the two baronies of Raphoe and Inishowen in Donegal: all this district was called Tir-Owen or Owen's Country, which is now written *Tyrone*, and restricted to one county. The peninsula between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly took its name from Owen; namely, Inishowen, *i.e.* Owen's Island. Owen's descendants were also called the "Cineal-Owen."

VI. Conall Gulban (or Gulbin), whose posterity was called the "Cineal-Connell,"* derived his cognomen "Gulbin" from having been fostered near the mountain Ben Gulbin (Gulbins Peak), in the county Sligo. His posterity ultimately possessed nearly the whole of the county Donegal; which from them was called Tir-Connell, *i.e.* Connal's district or territory. Of the descendants of Conall Gulbin, there were ten Ard Righs or Monarchs up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. After the establishment of surnames, there were settled in Tir-Connell the leading

destroyed his famous family residence at Kincora, the latter, A.D. 1101, avenged this injury upon "Aileach, among the oak forests immeasurable;" ordering that for every sack of provisions in his army, a stone from this great northern edifice should be carried away to the south.

Such, after an existence extending beyond the dawn of history, was the fate of Aileach; from which its possessor was, in old writings, designated—"King of Aileach of the spacious house—of the vast tribute—of the high decisions—of the ready ships—of the armed battalions—of the grand bridles—the Prince of Aileach who protects all—the mighty-deeded, noble King of Aileach."—O'CALLAGHAN.

* *Cineal Connell*: From the early ages of Christianity in Ireland, there were handed down among her leading races certain memorials of the saints whom they most venerated; respecting which memorials there were predictions that connected the future destinies of those tribes, for good or for evil, with the preservation, or loss by them, of such local palladiums. That of the Cineal-Connell consisted of a portable square box, of several metals, variously ornamented and gemmed, and containing in a small wooden case a "Latin Psalter" believed to have been written by the hand of him who was the most eminent ecclesiastic and great religious Patron of *their* race—the famous St. Columba or Columbkille, who flourished from A.D. 521 to 597; was the Apostle of the northern Picts; and the Founder of the celebrated monastery in Hye or Iona, in Scotland, through which, in the language of Dr. Johnson, it became—

"That illustrious island, once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians, derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion."

The venerated reliquary here mentioned was styled the "Cathach [caha] of Saint Columbkille," from the persuasion entertained and handed down by tradition, that it was a kind of spiritual talisman which would procure victory for the forces of Tirconnell, if conveyed with, and accompanied by, a certain ceremonial among them, previous to their giving battle; and it was usually borne to the field, with the banner of the Cineal-Connell. On that subject Manus O'Donnell, the last king or prince of Tir-Connell, in his life of St. Columbkille, written about the year A.D. 1532, says:

"Et *Cathach*, id est praeliator, vulgo appellatur, fertur traditio, quod si circa illius exercitum antequam hostem adoriantur, tertio cum debita reverentia circumducatur, eveniat ut victoriam reportet."

In Scotland, too, we find, in the tenth century, the *crozier* of that Irish saint, as her Apostle, borne for a standard, under the designation of the "cathbhuaidh" [cabua] or "battle victory," against the Heathen Norsemen

The box containing that relic came into the possession of the late Sir Neal O'Donnell, Bart, Newport-Mayo, who believed himself to be "The O'Donnell;" and was subsequently intrusted by Sir Richard O'Donnell to the care of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, as a National Antiquity of religious veneration to the Northern Hy-Niall.—O'CALLAGHAN.

families of O'Muldorys,* O'Canannans, O'Donnells, O'Boyles, O'Gallaghers, O'Dohertys, etc., all of the race of Conall Gulbin.

VII. Cairbre, whose descendants gave their name to the territory in the county Sligo, now known as the barony of "Carbery."

VIII. Erna Finn, whose descendants settled in the territory, which included the present barony of Raphoe, in the county Donegal.

The southern Hy-Niall were, as already stated, those who settled in the kingdom of Meath; and the northern Hy-Niall, those who settled in Ulster. The dominant Hy-Niall of Ulster were the MacLoughlins, O'Donnells, O'Loughlins, and O'Neills; of Meath, the "O'Melaghlin's."

The ancestor of O'Donnell, was, as we saw, Donal, grandson of Dalach, who died, A.D. 868; and from whom they were sometimes called the "Clan Dalach." That Dalach and Eighnecan [Enekan] who died A.D. 901, were the first Princes of Tircconnell. The Enekan O'Donnell, who reigned from A.D. 1200 to 1207, was however, the first Prince from whose accession to power Tircconnell may be considered the country of "The O'Donnell."†

* *O'Muldory*: At the time of the introduction of surnames into Ireland, the O'Muldorys (anglicised *Mulroys*) were princes of Tircconnell. It was they who then had charge of the "Cathach" of St. Columbkille above alluded to, before it came into the possession of the O'Donnell's.—*Book of Rights*.

† *The O'Donnell*: According to Keating's History of Ireland, the ceremony of inaugurating the kings of Tircconnell was as follows: "The king, being seated on an eminence, and surrounded by the nobility and gentry of his own country, one of the chief of his nobles stood before him, with a straight white wand in his hand, and, on presenting it to the King of Tircconnell, used to desire him to "receive the sovereignty of his country, and to preserve equal and impartial justice in every part of his dominions." The reason that the wand was straight and white was to put him in mind that he should be unbiassed in his judgment, and pure and upright in all his actions.

"The heads of this great name," writes O'Callaghan, "as the first native potentates of the north-west of Ireland, were regarded with suitable consideration in other countries, as well as in their own; being entitled and treated according to the designation of princes, chiefs, and lords of Tircconnell, by the Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Spain, up to the 17th century." The fact that Henry O'Donnell, a descendant of the O'Donnell, of Tircconnell, was, A.D. 1754, with the consent of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, married to her cousin, is a sufficient evidence of the high consideration with which, on account of his pedigree, he was regarded in Austria,—the Court that has claimed a succession to the ancient majesty of the Cæsars. Rodrick O'Donnell, the last chief or prince of his name, was, by James the First, A.D. 1603, created Earl of Tircconnell, with the title during his own lifetime, for his eldest son, of Baron of Donegal.

The ancient tribe-name of the family of O'Domhnaill [O'Donnell] was "Cineal-Lughdhach," i.e. the race of Lughach, grandson of Sedna, who was the grandson of Conall Gulbin; and their territory extended from the stream of Dobhar to the river Suidhe [Swilly].—*Book of Rights*.

CHAPTER III.

THE O'MELAGHLIN FAMILY.

THE Kings of the southern Hy-Niall were descended from Conall Crimthann, son of Niall Mór, as already mentioned; these were the Kings of Meath, who, since the introduction of surnames, were called "O'Melaghlin." As, in some of the Irish Annals, we meet with such names as "Giolla Seachnal," "O'Giolla Seachnal," etc., and as the names "Maelseachlainn" (a quo *O'Melaghlin*) and "Seachnal" are from the same root, it may be well here to give the origin of that name, which is derived from Maelseachlainn Mór, the 174th Monarch of Ireland. Of this family, Connellan writes:

"The O'Melaghlin, as kings of Meath, had their chief residence at Dun-na-Sciath (*Dun-na-Sciath*: Irish, *the Fort of the Shields*), situated on the banks of Lough Ainnin (now Lough Ennell), near Mullingar; and Murtagh O'Melaghlin was king of Meath, at the time of the Norman invasion; his kingdom was transferred to Hugh De-Lacy by a grant from Henry the Second; and he was the last independent king of Meath; but the O'Melaghlin, for many centuries afterwards, amidst incessant and fierce contests with the English settlers, maintained their position and considerable possessions in Westmeath, with their titles as kings and princes of Meath, and Lords of Clancolman, down to the reign of Elizabeth; and many distinguished chiefs of the O'Melaghlin are mentioned in the course of these Annals, from the tenth to the sixteenth century: Some chiefs of them are also mentioned during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, but after those periods all their estates were confiscated, and in modern times scarcely any of the O'Melaghlin are to be found; and it is said that the name has been changed to 'MacLoughlin.'"

By reference to the pedigree of the MacLoughlin family, it will be seen that it is a mistake to derive that surname from "O'Melaghlin;" for the ancestor of the MacLoughlin was Lochlin, King of Aileach, the fifth in descent from Donal, who was the second son of Aodh Finliath, and brother of the Monarch Niall Glundubh, the ancestor of O'Neill.

After the introduction of surnames, the name "Maelseachlainn" or "Melaghlin" was the Irish *Christian* name for "Malachy"—latinized "Malachus." Literally, the name "Maelseachlainn" signifies a bald old man (*mael*: Irish, *bald*; *seaghlín*, an *old man*); but in a religious sense it means the servant or devoted of St. Seachnal or Secundinus, who was nephew of St. Patrick, and the Patron Saint of Dunshaughlin, in the county Meath, as well as the tutelary saint of the O'Melaghlin family: just as in Scotland the name "Malcolm" (a contraction of the Irish "Mael-Colum") was meant to signify a devotee of St. Columbkille; and that St. Columbkille was the tutelary saint of the Cineal-Connell. It was, then, through devotion to St. Seachnal, that this family and the stock from which it branched had such proper names as "Maelseachlainn," "Giolla Seachnal," etc.

Under the year A.D. 1173, in O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, we read:

"Maelmochta O'Melaghlin, Abbot of Clonmacnoise died. The name Maelmochta signifies servant or devoted of St. Mochta or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised 'O'Melaghlin,' but now uncorrectly 'MacLoughlin.' They are named after their great progenitor Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second (the 174th), Monarch of Ireland."

CHAPTER IV.

THE CLAN COLLA.

IN Sect. 9 of the Paper No. 100 in the Appendix No. I., headed "Provincial Kings," which contains a Return of "The Kings of Ulster before the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland," the names of the Kings of that province are given, down to Saraan, the last king of Ulster of the Irian race; and it is there mentioned that the Three Collas, with the Heremonian power of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster, conquered the country, and there formed for themselves and their posterity, the Kingdom of Orgiall (latinized *Orgallia*), sometimes called Oriel, and Uriel.

The Three Collas were, as already mentioned, the sons of Eochy Dubhlen, who was the son of Carbry Liffechar, the 117th Monarch of Ireland. To the exclusion of this Eochy, his younger brother, who was named Fiacha Srabhteine, attained to the Monarchy as the 120th Monarch. With the view to restore the succession in their own line, the Three Collas waged war against Fiacha Srabhteine, in his thirty-seventh year's reign, and slew him in the battle of Dubhcomar, A.D. 322, when Colla Uais, ascended the throne, as the 121st Monarch, who A.D. 326, was deposed by his successor in the Monarchy, namely, Muredach Tireach, son of Fiacha Srabhteine. This Muredach then banished to Scotland the Three Collas and their principal chiefs, to the number of three hundred; but through the influence of the King of Alba, and the mediation of the Druids, they were afterwards pardoned by the Irish Monarch, who cordially invited them to return to Ireland, and received them into great favour.*

* *Great Favour*: In O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, under the year A.D. 327, it is stated—

"At the end of this year the Three Collas came to Ireland; and their lived not of their forces, but thrice nine persons only:

In the year A.D. 326 (see the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland, page 56, Vol. I.), the Monarch Colla Uais was deposed by Muredach Tireach, the 122nd Monarch. There must be some mistake in assigning the year 327 (the very next year after Colla Uais was deposed) as that in which the Three Collas returned to Ireland from their exile in Scotland; for, unless in case of a plague, or a battle, or some such exceptional cause, it is not reasonable to suppose that, in *one year*, the Collas' forces dwindled away from, at least, "three hundred of their principal chiefs" who were exiled with them, down to "thrice nine persons only!" And, as Saraan was the last King of Ulster of the Irian race, and that he reigned after the death of Caolbadius (his father), who was the forty-seventh King of Ulster, and the 123rd Monarch of Ireland, and who, A.D. 357, was slain by Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin (Eochy Moyvane), the 124th Monarch, there also appears a mistake in the year (332 usually assigned as that in which the Collas invaded and conquered Ulster; for, as Caolbadius was slain, A.D. 357, and that, after his death, Saraan, his son, was King of Ulster, at the time of its conquest by the Collas, it is evidently a mistake to assign the year A.D. 332 as the date of that conquest. Besides: this lapse of more than thirty years, from A.D. 326, (when the Collas and their principal chiefs were exiled by their cousin, the Monarch Muredach Tireach), to at least A.D. 357, the year that the Monarch Caolbadius was

Ostensibly to avenge an insult offered to their great ancestor, Cormac Mac-Art, the 115th Monarch of Ireland, by Fergus Dubh-Dheadach, himself also of the Heremonian line, and the predecessor of Cormac in the Monarchy, the Irish Monarch moved the Three Collas to invade Ulster; and he promised them all the assistance in his power. Accordingly the Collas collected a powerful army; and joined by numerous auxiliaries, and seven catha (*catha*: Irish, a *battalion of three thousand soldiers*; *cath*: Chald: a *battalion*) or legions of the Firvolgian or Firbolg tribes of Connaught, marched into Ulster to wrest from its kings the sovereignty of that kingdom. Saraan assembled his forces to oppose them; and, both armies having met, they fought seven battles, in which the Collas were victorious; but the youngest brother, Colla Meann, fell on the side of the victors. These engagements were called *Cath-na-ttri-gColla*, or the Battles of the Three Collas.*

The Collas having overthrown the natives, slain their king, sacked burned, and destroyed the regal city of Eamhain (or Emania†), thereby possessed themselves of a great portion of Ireland; but soon after, the

slain by Eochy Moyvane, would explain the passage in reference to the return of the Collas from exile, as above quoted, viz.—“and there lived not of their forces, but thrice nine persons only.”

The mistake may be thus accounted for: 1. In some of the Irish Annals Fergus Fogha, No. 46, instead of Saraan, No. 48, on the list of Kings of Ulster, in the Pre-Christian Era (see “Provincial Kings of Ireland,” in the Appendix No. I.), is mentioned as the last Irian King of Ulster; and 2. The person who made the transcript in which A. D. 327 is given as the year in which the Three Collas returned to Ireland, may (the digits are so nearly alike) have taken that year for A. D. 357—the year of the accession to the Monarchy of Eochy Moyvane, son of Muredach Tireach. In either case, if the date assigned in the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland for the death of the 123rd Monarch—namely, A. D. 357 be correct, then the conquest of Ulster by the Three Collas could not have taken place before that year—the year in which Caolbadius, Saraan’s father, was slain by his successor in the Monarchy.

* *The Battles of the Three Collas*: According to O’Donovan, one of those battles was fought in Fearnmagh, now the barony of “Farney,” in the county Monaghan. Another of the battles was fought at a place called Fearnmagh (or Fernmoy) in Dalradiana or Ulidia; and the place is now known as the parish of Aghaderg, in the barony of Iveagh, in the county Down, on the borders of Antrim and Armagh. This battle was called Cath-Cairn-Eocha-Lethdearg or Cath-Cairn-Aghaladerg, signifying the battle commemorated by the cairn raised in honour of Eocha, who was styled *Lethdearg*; and, in proof of the correctness of the name, there was, until lately, there a great heap of stones (or cairn) at Drummillar, near Loughbrickland, which pointed out the place where the (cath or) battle was fought, in which Eocha Lethdearg fell; the name “Eocha-Lethdearg” being, in course of time, contracted to Aghaladerg, and more lately to Aghaderg; but this heap of stones, or cairn, is now levelled, and the spot where it stood forms part of the Banbridge and Scarva Railway Line. As “Eochy” was the first name of Colla Meann, who fell in that battle, it may be inferred that he was the Eochy to whose memory Cairn-Eocha, here mentioned, was raised; and the epithet “leathdearg” signifying *half red*, it may be also inferred that, from the wounds he received in the battle before he was slain, he was half covered with blood: hence, perhaps, the name “Eochy Lethdearg.”

The old Annals state that, so great was the slaughter in that memorable battle, the earth was covered with dead bodies, from Cairn Eocha to Glenrigha [Glenree], now the vale of the Newry river—a distance of about ten miles!—*Book of Rights*.

† *Emania*: Immediately after their victory, the Collas proceeded to the palace of Emania (in Irish, “Eamhair Macha”), the seat of royalty of the Irian kings, which they burned to the ground: so that it never after became the habitation of any of the Ultonian kings; but, though that famous palace afterwards lay in a state of desertion,

Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages conquered that part of Ulster known as the "Kingdom of Aileach," of one part of which his son Eoghan or Owen, and of the other portion, his son, Conall Gulban, were the first princes of the Hy-Niall sept.

From the Three Collas descended many noble families in Ulster, Connaught, Meath, and Scotland; the families descended from them were known as the "Clan Colla."

The following were among the principal families of the chiefs and tribes of this race:—The Agnews, Alexanders, Boylans, Cassidys, chiefs of Coole; Connollys, chiefs in Fermanagh; Corry; Devin, lords of Fermanagh; Duffy, Hale, Hanratty (anglicised "Enright"); Keenan, chiefs in Fermanagh; Kearn, Kieran; Leahy, chiefs in Hy-Maine—a territory in Galway and Roscommon; MacAllister, MacArdle; MacCabe, chiefs of Monaghan, and Cavan; MacCann, lords of Clanbrassil; MacClean; MacDonald and MacDonnell, lords of the Hebrides; MacDonnell, of Antrim; MacDonnell, of Clankelly, in Fermanagh; MacDougald, MacDougall, and MacDowell; MacEvoy,* MacVeagh, and MacVeigh (the anglicised forms of the ancient *MacUais*) who were distinguished chieftains in the territory now known as the barony of "Moygoish," in the county Westmeath; MacGilfinan, lords of Pettigoe; MacGilmichael or Mitchell; MacGilmore; chiefs in Down and Antrim; MacKenna, chiefs of Truagh in Monaghan; MacMahon, princes of Monaghan, lords of Farney, and barons of Dartry, at Conagh, where they held their chief seat (The MacMahons were sometimes styled Princes of Orgiall, and several of them changed their

it is occasionally referred to in the Annals of Ireland as the chief residence of the kings of Orgiall. Their chief residence, however, was at Clogher, in the county Tyrone, which was once a great seat of Druidism.

According to Colgan, in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, there were in his time (A.D. 1647) extensive remains of Emania; whose site is about two miles westward of Armagh, near the river Callan, at a place called Navan Hill.

According to Joyce, the remains of Emania at present consist of a circular wall or rampart of earth with a deep fosse, enclosing about eleven acres, within which are two smaller circular forts. The great rath is still known by the name of the *Navan Fort*, in which the original name is curiously preserved. The proper Irish form is *Eamhain*, which is pronounced *aven*, "Emania" being merely a latinized form. The Irish article *an*, contracted as usual to *n*, placed before the word, makes it *nEamhain*, the pronunciation of which is exactly represented by the word "Navan."

The Red Branch Knights of Ulster, so celebrated in our early romances, and whose renown has descended to the present day, flourished in the first century, and attained their greatest glory in the reign of Connor MacNessa. They (like the *Fiana Eireann* elsewhere mentioned in these pages) were a kind of militia in the service of their king, and received their name from residing in one of the houses of the palace of Emania, called *Craobh Ruadh* [Creeveroe] or the Red Branch, where they were trained in valour and feats of arms. The name of this ancient military college is still preserved in that of the adjacent townland of *Creeveroe*: and thus has descended through another medium, to our own time, the echo of those old heroic days.—*Irish Names of places.*

* *MacEvoy*s: Several other noble tribes known as the "Ui-mic-Uais" [ec-mic-ooosh], signifying the *descendants of the noble*, were, like these families, descended from the Monarch Colla Uais.

The youngest of the Three Collas, who was named Colla Meann, was father of Mughdorn or Mourn, from whom was named the ancient district of Cricth-Mughdorn or Cree-Mourne, *i.e.* the (crioch or) country of the people called Mughdorna. The name of that ancient district is preserved in the word "Cremorne," the name of a barony in the county Monaghan.—*Irish Names of places.*

names "to Matthews"); MacManus, chiefs in Fermanagh; MacOscar and MacOsgar (anglicised MacCusker and Cosgrave), who, according to O'Dugan, possessed a territory called Fearra Rois (signifying the "Men of Ross"), which comprised the district of Magheross about the town of Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan, with the parish of Clonkeen, adjoining, in the county Louth; MacTully, and MacGrath, chiefs in Fermanagh; MacNeny (anglicised "Bird"), MacRory (anglicised "Rogers"), MacSheehy; Madden, lords of Siol Anmcha or Silancha, which ancient territory comprised the present barony of Longford, in the county Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh on the other (Leinster) side of the river Shannon, near Banagher, in the King's County; Magee, chiefs in Down and Antrim; Maguire, princes and lords of Fermanagh, and barons of Enniskillen; Muldoon (anglicised "Meldon"), chiefs of Lurg; Mullally and Lally, Naghtan and Norton, chiefs in Hy-Maine; Neillan; O'Carroll, princes of Oriel or Louth; O'Flanagan, lords of Tura, in Fermanagh; O'Hanlon, lords of Orior, in Armagh, and Royal standard bearers of Ulster; O'Hart, princes of Tara, lords of Tefia, and chiefs in Sligo; O'Kelly, princes and lords of Hy-Maine; O'Neny, Rogers, Saunderson, Sheehy, etc. The MacQuillians, powerful chiefs in Antrim, are considered to have been of the race of Clan Colla, and, like the MacAllisters, MacCleans, McDonalds, and MacDonnells of Antrim, MacDowells, MacElligotts (anglicised "Elliotts"), etc., to have come from Scotland.

The Sheehys and MacSheehys were great commanders of gallow-glasses* (or heavy armed troops) in Ulster, and also in Leinster, and Munster.

The territory conquered by the Collas in Ulster obtained the name "Orgiall," from the circumstance of their having, for themselves and their posterity, stipulated with the Monarch, that if at any time any princes or chiefs of the Clan Colla should be demanded as hostages, and if shackled, their fetters should be chains of gold† (hence, from the Irish word "Or" [ore], French "or," Lat. "aur-um," *gold*: Irish, "ghial," *a hostage*, came the name "Orgiall."

After its conquest by the Collas, the Kingdom of Orgiall, or, as it was still generally called, the Kingdom of Ulster, comprised the extensive territory which includes the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Donegal, and parts of Antrim, Cavan and Meath; but, by conquest, and sub-division amongst some of the Princes and Chiefs of Clan Colla, the "Kingdom of Orgiall" ceased to exist; and the "Kingdom of Ulster" was, in after ages,

* *Gallowglasses*: The Irish *Gallowglach* wore a defensive coat studded with iron nails; a long sword was by his side; an iron head-piece secured his head; and in his hand he grasped a broad keen-edged sword.

† *Chains of Gold*: According to O'Donovan, when the hostage took an oath, that is, as the prose has it, swore by the hand of the king, that he would not escape from his captivity, he was left without a fetter; but if he should afterwards escape, he then lost his caste, and was regarded as a perjured man. Whenever hostages of the Clan Colla were fettered, *golden chains* were used for the purpose: hence, they were called "Orgiallans" or "Orghialla," i.e. of the *golden hostages*. It is stated that the King of the Clan Colla was entitled to sit by the side of the Monarch of Ireland, but that all the rest were the length of his hand and sword from him.—*Book of Rights*.

limited to Dalaraidia or Ulidia—a territory comprising the present county Down and part of Antrim. By Ware, Ussher, Colgan, and other Latin writers, the Kingdom of Orgiall was called Orgallia and Ergallia; and by the English Oriel,* and Uriel. The latter terms, however, were afterwards, in general, confined by the English to the present county Louth (latinized "Lovidia"), which was called "O'Carroll's Country;" and which, after it was constituted a county, A.D. 1210, formed part of the English Pale. Thus, Louth was comprised in the ancient Kingdom of Ulster, which extended as far south as the Boyne at Drogheda,† and Slane.

The ancestor of the O'Carrolls of Oriel was Carroll, brother of Eochy, who was father of St. Donart. This Eochy being an obstinate Pagan, opposed the Apostle; who, on that account, prophesied that the sceptre would pass from him to his brother Carroll, above mentioned. And the O'Carroll's continued Kings of Oriel or Louth, down to the twelfth century when they were dispossessed by the Anglo-Normans, under John de Courcy.‡ In co-operation with St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh in the twelfth century, Donoch O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, the last celebrated chief of this family, founded, A.D. 1142, and amply endowed the great Abbey of Mellifont, in the county Louth.

Uladh [Ula] was the ancient name of the entire province of Ulster, but after its conquest by the Three Collas, that name (latinized "Ulidia")

* *Oriel*: The O'Carrolls were princes of Oriel down to the Anglo-Norman invasion; but many of them were Kings of Ulidia or Ulster, in the early ages. Some writers say they were of the Dal Fiatach family, who were of the race of Heremon, descended from Fiatach Fionn, the 103rd Milesian Monarch of Ireland; but (see No. 90, p. 189) these O'Carrolls were of the Clan Colla. Dugald MacFirbis, in his pedigrees of the Irish families, says, that "the Dal-Fiatachs, who were old kings of Ulster, and blended with the Clan-na-Rory, were hemmed into a narrow corner of the province, by the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, *i.e.* the Orghialla and Hy-Niall of the north; and that even this narrow corner was not left to them (MacFirbis here alludes to the obtusion of the Clan-na-Rory branch of the O'Neill family, who subdued almost the entire of Ulidia), so that they had nearly been extinguished, except a few of them who had left the original territory." And MacFirbis says "this is the case with the Gael of Ireland in this year of our Lord, 1666; but," he adds, "God is wide in a strait." It must be remembered, however, writes O'Donovan, that the Dalfiatach tribes had sent forth numerous colonies or swarms, who settled in various parts of Ireland, as the seven septs of Laeighis (or Leix), in Leinster, etc.—*Book of Rights*.

† *Drogheda*: The chief town of the county Louth was in Irish called *Droichead-Atha*, signifying the Bridge of the Ford. *Droichead-Atha* has been anglicised "Drogheda," and latinized "Pontana" (*pons*: Lat., *droichead*: Irish, *a bridge*); but the name, as originally anglicised, was "Tredagh," which is evidently a corruption of the Irish word "Droichead."

‡ *John de Courcy*: Of the Anglo-Norman leaders in Ireland, John de Courcy was the most renowned. He was descended from the Dukes of Lorraine in France; and his ancestor came to England with William the Conqueror. He was a man of great strength, of gigantic stature, and indomitable courage. Holingshed says: De Courcy was mighty of limb and strong of sinews, very tall and broad in proportion, a most valiant soldier, the first in the field and the foremost in the fight, a noble and right valiant warrior." Champion in his Chronicle says of him: "John de Courcy was a warrior of noble courage, and in pitch of body like a giant." It is remarked that in private life he was modest and religious.

Holingshed states that De Courcy rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, to fulfil a prophecy made by Merlin—"that a knight riding

was applied to that portion of the east of Ulster, bounded on the west by the Lower Bann and Lough Neagh, and by Glionn (or Glen) Righe [ree], now the glen or vale of the Newry river; through which an artificial boundary (from Newry upwards) still in tolerable preservation, was formed, now called "The Danes' Cast," but known in Irish by the name of *Gleann Na Muice Duibhe*, signifying "The Valley of the Black Pigs." That eastern portion of Ulster, now known as the county Down and part of the county Antrim, constituted the "Kingdom of Ulster," in the twelfth century; and it is to that territory that the Irish annalists who have written in Latin apply the name *Ulidia*, while they mean "Ultonia," to denote all Ulster.

In the ancient Ecclesiastical divisions of Ireland, the territory of "Orgiall" was comprised within the ancient diocese of Clogher. In early times there were bishops' sees at Clones and Louth, which were afterwards annexed to Clogher; and, in the early writers, the bishops of Clogher were frequently styled bishops of Orgiall and of Ergallia. Thus, it would appear that, after the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, Clogher, as being the chief seat of government of the Kings of Clan Colla, was, for some time the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ulster; and that, although the see of Armagh was founded by St. Patrick, it was not until the Kings of Clan Colla were, by conquest, deprived of Clogher, that Armagh, another of their seats of government, became the premier see of Ulster. In the thirteenth century, the county Louth was separated from Clogher, and added to the diocese of Armagh; where, according to the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," the first site for a church was granted to the Apostle of Ireland by a Pagan chieftain named Dairé or Darius, a prince of Orgiall, and a descendant of Colla-da-Chrioch, the first King of Ulster, of the line of Clan Colla.

In St. Bernard's "Life of St. Malachy," Archbishop of Armagh in the twelfth century, it is stated (see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pages 801-2) that the Clan Colla or Orgialla would not allow any bishop among them except one of their own family; that they had carried this through fifteen generations; and that they had claimed the see of Armagh, and maintained possession of it for two hundred years, claiming it as their indubitable birthright. And O'Callaghan writes that the Primacy of Armagh, "the Rome of Ireland," as he calls it, was a "vested interest in one family of the race between the tenth and twelfth centuries, for nearly two hundred years.

While entertaining the greatest respect and veneration for any dictum

on a white horse and bearing birds on his shield should be the first of the English who, with force of arms, would enter and conquer Ulster." De Courcy and his forces subjugated a great part of Orgiall, together with Ulidia; and had his chief castle at Downpatrick. He was married to Africa, daughter of Godred, King of the Isle of Man; and was created Earl of Ulster by King Henry the Second. After various contests with his great rivals the De Lacys, lords of Meath, he was at length overcome, taken prisoner, and banished from Ireland: he died an exile in France, A.D. 1210. The DeCourcys, his successors in Ireland, were created barons of Kinsale, and in consideration of the fame of their ancestors, were allowed the peculiar privilege of wearing their hats in the royal presence—a right which the baron of Kinsale exercised on the occasion of George the Fourth's visit to Ireland, A.D. 1821.—CONNELLAN.

of St. Bernard, we may be permitted to offer a few observations on the subject. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum.*

If the Clan Colla recognized no ecclesiastical authority outside their own episcopacy, it is easy to understand that, possessing the civil power, they selected their bishops from their own family; for, what more natural than that the dignitary who possesses supreme ecclesiastical authority in any country will advance to the episcopate a member of his own family, in preference to a stranger: the more so, if the temporalities of the sees over which he has ecclesiastical jurisdiction were the rich endowments of his ancestors.

On the other hand, if the bishops of Clan Colla recognized ecclesiastical authority outside their own episcopacy, then the allegations imply that, without the sanction of that ecclesiastical authority, the bishops of that race did, for fifteen generations, enter into, and keep, possession of their sees. If this were so, we should indeed admit that the bishops of Clan Colla were guilty of gross contumacy; for, without taking into account the "nearly two hundred years" during which, it is alleged, the Clan Colla had claimed the see of Armagh, and maintained possession of it, claiming it as their indubitable birthright, the "fifteen generations" above mentioned embraced *all* the generations from the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432, down to the eleventh century, or, from Crimthann Liath, who was King of Ulster at the time of that advent, down to Maelruanaidh: these two personages of the race of Clan Colla being, respectively (see pp. 670-672, Vol. I.), Nos. 89 and 104 on our family pedigree.

If, then, for six hundred years or fifteen consecutive generations the bishops of Clan Colla were disobedient to superior ecclesiastical authority, or, what is the same thing, *contumacious*, it is difficult to see how and by whom any of them were ever canonized; for, we find that some of the bishops of that once illustrious race lived and died in the odour of sanctity.

The Four Masters record thirty-nine saints as descended from the Three Collas: namely, nineteen from Colla-da-Chrioch; sixteen from Colla Uais; and four from Colla Meann. Of these saints some were virgins, some were bishops, some were abbots; but at all times the abbots ranked as bishops in Ireland. The following were the nineteen saints descended from Colla-da-Chrioch:

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Begg (1st August) | } | 10. St. Fergus (29th March) |
| 2. St. Brughach (1st Nov.) | | 11. St. Fiachra (2nd May) |
| 3. St. Curcach, virgin | | 12. St. Flann Feabhla (20th April) |
| 4. St. Daimhin (or Damin), abbot of Devenish Abbey (see page 189), on Devenish Island, Lough Erne. | | 13. St. Lochin, virgin |
| 5. St. Defraoch, virgin. | | 14. St. Loman of Loughgill (4th Feb.) |
| 6. St. Donart. | | 15. St. Maeldoid (13th May) |
| 7. St. Duroch, virgin. | | 16. St. Mochaomog. |
| 8. St. Enna of Aaron (21st Mar.) | | 17. St. Muredach (15th May) |
| 9. St. Baodan (5th Feb.) | | 18. St. Neassa, virgin |
| | | 19. St. Tegan (9th Sept.) |

Perhaps, however, the allegations above mentioned referred to the "erenachs" and "comorbans;" for, the *erenachs*, who were sometimes in

holy orders, were persons employed to farm the property, or collect the revenue of ecclesiastics : thus, St. Malachy was his own *erenach* ; while *comorban* was a term applied to the successor of a bishop or abbot, and to him belonged the cathedral church, the tithes, and temporalities. Originally, the *comorban* was in holy orders ; but, in after times lay usurpers, of course without orders, were called *comorbans* : because they succeeded to the temporalities enjoyed by the bishop or abbot.

“When,” says Malone, “a chief or prince founded a religious house, or procured the consecration of a bishop for a certain church, he richly endowed the house or cathedral, and gave the lands free from tribute . . . In process of time, influenced by avarice or irreligion, the descendants of the pious and munificent founders seized on the donations of their ancestors. Services of a spiritual kind were attached to these possessions. Sometimes the *comorban* in the usurping family was *consecrated* ; and thus was fit to fulfil the conditions on which the pious donations were made. Very often the *comorban*, being a layman, got a minister for a mere trifle to discharge the spiritual functions necessarily annexed to the temporalities. Together with the temporalities he often kept the tithes . . . The *comorbans* claimed the title of successors to the founders of churches, whether abbots or bishops. They bore the same relation to the whole diocese, that the *erenach* did to particular districts in that diocese.”—MALONE’S *Church History of Ireland*.

APPENDIX

No. I.

THE Extracts contained in this Appendix were in most part compiled from the Annotations of Connellan's Four Masters. Those Annotations, according to Connellan, were enriched by valuable materials from the Library of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, himself an eminent antiquary and the liberal friend of Irish history and Irish literature; and compiled from the following sources:—*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, by the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor, who, as Librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, translated into Latin, and, A.D. 1824, published in that work with the original Irish, part of the Annals of the Four Masters, from the earliest period of Irish history down to the English invasion, A.D. 1172; the *Dissertations* of Charles O'Connor on the History of Ireland; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*; Vallancey's *Collectanea*; the Histories of Ireland by Keating, O'Halloran, MacGeoghagan, and Thomas Moore; the works of Ware, Ussher, Colgan, De Burgo, and Lanigan; Harris's *Hibernia Anglicana*; *Pacata Hibernia*; the History and Annals of Ireland by Cambrensis, Camden, Holinshed, Hanmer, Campion, Temple, Borlase, Curry, and Leland; State Papers, Public Records, Inquisitions, and Peerages; together with numerous Irish MSS., and many valuable documents in public and private collections.

1.—ADJURATION BELL.

IN the early ages the Irish people held in great veneration some of the BELLS used by the saints in ancient times; and preserved them for many ages, some of them even to the present day: amongst other purposes, for administering solemn oaths and adjurations; and to swear falsely on them was considered the greatest crime and profanation.

2.—ANCIENT CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE title *Aircinneach* or "Erenach" originally meant an *Archdeacon*, who, according to ancient discipline, was the manager of the property of the church. By degrees, this office fell into the hands of laymen, who consequently assumed the title of Archdeacons! and, in the middle ages, several archdeacons are found in one and the same diocese, some called "majores," others, "minores." In the course of time, the Erenachs became exceedingly numerous in Ireland, and were universally laymen, except that they were tonsured: on which account they were ranked among the *clerici* or clerks. Each of these Erenachs used to pay, and was bound to do so, a certain subsidy, refections, and a yearly pension to the archbishop or bishop, in whose diocese the lands held by them were situated, in proportion to the quantity of land and the custom of the country. Ussher observes, that in the diocese of Derry and Raphoe the bishop got a third part, the other two-thirds being reserved for the repairs of churches, hospitality, and the Erenach's maintenance. In fact, the Erenachs were the actual possessors of old church lands, out of which they paid certain contributions, either in money or kind, towards ecclesiastical purposes. There was

another title in the church somewhat similar, but superior in rank to the Erenach, called the "Combarba" or "Coarb." Some of the coarbs or comorbans in later times were laymen, and possessed lands belonging to episcopal sees, paying, however, certain mensal dues to bishops, who did not hold the lands in demesne. On the whole, it appears, that in ancient times in Ireland the coarbs and Erenachs were the managers of church lands (see Ussher and Lanigan).

3.—ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE.

THE chief accounts of ancient Irish literature are given in Ware's Works, by Walter Harris; in Bishop Nicholson's "Irish Historical Library;" in Doctor O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, and in his Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts, in the Duke of Buckingham's Library at Stowe; in O'Reilly's Irish Writers; the Works of Ussher, and in Lanigan's and Brennan's Ecclesiastical Histories; some accounts of distinguished Irish writers are also given in various Biographical Dictionaries. There are still existing vast collections of ancient and valuable Irish MSS., in various libraries in Ireland: as those of Trinity College,* Dublin, and of the Royal Irish Academy; also in many private libraries. In various libraries in England there are great collections of Irish MSS.: as in those of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; of the British Museum, and of Lambeth, in London; and in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, there is an immense and most valuable collection. In the Libraries on the Continent there are also collections of Irish MSS., particularly at Rome, Paris, and Louvain, and in the Libraries of Spain and Portugal; and it is said that there were Irish MSS. in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, which were carried off by the Danes from Ireland, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. A vast number of Irish MSS. were destroyed, particularly during the wars in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell. Webb, in his *Analysis of the Antiquities of Ireland*, says—"It was, 'till the time of King James I., the object of Government to discover and destroy all remains of the literature of the Irish; in order the more fully to eradicate from their minds every trace of their ancient independence.†

In the Pagan times, many works of note are recorded, and according to Charles O'Connor, it is stated by Duaid MacFirbis, the learned antiquary of Leacan, that St. Patrick burned no less than one hundred and eighty volumes of the Books of the Druids, at Tara. As Tara was in the early ages the seat of the Irish monarchy, there were many of the chief Bards consequently connected with Meath; and an account of various eminent Bards who flourished in Meath and Ulster in the Pagan times is given in O'Reilly's "Irish Writers." The most celebrated of these were Adhna, Athairne, Forchern, Ferceirne, and Neide—all of whom flourished about the beginning of the Christian Era, at the court of Emania, under Concobhar MacNeasa (Connor MacNessa), the celebrated king of Ulster. Oisín (or Ossian), in the third century, was one of the most celebrated of the Irish Bards, and many poems attributed to him are still extant; some of the Ossianic poems have been translated, but many remain in Irish manuscript, and it is to be observed that they are very different from

* *Trinity College*: Among the many valuable relics of ancient Irish literature deposited in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, is the "Book of Kells," which is a marvel of ancient Irish art. In page 6 of the College Catalogue marked L. 1. 14 (A. B. C.) it is justly stated of the Book of Kells: "Totus Europæ facile principem;" and it is there mentioned that the Book of Kells and the Book of Durrow both belonged to St. Columbkille.

The Four Masters also mention the Book of Kells, at A. D. 1006.

† *Independence*: This, no doubt, is why some of the Irish pedigrees are not now forthcoming.

Ossian's Poems published by MacPherson, who claimed the Irish Bard as a native of Scotland; but MacPherson's Ossianic Poems, though containing much poetical beauty, are chiefly fictions of his own.

4.—ANCIENT LEINSTER TRIBUTES.

TUATHAL, the 106th Monarch of Ireland, who is No. 78, p. 357, Vol. I., had two beautiful and marriageable daughters, named Fithir and Darina. Eochy-Aincheann, King of Leinster, sought and obtained the hand of the younger daughter Darina, and, after the nuptials, carried her to his palace at Naas, in Leinster. Eochy determined by stratagem to obtain the other daughter also: for this purpose he shut the young queen up in a certain apartment of his palace and gave out a report that she was dead; he then repaired, apparently in great grief, to Tara, informed the Monarch that his daughter was dead, and asked her sister in marriage. Tuathal gave his consent, and the false King Eochy returned home with his new bride. Soon after, Darina escaped from her prison, unexpectedly encountered the king and his new wife, her sister Fithir: in a moment she divined the truth, and had the additional anguish of seeing her sister, who was struck with horror and shame, fall dead before her face. The death of the unhappy princess, and the treachery of her husband was too much for the young queen; she returned to her solitary chamber, and soon died of a broken heart. The insult offered to his daughters, and their untimely death, roused the indignation of Tuathal, who, at the head of a powerful force, conquered and beheaded Eochy Aincheann, ravaged and burned Leinster to its utmost boundary, and then compelled its humble and terror-stricken people to bind themselves and their descendants for ever to the payment of a biennial tribute to the Monarch of Ireland; which, from the great number of *cows* exacted by it, obtained the name of the "Boromean Tribute:" "bo" being the Irish word for *cow*. In the old Annals this tribute is thus described:—

"The men of Leinster were obliged to pay
To Tuathal and all the monarchs after him,
Three-score hundred of the fairest cows,
And three-score hundred ounces of pure silver,
And three-score hundred mantles richly woven,
And three-score hundred of the fattest hogs,
And three-score hundred of the fattest sheep,
And three-score hundred cauldrons strong and polished."

This tribute continued to be levied until the reign of the Monarch Finaghtach, about A.D. 680, by whom it was abolished; but, as a punishment on the Leinster men for their adherence to the Danish cause, it was, A.D. 1002, revived by Brian Boru, King of Munster, when he attained to the Monarchy. It was from this circumstance of reviving the "Boromean" tribute, that Brian obtained the surname "Boroimhe" (Boru).—Miss CUSACK.

5.—ANGLO-SAXON COLONY IN WEXFORD.

THE English soldiers who came over with Strongbow, Hervey De Monte Marisco, and others, in the reign of Henry II., as allies of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, got possession of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, where their descendants remain to this day, unmixed with the natives, and speak their ancient language—a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon; of which specimens are given in Vallancy, and in Fraser's "Survey of Wexford."

6.—ANNALS OF BOYLE.

THE *Annals of Boyle*. The Abbey of Boyle, in Roscommon, a celebrated Cistercian Monastery, was founded in the twelfth century, and amply endowed by the MacDermotts, lords of Moylurg. It was long eminent as a seat of learning; and its remaining ruins shew its former magnificence. The Annals of Boyle were composed by the Monks of that Abbey; and are considered as a most authentic record of ancient Irish history.

7.—ANNALS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE *Annals of Connaught*, another ancient MS., often quoted, was in the possession of Dr. Charles O'Connor. A copy is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains chiefly the history of Connaught, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century; and is considered to have been compiled chiefly by the O'Maolconrys as Historiographers of Connaught. A beautiful MS. on vellum, folio size, now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and containing partly in poetry, and partly in prose, the history of Fionn MacCumbail [Finn MacCoole] and the celebrated Fenian heroes of Ireland in the third century, with some of the poems ascribed to Oisín, was composed by one of the O'Maolconrys, about the fourteenth century. Dr. Drummond in his Prize Essay on the poems of Oisín, states that MacPherson, the celebrated author of "Ossian's Poems," on visiting Oxford, was shown the above mentioned Irish MS., as containing the Poems of Oisín, *a single word of which he was unable to read.*

8.—ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS.

THE *Annals of the Four Masters* (or *The Annals of Donegal*, as they were also called) were compiled chiefly by the O'Clerys, a very learned family, who were hereditary historians to the O'Donnells, Princes of Tyrconnel. The four who compiled the Annals were Michael O'Clery, Cucogry O'Clery, Conary O'Clery, and Peregrine O'Duigenan; besides these four, two other eminent antiquaries assisted, namely Fearfeasa O'Mulconaire, and Maurice O'Mulconaire, of Roscommon, the hereditary historians to the Kings of Connaught. Michael O'Clery spent fifteen years in collecting MSS. in various parts of Ireland. These Annals commence at the earliest period of Irish history, and are carried down to A.D. 1616. Dr. O'Connor, Librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, in his great work, "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*," translated into Latin, and published with the original Irish, in the year 1824, part of those Annals, namely to the English Invasion, in 1171. In 1845, the remaining portion, from 1171 to 1616, was translated from the original Irish by Owen Connellan, Irish Historiographer to Kings George IV., and William IV. To this very excellent translation copious explanatory notes are added by the translator, and by several eminent Irish Antiquaries. And in 1851, the Annals of the Four Masters were again translated and edited, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1616, by John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; and published in seven quarto Vols., by Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street, Dublin. These Annals are among the most important ever written on Irish history.

9.—ANNALS OF INISFALLEN.

THIS work was written by the Monks of the Abbey of Inisfallen, which was founded by St. Finian, in the sixth century, on an island in the Lakes of

Killarney, and was long celebrated as a seat of learning and religion; the importance of this venerable sanctuary is shown by some interesting ruins, which still remain. These Annals give some sketches of ancient history, but commence principally at A.D. 252, and terminate at A.D. 1320; thus giving a History of Ireland from the third to the fourteenth century; but they more particularly relate to the history of Munster. Amongst the authors of these Annals are mentioned in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at A.D. 1009, Mal Suthain O'Carroll, lord of Lough Lein, and one of the Monks of Inisfallen, who died in that year, and is styled by the Four Masters one of the most learned men of the western world; and at A.D. 1197, Giolla Padruic O'Huidhir, Monk of Inisfallen, a famous poet and historian. The original of these Annals is in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and copies of them are in the Duke of Buckingham's Library at Stowe; in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and in that of the Royal Irish Academy. These are also called the *Annals of Munster*, as relating chiefly to the history of Munster; and have been translated into Latin, and published in O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scrip.*, down to A.D. 1088.

10.—ANNALS OF TIGEARNACH.

THE *Annals of Tigearnach*, compiled by Tigearnach, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, in the eleventh century. He was one of the most learned men of that age, and his Annals are considered as one of the most authentic works on ancient Irish history; they contain the history of Ireland from the reign of Kimboath, King of Emania, and Monarch of Ireland, who flourished about B.C. 350, down to the death of the author, in A.D. 1088; and according to O'Reilly, they were continued to the sixteenth century by Augustin MacGradian or MacCraith, a Monk of the Abbey of All Saints, on Lough Ree, in the river Shannon, and county of Longford. O'Reilly says there is a copy of these Annals in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Annals of Tigearnach are partly in Irish, and partly in Latin, and have been published in Latin by Dr. O'Connor, in the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores Veteres*; but if these Annals were translated into English, and published with proper annotations, they would form one of the most valuable works on ancient Irish history.

11.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

THE *Annals of Ulster* were compiled in the fifteenth century, by Cathal Maguire, a native of Fermanagh, an eminent and learned ecclesiastic, who was dean of Clogher, a canon of Armagh, etc., and whose death is recorded at the year 1498, in the Annals of the Four Masters, with some account of his work, and an eloquent eulogium on his learning and virtues. These annals, after the death of the author, were continued to 1541 by Roderick O'Cassidy, archdeacon of Clogher. The Annals of Ulster are written, partly in Irish, and partly in Latin, and contain the history of Ireland from the first to the sixteenth century, and are considered very authentic; giving a concise account of the various events. There are copies of these annals in several libraries in England and in Dublin; and they have been published in Latin, from the fifth to the twelfth century, namely, from A.D. 431, to A.D. 1131, in Dr. O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Scriptores Veteres*.

12.—BANNERS, WARRIORS, WEAPONS, BATTLE-CRIES.

THE terms applied to military commanders were *taoiseach*, *taoiseach-buidhne*, *flaith*, *cean-feadhna* (or head of a force) *cean-sloigh* (or the leader of a host);

and the terms *laoch*, *curraidh*, *gaisgidh*, or *gaisgidheach*, and *urradh* were applied to champions, chieftains, and heroes. The chief terms for weapons were the following:—*Claidheamh* [clava], a sword; *tuagh* or *tuagh-catha*, a battle-axe; *laighean*, a spear; *lann*, a lance or javelin; *craoiséagh*, a lance, javelin or halberd; *ga gath*, or *gai*, a dart; *saighead*, an arrow or dart; *bolg-saighead*, a bag or pouch for arrows or a quiver; *sgian* or *skian*, a dagger or large knife (this weapon was carried by all the Irish soldiers, as well by the chiefs, and used in close combat); the ancient sling was called *crann-tabhuil*. The armour consisted of the *luireach* (Lat., *lorica*), a coat of mail, the shield, buckler, and target, were termed *sciath*; and the helmet, *cathbharr* (from “cath,” a battle, and “barr,” the head or top). The banners of the ancient Irish were termed *bratach*; and the standard, *meirge*; the standard-bearer was called *meirgeach*; and a banner-bearer, *fear-brataighe*. The bards attended battle-fields and raised the *ros-gatha* or war-song. The Irish rushed into battle with fierce shouts of defiance, and loud battle-cries; their chief cry, according to Ware, was “*Farrah, Farrah*,” which, according to some, means to fight valiantly, or like a man; and according to others, it is the same as the word “*Fáiré, Fáiré*,” which signifies to watch, watch, or be on your guard; and the word “*Hurrah*” is supposed to have come from the same source. The war-cry “*Abu*” was used by the Irish, and was derived from the Irish word “*Buaidh*” [bo-ee], which signifies victory. This word was anglicised “*Aboo* :” hence, the various chieftains are said to have their war-cries, as O’Neill *Aboo*, O’Donnell *Aboo*, O’Brien *Aboo*; which means respectively, “victory to O’Neill,” “victory to O’Donnell,” “victory to O’Brien,” etc. The great Anglo-Irish families adopted similar war-cries: the Fitzgeralds had *Crom Aboo*, derived, it is said, from the castle of *Crom* in Limerick, one of the ancient fortresses of the Fitzgeralds; the Butlers of Ormond had *Butler Aboo*; the Burkes had *Clanrickarde Aboo*, and *MacWilliam Aboo*; and various other families had similar cries. The Irish chiefs had each his own banner and battle-cry: the O’Neills had for their battle-cry *Lamh dearg an-Uachtar* or the *Red Hand Uppermost* (a red or bloody hand being their crest, and borne on their banners). In later times The O’Neills assumed the heraldic emblem of the ancient Kings of Emania, which was, The *Red Hand of Ulster*; together with the battle-cry of *Lamh-dearg Aboo* or the *Red Hand for Ever*. The battle-cry of the O’Briens of Thomond was *Lamh laidir a n-Uachtar* or the *Strong Hand Uppermost*.

The Irish forces were composed of kerns, gallowglasses, and cavalry; the word “*kearn*” (in Irish “*ceatharnach*”), signifying a *battler*, being derived from “*cath*,” a battle; and the word “*galloglas*” (in Irish, “*Gall-og-laoch*,” a *foreign warrior*, or) a foreign young champion. The Scots had likewise, at an early period, their kerns and galloglasses; and in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* is mentioned—“the merciless *MacDonald* from the *Western Isles* (or *Hebrides*), with his kerns and galloglasses.” The kerns were the light foot of the Irish, armed with long spears or pikes, javelins, darts, skians or daggers, bows and arrows, and (in the early ages) also with slings. These active soldiers made rapid and irregular onsets into the ranks of the enemy; not fighting in exact order, but rushing and attacking on all sides, then rapidly retreating and coming on again at an advantageous opportunity. The javelins or short spears and darts of the kerns, were favourite weapons; the handles were generally of ash, to which was fitted a long sharp-pointed iron or steel head. This javelin was tied to the arm or shoulder by a thong or cord of great length, so that they could hurl it at the enemy at several yards distance, and recover the weapon again. These darts and javelins were whirled rapidly round the head, and then cast with such force, that they penetrated the bodies of men, even through their armour; and killed their horses at a great distance. In the account of the expedition of King Richard the Second in Ireland, Froissart in his “*Chronicle*” says: “the Irish soldiers were so remarkably strong and active,

that on foot they could overtake an English horseman at full speed, leap up behind the rider and pull him off his horse." The kerns were divided into bodies of spear-men, dart-men, slingers, and archers, and (in aftertimes) musketeers; the archers were very expert, and their bows were made chiefly of ash and yew. The galloglasses were the heavy infantry of the Irish, a sort of grenadiers; being select men of great strength and stature, armed with swords and battle-axes; and also generally wore armour, as helmets and breast-plates of iron, coats of mail composed of a net work of small iron rings, and sometimes armour made of strong leather; and their shields or bucklers were made of wood, sometimes covered with skins of animals. The Irish commanders all wore armour, helmets, coats of mail, shields, etc. The cavalry of the Irish might be considered as mounted kerns, being chiefly a kind of light horse. The term "Marcach" was applied to a horseman or cavalry soldier; and "Marc-shluagh" signified a host, army, or troop of cavalry. "Ridire" signified a knight, and was the name applied to an English chief in armour. The predatory troops of the Irish are mentioned under the name of Creach-sluagh (from "creach," *plunder*, and "sluagh," *a host*); and their hired troops were called Buanaigne (from "Buan," *bound*); and these mercenaries are mentioned by English writers as Bonnoghs or Bonnoghts.

13.—BARDIC FAMILIES.

ACCOUNTS of the chief bards, from the earliest ages, are to be found in O'Reilly's "Irish Writers;" and throughout the "Annals of the Four Masters," the names of a great number of eminent bards, historians, and Brehons have been recorded. The following were the chief Bardic families in Ireland, and many of them were eminent historians:—O'Clery of Donegal, the principal authors of the Annals of the Four Masters, were hereditary bards and historians to O'Donnell. MacWard, also distinguished bards and historians in Donegal and Tyrone, to O'Donnell and O'Neill. MacConmidhe and O'Gnive were bards to O'Neill, princes of Tyrone and lords of Clannaboy. O'Hosey were bards to Maguire of Fermanagh, and MacMahon of Monaghan. O'Donnelly were poets in Tyrone and Monaghan. O'Daly, O'Mulligan, and O'Farrelly of Cavan, were bards and historians to O'Reilly. O'Cuinneen (or Curran) were bards and historiographers of Brefney, under O'Rourke. O'Mulconry were the hereditary bards and historians to the O'Connors, kings of Connaught. MacFirbis were famous bards and historians in North Connaught. O'Duigenan, of Kilonan, were bards and historians to MacDermott of Roscommon, and MacDonogh of Sligo. O'Dugan were bards and historians to O'Kelly of Galway and Roscommon. O'Daly were celebrated bardic families in Connaught, Meath, Leinster, and Munster. O'Higgins and O'Coffey were eminent bards in Westmeath and in Connaught. O'Dunn, O'Daly, and MacKeogh, were the chief bards and historians under MacMurrough, kings of Leinster, and to various princes and chiefs in that province. MacCraith, O'Daly, O'Dinneen, and O'Keefe, were chief poets in Desmond, to MacCarthy, O'Donoghoe, O'Sullivan, and other great families; and to Fitzgerald, earls of Desmond. MacCraith, MacBruodin, MacCurtain, and MacGowan were the bards and historians of Thomond, to O'Brien, MacNamara, MacMahon, O'Loughlin and other great families of Clare and Limerick.

The Irish, in former ages, were the most famous harpers in Europe; and continued eminent in the art even down to modern times. Torlogh O'Carolan, the last and greatest of the Irish bards, a celebrated harper and composer, died A.D. 1738, in the 68th year of his age, at Alderford, in the county Roscommon—the residence of his great patron MacDermott Roe; and was buried in the old church of Kilonan. There were many other eminent bards, harpers, and musical composers in Ireland in the 18th century—as Cormac Comman,

Thomas O'Connellan, and his brother William. Roger and Echlin O'Kane, Cahir MacCabe, Miles O'Reilly, Charles Fanning, Edward MacDermott Roe, Hugh Higgin, Patrick Kerr, Patrick Moyne, Arthur O'Neill, and others, all in Ulster and Connaught. In Meath and Leinster, O'Carroll, Cruise, Murphy, and Emson, were distinguished harpers; and Shane Clarach MacDonnell, in Munster, was an eminent bard. Interesting accounts of the Irish minstrels and bards are given in the works of Walker, Beauford, Miss Brooke, Ledwich, Bunting, Hardiman, etc.

Tacitus, in his *Germania*, gives an interesting account of the bards of the German nations, and says that by the recital of their battle-songs (which he calls "Baritus;" from the old German *baren*, to cry,) they greatly excited the valour of their warriors—the songs being recited with furious vociferation, and a wild chorus, interrupted at intervals by the application of their bucklers to their mouths, which made the sound burst out with redoubled force. The bards of the Scandinavians, called *Skalds*, were highly celebrated amongst the northern nations, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; they were very numerous, and many of their compositions still remain, such as war-songs, etc., containing bold, vivid, and admirable descriptions of warriors and battles; they were highly honoured, and it is stated that the renowned hero, Harold Harloger, King of Norway, in the tenth century placed the bards at the banquet above all the officers of his court. The *Skalds* always accompanied the kings and chiefs on their expeditions, to compose and recite their war-songs, and animate the champions in battle; for the poems they composed in honour of kings and heroes they received rich rewards of splendid dresses, gold and silver ornaments, weapons, etc. In Turner's "Anglo-Saxons," an account is given of a famous *Skald* of the Danes, in England, named *Gunlauger*, who composed a poem on King Ethelred, for which he received a present of a gold ring weighing seven ounces; and the same bard having gone to Ireland, sang his compositions for one of the kings there, who offered him a present of two ships, but his treasurer told him that the rewards always given to poets were gold rings, swords, clothes, etc., which were then presented to him; he next went to the Orkney Islands, where he got from one of the Iarls a present of a silver axe. Several of the kings and chieftains of Denmark and Norway were themselves *Skalds*, and composed war-songs, etc. The *Skalds* were mostly natives of Iceland, and from the seventh to the twelfth century, not less than two hundred of them, eminent in their art, are recorded. These bards were, as in other nations in the early ages, the annalists of these countries; and their prose historical compositions were called *Saga*, which signifies "stories."

Amongst the Gauls the bards were highly honoured; and accounts of them are given by Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, who designate them *Bardoï*, in the Greek. The bards were highly celebrated amongst the ancient Britons, particularly in Wales; and in the works of Warton, Gray, Jones, Pennant, Evans, Owen, Davies, etc., and in Turner's "Anglo-Saxons," copious accounts are given of the great Cambrian Bards, Aneurin, Taliessin, Myrgin, Meigant, Modred, Golyzan, Llywarch, Llewellyn, Hoel, etc., who sang the praises of the renowned Arthur, King of Britain, and other heroes, as Ossian, the Irish Orpheus, did the mighty deeds and fame of the Fenian warriors of Ireland, at an earlier time. The Irish bards and brehons assisted at the inauguration of kings and princes, and had some of the highest seats appropriated to them at the banquet. The bards attended on battlefields, recited their war-songs, and animated the champions to the contest; and they recorded the heroic actions of the warriors who fell in the conflict. In Sir John Davis's account of Fermanagh, in the reign of King James the First, he says the lands of that county were made into three great divisions: one part being the Mensal land of Maguire, another the Termons or church lands, and the third division belonged to the chroniclers, rhymers, and galloglasses. The O'Clerys, who were hereditary historians and bards to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell,

had extensive lands ; and the ruins of their castle still remain at Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county Donegal, on the shore of the Atlantic.

The name *Ollamh-re-Dan* was applied to designate a poet or professor of poetry, as the word *Dan* signifies "a poem;" the term *Ollamh-re-Seanchas* was applied to the chroniclers, and historians—the word *seanchas* signifying a history or genealogy. The term *seanchuidhe* (derived from *sean* "old") was also applied to historians, antiquaries, and genealogists; hence the name was anglicised "Senachies;" *File* (in the plural *Filidhe*), anglicised "Filea" and "Fileas," was also a name applied to poets or bards. The bards became a numerous body in Ireland. In the latter end of the sixth century, a remarkable contention arose between the bards and the Irish monarch, Aodh (son of Airmireach, or Airmire, the 138th monarch) who resolved to suppress their order, which had become too powerful and dangerous to the state; and at this time, according to Keating, they were *one thousand* in number. A great national convention was held, A.D. 590, at Dromcat, in Derry, to regulate the disputes between the monarch and the bards; to which assembly St. Columbkille came from Iona in the Hebrides, and having advocated the cause of the bards, he adjusted the contention—thus preventing the order from being abolished, and advising their continuance, under proper regulations, as an important national institution. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a remarkable literary contention arose between the bards of *Leath-Cuin* (or those of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught,) and those of *Leath-Mogha* (or those of Leinster and Munster), of which a full and very interesting account is given at the year 1600, in O'Reilly's "Irish Writers." This curious collection of poems is entitled *Iomarbhaidh na-n-Eigeas* or "The Contention of the Learned;" there are copies of it in various libraries, and it would form an interesting work if translated and published. The bards of Ireland were for many centuries proscribed and persecuted, and great numbers of them put to death by the English government: and many penalties were enacted against them by the parliaments, as in the "Statute of Kilkenny," etc.

The following is a condensed retrospect of the bardic families in Ireland: Commencing with the ninth century, Flann MacLonan, who was styled—"The Virgil of the Milesian Race;" Kenneth O'Hartigan; Eochy O'Flinn; Erard MacCoisi or Coesy; Cuan O'Lochain; Giolla Caomhain or Cowan; Giolla Modula O'Cassidy, a celebrated poet and historian; O'Clery; MacWard; MacConmidhe, Convey or Conway; O'Gnive or Agnew; O'Hosey; O'Donnelly; O'Daly; O'Mulligan; O'Farrelly; O'Cuirneen or Curran; O'Malconry or Conroy; MacFirbis or Forbes; O'Duigenan or Dignum; O'Dugan; O'Higgins; O'Coffey; O'Dunn; O'Kianan; MacKeogh; MacCraith or Magrath; O'Dinneen or O'Dinan; O'Keeffe; MacBrodin; MacCurtin; MacGowan, etc. In the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1405, O'Kianan or Keenan is mentioned as chief historian to Maguire: "Giollananeev, son of Roderick O'Kianan, chief historian of Fermanagh, died suddenly at the house of Neide O'Malconry, in Carbery Gaura (in the county of Longford), and was buried in the monastery of Abbey Laragh." The present worthy representative of this ancient family is Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, C.B., of Delville, Glasnevin, Dublin.

14.—BARDS.

BARDS and poets flourished in every country from the earliest ages; and Homer, Pindar, and Anacreon, amongst the Greeks were designated bards; their chief themes being love and war; but the term "Bard" was more particularly applied to the poets of the Celtic Nations, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, etc., though some of the Teutonic Nations, as the Germans, Saxons, and Scandinavians, also had their bards. The office of the bard was chiefly to compose war songs and poems in praise of men distinguished for their valour, patriotism, hospitality, and

other virtues ; and to satirize bad men, and denounce their vices. A Roman poet thus describes the office of the bard :

“Vos quoque, qui fortes animas belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis œvum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina *Bardi*.”

Thus translated :

“You too, ye bards ! whom sacred raptures fire,
To chant your heroes to your country’s lyre ;
Who consecrate, in your immortal strain,
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain.”

The bards were highly honoured among the Gauls, the Germans, the Greeks, the Scandinavians, the Britons, the Irish, etc. In Ireland the bards were a famous order from the earliest ages ; and, after the Milesian conquest of Ireland, Amergin, one of the sons of Milesius, was appointed chief bard of the kingdom ; in subsequent times, many even of the kings and princes composed poems and attained the high honour of being enrolled amongst the bards. In the institutions of the country, the bards held a rank equal to the princes and chief nobility : the bards and brehons were permitted, as a mark of distinction, to wear six colours in their garments, the kings themselves wearing six, some say seven ; while military commanders and various other public officers, according to their rank and dignities, wore only five, four, three, and two colours, the slave being allowed to wear only one colour. The word “Bard” is also *Bard* in Irish ; *Ollamh* [Ollav] was the name applied by the Irish to a professor, a sage, a learned man, or poet ; and “Ard Ollamh” or *High Poet* was the designation of the chief bard to the king—a title equal to that of our “Poet Laureate.” At a very early period the bards became a numerous body in Ireland ; and, from their undue power in the state, excited the jealousy and enmity of some of the kings and princes. In the reign of the 97th Monarch, Conaire Mór, in the century before the Christian era, the bards were proscribed and expelled from Munster and Leinster ; they fled to Ulster, where they found refuge, and were protected and patronized by Conor MacNessa, the then celebrated King of Emania. From time to time down to the reign of Elizabeth the bards of Ireland were proscribed and persecuted ; the Acts against minstrels were so stringent in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth, that, in the language of the immortal Thomas Moore, “the charms of *song* were ennobled with the glories of martyrdom.” Bardism and Brehonism, like many offices in Ireland, were hereditary in certain families ; each of the kings, princes, and chiefs, having his own Bards and Brehons.

15.—BATTLE CRIES (SEE “BANNERS.”)

16.—THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF, A.D. 1014.

CLUANA TAIRBH was the ancient name of “Clontarf ;” and this battle is designated by the Four Masters “Cath Coradh Cluana Tairbh” or the Battle of Clontarf of the Heroes. In the tenth century, many of the sea-coast towns, including Limerick, Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford, were in possession of the Danes : the ports were to them a ready refuge if driven by native valour to embark in their fleets ; and convenient head quarters when they had marauding expeditions to England or Scotland, in preparation. But Ireland’s greatest enemy—*domestic dissensions*—then greatly prevailed : the great northern Hy-Nialls, long the bravest and most united of the Irish Clans, were now divided

into two opposing parties—the Cíneal Owen or the Clan Owen, and the Cíneal Connell or the Clan Connell; the latter of whom had been for some time excluded from the alternate accession of sovereignty, which was still maintained between the two great families of the race of Níall of the Nine Hostages, the north and south Hy-Níall.

The sovereignty of Munster had also been settled on the alternate principle between the great tribes of the Dalcassians or north Munster race, and the Owenists or Eugeinians, who were the south Munster race; until A.D. 942, when Brian Boru's father, as a Dalcassian, had to contest the royal power with Callaghan of Cashel, the South Munster prince; but Brian's father nobly yielded his claim at the time, and joined his opponent in his contest with the Danes. Some time after, Brian's brother, Mahoun, attained to the royal power; but the South Munster men withdrew from him their allegiance; allied themselves with the Danes; and became the principals in the plot for his assassination. Brian avenged his brother's death: the two opposing chiefs, Donovan and Molloy, were slain; and, A.D. 978, Brian became the undisputed King of Munster. Malachy the Second, King of Meath, was then Monarch of Ireland. Brian and Malachy, now made up their differences, united their forces against the common enemy, and obtained another important victory at Gien-Mama or the Glen of the Mountain Pass—a valley near Dunlavin, on the borders of Wicklow and Dublin; where Harolt, son of Olaf Cuaran, the then Danish King in Ireland, was slain, and four thousand of his followers there perished with him. Brian at this time gave his daughter in marriage to Sitric, another of Olaf's sons, and completed the family alliance by espousing Sitric's mother, the Lady Gormflaith or Gormley, who had been divorced from her second husband, King Malachy the Second. Brian now proceeded to depose Malachy, A.D. 1002: according to Moore, Malachy's magnanimous character was the real ground of peace; he submitted to the encroachments rather from motives of disinterested desire for his country's welfare, than from any reluctance or inability to fight his own battle. Malachy surrendered all hostages to Brian, and Brian agreed to recognize Malachy, "without war or trespass," as sole monarch of Leath Cuinn, while Brian himself, in this treaty between them was acknowledged monarch of Leath Moga. The proud Hy-Níalls of the north were long in yielding to Brian's claims; but even then he at length subdued, compelling the Cíneal Owen to give him hostages, and carrying off the lord of Cíneal Connell bodily to his fortress at Kincora.

It will be remembered that Brian was the third husband of the Lady Gormley, whose brother Maelmordha was King of Leinster, a relative of the Danish king; and who had obtained his throne through the assistance of the Danes. This lady was remarkable for her beauty, but her temper was proud and vindictive: this was probably the reason why she was repudiated by both Malachy and Brian; and why, in return she was "grim" against them. On one occasion, Maelmordha, wearing a tunic of silk which Brian had given him, "with a border of gold round it, and silver buttons," arrived on some business of state at Kincora, and asked his sister, the Lady Gormley, to replace one of the silver buttons which had come off; but the lady flung the garment into the fire, and then bitterly reproached Maelmordha with having accepted this token of *vassalage*. This excited his temper. An opportunity soon offered for a quarrel: Brian's eldest son, Murrogh, was playing a game at chess with his cousin, Conoing; Maelmordha was looking on, and suggested a move by which Murrogh lost the game. The young prince exclaimed: "That was like the advice you gave the Danes, which lost them Glen Mama." Maelmordha replied: "I will give them advice now and they shall not be defeated." To which Murrogh answered: "Then you had better remind them to prepare a yew tree for your reception." This was the ostensible *casus belli*. The King of Leinster proceeded to organize a revolt against Brian, and succeeded; several of the Irish chiefs flocked to his standard; an encounter soon took

place in Meath, where they slew Malachy's grandson Donal: Malachy marched to the rescue, and defeated the assailants with great slaughter, A.D. 1013. Fierce reprisals now took place on each side; sanctuary was disregarded; and Malachy called on Brian to assist him. Brian at once complied. After successfully ravaging Ossory he marched to Dublin, where he was joined by his son Murrogh, who had devastated Wicklow—burning, destroying, and carrying off captives, until he reached Cill Maighnenn or "Kilmainham." They now blockaded Dublin, from the 9th September until Christmas Day; when Brian, for want of provisions, was obliged to raise the siege, and return home.—(See MISS CUSACK'S *History of Ireland*).

The most active preparations on both sides were now being made for a mighty and decisive conflict. The Danes had already obtained possession of England—a country which had always been united in its resistance to their power: why, then, should they not hope to conquer, with at least equal facility, a people who had so many opposing interests, and who, unfortunately, but rarely sacrificed those interests to the common good. The Lady Gormley, Brian's wife, was their prime-mover; she it was who sent her son Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin (and the son-in-law of Brian Boru) in all directions to obtain reinforcements for the Danes; for, she naturally ambitioned to acquire for Sitric the entire sovereignty of Ireland, and to avenge the various defeats and disasters the Danes had sustained in their battles with Brian Boru, and King Malachy of Meath. For this purpose, emissaries were sent to collect and combine all the forces they possibly could (for the invasion of Ireland) amongst the Danes and Norwegians of Northumberland, and of the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, together with auxiliaries from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and also, it is said, from the Normans of France, and some Belgians, with some Britons from Wales and Cornwall. The "Annals of Inisfallen" state that Danish forces came from all the places above mentioned, and from all parts of the world where the Danes resided; and the Four Masters mention that all the "foreigners" of Eastern Europe came against Brian and Malachy. A powerful fleet with these combined forces of foreigners arrived in Dublin Bay on Palm Sunday, the 18th of April, A.D. 1014, under the command of Brodar, the Danish admiral. The entire of these combined foreign forces, together with the Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, amounted to twelve thousand men; and their Irish allies the Lagenians (or Leinster men), under Maelmordha, King of Leinster, numbered nine thousand—in all making twenty-one thousand men. When Maelmordha found all his foreign allies assembled, he sent a herald to Brian Boru, challenging him to battle on the Plains of Clontarf: this custom prevailed amongst the ancient Irish, of selecting a time and place, according to mutual consent, to decide their contests in a pitched battle. Brian "with all that obeyed him of the men of Ireland," met the Danes at Clontarf; and the battle took place at the mouth of the river Tolka, where the bridge of Ballybough now stands. Malachy, King of Meath, came with a thousand men; and according to Keating and O'Halloran, O'Neill, prince of Ulster at the time, made an offer of his troops and services, which was declined by Brian, in consequence of some former feuds between them; but although O'Neill did not come, some of the Ulster chiefs joined the standard of Brian at Clontarf. O'Carroll, prince of Oriel; the prince of Fermanagh; Felim O'Neill, a famous warrior, called Felim "of the Silver Shield;" Sitric, a prince of Ulster, etc.; and the Mormaors or Great Stewards of Lennox and Mar, with their forces from Scotland—all fought on the side of Brian Boru. Brian's entire army, consisting in the main, of the provincial troops of the men of Munster and Connaught, thus amounted to about twenty thousand men.

The Danish forces, disposed in three divisions ready for action, Brian's army was also disposed in three divisions; and having, with a crucifix in one hand and a sword in the other, harangued his troops, Brian, now 88 years of

age, was then compelled to retire to the reere, and await the result of the conflict; there he used to say to his attendant—"Watch thou the battle and the combats, whilst I say the psalms." It was a conflict of heroes—a hand-to-hand fight. On either side bravery was not wanting; and for a time the result seemed doubtful. Towards the afternoon, however, as many of the Danish leaders were cut down, their followers began to give way, and the Irish forces prepared for a final effort. The Northmen and their allies were now flying—the one towards their ships, the other towards Dublin; but as they fled towards the (river) Tolka, they forgot that it was now swollen with the incoming tide, and thousands perished by water who had escaped the sword. In the meantime Brodar, perceiving Brian's soldiers in pursuit of the flying Danes, and none left to guard the royal tent, rushed forward with some of his followers from their concealment in the wood, and, attacking the king, slew him, and, it is said, cut off his head, together with the hand of the page, who had stretched it forth to save the king; and he then cried out—"Let it be proclaimed from man to man that Brian has fallen by (the hand of) Brodar." Immediately on hearing of Brian's death, the soldiers who were in pursuit of the Danes returned; and having taken Brodar, hung him on a tree, and tore out his entrails.

According to the Four Masters, Maelmordha the King of Leinster, and many of his chiefs, were slain by Malachy the Second and his men; who, towards the end of the battle, attacked the Danes and Lagenians, and slew great numbers of them. It is stated in the ancient MS. called *Leabhar Oiris*, as given by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, that when Malachy returned to Meath he described the Battle of Clontarf as follows:—

"It is impossible for human language to describe that battle, nor could less than an angel from heaven adequately relate the terrors of that day. We were separated from the combatants, as spectators, at no greater distance than the breadth of a ditch and of a fallow field; the high wind of the spring blowing towards where we stood. Not longer than a half an hour after they commenced the conflict, could the combatants be distinguished from each other; not even a father or a brother could recognize each other, except by their voices, so closely were they mingled together. When they warriors engaged and grappled in close combat, it was dreadful to behold how their weapons glittered over their heads, in the sun; giving them the appearance of a numerous flock of white sea-gulls flying in the air. Our bodies and clothes were all covered over as it were with a red rain of blood, borne from the battle-field on the wings of the wind; the swords, spears, and battle-axes of the combatants were so cemented and entangled with clotted blood and locks of hair, that they could with difficulty use them; and it was a long time before they recovered their former brightness. To those who beheld the slaughter, as spectators, the sight was more terrific than to those engaged in the battle; which continued from sunrise until the shades of evening, when the full tide carried the ships away."

Although the attempt to establish Danish supremacy in Ireland received a death-blow by the victory of Clontarf, yet the Danes continued at Dublin, Waterford, and other places; and held considerable power for more than a century after that time—up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. The royal tent, and Brian's head-quarters, are traditionally said to have been at the place now pointed out by the name of "Conquer Hill," near the sea shore, a short distance beyond the present village of Clontarf; but the battle-field extended widely over the adjoining plains, and the pursuing retreating parties had fierce conflicts along the shore towards Raheny, Baldoyle, and Howth on one side: and on the other, as far as the river Tolka and Ballybough bridge, towards Dublin.

The renowned Brian fell, as above mentioned, in the 88th year of his age; and he has been always justly celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish kings; eminent for his valour, wisdom, abilities, patriotism, piety, munificence, and patronage of learning, and the arts; from the eminence of his character, as a

patriot, a hero, and a legislator, he has been called the "Irish Alfred;" and by the Four Masters he is designated "The Augustus of Western Europe." Clontarf has been called "The Marathon of Ireland;" but as yet no monument has been raised to the memory of Brian, or to the heroes who fell in that battle. Brian is mentioned to have been a man of majestic stature; highly distinguished for his personal prowess, bravery, and feats of arms, in his various battles; his residence was at the palace of Kincora, on the banks of the Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county Clare. The place was called in Irish, Cean Cora or the Head of the Weir, from a weir placed there on the Shannon; and there are still to be seen some remains of the great earthen ramparts which surrounded his fortress. Brian Boru's "Harp" is still preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin; and his glories are commemorated by Moore, in one of the *Irish Melodies*, commencing thus:—

"Remember the glories of Brian the brave,
Though the days of the hero are o'er;
For, lost to Momonia, and cold in his grave,
He returns to Kincora no more.

That star of the field, which so often had poured
Its beam on the battle, is set,
But enough of its glory remains on each sword
To light us to victory yet."

17.—BOG OF ALLEN.

THE Bog of Allen is chiefly situated in Kildare, but it also extends into the King's and Queen's counties, and partly into Westmeath; and is estimated to contain about three hundred thousand acres.* It is, like the other bogs of Ireland, composed chiefly of the remains of ancient forests of oak, pine, yew, hazel, birch, alder, mountain-ash, and poplar; and the vast quantity of bogs in Ireland shows the great extent of the forests in former times, and hence one of the ancient names of Ireland was *Fiodh-Inis*, signifying the "Woody Island."

18.—BOGS AND ANCIENT FORESTS.

OAK forests particularly abounded in Ireland in ancient times, and the Irish oak was so very durable that it was found superior to that of any other country for shipbuilding, timber for houses, furniture, and various other purposes. In our old historians are accounts of the clearing of many great plains and cutting down forests in various parts of Ireland, in the earliest ages. In the clearing out of these great plains the forests were destroyed, and great quantities of trees are found deeply buried in the bogs; and in the formation of the "Grand Canal," when cutting through the Bog of Allen, in Kildare, oak, fir, yew, and other trees were found buried twenty or thirty feet below the surface, and these trees lie prostrated in a horizontal position, and have the appearance of being burned at the bottom of their trunks and roots: fire having been found far more powerful in prostrating those forests than cutting them down with the axe; and the great depth at which those trees are found in bogs, shows that they must have lain there for many ages.

* *Acres*: We read that in the reign of the Irish Monarch, King Cormac MacArt, the site of the Bog of Allen was covered by an extensive forest.

19.—BOOK OF ARMAGH.

THE *Book of Armagh*, a MS. of the seventh century, on vellum, in Irish and Latin, contains a life of St. Patrick, and his Confession, or a sketch of his life written by himself; also a life of St. Martin of Tours; a copy of the Gospels, and other matters. This book is mentioned by St. Bernard, in his life of St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh. It was a precious relic, preserved for ages in a silver shrine, which was lost; and in modern times it was contained in a case of leather of elegant workmanship. This venerable book was kept for many centuries in the family of MacMoyre, near Armagh, who was specially appointed for its stewardship; but, about the year 1680, it was taken to London by Florence MacMoyre, who, being in great poverty, sold it for £5 to a Mr. Brownlow. It was lately in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Brownlow of Dublin. An account of the *Book of Armagh* is given by Ware, Ussher, and Dr. O'Connor; and copious extracts from it have been translated and published in that learned work, the "Irish Antiquarian Researches," by Sir William Betham.

20.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.

THE original of the *Book of Ballymote*, beautifully written on vellum, is deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. In most of the Tracts contained in that interesting volume there are many valuable poems given in their entirety, in proof of, or to illustrate, the facts which they record. What a treat it would be to all who feel an interest in ancient Irish history and genealogy, if the *Book of Ballymote* were translated into English, and published! The following are the contents of that noble Work:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ages and synchronism of the Kings of the World with the Kings of Ireland. 2. The Book of Conquests. 3. Much of the History and Instruction of Priuces. 4. Book of the Eugenians. 5. Book of Meath. 6. Book of the Conallians (Tirconnell). 7. Genealogy of the Progeny of Brian, son (of) Eochy Moymeadhoin. 8. The Book of Fiachra. 9. The Oirgiallan Book. 10. Book of the Genealogy of the Descendants of the Three Collas, in Ireland and Scotland. 11. The Leinster Book. 12. The Munster Book. 13. The Ulster Book. (Part of the Munster Book is in the Ulster Book.) 14. Re-Explication of the History of Munster down from Nuadh Deaghlaive. 15. Neighbouring Branches (or a Genealogical Tree) of the Tribe of Cas. 16. Neighbouring Branches of Delvin. 17. Battle of Crinda. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Pedigree of Dairfine, viz., the Progeny of Luy, son of Ith. 19. Pedigree of the Picts and Britons. 20. Sacred History. 21. History of the Sons of Israel. 22. Story of Connor, son of Fachtna. 23. Story of Daithi. 24. Names of the Plebeians of Ireland, and their call to Ireland. 25. Wonders of Ireland. 26. Senate of Luain. 27. Death of Ahairne and his Children. 28. Generation of Conor. 29. Generation of Cormac. 30. Adventures of Cormac in the Land of Promise. 31. Right of the Children of Cormac. 32. Death of Crivhan, son of Fiodhay, and the three sons of Eochy Moyveodhain—Brian, Oillioll, and Fiachra. 33. The Travels of Maghruth. 34. The Book of Rights of the Provinces. 35. Historical Account of Famous Women. 36. Book of Aisair. 37. Book of Oghams. |
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The *Book of Ballymote*, so called from having been in the possession of the MacDonoughs at their castle of Ballymote in the county Sligo, or, according to others, from having been partly composed at the monastery of Ballymote, was compiled in the latter end of the fourteenth century, chiefly by Solamh

O'Droma, or Solomon O'Drom, and Manus O'Duigenan, learned antiquaries and historians. Tomaltagh MacDonogh, lord of Tirerrill and Corran, in Sligo, was the patron of these learned men; and the Book of Ballymote remained a long time in the possession of this family, but was purchased from one of the MacDonoghs, in the year 1522, by Hugh Dubh, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, of Donegal; the price given for the book being *one hundred and forty milch cows*. The Book of Ballymote is a large folio MS. on vellum; it contains the ancient history of Ireland from the earliest period to the end of the fourteenth century, and is considered a very authentic work and of great authority. The original is deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy; and a copy of it, transcribed by Connellan, is in the library at Windsor. It is much larger than the original of *The Book of Leinster*.

21.—BOOK OF CLONMACNOISE.

The Book of Clonmacnoise, was compiled in the seventeenth century by Conla MacGeoghegan, a learned writer, and a native of Westmeath, who dates the work on 30th June, 1627. It was compiled from various ancient annals, and contains an abstract of the history of Ireland from the earliest times down to the middle of the fifteenth century, ending at A.D. 1466. It is written in English, being a translation from ancient MSS., but has never been printed, though containing much important information on Irish history. There is a copy of it in Trinity College, Dublin.

22.—BOOK OF DINNSEANCHAS.

The Book of Dinnsenchas was originally composed in the sixth century by Amergin, chief bard to the monarch Dermot, at Tarah; but many additions have been made to it by later writers. This celebrated work gives an account of noted places, as Fortresses, Rathes, Cities, Plains, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, etc., and of the origin of their names; and contains much interesting information on ancient Irish history and topography.

23.—BOOK OF FENAGH.

The Book of Fenagh, called also the Book of St. Caillin, from St. Caillin, who founded the abbey of Fenagh, in the fifth century. It was partly composed by St. Caillin himself, and contains some poetical pieces, called the Prophecies of St. Caillin; and much interesting information on the history of the O'Rourkes, and the affairs of Connaught. Patrick O'Maolconry; Teige O'Rody, abbot of Fenagh; and others, are mentioned amongst its compilers.

24.—BOOK OF FERMOY.

The Book of Fermoy was originally compiled by the monks of Fermoy, and some years ago, was in the possession of a Mr. William Monck Mason, of Dublin. This ancient and valuable MS. was written on vellum, and related to the general history of Ireland, but particularly to Munster.

25.—BOOK OF HY-MAINE.

THE *Book of Hy-Maine*, generally called the "Book of the O'Kellys," was compiled partly by the O'Dugans, the hereditary bards and historians to the O'Kellys; and partly by Faolan Mac an Gobhan (or Smith), a learned historian, who is mentioned in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, at A.D. 1423. This Book of Hy-Maine is a voluminous MS., on vellum, containing a vast deal of curious and interesting information on the history and antiquities of Ireland.

26.—BOOK OF INVASIONS.

Called also the Book of Conquests.

On the arrival of our forefathers from Spain, B.C. 1699, we find particular mention made of Amergin, son of Milesius, and of Lugad, the son of Ith, both of whom are called in our old writings *Ced Barda h-Er*, or "The first Poets of Ireland." And, after the lapse of over thirty-five centuries, we retain fragments of the writings of these ancient bards, in the old historical Record, entitled *Leabhar Ghabhaltus*, or the "Book of Invasions." A copy of that book, which was transcribed in the twelfth century, is mentioned by Dr. O'Connor in his catalogue of MSS. preserved in the Duke of Buckingham's library, at Stowe. Dr. O'Connor observes—"That we should refer this species of poetry to a very remote age, no one who has read Strabo will wonder. The Hiberni derive their origin from the Iberi; and Strabo (*Lib. 3*) mentions a people of Iberia and Bœtica, who could produce poems nearly 6,000 (six thousand) years old. Let, however, the specimens of Irish poetry still remaining speak for themselves. The oldest Saxon poetry extant is King Alfred's."—*Cat. Stowe I. 23.*

A *Book of Invasions* was chiefly compiled by the O'Clerys of Donegal, in the beginning of the seventeenth century at the monastery of Lisgoole, in Fermanagh, under the patronage of Bryan Roe Maguire, first Baron of Enniskillen. This book was compiled from numerous ancient records, and the works of the bards, etc., and gives an account of all the ancient colonies that peopled Ireland, and made conquests in the country: as the Partholanians, Nemedians, Fomorians, Firbolgs, Tuatha de Danans, Milesians, and Danes. This great work contains vast information on Irish history and antiquities: there are copies of it in Trinity College, Dublin.

27.—BOOK OF KELLS.

THE *Book of Kells*, considered to have been written by St. Columbkille, the apostle of the Scots and Picts, in the sixth century, was preserved for many ages at the Columbian Monastery of Kells, in Meath; and is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It contains a manuscript copy of the four gospels, and is illuminated with decorations of surpassing beauty; and, together with the *Book of Durrow*, belonged to St. Columbkille.

St. Columbkille, Abbot of Iona, in the Hebrides, and apostle of the Scots and Picts, in the latter end of the sixth century; and SS. Adamnan and Cumman, abbots of Iona in the latter end of the seventh century, all natives of Tir-Connell (or Donegal), and of the race of Hy-Niall, were amongst the most eminent and learned ecclesiastics in Europe, in those ages. Accounts of their works are given by Lanigan and O'Reilly.

28.—BOOK OF LEACAN.

THE *Book of Leacan*, so called from being composed at Leacan, was compiled by

the Mac Fibrises, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and is one of the greatest and most authentic works on Irish history and antiquities. It is a very voluminous MS., written on fine vellum, and comprises the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the fifteenth century. The original Book of Leacan is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, and a copy, transcribed by Connellan, is in the Royal Library at Windsor.

29.—BOOK OF LISMORE.

THE *Book of Lismore* is a large ancient Irish MS. folio, on vellum, and was accidentally discovered in the castle of Lismore, where it still remains in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. It was composed at the college or monastery of Lismore, and contains much valuable information on Irish history and antiquities, as lives of SS. Patrick, Bridget, and Columbkille; accounts of *Samhain* and Anti-Christ; the history of David, the son of Jesse; also accounts of the battles of Ceallachan, king of Cashel; the battles of Crinna, Gawra, etc.; likewise the life and conquests of the Emperor Charlemagne, a history of Lombardy, etc.

30.—BOOK OF THE MACBRUODINS.

THE *Book of the MacBruodins* was compiled by the MacBruodins, hereditary historians of Thomond, and particularly relates to the affairs of Munster. It is an ancient MS. often mentioned, and was used by the compilers of the Annals of the Four Masters.

31.—BOOK OF THE MACEGANS.

THE *Leabhar Breac MacAodhagáin*, or the "Speckled Book of MacEgan," an ancient MS. often quoted by our historians, and containing much curious information; the original of which is in the Royal Irish Academy. It was composed by the MacEgans of Duniry, in Galway, who were learned Brehons and historians.

32.—THE BOOK OF MUNSTER.

THE *Book of Munster* is a large work in MS., principally compiled from the ancient record called *The Psalter of Cashel*, containing notices of the History of Ireland from the earliest period to the end of the fourteenth century; but particularly relating to the history of Munster, giving account of its kings, chiefs, clans, and principal families, with various and interesting information on the ancient laws, arts, agriculture, commerce, manners, and customs of the country. Copies of the *Book of Munster* are inserted in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote.

Of the literature of Munster, the greater part has been lost; much, however, yet remains, which the learned will find hidden away in caves, and built in as fences, as well as buried deep in the earth: we refer to the *Ogham* stones.

33.—BOOK OF THE O'DUIGENANS.

THE *Book of the O'Duigenans*.—The O'Duigenans of Kilronan, in county Roscommon, who assisted in the compilation of the Annals of the Four Masters, composed a learned MS. on Irish history.

34.—BOOKS OF PROPHECIES.

THERE are still extant various ancient Irish MSS. containing "Prophecies," some in metre and others in prose. They were composed by St. Cailin, bishop of Down, or abbot of Fenagh; and Bec Mac De, of Oirgiall, in the fifth century; by St. Columbkille, in the sixth, and by SS. Bracean and Ultan, abbots of Ardraccan, in the seventh century. Another celebrated prophet, St. Moling, bishop of Ferns, flourished in the seventh century. Accounts of all these saints and prophets, and their works, are given in O'Reilly's Writers, and in Lanigan.

35.—BOOK OF RIGHTS.

THE *Leabhar-na gCeart* (or the Book of Rights) was first written in the fifth century by St. Benin, the successor of St. Patrick, as archbishop of Armagh; but the work was afterwards enlarged, with many additions made by other writers, to the twelfth century. It gives an account of the Rights, Revenues, and Tributes of the Monarchs, Provincial Kings, and Princes; this work has been translated into English, and published by the Celtic Society. Copies of it are in the libraries of Trinity College, and of the Royal Irish Academy.

36.—BOOKS OF ULSTER AND OF OIRGIALL.

THE *Books of Ulster and of Oirgiall*, copies of which are contained in the *Book of Leacan*, and *Book of Ballymote*, give an account of the ancient history of Ulster, its kings, princes, chiefs, and clans; and contain much important information.

We have now seen that, despite the Danish and other devastations in Ireland, there still remain vast treasures of Irish literary lore in the libraries of Trinity College, and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford a grand collection of MSS., written by the Irish monks of the early and middle ages, is to be found; and another large collection called the "Stowe collection," frequently alluded to above, is in possession of Lord Ashburnham. Again, in the Burgundian Library at Brussels there is preserved a fine collection of rare MSS., written in Irish and Latin; these MSS., and others at Rome, are only portions of the grand collections formed at Louvain by Fathers Hugh Ward, John Colgan, and Michael O'Clery, in the middle of the seventeenth century. There is scarcely a library of any note on the Continent in which collections of beautifully illuminated Irish MSS. are not found; yes, even as far north as St. Petersburg, those mementos of past civilization and of a Nation's greatness have found their way.

The late Professor O'Curry, M.R.I.A., delivered, in 1855 and 1856, a series of lectures on the *Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History*. Of the books mentioned in our early records, and of which we have no further knowledge, he gives the following list; at the same time assuring us, that he does not profess to enumerate in it all the missing MSS.

"In the first place," he says, "must be enumerated the *Cuilmen*; the *Saltair of Tara*; the *Cin Droma Sneachta*; the *Book of St. Mochta*; the *Book of Dubhdaithe*; the *Book of Cuana*; and the *Saltair of Cashel*. Besides these we find mention of the *Leabhra Buidhe Slaine* (or the Yellow Books of Slane); the original *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*; the *Books of Eochaidh O'Flannigan*; a certain book known as the "Book eaten by the poor people in the Desert;" the *Book of Inis an Duin*; the *Short Book of St. Buithe's Monastery* (or Monasterboia); the *Book of Flann of Dungeimhin* (Dungiven, county Derry); the *Book of Doire* (or Derry); the *Book of Sabhall Phatraic* (or Saull, County Down); the *Book of the Uachongbhail* (Navan, probably);

the *Leabhar Dubh Molaga* (or Black Book of St. Molaga); the *Leabhar Buidhe Mhic Murchadha* (or Yellow Book of MacMurrough); the *Leabhar Arda Macha* (or Book of Armagh) quoted by Keating; the *Leabhar Ruadh Mhic Aedhagain* (or Red Book of MacAegan); the *Leabhar Fada Leithghlinne* (or Long Book of Leithlin); the *Leabhar Breac Mhic Aedhagain* (or Speckled Book of MacAegan); the Books of O'Scoba of *Uluain Mhic Nois* (or Clonmacnois); the *Duil Droma Ceata* (or Book of Drom Ceat); and the *Leabhar Chluana Sost*, or Book of Clonsost (in Leix; in Queen's County)."

Respecting the *Saltair of Cashel* O'Curry says: "If, as there is every reason to believe, the ancient compilation, so well known as Cormac's Glossary, was compiled from the interlined gloss to the *Saltair*, we may well feel that its loss is the greatest we have suffered; so numerous are the references and citations of history, law, romance, druidism, mythology and other subjects in which this Glossary abounds. It is besides invaluable in the study of Gaedhlic comparative philology, as the author traces a great many of the words, either by derivation from, or comparison with, the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, the British, and, as he terms it, the Northmantic language; and it contains one Pictish word (*Cartait*), almost the only word of the Pictish language that we possess."

The account which Professor O'Curry gives in his Ninth Lecture of the Ancient Celtic MSS. preserved in the Libraries of Trinity College, and the Royal Irish Academy, is exceedingly interesting. Of these venerable remains of our ancient literature, the principal are as follows; in the order in which he notices them: 1st. *The Leabhar na-hUidher*, or "Book of the Dun Cow," which was compiled and written by Maelmuire, who died in 1106, and who was grandson of Conn na m-Bocht or "Conn of the Poor," a lay religious of Clonmacnois. 2nd. *Book of Leinster*, written by Finn O'Gorman, who died Bishop of Kildare, in 1160, and who must have written the book before he arrived at that dignity, having undertaken it at the desire of King Dermot MacMurrough's tutor, and for that king's use. O'Curry closes a brief account of the contents of the book, by observing:

"This is but an imperfect sketch of this invaluable MS., and I think I may say with sorrow that there is not in all Europe any nation but this of ours that would not long since have made a national literary fortune out of such a volume, had any other country in Europe been fortunate enough to possess such an heirloom of history."

That volume would form about 2000 printed quarto pages such as those of O'Donovan's Four Masters. O'Curry next refers to many works just alluded to above, besides other miscellaneous compilations, about six hundred in number, and equal to about 30,000 pages, similar to the Gaedhlic pages of the Four Masters. The history he gives of the Book of Lismore, is exceedingly curious—how it was discovered nearly fifty years ago, in removing part of an old wall in Lismore Castle; how it was subsequently lent to an Irish scholar in Cork; how it was mutilated before it was returned to the owner; how it was afterwards lent to the Royal Irish Academy, where O'Curry detected the mutilations, and how, through what we must call his most happy penetration and untiring zeal, the pilfered portion of the MS. was traced, and ultimately restored to its proper place in the book. The story is one of the most singular in the annals of our national literature; and the country is certainly indebted, in this instance, to O'Curry, for the restoration to its integrity of one of the most important authorities upon our ecclesiastical history.

Each province had its special historiographers or *Ollamhs*, and poets, under the patronage of the Royal Family, Princes, and Chiefs, respectively. For instance, we learn that the MacFirbises were the Ollamhs of Hy Fiachra, and, at one time, of Connaught. O'Connor says that the last MacFirbis was killed in 1670, about the eightieth year of his age. This Duaid MacFirbis, who closed the line of hereditary antiquaries of Leacan, was employed, a short time before his death, by Sir James Ware in collecting and translating Irish MSS.

The O'Maolconrys were originally chiefs in Teffia or Westmeath; in the

tenth century they crossed the Shannon into Connaught, and many of them being learned men, got large possessions from the O'Connors, kings of Connaught; were located in the present barony of Roscommon, county of Roscommon; and were appointed hereditary historians and bards of Connaught. In A.D. 1846, this ancient, honourable and learned family was represented by Sir John Conroy, Bart., of Arborfield Hall, North Reading, Berkshire, England.

Those who possess a faint knowledge of the history of Ireland can see how native literature flourished luxuriantly under the native kings and princes. But when the great patrons of religion, science, art, and literature were forcibly obliged to resign their territorial estates to the new settlers in Ireland, whose sole aim was to root out of the land not alone the Irish race, but the very traces of civilization, then those families whose duties were to cultivate and advance science and Irish literature, were, not having the means of subsistence, obliged to labour for their bread! This change came on gradually, till we now find Irish literature and history neglected; and even the existence of our chiefs and princes almost ignored by the so-called "Society" of modern Ireland.

But despite the neglect in the past, of every thing *Irish*—despite the hostility of English laws to the Celtic tongue, the Irish language has lived to this eventful century; when, at last, on account of its philological worth, it finds favour. Even the *Art of Poetry* declined as the nation declined; merging to the barren subjects of personal panegyric. So says O'Connor. But even since the "Plantation of Ulster," by King James I., with new settlers, many eminent poets lived. We can only allude to a few: Fergal and Egan Mac an Bhaird (Ward), two bards of Lecale, who sang of the great families of Magennis of Down, MacSweeney of Donegal, O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, and O'Neill of Tyrone; O'Hussey, a Franciscan friar, author of several divine poems and hymns, and some miscellaneous stanzas, which are remarkable for sweetness of versification; John Mac Walter Walsh, of the mountains, in the county Kilkenny, an elegiac and pastoral poet of considerable merit; Angus O'Daly, the "Red Bard" of Cork, a powerful satirist; O'Hussey of Oriel (Louth), the bard of the Maguires, of Fermanagh a fine genius, of whom there remain several excellent miscellaneous poems; O'Brudar of Limerick, who evinced a masterly skill in poetry, and whose muse pathetically described the political troubles of Ireland during the seventeenth century; James Courtenay of Louth, author of several sweet elegiac and pastoral pieces, and many superior epigrams abounding with wit and agreeable raillery, who died early in the last century; MacGouran of Leitrim, a witty and humorous bard, whose poem entitled the "Revelry of O'Rourke," has been versified by Swift; O'Neachtan of Meath, a learned and highly gifted poet, and miscellaneous writer; Eogan O'Rahelly of Kerry, a man of learning and great natural powers, who has left many poems of superior merit. Patrick Linden of the Fews in Armagh, a sweet lyric poet, who lived in the early part of the last century, and whose productions display considerable genius. The Rev. Owen O'Keefe of Cork, author of many fine poems on moral and patriotic subjects. Turlough O'Carolan, born about 1670, at Newton, county Meath, died 25th March, 1738,—the last and one of the most renowned of the bards. Teige O'Neachtan of Dublin, a learned miscellaneous writer, author of a Dictionary of his native tongue, and of several excellent poems on various subjects. He died about 1744. Colla MacShean of Mourne in Down, a lyric poet, and musician; author of some popular songs. Donagh MacNamara of Waterford, an original genius, who wrote a mock *Eneid* in an elegant and lively strain, and other poems of acknowledged merit. Hugh MacCurtin of Clare, an Irish Lexicographer, and author of several odes and elegies. John MacDonnell, surnamed "Claragh," of Charleville, county Cork, an eminent bard, and a man of extensive learning.*

* *Learning*: It is stated that this John MacDonnell translated Homer's *Iliad* into the Irish language.

whose poems are among the best in our language. John Toomey of Limerick, a miscellaneous poet, died 1775. Art MacCovey of the Fews, county Armagh, a lyric poet of distinction. Andrew M'Grath, a rambling disciple of Anacreon, and a good lyric poet, well known in Munster, in the last century, by the name of "*Mangaire Sugach*." Teige Gaelach O'Sullivan; another Munster bard of talents and celebrity, author of several excellent poems. Owen Roe O'Sullivan of Kerry, an elegiac and pastoral poet. He lived until 1784. The Rev. William English of Cork, a facetious and satirical writer, who has left several poems of exquisite humour and originality. Edmond Lee of Cork, a pastoral and lyric poet. Patrick O'Brien of Newgrange, in Meath, author of several odes and excellent songs. John Collins, a poet of the first rank, who lived to a recent period. The Rev. Timothy O'Sullivan, P.P., Enniskean, near Bandon, county Cork, author of many beautiful poems, and other miscellaneous papers in his native tongue; whose memory is still fresh in the South of Ireland.

37.—BRASS MONEY.

ACCORDING to Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, "The necessities of the State, A.D. 1546, obliged King Henry VIII. to coin brass or mixed money, and to make it current in Ireland, by proclamation; to the great dissatisfaction of all the people, especially the soldiers."

Ware also says that about this time King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland, being hard put to it for lack of monies, gave directions to coin *brass money*, and commanded it by proclamation to pass as current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland. Simon, in his *Essay on Irish Coins*, says: "The money struck for Ireland in this reign was little better than brass." This base coin was made current in Ireland instead of silver, in sixpences, groats, half-groats; and pennies, and it was also circulated in the reign of Edward the Sixth; but Simon says that Queen Mary, on her accession to the Crown, in order that she might ingratiate herself with the people of England, prohibited the currency of the base money there, and ordered gold and silver money to be made of a better standard; but Ireland was particularly excepted in the proclamation issued for that purpose. According to Simon ten thousand pounds worth of base monies were, A.D. 1554 (in the reign of Philip and Mary), coined for Ireland; and, in the years 1556 and 1557, seven thousand pounds worth of the same were coined into shillings, sixpences, and groats for Ireland, and five thousand five hundred pounds more of this base money was coined into "Harp-groats;" so that in less than three years about twenty-three thousand pounds worth of this base money was coined and circulated in Ireland. These coins are estimated by Simon not to have been worth more than one-fourth of the value for which they passed; so that one pound of this base money was worth only five shillings.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Simon, the ounce of silver in England was first divided into sixty pennies, which was in ancient times divided into only twenty pennies; so that one of the old silver pennies of the reigns of the Edwards, was equal to three pence of the reign of Elizabeth. "The base money coined by Elizabeth being decried in England," says Simon, "was sent over in great quantities into Ireland, where the *Bungals*, as they were then called, went for sixpence, and the broad pieces for twelve pence; but in a short time after, the former passed only for two pence, and the latter for a groat; and, when they were refused elsewhere, they passed in Connaught—the first for one penny, and the last for two pence." *Bunn* or *Bonn* was the Irish term applied to various coins, from a groat to a shilling; and *geal* means "white," and the *bungals* above mentioned signify "shillings;" the broad piece mentioned was about half a crown, but of such base metal that its value was afterwards reduced to two pence, and the shilling passed for one penny.

About the year 1600, money was coined for the service of the army in Ireland, so debased that it contained only between two and three ounces of silver to nine ounces of brass ; this base money, according to Sir John Davies, Fynes Morrison, Camden, and Simon, was sent over in great quantities to pay the army engaged in Ireland against Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, as the war drew yearly out of England upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. This base money, being extensively circulated, caused goods and provisions of all kinds to rise double the usual price, and impoverishment and discontent, not only among the Irish, but in the English army.

In the reign of King James the First, proclamations were issued ordering the base money of the reign of Queen Elizabeth to pass at one-fourth its former value ; that is, the shilling for three pence, and the sixpenny piece for three halfpence ; and, in the same reign, it was ordered that money should pass current in Ireland at one-third more than in England : thus, an English shilling passed for sixteen pence in Ireland ; five shillings, for six and eight pence ; and a pound was equal to about twenty-six shillings.

King James the Second, to supply funds for the support of his army, and various expenses in Ireland, was under the necessity of substituting base money for silver ; and, according to Simon, set up two mints, one in Limerick, and the other in Capel-street, Dublin, where a vast quantity of base money was coined, consisting of halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences, made of a mixed metal of a whitish colour, consisting of copper, brass, and tin ; and also some pennies made of copper and lead or pewter, and circulating throughout the country, as a substitute for silver coin. The various base coinages made current in Ireland by the kings and queens of England, and extensively circulated instead of silver money, were, of course, extremely injurious to the trade and commerce of the country, and greatly impoverished the inhabitants.

38.—BREHON FAMILIES.

In the "Dissertations" of Charles O'Connor, and in O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," accounts are given of many famous Brehons and chief judges who flourished from the first to the eighth century, as Sean, Moran, Modan, Conla, Fithil, Fachtna, Sencha, the three brothers named Burachans or Burechans, etc. ; these eminent men formed and perfected a great code of laws, which from their spirit of equity, were designated *Breithe Neimhidh*, signifying "Celestial Judgments." The most renowned of these brehons for the justice of his judgments was Moran, son of Cairbre-ceann-Caitt, the 101st monarch, who reigned in the first century of our Era, and (see Note, page 30, Vol. I.) he is represented in his office of chief judge of the kingdom, as wearing on his neck a golden ornament called *Iodhan Morain* or "Moran's Collar," which is described in Vallancy's *Collectanea* ; and this collar was fancifully said to press closely on the neck of the wearer, and almost choke him, if he attempted to pronounce an unjust judgment. Amongst the chief Brehon families were the following :—The MacEgans, hereditary Brehons in Connaught, in Leinster, and in Ormond ; the O'Dorans, Brehons to the MacMurroughs, Kings of Leinster ; the MacClancys, of Clare, Brehons to the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, to the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, and other great families in Munster ; the O'Hagans, of Tullaghoge, in Tyrone, Brehons to the O'Neills, princes of Tyrone ; the O'Breslins of Donegal, Brehons to the O'Donnells, and to the Maguires, lords of Fermanagh.

In the Tracts of Sir John Davis, an interesting account is given of O'Breslin, the Brehon to Maguire ; Sir John, who was attorney-general to King James the First, having proceeded to various parts of Ulster, about A.D. 1607, together with the judges and chancellor, to hold assizes, on coming to Fermanagh they required to know the tenure by which Maguire held his lands ; and having sent for the Brehon, O'Breslin, who was a very feeble old man, he

came to the camp, and the judges having demanded his Roll, he at first refused to show it, but at length on the lord chancellor taking an oath that he would return it safe, the old Brehon drew the Roll out of his bosom, and gave it to the chancellor. The Irish MS. was well written, and, having been translated for the judges, it was found to contain an account of the rents, and tributes paid to Maguire, which consisted of cattle, corn, provisions, hogs, meal, butter, etc. (see Note, † page 429, Vol. I.); but Davis says he lost the copy of the roll at Dublin.

39.—THE BREHONS OR JUDGES.

BARDISM and Brehonism, as well as as Druidism (the religious system of the Celtic nations), prevailed in Ireland from the earliest ages. After the introduction of Christianity, the Druids became extinct, but the Bards and Brehons continued in the Christian as well as in the Pagan times. That *Brehonism* was the law system of the other Celtic nations, and that it prevailed amongst the Gauls and Britons as well as amongst the Irish, is probable; for, in "Cæsar's Commentaries," it is stated that, amongst the Edui, one of the nations of Gaul, the title of the chief magistrate or Judge was "Vergobretus;" that he was annually chosen; and had the power of life and death. The term Brehon, in Irish "Breitheamh" [Breha], signifies a *judge*; and O'Brien considers that the term, which Cæsar Latinized "Vergobretus," was, in the Gaulish or Celtic, "Fear-go-Breith," signifying the *Man of Judgment* or a *Judge*. The term "Fear-go-Breith," has the same signification in the Irish (from "Fear [farr], a man, "go," of or with, and "Breith," judgment): therefore, it appears the "Vergobretus" was the chief Brehon of Gaul. The Brehons were the judges and professors of the law, and in ancient times delivered their judgments and proclaimed the laws to the chiefs and people assembled on the hills and raths on public occasions, as at the Conventions of Tara, and other great assemblies. The Brehons, like the bards, presided at the inauguration of kings, princes and chiefs; and, as the judges and expounders of the laws, had great power and privileges in the State; extensive lauds were allotted to them for their own use. Each of the Irish kings, princes, and chiefs, had his own Brehons; and the office, like that of the bards already mentioned, was hereditary in certain families.

40.—BRIGANTES.

THE learned Baxter, in his "Glossary of British Antiquities," and many others are of opinion that the *Brigantes* were the same as the *Briges* or *Phryges* of Strabo, and other ancient geographers; and originally possessed the country called Phrygia, in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea. These Phrygians, long before the Christian Era, like the Iberians of Asia, a neighbouring nation, sent a colony through Thrace to Spain, which settled near the Celtiberians; and their chief city was called by Ptolemy and other Greek geographers, *Brugantia* and *Phlaouin Brigantion*; by the Romans, *Flavia Brigantium*; and by Orosius and Ortelius *Brigantia* and *Brigantium*, which is now the city of "Corunna," in Galicia, in the north of Spain.

The Brigantes of Spain are supposed by others to have been Phœnicians; and there was a celebrated *Pharos* or "watch tower" built, it is said, by the Phœnicians at Brigantia, or, according to Orosius, the tower was erected by the Tyrian Hercules.* This tower was called by the Irish writers *Tur-Breoghain* or "The Tower of Breoghan," and was said to have been built by the famous warrior named Breoghan, who was king of North Spain, and uncle of Milesius,

* *Tyrian Hercules*: For the Phœnician Hercules, the reputed founder of Tyre, see Note, page 31, Vol. 1.

a quo the Milesian or Scotie Irish Nation ; from this tower the sons of Milesius and their followers set sail for Erin. The descendants of this Breoghan were called by the Irish writers *Clann-na-Breoghain*—a term latinized *Brigantes* ; therefore, there is a remarkable coincidence between the Irish writers and ancient geographers, as to the origin of the Brigantes : the Irish making them a colony from Scythia near the Euxine Sea, who settled in Spain in very remote times ; and various geographers considering them to have been Phrygians, who were Celto-Scythians from Asia Minor, also near the Euxine Sea. The *Clann-na-Breoghain* came to Ireland with the Milesians, of whom they were a branch ; and were powerful and numerous tribes.

As to the origin of the Brigantes of Britain, they are considered by Dr. O'Connor, and by the learned Spaniard, Florian Del Campo (quoted in the *Ogygia Vindicata*), to have been originally some of the Brigantes of Spain, who first came to Ireland in very remote times, and some of whom emigrated thence to Britain ; and Dr. O'Connor, in his *Rerum. Hib. Script. Vet.*, states that the Brigantes of Britain are mentioned by Seneca and other Roman writers, under the name of *Scoto Brigantes*, as being considered of Scotie or Irish origin : they were also designated by the epithet *Ceruleos*, from their bodies having been painted a blue colour. The Brigantes of Britain formed a powerful people in the northern parts of England, and possessed the territories now forming the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham ; and were celebrated for their valour and long resistance to the Roman legions. The Brigantes of Spain, Ireland, and Britain were Celts or Celto-Scythians, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

41.—BRUCE.—THE INVASION OF IRELAND BY

In the "Scotic Chronicle" of John of Fordun, written in the fourteenth century, there is given in Latin a letter which was sent by Donal O'Neill, King of Ulster, to Pope John the Twenty-Second, complaining of the tyranny exercised by the English in Ireland. Pope John, moved by the remonstrance of O'Neill and the grievances of the Irish people, addressed a letter to King Edward the Second, exhorting him to check the tyranny exercised against the people of Ireland ; in consequence of which, the Pontiff says, the Irish were constrained to throw off King Edward's dominion, and (alluding to Edward Bruce) to appoint another king to rule over them. The remonstrance of O'Neill, and Pope John's letter to King Edward, are given in Latin, in the French edition of MacGeoghegan. It can do no good to open afresh the now healing wounds of Ireland, by quoting in its entirety Donal O'Neill's letter to Pope John, nor Pope John's letter to King Edward. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few extracts from those important documents, merely to show why Edward Bruce attempted an invasion of Ireland. O'Neill says :

"After our kings for so long a time had strenuously defended by their own valour, against the tyrants and kings of many foreign countries, the inheritance granted them by God, and always preserving their native liberty, at length, Pope Adrian, your predecessor, an Englishman, not only by birth, but in heart and disposition, in the year of our Lord 1170 did, as you know, transfer the sovereignty of our kingdom, under some certain form of words to the said king The judgment of the Pontiff being thus, alas ! blinded by his English prejudice, regardless of every right, he did thus in fact unworthily confer on him our kingdom, thereby depriving us of our legal honours ; and delivered us up, having committed no crime, and without any rational cause, to be torn as with the teeth of the most cruel wild beasts. . . . These few statements respecting the general origin of our progenitors, and the miserable state in which the Roman Pontiff has placed us, suffice for the present time."

In the letter of Pope John to King Edward the Second, it is said :

"We have a long time since received from the princes and people of Ireland

letters addressed to us. These we have read, and, among other things which they contain, have particularly noted that our predecessor, Pope Adrian, of happy memory, hath given to your illustrious progenitor, Henry the Second, King of England, the Kingdom of Ireland, as specified in his apostolical letters to him. . . . None have dared to stem the persecutions which have been practised against the Irish, nor has any person being found willing to remedy the cause of them; not one, I say, has been moved, through a holy compassion for their sufferings, although frequent appeals have been made to your goodness in their behalf; and the strong cries of the oppressed have reached the ears of your majesty. Thus, no longer able to endure such tyranny, the unhappy Irish have been constrained to withdraw themselves from your dominion, and to seek another to rule over them in your stead. . . . As it is, therefore, important to your interest to obviate the misfortunes which these troubles are capable of producing, they should not be neglected in the beginning, lest the evil increase by degrees, and the necessary remedies be applied too late."

Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. page 76, writes :

"So great was the lust and pride of governing on the one side, and such the resolution on the other, to cast off the intolerable yoke, that, as there never yet had been, so never in this life would there be, peace or truce between the nations; that they themselves had already sent letters to the king and council, through the hands of John Hotham, the bishop of Ely, representing the wrongs and outrages they had so long suffered from the English, and proposing a settlement by which all such lands as were known to be rightfully theirs, should be secured in future to them by direct tenure from the Crown; or, even agreeing, in order to save the further effusion of blood, to submit to any friendly plan proposed by the king himself for fair division of the lands between them and their adversaries. To this proposition, forwarded to England two years before, no answer had been returned: wherefore, they (the Irish) say that, for the speedy and more effectual attainment of their object, they have called to their aid the illustrious Earl of Carrick, Edward de Bruce, a lord descended from the same ancestors as themselves, and have made over to him by Letters Patent all the rights which they themselves, as lawful heirs of the kingdom, respectively possess; thereby constituting him king and lord of Ireland."

It was, therefore, that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, Donal O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, and several other Irish princes and chiefs, invited the renowned Robert Bruce, King of Scotland (after the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314), to assume the sovereignty of Ireland, or to send them some prince of his family; as they considered that the House of Bruce had a claim to the crown of Ireland, being descended from the old Scottish kings who were of the Milesian Irish race. In consequence of this invitation, King Robert sent his brother Edward Bruce to Ireland; who landed at Olderfleet, in the Bay of Larne, on the coast of Antrim, on the 25th day of May, A.D. 1315, with a fleet of three hundred sail and six hundred Scots; and, being joined by the Irish chiefs of Ulster, he seized various castles and garrisons, as Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Carlingford, Dundalk, etc., and was crowned as King of Ireland near Dundalk. During his career in Ireland for about three years and a half, he traversed all the Provinces, and is said to have defeated the English forces in eighteen battles; but his followers were at length mostly cut off by a dreadful famine, and his forces finally defeated and himself slain, on Saturday, the 14th October, A.D. 1318, in a great battle at Faughart, near Dundalk, by the English of the Pale, under the command of Sir John Bermingham; who, for this signal service, was created "Earl of Louth," by King Edward the Second. During the three years and a half Bruce was in Ireland, the people suffered so much from the famine which then prevailed, that, according to Malone, "they were necessitated to scrape the corpses from the graves." And, quoting from the *Bullarium Romanum*, Malone adds, in page 235 of his "Church History"—"By and by, however, the Pope, either because he considered the grievances redressed, or that the extravagances committed in the name of liberty would not compensate the doubtful chance of success, issued a bull, in the year 1319, condemnatory of all opposition to King Edward;

and empowered some bishops in England, by the bull, to excommunicate all who, directly or indirectly, attacked the king's dominion in Ireland."

42.—CAIRNS.

CAIRNS (so called from the Irish "Carn," which signifies a *heap* or *pile of stones*) were huge heaps of stones, some of them the size of a large house, and containing many thousands of cartloads of stones, usually placed on high hills and mountains, and still existing in many parts of Ireland. According to Toland and others, they were partly erected for Druidical worship, and also as sepulchral monuments over the remains of warriors and kings; and some of these heaps of stones, used as sepulchres, were called by the Irish "Leacht," and "Taimleacht," which signify *sepulchral monuments*.

43.—THE CAUCIANS.

THE Caucians or Cauci are placed on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland, in the territories now forming the counties of Wicklow and Kildare; and are considered by Ware and others to have been a colony of Germans, the same as the *Chauci* of Northern Germany.

44.—CELTO-SCYTHIANS.

THE Romans designated as *Celto-Scythia* those countries about the Euxine sea, including parts of Europe and Asia—those territories being inhabited by the *Celto-Scythae*, that is a mixture of Celts and Scythians; and they are mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Marius. The Thracians and the Pelasgians (a people of Thrace), who were the most ancient inhabitants of Greece, were Celto-Scythians; also the Iberians who dwelt in Iberia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, were a mixture of Celts and Scythians, and from them were descended the *Georgians* and *Circassians*, and the *Caucasian clans*, who have been always famous for the valour of their men, and beauty of their women; and, in modern times, their bravery has been conspicuously displayed in their resistance to the Russians. The ancient inhabitants of Italy were chiefly Celts, or a mixture of Celts and Scythians. The Cimbrians and Belgians, ancient people of Germany and Gaul, who sent colonies to Britain in early ages, were likewise Celto-Scythians, and so were the Iberians, Celtiberians, and Cantabrians of Spain, and the Brigantes of Spain, Ireland, and Britain; and the Milesian Irish, the Britains, the Picts, and Caledonians appear to have been all a mixture of Celts and Scythians.

45.—CIMBRIANS AND BRITONS.

THE *Cimmerii* of the Roman writers, called by the Greeks *Kimmeroi*, were an ancient people who inhabited the territories near the Euxine sea, on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Cimberian Bosphorus, called the *Palus Meotis*, now the "Sea of Asov." The term *Cimbri*, according to Plutarch, signified "robbers," or, according to Mallett, the word "Cimbri" means *warriors* or *giants*; and "Cimber," in the Gothic and German language signified a *robber*. According to some writers, the Cimbri were a Gothic or Teutonic race, but others consider they were originally Celts, and descended from the Cimberians above mentioned; but, becoming mixed with the Teutonic

tribes of Germany, were afterwards a mixed race of Celts and Germans or Celto-Scythians, and their language was a compound of the Celtic and Teutonic.

In very remote ages, according to the "Welsh Triads," in the *Celtic Researches* of Davies, and other ancient records, the "Cymry," who were said to have been the first inhabitants of Britain, are stated to have come from the east, near Defrobani, now Constantinople, under a chief called Hu Gadaran; and other colonies of the Cymry are stated to have come from Gaul under a chief named Prydan, who was the son of *Aed Mawr** (which is the same as the Irish *Aodh Mór*), or "Hugh the Great," and from this Prydan the country was called *Inis Prydain*, or "The Island of Prydan," from whom it is said came the name of "Britain;" but, according to Camden, the name was derived from *Brit*, which in the Celtic and Irish signifies "painted," or "variegated," as the ancient Britons painted their bodies; according to O'Brien, the name was derived from *Brit*, "painted," and *tan*, "a territory," signifying "the country of the painted people;" and according to others, the name was derived from *Briotan Maol*.† The Cymri or ancient Britons, who were settled in the north of England, were called *Cumbri*, and gave its name to *Cumbria* or "Cumberland." From these accounts it therefore appears that the ancient Britons were chiefly Celts, but mixed with the Germans or Teutonic race.

46.—THE CIVIL POWER IN IRELAND, A.D. 1689.

THE contents of this Chapter are here recorded, to show that many *Irish* families occupied a high social position in Ireland, even after the Cromwellian Settlement. At the time of the Revolution when King William III. and Queen Mary II. ascended the throne, the Civil Power in Ireland, under King James II. vested (according to the MS. Vol. classed F. 4. 14 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin) as follows :

1.—LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Duke of Tyrconnell.
 Earl of Dover.
 Lord Chief Justice Nugent.
 Baron of Riverston.
 Lord Chief Baron Rice.
 Bruno Talbot.
Secretary : Mr. Colclough.
Deputy ; Mr. Thomas Bourk.

2.—COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE.

1. Sir Patrick Trant.	|	3. John Trinder.
2. Sir William Ellis.		4. Mr. Collins.

5.—Mr. Plowden.

Theobald Butler, *Solicitor-General*.
 Charles Playdell, *Secretary of all the old Revenue*.

Robert Longfeld manages all matters about absentees' goods, estates, and all that the people are robbed of.
Clerk of the Council : Hugh Riley.

* *Mawr* : For fuller information respecting this Aed Mawr, see the Paper, No. 115 in this Appendix.

† *Maol* : See p. 46, Vol I.

3.—CHANCERY.

Sir Alex. Fithon, Baron of Gosworth, *Chancellor*.

Sir Wm. Talbot, *Master of the Rolls*.

Denis Fitzgerald, *Clerk of the Rolls*.

Alexius Stafford, Dean of Christ Church,

Mathew Plunkett, a Priest,

John Berford,

John Kenedy,

Henry Temple, Esq., } *Examinators*.

Owen Coyle,

— Power, Alex. Stafford's servant,

John Cairny,

— Geoghegan,

John Newell, } Two Protestants "kept in breanse, ye rest knew not how to doe

John Maynard, } yr business."

Col. Wm. Dorington, *Registrar of Chancery*.

Clerk of the Hanaper: Thomas Arthur, a soldier, "in trust for Rob. Arthur's wife, Tyrconel's neece.

4.—COMMON PLEAS.

1. John Keating, }

2. Denis O'Daly, } *Three Justices*.

3. Peter Martin, }

Edm. Fitzgerald, *Prothonotary*.

Robert Barnwall, *Custos Brev. et Chirographer*.

James Nagle, *Cursitor*.

— Idem, *Clerk of Outlawries*.

Capt. James Molyneux keeps his; "it not being worth any one's acceptance."

5.—EXCHEQUER.

Bruno Talbot, *Chancellor nor Treasurer*, but Sir Henry Bond and Lewis Doe are *Receivers*; and all the Clerks, French and Irish.

Sir Stephen Rice, *Lord Chief Baron*.

Sir John Barnwall, }

Sir Henry Lynch, } *Barons*.

Oliver Grace, *Chief Remembrancer*.

Mr. Barry, a Protestant, *second Remembrancer*; "Noe one would passe a grant breanse nor salary."

Walter Lord Dungan, *Prothonotary*.

Murtah Griffin, his Deputy.

Philip Dwyer, ye Deputy's Deputy, officiates.*

Capt. Fr. Stafford, son to the late Lord Stafford, *Clerk of the Pipe*.

Richard Gavan, junr., a convert, his Deputy.

Capt. Richard Talbot of Malahide, *Auditor-General*.

Capt. Chas. White of Leixlip, *Clerk of First Fruits*.

Col. Henry Dillon, *Surveyor-General*.

6.—KING'S BENCH.

Thomas Lord Nugent, Baron of Reverston, *Chief Justice*.

Sir Bryan O'Neil.

Richard Ulmack in Elect, to succeed J. Linden.

Captain Randal MacDonell, *Clerk of the Crown* and *Prothonotary* of all the offices.

His Deputies:

Francis Nugent, *Prothonotary*.

Bryan Kerney, of the Crowne.

Darby Cormick, of the Rules.

John Kelly, of the Pleadings.

Edmund Donogher, of the Errours.

7.—LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Leinster.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Deputy Lieutenant.</i>
Dublin	Col. Sim. Lutterell	... Thomas Warren. Barth. Russell.
Co. Dublin	Lord Ter. Dermot	... Sir Thos. Hackett.
Meath	Lord Gormanstown	... Thomas Bellew. Walter Nangle.
Westmeath	Earl of Westmeath	... Edm. Nugent. James Nugent.
Longford	Col. Wm. Nugent	... Fergus Farrell. Lawrence Nugent.
Carlow	Dudly Bagnall	... .. Marcus Bagot. Wm. Cooke.
Kilkeenny	Lord Galmoy	... .. John Grace. Cæsar Colclough.
Wexford	Col. Walter Butler	... .. Patrick Colclough. Walter Talbot. Edm. Masterson.
Wicklow	John Talbot	... .. Hugh Roe Byrne. Thady Byrne.
King's County	Garret Moore	... .. Terence Coghlan. Owen Carroll.
Queen's County	Eord Clanmaliere	... .. Edw. Morrice. Thady Fitzpatrick.
Louth	Lord Louth	... .. Roger Bellew. John Bebe.
Kildare	Earl of Limerick	... .. Sir Chas. Whyllin. Francis Leigh. Wm. Fitzgerald.

Munster.

Cork, County and City	Lord Mount Cassell	... .. Pierce Nagle. Daniel M'Carthy Reagh. O'Sullivan Ecre. Chas. M'Carthy, <i>alias</i> Mac Donogh.
Waterford	Earl of Tyrone	... .. John Nugent. Thomas Sherlock.
Clare (Ennis)	Lord Clare	... .. Donoch O'Brien. Flor. M'Namara.
Kerry	Viset. Kilmare V. Browne	... .. Sir Don. MacSheudy. John Browne.
Limerick	Lord Brittas	... .. Mor. Fitzgerald. Dom. Roche.
Tipperary	Walter Butler	... .. James Butler. Garret Gouth. James Cantwell. Donoch M'Carthy.

Connaught.

Galway	Earl Clanrickard John Donnelan. Miles Burke. Nich. French.
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<i>County.</i>	<i>Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Deputy Lieutenant.</i>
Roscommon	Lord Dillon	Patrick Plunket. John Fallon.
Mayo	Lord Athenree	John Browne. John Hore.
Sligo	Col. Henry Dillon	Edw. Crofton. James French.
Leitrim	Col. Alex. MacDonnell	Henry MacToole O'Neill. Hugh O'Rourke.

Ulster.

Cavan	Col. Edm. Ryley	Phil. Oge O'Riley. Miles Ryley, Junr.
Monaghan	Col. Art Oge MacMahon	Capt. Hugh MacMahon. Col. Br. Mantagh MacMahon.
Tyrone	Col. Godfrey O'Neill	Capt. Ter. Donnelly. Shane O'Donnely.
Armagh	Sir Neile O'Neile	Walter Hoveuden. Con. O'Neill.
Derry	Col. Cor. O'Neill	Captain Roger O'Cahan. Capt. Francis O'Cahan.
Donegal	Conell O'Donell	Manus O'Donnell. Tirlagh Oge O'Boyle. Daniel O'Donell.
Downe	Lord Iveagh	Shylling Magennis. Art Magennis.
Antrim	Earl of Antrim	Shane O'Neill. Col. Thady O'Hara.
Fermanagh	Lord Inniskilling	Cohonaght MacGwire.

S.—SHERIFFS.

Kildare	Edward Sherlock.	King's County	Terence Coghlan.
Kilkenny	Maurice Shee.	Roscommon	John Conry.
Meath	Henry Dowdall.	Wexford	Walter Talbot.
Wicklow	Ambrose Wall.	Galway	James Forster.
Queen's County	Sir Gerald Byrne.	Mayo	John Browne.
Carlow	Patrick Wall.	Kerry	Pierce Rice.
Clare	Sir Donoch O'Brien.	Limerick	Mor. Fitzgerald.
Longford	John Nugent.	Waterford	John Hore.
Dublin	Thomas Warren.		

47.—THE CIVIL WAR OF 1641.

IN consequence of the confiscation of the possessions of the old Irish chiefs in Ulster, as above mentioned, they formed a powerful confederacy for the recovery of their territories; and a tremendous insurrection took place on the 23rd of October, A.D. 1641, which raged incessantly for a period of about seven years, mixed up with the Civil War in Ireland (between the English Parliamentary forces and the adherents of King Charles the First), and followed by the Cromwellian Wars, for a period of about three years—from A.D. 1649 to 1652.

48.—CORMAC'S GLOSSARY.

Cormac's Glossary, called *Sanasan Chormaic*; a glossary or etymological dictionary of difficult words in the Irish language, with derivations from Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, was also composed by Cormac MacCullenan. A full translation of this work into English was made by Connellan.

49.—CORMAC'S PALACE AT TARA.

AN account of the palace of the celebrated Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland in the third century, is given by various historians. It was called *Teach Míodhchuarta*, signifying either the "House of Banquets," or the "House of Conventions;" also *Teach-na-Laech*, or the "House of the Heroes;" and it was the place in which were held the great *Feis Teamhrach*, or the "Conventions of Tara." In its halls the monarchs gave their great Banquets; and entertained the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs. It is stated that the length of the structure was three hundred feet; the breadth, fifty cubits or about eighty feet; and the height, thirty cubits or nearly fifty feet. It contained numerous apartments besides the royal bedchamber, and had on it fourteen doors; and it is stated that there were seven other great habitations adjoining the palace. Cormac* was the son of Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarchs of Ireland, of the race of Heremon; he was one of the most celebrated of the Irish kings, for munificence, learning, wisdom, and valour; and the glories of his palace at Tara were, for many ages, the theme of the Irish bards. Amongst other splendid articles it is mentioned that he had at the royal banquets one hundred and fifty massive goblets of pure gold. Cormac's palace was situated on the Hill of Tara, and a great part of the circular earthen ramparts, together with a large mound in the centre, still remain. The palace is considered to have been built chiefly of wood, from the oak forests in ancient times so abundant in Ireland; and was probably in part formed of stone-work,† or a fortress of Cyclopean architecture, composed of great stones without cement: and though few of those stones now remain, they may have been removed in the course of ages, and placed in other buildings, particularly as the Hill of Tara was easily accessible. Though this royal residence could not be compared with the elegant stone-buildings of more modern times, yet it was distinguished for all the rude magnificence peculiar to those early ages. On the Hill of Tara were also erected several other raths or fortresses and mounds, as mentioned by various ancient historians; amongst those fortresses were *Cathair Crofinn*, or "Crofinn's Fortress"—so called from Crofinn, one of the Tuath De Danan queens, and this building was also called *Tur-Trean-Teamhrach*, signifying the "Strong Tower of Tara." As the term *Cathair* was applied only to stone buildings, this was probably a fortress of Cyclopean architecture, the stones of which may have been removed in the course of time; and the Danans are stated by the old writers to have built fortresses in other parts of Ireland, particularly that called *Aileach Neid*, in Tírconnell, situated on a great hill near Lough Swilly, in the county Donegal—and of this Cyclopean fortress some ruins still remain.

At Tara was also the building called *Mur-Ollamhan* or the "House of the Learned," in which resided the bards, brehons, and other learned men; and

* *Cormac*: As Conn of the Hundred Battles was the grandfather of Cormac, he was sometimes called Cormac "MacCuinn," as well as Cormac MacArt.

† *Stone-work*: As to the art of building with stone and lime mortar, at an early period in Ireland, see Note "Caisiol," under No. 117, p. 213, on the "O'Hara" (Reagh pedigree, Vol. I.

likewise *Rath-na-Seanadh*, which signifies either the "Fort of the Conventions" or of the "Synods," and said to be so called from great meetings held there at different times by St. Patrick, St. Adamnan, St. Brendan, and St. Ruadhan; also *Rath-na-Riogh*, or the "Fortress of the Kings;" *Dumha-na-nGiall*, or the "Mound of the Hostages," where there was a fortress in which the hostages were kept; and *Dumha-na-mRanamus*, signifying the "Mound of the Warlike Women," which was probably either a habitation or burial place of those ancient heroines; there was likewise a habitation called *Cluan-Fear*, or the "Sacred Retreat," which was the residence of the Vestal Virgins or Druidesses.

There were also habitations at Tara for the warriors, Druids, Brehons, and bards, and also for the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs who attended at the great national conventions; and, therefore, the place was considered as a city in those times. There are many remains of the mounds, raths, and other antiquities still remaining at Tara; but many of those mounds and ramparts have been levelled in the course of ages. According to the ancient historians many of the kings, queens, and warriors of the early ages were buried at Tara, and several sepulchral mounds were there raised to their memory. In one of the earthen ramparts at Tara were discovered, A.D. 1810, two of the ornaments called *torques*; a sort of golden collar of spiral or twisted workmanship, and of a circular form, open at one side, worn on the necks of ancient kings and chiefs, and similar to those which were worn by the ancient kings and chiefs of Gaul, and were called *torc* in the Celtic language. One of the torques discovered at Tara is five feet seven inches in length, and something more than twenty-seven ounces in weight, and all formed of the purest gold; the other torque is beyond twelve ounces in weight, and they form some of the most interesting remains of ancient Irish art.

In the celebrated work called *Dinseanchus*, which gives an account of the origin of the names of remarkable places in ancient Ireland, and was composed by Amergin, chief bard to Dermot, monarch of Ireland in the sixth century, the origin of the name *Teamur* is thus given: Teph or Tephi, a daughter of Bachtir, king of Brigantia in Spain, having been married to Canthon, king of Britain, died there, but her body was brought back to Spain, and a *mur* or "mound" was erected to her memory, and called *Tephi-mur*, or the "Mound of Tephi." Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, and queen of Heremon, the first Milesian monarch of Ireland, having seen the mound of Tephi, while in Spain, caused a similar mound to be constructed when she came to Ireland, as a sepulchral monument for herself; and, being buried there, it was called *Tea-Mur*, signifying "Tea's Mound," and hence was derived "Tara" or "Temor," latinized "Temora" or "Temoria." In after times it was called *Teamhair-na-Riogh*, or "Tara of the Kings;" and *Rath Cormaic*, or the "Fortress of Cormac." It is also mentioned by old writers under the names of *Druim Aiobhin* and *Tulach Aiobhin*, signifying the "Beautiful or Delightful Hill." Kineth O'Hartigan, a celebrated bard of the tenth century wrote a poem on Tara, contained in the "Book of Ballymote," from which have been translated the following among other passages:—

"It was a famous fortress of wisdom;
It was ennobled with warlike chiefs;
To be viewed it was a splendid hill,
During the time of Cormac O'Cuinn (Cormac Mac Art).

"When Cormac was in his grandeur,
Brilliant and conspicuous was his course;
No fortress was found equal to Temor,
It was the secret of the road of life.

"Enlightened was his train of bards,
Who kept their records in careful order,

And what they said was respected by the
Professors in each art.

“When Cormac resided at Temor,
His fame was heard by all the exalted ;
And a king like the son of Art-Ean-Fhear
There came not of the men of the world.”*

50.—CROMLEACS.†

THE name “Cromleac” signifies the *stone of Crom*: and these stones were so called from being used in the worship of Crom (the chief deity of the Pagan Irish), said to represent *Fate*; or, according to Lanigan and others, the God of fire or the sun, and sometimes called Crom Dubh or Black Crom, and Crom Cruagh or Crom of the Heaps (of stones, or cairns); and the last Sunday in summer is still, in the Irish-speaking localities of Ireland, called Domhnach Chroim Dubh [Dona Crom Duff] or the Sunday of Black Crom; being sacred to St. Patrick as the anniversary commemorating the destruction of that idol on Moy Slaght, now Fenagh in the county Leitrim. These *cromleacs* were Druidical altars on which the Druids offered up sacrifices to Crom, and very often human victims; and they were also used as sepulchral monuments: for, on excavating under them, funeral urns and remains of human bones have been found; and by the uneducated in Ireland the *cromleacs* are generally called “giants’ graves.”

The chief deities of the Druids were the sun, moon, stars, and winds; and woods, wells, fountains, and rivers, were also objects of adoration. The sun was worshipped under the designation of Bel, Beal, or Baal, as by the Phœnicians and other eastern nations; and also under the name of Grian. The oak was a sacred tree to the Druids, and the rites of Druidism were chiefly celebrated in the oak groves; and the name Druid, in Irish Draoi or Drui, is supposed to be derived from the Irish “Dair” or “Duir,” which signifies the *oak*; or, according to others, it was derived from the Greek word “Drus,” an *oak tree*; and to others, from the Gaulish word Derw or Deru, which also signified an oak. By Cæsar and other Roman writers, the Gaulish word for Druids was rendered *Druidæ* and *Druides*; and by modern Latin writers the word “Druids” has been often translated *Magi*. Three of the Tua-de-Danan kings of Ireland were named from their peculiar deities: one was called MacCoill or the Son of the Wood, as he worshipped the woods; another MacCeacht or the Son of the Plough, his god being that chief emblem of husbandry; and the third MacGreine, as Grian or the Sun was the great object of his adoration.

The *cromleacs* are generally composed of from three or four, to six or

* *World*: It may be permitted the humble writer of these pages to say that (see No. 125, p. 679, Vol. I.), he is the lineal descendant of that once illustrious Monarch:

‘Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of Time,
For the long-faded glories they cover.’

—MOORE.

† *Cromleacs*: These *Cromleacs*, *cromlechs*, or altars are thoroughly Eastern and primitive. Such an altar Noah “built unto the Lord;” such an altar God himself commanded—“If thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of *heven* stone, for if thou lift up the tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.” According to Kemp’s *Monumenta Antiqua*, *cromleacs* similar to those in Ireland existed in Syria; and similar *cromleacs* are still to be found in the East, which are commonly called “Altars of the Gentiles.”

seven huge pillar stones, standing upright and fixed deep in the earth on their smaller ends, and varying from five or six, to eight or ten feet in height, and on the top of them is placed a prodigious flag or table stone in a sloping position—one end being much higher than the other. This *sloping position* it was that gave rise to the popular opinion, that “cromleacs” were so called; but that opinion is found to be erroneous. These table stones are of enormous size, and some of them estimated to weigh from twenty to forty, or fifty tons; and as many of these cromleacs are situated on high hills, or in deep valleys, and other places of difficult access, and in several instances those stones have been conveyed for a distance of many miles—no such stones being found in the neighbourhood—these circumstances have naturally led to the belief, that the cromleacs were constructed by giants or a race of men of immense strength: and it would appear, that a race of men of gigantic strength were alone capable of placing those prodigious stones or immense fragments of rocks, in their position; for, it would be found extremely difficult to convey those huge stones any considerable distance, and place them in their position, even by the great power of modern machinery.

51.—CRONICON SCOTORUM.

THE *Cronicon Scotorum*, an ancient work, composed at Clonmacnois, written in Irish, and continued to 1150, contains much information on the ancient history of Ireland; there was a copy of it in the possession of Mr. Geraghty of Anglesea-street, Dublin, in A.D. 1846.

52.—CUALAN'S COUNTRY.

CUALA or Crioich Cualan, that is the *Country of Cualan*, was the designation of the greater part of the ancient territory now forming the county of Wicklow; and its name was derived from Cuala, one of the sons of Breoghán (uncle to Milesius, King of Spain), who was one of the commanders of the Milesian colony from Spain, and took possession of this territory, called after him *Sliabh Cualan* or the Mountain of Cuala: and it is mentioned that two fortresses in the territory of Cualan were erected by the Milesians: one by Amergin at Turlough Inver Mor, now called Arklow; and the other by Seaghda, at *Dun Deilinis*, now *Delyany*.

53.—CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

THE Curragh of Kildare, celebrated as a race-course, is an extensive tract about six miles in length, and two in breadth, containing about five thousand acres; it is a level or gently undulating plain of surpassing beauty, covered with the most exquisite verdure, and forms a more delightful lawn than the hand of art has ever made.

54.—CYCLOPEAN ARCHITECTURE.

OF that massive rude architecture composed of large stones without cement and forming walls and fortresses of immense strength, there are many remains in Ireland, resembling the Cyclopean architecture of ancient Greece and Etruria: such as the fortresses of *Aileach*, in Donegal; and of *Dun Aonguis*, on one of the Arran Isles, off the coast of Galway. At Knockfennell, in Limerick, and Cahir Concree, in Kerry, are the remains of Cyclopean fortresses; similar

remains are at Cahirdonnell, in the parish of Kilcrohane, county Kerry ; but the most remarkable specimen of Cyclopean architecture in Ireland is that called *Staique Fort*, situate also in the parish of Kilcrohane, on a hill near the bay of Kenmare. It is built of stones, without cement, but of admirable architecture, of a circular form ; and the internal area about ninety feet in diameter, the walls eighteen feet high and thirteen feet thick, a doorway opening to the interior ; on the outside a broad and deep fosse surrounds the entire building. A full account of "Staique Fort," given by Mr. Bland in the year 1821, may be seen in the 14th volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy;" and there is a model of the fort in the Royal Dublin Society House.

That Ireland has been peopled from the most remote ages, there exists abundant evidence over the entire country.* In every county, and almost in every parish are found some memorials, such as remains of Cromleacs, Druidical temples, round towers, cairns, sepulchral mounds, Cyclopean fortresses, raths, and other antiquities, the histories of which, and even their traditions, are long lost in the night of time.

55.—THE CYMRY.

THE Cymry, according to Pinkerton, Michalet, and others, were Celts, who, having been expelled from their country (on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Cimmeric Bosphorus or *Palus Meotis*, now the Sea of Azov), by the Scythians, settled in Northern Germany, and in the country called the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, now "Jutland," in Denmark. The Ancient Britons and Welsh are therefore considered to have been descended from the Cymry or Cimbri of Gaul and Germany ; and the Welsh in their own language are called *Cymry* ; and from the same source Wales has been called *Cumbria*, and the people *Cambrians*. The Cymry or Ancient Britons, who were settled in the north of England, were called *Cumbri*, and gave its name to *Cumbria* or *Cumberland*. When Cæsar invaded Britain, the southern parts of England, from Suffolk to Devonshire were possessed by the Belgians of Gaul, who, many centuries before the Christian era, sent colonies to that country. The Belgæ or Belgians were chiefly Celts, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language, mixed with the German or Teutonic tongue, which, being intermixed as they were with the Germans, they partly adopted : hence, they were by some considered to be of the Teutonic race. The following were the chief Belgic tribes in Britain at the time of its invasion by the Romans : the Cantii, in Kent ; the Trinobantes, in Essex and Middlesex ; the Regini and Atrebates, in Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset ; the Durotriges, in Dorsetshire ; and the *Damnonii*, in Devonshire and Cornwall. These *Damnonii* were no doubt of the same stock as the Firvolgians (who were called by the Irish annalists *Firdomnians* or *Damnonians*), who, in the early ages, landed in large force in Connaught, at Erris in the county of Mayo (see page 846, Vol. 1.).

56.—DANISH REMAINS.

THE Northmen erected many fortresses and strongholds for their defence in Ireland, one of which of *stone*, namely "Reginald's Tower," still remains at Waterford ; and they are considered to have constructed many of those circular

* *Country* : "The traces of the husbandman's labour," says De Vere, "remain on the summits of hills which have not been cultivated within the records of tradition ; and the implements with which he toiled have been found in the depth of forest or bog."

earthen ramparts commonly called *Forts* or *Danish Rathes*; but, though they may have constructed many of those raths, most of them throughout Ireland were erected by the ancient Irish themselves, as fortresses and habitations, many centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. The sepulchral mounds, commonly called *Moats*, have been attributed to the Danes; but these earth works were chiefly constructed by the Irish as sepulchres for kings and warriors in the Pagan times.

Ledwich and some other antiquarians have absurdly attributed the erection of almost all the ancient stone buildings in Ireland, before the English invasion, to the Danes, and amongst other structures, they have maintained the absurd theory, that the Danes built the Round Towers and many of the old stone churches; but, instead of building, the Danes more probably destroyed many of the towers, and they demolished many hundreds of the churches. But, after their conversion to Christianity, the Danes built a few churches, amongst others Christ Church and St. Michan's, in the city of Dublin; and some in Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. Some of the ancient weapons of bronze and iron, bronze pots, and other culinary utensils, war trumpets, etc., found in bogs, lakes, and other places, are supposed by some to be Danish remains; but it is much more probable that they were mostly Irish. Some of them, no doubt, may have been Danish; but it is very difficult now to determine whether those remains are Danish or Irish antiquities. The Danes, are traditionally said to have brewed a kind of *strong beer*; and to have used the tops of the heath as one of the ingredients, probably as a substitute for hops.

57.—DRUIDICAL TEMPLES.

THE Druidical Temples were likewise composed of huge stones standing upright in a circular form, with great top stones placed on them. The most perfect specimen existing of a Druidical temple is the stupendous monument of stones called "Stone-Henge," on Salisbury Plain, in England; but in France there are Druidical remains far more extensive, though of ruder formation, at Carnac, in Bretagne, consisting of huge stones standing upright, some of them from twelve to fifteen feet in height; and of those immense stones it is stated, that four thousand still remain, formed into numerous concentric circles, and covering an area of about half a mile in diameter. As Druidism was the religious system of the Celtic nations, so Druidical monuments are found in all the countries possessed by the Celtic race. Cromleacs and other Druidical remains still exist in the county Dublin, at Mount Venus, near Tallaght; at Glen Druid, near Cabinteely; Glen Southwell or the Little Dargle, Larch Hill, Killiney Hill, and the Hill of Howth. In various parts of Kildare particularly about Naas and Kilcullin, are huge pillar stones considered to be Druidical remains.

58.—DUKES OF NORMANDY.

ACCORDING to Johnstone's "Celts-Scandinavian Antiquities," Turner's "Anglo-Saxons," and other sources, Rolf or Rollo, a Norwegian Iarl, sprung from the ancient kings of Norway, was expelled from Norway by Harold Harfager. Rollo retired with his ships to Denmark, and afterwards to the Orkneys and Hebrides, and was joined by many Danish and Norwegian warriors. They attacked England in the beginning of the tenth century, A.D. 911; but unable to make any settlement there after several attempts, being opposed by King Alfred, they set sail for France, overran a great part of the country, and finally, Rollo, at the head of thirty thousand Danish and Norwegian warriors com-

pelled Charles the Simple, King of France, to cede to them the principality of Neustria, which from these Nordmen, Northmen, Normands, or Normans, got the name of *Normandy*. Rollo received his principality, and obtained in marriage Gisella, daughter of King Charles the Simple, on condition that he and his followers should adopt the Christian Faith; with which terms the Norwegian Chief complied: he and his people became Christians. Rolf or Rollo and his descendants, as Dukes of Normandy, ruled over that province from the tenth to the thirteenth century; and, in the eleventh century, William, Duke of Normandy, claiming the crown of England, landed with an immense army at Pavensey in Sussex, on the 28th September, 1066, and, on Saturday, the 14th of October of that year, fought the great battle near Hastings, in which the Anglo-Saxons, under Harold, their king, were totally vanquished. The victory of Hastings thus, in one battle and in a single day, transferred the Anglo-Saxon Sceptre to the Normans of France; whose Duke became King of England, under the title of "William the Conqueror."

The Norman Nobles of England and France produced many of the most valiant champions amongst the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of Rhodes, famous in those ages in the East for their defence of the Holy Land and other parts of Christendom, against the Turks and Saracens.

59.—ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS OF IRELAND.

MUNSTER.

The See of Ardmore, in Waterford, was founded in the fifth century by the celebrated St. Declan, who was of the tribe of the Desians. Ardmore was united to the see of Lismore in the latter end of the twelfth century.

The See of Lismore, in Waterford, was founded in the beginning of the seventh century by St. Carthach. The see of Ardmore having been annexed to Lismore, as above stated, both were annexed to the see of Waterford, in the fourteenth century.

The See of Waterford was founded by the Danes of that city, in the latter end of the eleventh century; and Malchus, a Dane, was appointed its first bishop, A.D. 1096. The bishops of Waterford were styled by old writers bishops of Port Lairge, signifying the Port of the Thigh, from the river Suir and harbour resembling that part of the human body.

Roscrea, in Tipperary, was an ancient bishop's see, founded by St. Cronan, in the latter end of the sixth century, and was in early times annexed to Killaloe.

The See of Emly, in early times the metropolitan see of Munster, was founded in the fifth century by the celebrated St. Ailbe, who was called the Patrick of Munster. Emly was once a considerable city, and was called Imleach Iubhair, signifying Emly of the Yew Trees: and sometimes Imleach Ailbe or Emly of St. Ailbe. The see of Emly was united to Cashel in the sixteenth century; and comprises parts of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

The See of Cashel was founded in the latter end of the ninth century, by the celebrated Cormac MacCullenan, archbishop of Cashel, and king of Munster. Its patron saint is Albert, a celebrated Irish saint of the seventh century, who became a missionary in Germany. The archbishops of Cashel were styled, by the old Irish writers, bishops of Leath Mogha or bishops of *Munster*. A.D. 1101, Murtogh O'Brien, king of Munster, convened at Cashel a synod of bishops, clergy, and nobility, in which he assigned over to the see and its bishops that hitherto royal seat of the kings of Munster; in A.D. 1127 Cormac Mac Carthy erected a church there, called from him, Teampull Chormaic or Cormac's Chapel; and in A.D. 1169, Donal O'Brien, king of

Thomond, erected a cathedral at Cashel, which he amply endowed. A.D. 1172, a great synod of bishops and clergy was convened at Cashel by King Henry the Second, in which Christian O'Conarchy, bishop of Lismore, presided as the Pope's legate; and King Henry's claim to the sovereignty of Ireland was (*Four Masters*) acknowledged in that assembly. The archiepiscopal see of Cashel has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical province of Munster, under which the following are the suffragan sees:—Ardfert and Aghadoe (or Kerry), Cork, Cloyne, Ross, Waterford, Lismore, Emly, Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.

The See of Kilfenora comprises only the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the county Clare; and is the smallest in Ireland. It was anciently called Fenabore, and sometimes Corcomroe; and was founded by St. Fachna.

The See of Killaloe, in Irish Cill-da-Lua or the Church of Lua, got its name from St. Lua or Molua, who founded a church there in the sixth century. Killaloe is Latinized "Laonia," and it became a bishop's see in the seventh century: the first bishop being St. Flannan, a disciple of St. Molua, A.D. 639; and son of Torlogh, king of Munster. The *diocese* of Killaloe comprehends the greater part of the county Clare, with a large portion of Tipperary, and parts of Limerick, King's and Queen's Counties, and Galway.

The See of Inis Cathay was founded in the fifth century by St. Patrick; and St. Senan, bishop and abbot of Inis Cathay, is mentioned as his successor. Inis Cathay, is an island near the mouth of the Shannon. This ancient see, which comprised some adjoining districts in the counties of Limerick and Clare, was annexed to the see of Limerick, in the twelfth century.

The See of Limerick was founded in the sixth century by St. Munchin, who became the first bishop. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, several of the bishops of Limerick were Danes: a colony of that people possessing the city at that period. The *diocese* of Limerick comprises the greater part of the county Limerick, with a portion of Clare.

The See of Cork was founded by St. Barr, called Fin-Barr, in the beginning of the seventh century. The *diocese* comprises, together with the city, a large portion of the county Cork.

The See of Cloyne was founded by St. Colman, a disciple of St. Fin-Barr, of Cork. Cloyne is called in Irish Cluan Uama, which signifies the Retreat of the Cave; is Latinized "Cluanvania," and comprises about a third of the county Cork.

The See of Ross was founded in the beginning of the sixth century by St. Fachnan; and was anciently called, in Irish, Ross Ailithri (signifying the Plain of Pilgrimage), and in modern times, Rosscarbery.

Aghadoe, an ancient bishop's see, situated near the abbey of Innisfallen and Lakes of Killarney, was in very early times annexed to Ardfert.

The See of Ardfert was founded, according to some accounts, by St. Ert or Erc, in the latter end of the fifth century; and, according to others, by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, who is the patron saint of the diocese, which is sometimes mentioned as the See of "Ardfert Brendan." The See of Ardfert was also sometimes styled the archbishopric of Iar-Mumhan or West Munster, and is also called the see of Kerry. The united *diocese* of Ardfert and Aghadoe is very large, comprehending the entire county Kerry, with a small portion of Cork.

ULSTER.

The See of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, afterwards the seat of an archdiocese, and the metropolitan see of all Ireland. The *diocese* of Armagh, comprehends the greater part of that county, with parts of Louth, Meath, Tyrone, and Londonderry; and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the sees of Meath, Ardagh, Kilmore, Clogher, Raphoe, Derry, Down and Connor, and Dromore.

The See of Clogher, which was founded by St. MacArtin, in the fifth

century, comprised, in the ancient ecclesiastical divisions of Ireland, the principality of Orgiall; and the bishops of Clogher were frequently styled bishops of Orgiall and Ergallia: but, in the thirteenth century, the county Louth was separated from Clogher, and added to the diocese of Armagh. In early times, too, there were bishops' sees at Clones and Louth, which were afterwards annexed to Clogher. St. Mochta or Mocteus, who was contemporary with St. Patrick, was the founder and the first bishop of the see of Louth. At present the *diocese* of Clogher comprises the whole of Monaghan; the greater part of Fermanagh, parts of Donegal and Tyrone, and a small portion of Louth.

The See of Down, in Latin "Dunum," was founded by St. Cailan, in the fifth century. The bishops of Down were, by ancient writers, mentioned as bishops of Dundaleathghlas, an ancient name of Downpatrick; they were also styled bishops of Uladh or Ulidia.

The See of Connor is united to that of Down; which comprehends the greater part of the county Down, with a small portion of Antrim.

The See of Dromore, which was founded by St. Colman in the sixth century, comprises a large part of the county Down, with small portions of Armagh and Antrim.

Ardsratha, on the river Derg, now the parish of "Ardstraw," in Tyrone, was an ancient bishop's see, founded by St. Eugene in the sixth century; it was also called Rathlurig or Rathlure, from St. Lurac, to whom the church was dedicated. The see of Ardsrath, was at an early period, transferred to Maghera, in the county Derry; and afterwards, in the twelfth century, annexed to Derry. The bishops of these sees were styled bishops of Kinel-Eoghain or Tir-Owen.

The See of Derry. A monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Columbkill, at a place called Doire Calgach (signifying the Oak Wood of Calgach), which St. Adamnan, abbot of Iona, in the seventh century, in his life of St. Columbkill, translates "Roboretum Calgachi." It was also called Doire Coluim Cille (or the Oakwood of St. Columbkill), anglicised "Derry Columbkill;" and gave its name to the city and county of *Derry*. In the twelfth century, a regular bishop's see was formed at Derry, to which was afterwards annexed the see of Ardsrath, above mentioned. The *diocese* of Derry comprehends the greater part of the county Londonderry, with nearly half of Tyrone, a large portion of Donegal, and a very small portion of Antrim.

The See of Raphoe was founded by St. Eunan, whom Lanigan considers to have been the same person as Adamnan, the celebrated abbot of Iona, in the seventh century, who was a native of Tyrconnell. The *diocese* of Raphoe comprehends the greater part of the county Donegal.

The See of Kilmore was founded by St. Felim or Felimy in the sixth century. The bishops of Kilmore were in early times styled Bishops of Brefney. The *diocese* comprises almost the entire of the county Cavan, with the greater part of Leitrim, a large portion of Fermanagh, and a small portion of Meath.

The See of Ardagh was founded by St. Mel in the fifth century, and its bishops were also styled bishops of Conmaicne, as the diocese included the territory in Leitrim called Conmaicne. The *diocese* of Ardagh, at present comprehends nearly the whole of the county Longford, a large portion of Leitrim, and parts of Westmeath, Roscommon, Sligo, and Cavan. In the Roman Catholic division, the ancient *See of Clonmacnoise*, in the King's County, is united to Ardagh; but, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the see of Clonmacnoise has been united to the diocese of Meath.

The See of Clonmacnoise, in Irish Cluan Mac Nois, signifies, according to some accounts, the Retreat of the Sons of the Noble, either from the great numbers of the sons of the Irish nobility who resorted to its college for education, or, from many of the Irish princes having their burial places in this

cemetery. An abbey was founded here in the sixth century by St. Kieran, the younger, on lands granted by the monarch Diarmot, King of Meath, in whose reign the royal palace of Tara, was, A.D. 563, abandoned; and it became one of the most celebrated seats of learning and religion in Ireland, in the early ages of Christianity. It was formed into a bishop's see, and the cathedral was erected in the twelfth century by the O'Melaghlin, Kings of Meath, who conferred most extensive endowments of lands on the abbey and see. A city and college were also founded here, and the place maintained its literary and religious celebrity for many centuries; but, having been repeatedly devastated by the Danes, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, and frequently ravaged by the English, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and its cathedral and churches having been finally demolished by the soldiers of the English garrison of Athlone in the reign of Elizabeth, it has fallen into utter decay. But its ancient greatness is amply demonstrated by the magnificent and venerable ruins of the cathedral and seven churches, and of a castle, together with two beautiful round towers, some splendid stone crosses, and other antiquities which still remain. It contains one of the most ancient and extensive cemeteries in Ireland, and was the burial place of many of the Irish Christian kings and princes, as the O'Connors, kings of Connaught; the O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath; the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine: the MacDermots, princes of Moylurg; and several other ancient and noble families. Clonmacnoise, called the "Iona of Ireland," is beautifully situated in a lovely retreat on the banks of the Shannon; and, though now part of the King's County, the *diocese* originally formed part of the ancient kingdom of Meath, and was united to the see of Meath, in the sixteenth century.

The See of Meath. Ancient Meath contained the following bishops' sees:—Clonard, Duleek, Ardbracan, Trim, Kells, Slane, Dunshaughlin, and Kilskyre, in East Meath; with Fore, and Uisneagh or Killere, in Westmeath. All those sees were consolidated in the twelfth century, and formed into the diocese of Meath. In A.D. 1568, the ancient see of Clonmacnoise, in Westmeath and King's County, was annexed to the diocese of Meath. The ancient see of Lusk, which lay in the kingdom of Meath, was united to the diocese of Dublin. The *diocese* of Meath is one of the ten which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends almost the whole of the counties of Meath and Westmeath, a large portion of the King's County, with parts of Kildare, Longford and Cavan—being nearly co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of Meath.

CONNAUGHT.

The See of Tuam was founded by St. Jarlath in the beginning of the sixth century; and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the sees of Killala, Achonry, Elphin, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Kilfenora, and Galway. The ancient sees of Cong, Mayo, and Enachdune were, in time, annexed to Tuam, whose bishops were often styled bishops of Connaught; and, of which province, the archbishop of Tuam is the metropolitan. The *diocese* of Tuam comprises the greater part of the county Galway, and about one-third of Mayo, with a large portion of Roscommon.

The See of Cong was founded by St. Feichin, a native of Sligo, in the seventh century; and was united to the see of Tuam, in the twelfth century. Cong was also the residence of some of the kings of Connaught.

The See of Mayo. In the seventh century, St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland, founded the monastery of Mayo, chiefly for the use of English monks whom he had brought over with him from England. A college also was there founded, chiefly for the use of the English: hence called Magh-Eo-na-Saxon, or Mayo of the Saxons. It is said that Alfred, King of Northumberland, in the seventh century, and Alfred the Great, King of England, in the ninth century, both received their education

in that college. Mayo likewise became a bishop's see, and, in the sixteenth century, was annexed to the see of Tuam.

*The See of Killala** or Cill Alaidhe was founded by St. Patrick, in the fifth century, and its bishops were sometimes called bishop of Tir-Amhalgaidh [Tyrawley], and also bishops of Tir-Fiachra, and of Hy-Fiachra, and sometimes of Hy-Fiachra Muaidhe, that is, of Hy-Fiachra of the (river) Moy : so called, to distinguish it from Hy-Fiachra Aidhne (or the diocese of Kilmacduagh) in the county Galway. The *diocese* of Killala comprehends a great part of the county Mayo, and a portion of Sligo.

The See of Achonry or Achadh Chonaire was founded in the sixth century by St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, in Meath ; who placed over it his disciple St. Nathi, its first bishop. In early times, the bishops of Achonry were styled bishops of Luighne or Lieney, which was the ancient name of the territory. The *diocese* of Achonry comprehends a large portion of the county Sligo, with a considerable part of Mayo.

Drumcliffe in Sligo. In the sixth century, a monastery, which was long famous as a seat of learning and religion, was here founded by St. Columbkille. It became a bishop's see, and its abbots were styled bishops. It was united to the see of Elphin in the sixteenth century.

The See of Roscommon. Here, in the sixth century, St. Coman founded an abbey, which was called from him Ros Comain or "Roscommon ;" which afterwards became a bishop's see, and, at an early period, was united to the see of Elphin.

The See of Ardcarne. Early in the sixth century an abbey was founded at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, county Roscommon, by St. Beoidh or Beoy ; and it afterwards became a bishop's see, which was also at an early period annexed to the see of Elphin.

The See of Elphin. A church was founded at Elphin, in Roscommon, by St. Patrick, who placed over it St. Asicus, one of his disciples, and made it a bishop's see. In ancient times the bishops of Elphin were styled bishops of East Connaught. The *diocese* of Elphin comprises the greater part of the county Roscommon, with considerable portions of the counties of Sligo and Galway.

The See of Clonfert. In the sixth century, a monastery was founded at Clonfert, in the present barony of Longford, county of Galway, by St. Brendan ; and it afterwards became a bishop's see. The *diocese* of Clonfert comprises a large part of the county Galway, with part of Roscommon, and a small portion of the King's County.

The See of Kilmacduagh. A monastery was founded in the present barony of Kiltartan, county Galway, in the seventh century, by St. Colman, the son of Duach : hence it was called Cill Mac Duach, signifying the Church of the son

* *Killala* : It would appear that the province of Connaught holds a distinguished rank with respect to ancient Irish literature : for the "Books" of Leacan and Ballymote, compiled by the MacFirbises and other historians in Sligo, are two of the greatest and most authentic works on Irish history and antiquities. These voluminous MSS., written on fine vellum, comprise the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the fifteenth century ; and are deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The MacFirbises were of the same stock as the O'Dowds, princes of Hy-Fiachra. Their original territory was Magh Broin in Tyrawley ; they afterwards settled in Rosserk, between Ballina and Killala, and lastly at Leacan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, county Sligo, on the right bank of the river Moy, where they had estates and a castle, the ruins of which still remain. The MacFirbises held the office of Ollamhs [ollavs] or historiographers and poets of Hy-Fiachra, and, at one time, of all Connaught. Duald (or Dudley) MacFiris, who was the last of the hereditary antiquaries of Leacan, was killed in Doonflin, in the county Sligo, A.D. 1670, about the eightieth year of his age ; and it is stated that he was buried in the old church of Kilglass, at Enniscrone.

of Duach, which became a bishop's see, and gave its name to the diocese. The bishops of Kilmacduagh were in ancient times styled bishops of Hy-Fiachra Aidhne, which was the ancient name of the territory. The *diocese* of Kilmacduagh comprises a large portion of the county Galway.

The See of Enachdune. A monastery was founded at Enachdune, now the parish of Annaghdown, in the barony of Clare, county Galway, by St. Brendan, in the sixth century; it became a bishop's see, and in the fourteenth century was united to the diocese of Tuam, A.D. 1324.

The See of Galway. The diocese of Galway, which comprises the city of Galway and some adjoining districts, anciently formed part of the diocese of Enachdune, but was afterwards presided over by an ecclesiastic who had episcopal authority, and was elected by the tribes under the title of "Warden." The wardenship was instituted in the fifteenth century, A.D. 1484, by Pope Innocent the Eighth; and the wardens of Galway continued till the year 1831, the first year of the Pontificate of Gregory the Sixteenth, who abolished the wardenship and erected it into a bishop's see.

LEINSTER.

The See of Sletty (or Sleibhtiu). Sletty was situated in Hy-Kinselagh, near the river Barrow, about a mile from the present town of Carlow, on the borders of the Queen's County. Here a church, the ruins of which still remain, and which gives name to a parish in that county, was, in the fifth century, founded by St. Fiech, a celebrated disciple of St. Patrick. St. Fiech made Sletty a bishop's see, which in the fifth and sixth centuries was the chief see of Leinster, but was afterwards annexed to Leighlin.

The See of Leighlin. In the beginning of the seventh century, St. Gobhan founded a monastery at Leighlin, which St. Molaisre (called Laserian) shortly after made a bishop's see. In A.D. 630, a great synod of bishops and clergy was held at Leighlin to regulate the time for the celebration of Easter; and it is stated that at one time this abbey contained *fifteen hundred* monks. The *diocese* of Leighlin, now annexed to the diocese of Kildare, comprises the whole of the county Carlow, a large part of the Queen's County, with some portions of Kilkenny and Wicklow.

The See of Ferns, called in ancient times Fearn Maodhoig, or Ferns of Moeg, was founded by St. Moeg in the sixth century. The name Moeg, in Irish Maodhog, is Latinized "Maidocus" and "Aidanus;" of him Giraldus Cambrensis says:—"Sanctus Aidanus qui et Hibernice Maidocus dicitur." In the beginning of the seventh century, Ferns was made the metropolitan see of Leinster; and so continued until the beginning of the ninth century, when Kildare was constituted the metropolitan see; and which continued till the twelfth century, when Dublin was constituted the archiepiscopal see of Leinster. Ferns became a great city, and was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, but, from its repeated ravages by the Danes, it fell into decay. The *diocese* of Ferns comprises nearly the whole of the county Wexford, with small portions of Wicklow and the Queen's County.

The See of Glendalough was founded by St. Kevin (in Irish St. Caoimgin), in the sixth century. The name in Irish is Glean-da-Loch, signifying the Valley of the two Lakes, the place being situated in a beautiful valley containing two lakes, and surrounded with magnificent mountains in the county Wicklow. The *diocese* of Glendalough in ancient times comprised the county Wicklow, and a great part of the county Dublin, and was, in the thirteenth century, A.D. 1214, annexed to the see of Dublin; but the archbishops of Dublin, being all English at the time, could not obtain peaceable possession of it till the fifteenth century. Glendalough once contained a large city, but being repeatedly ravaged by the Danes, during the ninth and tenth centuries, and by the English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it fell into complete decay. Its former greatness, however, is sufficiently demonstrated by the

extensive ruins of a cathedral and seven churches, a round tower, and other interesting antiquities which still remain.

The See of Kildare. St. Bridget, St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, were the three great tutelary saints of Ireland. These are the three illustrious Irish saints to whom the learned John Colgan, an Irish Franciscan of the monastery of Louvain, in the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, alludes in his great work styled "*Trias Thaumaturga*" or the *Wonder-working Triad*. St. Bridget (who was the daughter of a prince named Dubhthach, of the same descent as the celebrated Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century) was born about A.D. 453, at a place called Fochart, in the Kingdom of Orgiall, now "*Faughart*," near Dundalk, in the county Louth; and founded in the fifth century the famous monastery at Kildare, called in Irish *Cill-dara*, which signifies the Church of the Oak, from a great oak tree near which it was erected. St. Bridget, according to the Four Masters, died at her monastery of Kildare, A.D. 525, on the 1st of February. This monastery was the first religious foundation in Kildare; a great town or city grew up there, and an episcopal see there founded in the latter end of the fifth century, St. Conlaeth being its first bishop. This place also fell into decay, from the repeated devastations of the Danes, in the ninth and tenth centuries, and the much more destructive wars of later times; but the magnificent ruins of the ancient cathedral of Kildare, with a most beautiful round tower, and some fragments of splendid stone crosses which still remain, amply demonstrate its former greatness. At Kilcullen, in the same county, an abbey was founded by St. Iserminus, in the fifth century; and its abbots were styled bishops, down to the twelfth century, at which time it was annexed to the see of Kildare. The diocese of Kildare comprises the greater part of the county Kildare, with a great part of the King's County, and a considerable portion of the Queen's County.

The See of Ossory was first founded at Saiger, now the parish of "*Seir-Kieran*," near Birr or Parsonstown, in the King's County; and was so called from Kiaran of Saiger, a celebrated saint who founded a church there in the beginning of the fifth century, and who was called St. Kiaran the Elder, to distinguish him from Kiaran of Clonmacnoise, who lived at a later period. The see of Saiger was afterwards transferred to Achadhboe or "*Aghaboe*" (sometimes called "*Aghavoe*") in the barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's County, where a celebrated monastery was founded by St. Canice, in the sixth century. The *See of Aghaboe* continued to be the seat of the diocese of Ossory, to near the end of the twelfth century, when it was removed to Kilkenny, and called the See of Ossory; and the bishops of Ossory were in early times styled bishops of Saiger, and sometimes bishops of Aghavoe. The diocese of Ossory comprehends almost the whole of the county Kilkenny, with the barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's County, and the parish of Seir-Kieran, in the King's County: being nearly co-extensive with the ancient principality of Ossory. Clonenagh, in the Queen's County, had a celebrated monastery founded in the fifth century by St. Fintan, and its abbots were also styled bishops: this ancient see was annexed to the see of Leighlin. Birr had also a celebrated abbey founded by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, and its abbots were styled bishops: it was annexed to the see of Killaloe.

The See of Dublin. Colgan mentions St. Livinus as the first bishop of Dublin, in the beginning of the seventh century. Gregory was the first who, A.D. 1152, got the title of Archbishop of Dublin; for, the see of Ferns was in the seventh and eighth centuries the chief see of Leinster, but during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, the see of Kildare was made the metropolitan see of that province: and hence the bishops of Ferns and of Kildare were in those times styled, by the Irish writers, bishops or archbishops of Leinster; but, in the twelfth century, as above mentioned, Dublin was constituted the metropolitan see of Leinster, and its bishops styled Archbishops of

Dublin, and sometimes archbishops of Leinster. In the diocese of Dublin were the following ancient sees:—Cluan Dolcain, now “Clondalkin,” near Dublin, where, in the seventh century, St. Cronan Mochua founded an abbey, whose abbots were styled bishops; Tamlaght or “Tallaght,” near Dublin, where, in the sixth century, a monastery was founded, and St. Maolruan is mentioned as its first bishop in the eighth century; Finglas, near Dublin, where a monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Cainneach or Kenny, from whom “Kilkenny” derived its name, and the abbots of Finglas were, down to the eleventh century, styled bishops; Swords, near Dublin, in which St. Columbkille founded an abbey in the sixth century, whose abbots were styled bishops down to the twelfth century; and Lusk, in the county Dublin, where an abbey was founded in the fifth century by St. Maculind, and he and his successors down to the twelfth century were denominated abbots and bishops of Lusk. These small ancient sees were annexed to Dublin in the twelfth century; and, in A.D. 1214, under Henry de Loundres, then archbishop of Dublin, the ancient see of Glendalough was united to Dublin. But for the reasons above mentioned, under “The See of Glendalough,” the union of this ancient see with Dublin was not peaceably and fully established until the latter end of the fifteenth century: the Irish, up to that period, having their own recognized bishops of Glendalough. From the twelfth to the eighteenth century remarkable contests and controversies were carried on between the Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin, respecting the *primacy*, each of those archbishops claiming precedence (see “A Church History of Ireland,” by the Rev. Sylvester Malone. Dublin: W. B. Kelly, 8 Grafton-street, 1863); but the claims of Armagh to the primacy were finally conceded, both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches—the archbishops of Dublin being styled “primates of Ireland,” and the archbishops of Armagh “primates of all Ireland.” Another remarkable circumstance connected with the diocese of Dublin is, that since the eleventh century it contains two cathedrals, namely, those of St. Patrick and Christ Church, of which it is said only another instance is to be found in any see, and that is at Sarragossa, in Spain.

The *Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough* comprises the greater part of the county Dublin, together with a great part of Wicklow, and parts of Wexford, Kildare, and Queen’s County; and the sees of Ossory, Ferns, Kildare, and Leighlin, in the ecclesiastical province of Leinster, are subject to the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

60.—ELECTION OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND CHIEFS.

UNDER the laws of “Tanistry,” the Crown was hereditary in the *family*, but not exclusively in primogeniture: the kings, princes, lords, and chiefs, were *elective*; and it appears that the elective system, and government by chiefs and clans, prevailed amongst all the Celtic nations, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, etc., while the principle of *hereditary succession* and *law of primogeniture* prevailed amongst the Teutonic nations, as the Germans, Franks, Saxons, Scandinavians, etc.; and, on the death of their kings and nobles, the eldest son or heir generally succeeded: and thus preserving the crown and honours of nobility, in one direct line, gave greater permanence to their institutions. Some of the Slavonic nations, as, for instance, the Poles, adopted, like the Celts, the elective principle, in the choice of their kings, which led to ruinous contests for the crown on the death of each sovereign, and ultimately caused the downfall of Poland. Ireland was divided into five kingdoms, and each of the kings of this *Pentarchy* was considered eligible for the crown, and to become Ardrigh or Monarch; but on the elective principle, many were the fierce contests for the monarchy which prevailed amongst the provincial kings, even long after the English invasion. On

the death of a king, prince, or chief, his son oftentimes succeeded, provided he was of age, for minors were not eligible; but, in general, a brother, uncle, or some other senior head of the family or clan, or sometimes a nephew of the deceased was chosen; the legitimate successor was often set aside by other competitors, and the candidate who had most influence, popularity, or military force to support him, carried his election by strong hand, and assumed authority by right of the sword. The law of alternate succession amongst the different chiefs of a clan was often adopted, each taking the lordship in turn; but, when this peaceable compact was not fulfilled, the country was laid waste by contending princes and chiefs; and two rulers were often elected in opposition to each other by the Irish themselves; and a rival candidate was frequently set up and sustained by the influence of the English. These circumstances led to endless anarchy, confusion, and conflicts, throughout the country; and the kings, princes, and chiefs, being thus almost always in contention with each other as to their election, the entire country presented a scene of incessant discord. The election and inauguration of kings, princes, and chiefs, took place in the open air, on hills, raths, and remarkable localities, at great assemblies, attended by the chiefs, clans, clergy, bards, and brehons. The senior and worthiest candidate, when there was no contest, was generally preferred: and the Tanist or Roydamna peaceably succeeded, unless disqualified by age, infirmity, or some moral or physical defect. In the choice of their kings the Irish were very exact; for the candidate, if lame, blind of an eye, or labouring under any other physical defect, was rejected.

61.—THE IRISH ELK.

IN Boate and Molineux's Natural History of Ireland, Ware's Antiquities, and other works, accounts are given of the great Irish elk, or Moose deer, designated *Cervus Megaceros* or the great horned deer; the horns, head and bones of which have been frequently found buried from six to twenty feet deep in bogs and marl-pits, and also in lakes in different parts of Ireland: a circumstance which shows the vast length of time the ancient forests have been prostrated, and the bogs formed out of them have been extant; as well as the many ages those gigantic animals, whose remains are found so deeply buried, must have lain in those bogs. The immense size and strength of the Irish elk is shown by its huge broad and branching antlers; each of the two horns measuring five or six feet in length, and having ten or twelve branches on each; and measuring between the extreme tips of the horns, on both sides, ten or twelve feet; and these horns so large and massive as to be from sixty to eighty pounds in weight; so that the animal capable of carrying them must have been of great size and strength, and is considered to have been eight or ten feet in height, and its body about the same length; being far larger than an ox, and next in size to the elephant. It resembled the great Moose deer or elk of America, and is considered to have been of the same species; and also had a great resemblance to the European elk or reindeer of Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; and it may be observed, that the huge skeletons of some fossil elks like the Irish, have been found buried deep in the earth in the Isle of Man, and also in France, and Germany. From the remains of the Irish elk found in various parts of Ireland, but mostly in Ulster and in Meath, these magnificent animals must have been very numerous in Ireland in remote times; but the race has become extinct for ages, and the era of their existence is beyond the reach of historic records, though they were once inhabitants of the great forests that waved upon the surface of the primeval lands. The huge horns of an elk are to be seen at the House of the Royal Dublin Society, and in other museums.

62.—THE EMERALD ISLE.

THE "Emerald Isle" is a poetical name appropriately applied to Ireland by many writers in modern times, from its exquisite *verdure*, in which it surpasses most other countries. This designation was, A.D. 1795, first given to it by the celebrated Dr. William Drennan, of Belfast, in one of his beautiful poems entitled "Erin."

63.—EMINENT BARDS, HARPERS, AND MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

IN the eighteenth century, the following were amongst the most eminent bards, harpers, and musical composers in Ireland:—Torlogh O'Carolan, the last and greatest of the Irish bards, a celebrated harper and composer, in Connaught; Cormac Comman, Thomas O'Connellan and his brother William; Roger and Echlin O'Kane; Cahir MacCabe; Miles O'Rielly; Charles Fanning; Edward MacDermott Roe; Hugh Higgins; Patrick Kerr; Patrick Moyne; Arthur O'Neill; and others, all in Ulster and Connaught. In Meath and Leinster, O'Carroll, Cruise, Murphy, and Empson or Hampson, were distinguished harpers; and Shane Claragh MacDonnell, in Munster, was an eminent bard. For further information on the Irish minstrels and bards, see the Works of Walker, Beauford, Miss Brooke, Ledwich, Bunting, Hardiman, etc.

64.—ENGLISH PALE.

THE term *Pale*, signifying a fence or enclosure, was applied to those English settlements in Ireland, within which their laws and authority prevailed; and the designation "Pale" appears to have been first applied to the English territory about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Spencer, in his "View of Ireland" (written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), speaking of the invasion of Edward Bruce, A.D. 1316, says—"he burned and spoiled all the old English Pale." The extent of the Pale varied much at different periods, and Spencer says again of Bruce's forces—"they marched forth into the English Pale, which then was chiefly in the north, from the point of Dunluce (in the county Antrim), and beyond into Dublin, having in the midst Knockfergus (now 'Carrickfergus'), Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most out-bounds and abandoned places in the English Pale, and indeed not counted of the English Pale at all, for it stretched now no further than Dundalk towards the north." According as the English power extended, so did the Pale, and it was considered to comprise at some periods the counties of Antrim, Down, part of Armagh, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's and Queen's Counties, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, and part of Wicklow; but in general the name "Pale" was confined to the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare.

Campion, in his *Chronicle* says: "An old distinction there is of Ireland into Irish and English Pales, for when the Irish had raised continual tumults against the English planted here with the conquest, at last they coursed them into a narrow circuit of certain shires in Leinster, which the English did choose as the fattest soil, most defensible, their proper right, and most open to receive help from England; hereupon it was termed their *Pale*, as whereout they durst not peep; but now, both within this Pale uncivil Irish and some rebels do dwell, and without it countries and cities English are well governed." It appears that the Irish who dwelt within the Pale, and acknowledged English authority, were considered as subjects, had to a certain extent the protection of English laws; but all the Irish outside the Pale were styled *Irish enemies*, not

being recognised as subjects ; while the Anglo-Irish, or Irish of English descent, who resisted the Government, were termed *English Rebels*, being accounted as subjects.

The native Irish, according to Sir John Davies, being reputed as aliens, or rather enemies, it was adjudged no felony to kill a mere Irishman in time of peace ; and it appears that if an Englishman killed one of the mere Irish, he was only fined a mark. Various penal laws against the native Irish were passed in the parliaments of the Pale, particularly the "Statute of Kilkenny," A.D. 1367, in the reign of King Edward the Third, which prohibited, under the penalty of high treason, any intermarriages, fosterage, or similar connexions, between the families of English descent and the native Irish ; and imprisonment, fines, and forfeiture of lands and goods were inflicted on such English as permitted the Irish to pasture or graze their cattle on their lands ; and similar penalties, prohibiting the appointment or promotion of any of the native Irish to bishops' sees, abbacies, church livings, or any ecclesiastical preferments ; and that any person of the English race speaking the Irish language, or adopting Irish names, dress, customs, or manners, should forfeit all their goods, lands, and tenements !

In the reigns of the Henrys and the Edwards, kings of England, various other penal laws were passed against the native Irish, to compel them to change their names and take English surnames ; to give up the use of the Irish language, and speak only English ; to adopt the English dress, manners, and customs ; to cut off their glibs and flowing locks,* and shave their upper lips at least once a fortnight—otherwise to be punished as Irish enemies. The Irish resisted the relinquishment of their ancient customs, as they were extremely partial to wearing long flowing hair and beards on their upper lips ; and, notwithstanding these penal enactments, the Irish continued for centuries to use only their own language, manners, and customs.

65.—ERIC.

UNDER the Brehon laws, various crimes were compounded for by a fine termed "Eric ;" and this mostly consisted of cattle reckoned by "Cumhals," each cumhal being equal to *three cows*. These Erics varied from three to three hundred cows ; and sometimes even a thousand cows, or more, were exacted as

* *Flowing locks* : Up to the 28th year of the reign of Henry VIII., the Irishmen in Ireland proudly wore long locks of hair, which was called *Coulin* [coolin], and meant "long fair hair ;" but an act was then passed restraining the Irish from wearing *long locks* on their heads, or hair on their upper lips. That stringent Law inspired the composition of the exquisite Irish song called the *Coolin* ("cuilbhion : " Irish, *a fair-haired or handsome person*), which is rendered in Moore's *Irish Melodies*—"Though the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see ;" and, for pathos, its music is amongst the choicest of all the Irish melodies :

" To the gloom of some desert or cold rocky shore,
Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,
I will fly with my *Coulin*, and think the rough wind
Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind.

" And I'll gaze on thy gold hair,
As graceful it wreathes,
And hang o'er thy soft harp,
As wildly it breathes ;
Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon will tear
One chord from that harp, or one *lock* from that hair."

an *eric* for homicides, robberies, and other crimes. Instances, however, are recorded where criminals did not always get off on paying an *eric*; for, some malefactors were mutilated, hanged, and beheaded, by order of the Irish chiefs, for murders, sacrilege, etc. This practice of paying only a certain fine for murder, manslaughter, etc., also prevailed amongst various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans, Franks, Saxons, and ancient Britons, as well as amongst the Irish. It may be stated that the *eric* or fine for homicide, etc., under the Brehon laws, was paid to the father, brother, wife, or other relatives of the persons killed or injured; and, according to Ware, the Brehon had for his fee the eleventh part of the fine. Amongst the Anglo-Saxons, by the laws of King Athelstan, according to Blackstone, a fine, denominated "Weregild" was paid for homicide, and this fine varied according to the rank of the person slain, from a king to a peasant. The weregild for killing a "Ceorl," that is a churl or peasant, was 266 Thrysmas; and even the killing of a King, according to Blackstone, might be compounded for by a fine of thirty thousand Thrysmas; each "thrymsa" being equal to about a shilling of our money: the weregild for killing a subject was paid to the relatives of the person slain, but that for the death of a king was payable—one half to the public, and the other to the royal family.

66.—ERIN.

THE name "Eiré" became the chief appellation of Ireland. From "Eire" have been derived the names *Eri*, *Eiriu*, *Eirin*, and lastly *Erin*: hence, the inhabitants of Ireland have been denominated, in Irish, Eirionach and Eirionaigh, Latinized "Erigena," "Erigenæ," and "Erinenses." As shown by O'Connor, Keating, and O'Flaherty, "Eria," which is only another form of "Eire," or "Erin," was also an ancient name applied to Egypt, and likewise to the island of Crete in Greece, now called Candia. The origin of the names "Eirin" and "Ierne" has been variously explained by antiquaries. Rochart and Villaneuva considered that Ierne was derived from the Phenician words "Iberin" or "Iberne," which signified the *most remote bounds* or habitations, as Ireland was then the most remote part of the known world; and Rochart was of opinion, that, as the Greeks did not visit Ireland in those early ages, they got the name "Ierne" from the Phenicians—the only people who had intercourse with Ireland in those remote times, and are therefore considered to have given Ireland the name "Ierne," which appears to be derived from the Irish "Eire" or "Eirin." According to Dr. O'Connor, Camden, and others, the name "Eirin" signifies the Western Isle: derived from the Irish "Iar," *the west*, and "in," *an island*, as being the most western isle of Europe. Vallancey supposed "Eirin" to be the same as "Iran," the ancient name of Persia; and O'Brien, in his book on the "Round Towers," maintains the same opinion: namely, that "Eirin" or "Irin" is the same as "Iran" or Persia, and says that, in the Persian language, it signifies the *sacred land*, and that it got this name from the colony of Tna-De-Danans who came to Ireland from Iran or Persia; and it may be observed that the old Irish historians state that Ireland got the name "Eire" from one of the Danan queens. Charles O'Connor, in his "Dissertations," considers that "Eire" or "Eri" was derived from *Erihneia*, the name of the country of the Erihneans, who were Phenicians, and a colony of whom came to Ireland. Others derive "Ierne" from the Greek "Ieros," *sacred*, and "nesos," *an island*, thus signifying the *sacred isle*, the same as the *Insula Sacra* of the Roman writers. According to old Irish annalists, Egypt was anciently called "Eria," which is only another form of the word "Eire" or "Erin."

67.—FAIRIES.

THE idea prevalent among the peasantry of Ireland, Great Britain, and most of the northern nations of Europe, relative to preternatural beings inhabiting woods, mountains, and wastes, and denominated in the English language *Fairies*, originated in the tenets of Polytheism, or the sect of paganism professed by all the ancient inhabitants of Europe, before the light of the Gospel shone among them.

Our ancestors, not content with deriving the origin of nature from an eternal Almighty Being, delegated the works and operations of nature to subordinate divinities of different orders and degrees, some having immediate intercourse, and ultimately connected, with the Divine Being, from whom they thought they originated; whilst others, though far superior to mankind, were only ministering spirits to those of higher dignity. In every order and degree myriads of these spiritual existences were supposed to inhabit all parts of the universe; some, they said, dwelt in the sun, some in the moon, and others in the planets and stars; whilst others again were stationed on earth, superintending not only the affairs of mankind, but every animal and vegetable production; nay, rivers, lakes, plains, valleys, rocks, and mountains, were under their protection, and even the elements were said to have their guardian genii. The descriptions given of these aerial beings, in the traditions and superstitions of the people, are elegant and pleasing. They are generally defined blooming in full perfection of youth and beauty, enjoying the most elegant and finished forms, and clothed in loose and flowing garments of azure, blue or purple, skirted with gold and silver, whilst chaplets of the most beautiful and odorous flowers of the different seasons adorn their heads, necks, and arms; and gems, which exceeded in brilliance the pellucid drops of early dew, gave a lustre to their elegant golden tresses. Of these fanciful beings some were said to sport in living crystal waters, rivers, and fountains; others presiding over groves, forests, and plains, reposed on carpets of violets and primroses, in bowers of jessamines, woodbines and roses; whilst others, furnished with gold plumed wings, rode through the regions of the air in cloudy chariots of the most splendid hues, where they directed the winds, rain, storms and tempests.

Those which were supposed to preside over the forests and vegetable productions of the earth, the Irish and Britons denominated *Feadh-Righ* [Fairy], or "Woodland Divinities." The *Fairies* were supposed to hold their habitations under the ground and in the bodies of trees: to them appertained the care of corn, fruit and cattle. They were generally favourable to the human race, though when, through the ingratitude of mankind, they were injured in any of their charges, they frequently notified their resentment on several subjects committed to their charge: the springs became turbid, the corn and fruit blasted, the cattle sickened and died. On which account great care and attention were employed to merit the favour of these guardian spirits; and no small degree of homage was paid to them. The ancient Irish generally sacrificed to them by pouring a part of what they drank upon the earth; and so firmly did they believe in their existence, that there were persons in rural districts called *Fairy Doctors*, who were supposed to hold immediate intercourse with them, and prevented them from not only injuring the cattle, corn, and trees, but cured them of such diseases as they were supposed to have inflicted on them.

These imaginary beings among different nations have various names and employments, according to their situation and mode of life. Among the northern nations they were called *Aafe*, *Fairies* and *Elves*; with the Greeks, *Nomes*; with the Romans, *Naiads*, *Nymphs*, *Silvans*, *Satyrs*, etc.; and in the Hebrew theology they make a considerable department. Whence it is evident

that the opinion respecting Genii, Fairies, Spectres, and Apparitions, so prevalent amongst most nations, arose from this ancient doctrine.—Gaskin's *Irish Varieties*.

68.—THE FEINE, OR FENIANS.

THE *Fiana Eirionn*, signifying the "Fenians of Ireland," are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters under the name "Fené" or "Feiné;" and ancient Irish annalists state that these Feiné were descendants of Feniusa Farsaidh (No. 14, page 47, whose son Niul first planted a colony of Scythians in Egypt), who were afterwards called, after Feniusa, their ancestor, *Feiné* or Phenicians. Some writers say that the Phenicians were descended from Ham: this is evidently incorrect; for Feniusa Farsaidh was the grandfather, and Niul his son was the father, of Gaodhal or Gathelus (No. 16, page 49)—a quo the *Clan-na-Gael*. The Feiné were therefore of the same stock as the Clan-na-Gael, and not the descendants of Ham. The Fenian warriors were a famous military force, forming the standing national militia for the protection of the monarchy; instituted in Ireland long before the Christian era; and brought to the greatest perfection in the reign of Cormac MacArt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century. Into this military organization none were admitted but select men of the greatest activity, strength, stature, perfect form, and valour; and when the force was complete, it consisted of seven catha, that is, *battalions* or *legions*, each battalion containing *three thousand men*: making 21,000 for each of the five provinces; or about one hundred thousand fighting men in time of war for the entire kingdom. A commander was appointed over every thousand of these troops, and the entire force was completely and admirably disciplined; and each battalion had their own bands of musicians and bards to animate them in battle, and celebrate their feats of arms. In the reign of the monarch Cormac MacArt, the celebrated Finn, son of Coole, was the chief commander of the Fenian warriors; and his great actions, strength, and valour, are celebrated in the Ossianic Poems, and various other productions of the ancient bards. In the reign of King Cairbre Liffechar (No. 83, page 667), son of the monarch Cormac MacArt, the Fenian forces revolted from the service of Cairbre, and joined the famous Mogh Corb, King of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians. The Munster forces, and the Fenians, marched to Meath, where they were met by the combined troops of the monarch Cairbre; and fought at Gaura (considered by some to be Skreen, in the county Meath, and by others *Garristown*, in the county Dublin, on the borders of Meath) one of the most furious battles recorded in Irish history. Finn MacCoole being now dead, the chief command devolved on his son Ossian; and at this battle, after performing prodigies of valour, Ossian's son Oscar was slain in single combat by the valiant monarch Cairbre Liffechar; but Cairbre himself soon after fell by the hand of the champion Simon, the son of Ceirb, of the race of the Foharts (*the Foharta*) of Leinster. The tremendous battle of Gaura is considered to have led to the subsequent fall of the Irish monarchy; for, after the disaffection and destruction of the Fenian forces, the Irish kings never were able to muster a national army equal in valour and discipline to those heroes; either to cope with foreign foes, or to reduce to subjection rebellious provincial kings and princes: hence the Monarchy became weak and disorganized, and the ruling powers were unable to maintain their authority, or make a sufficient stand against the Danish and Anglo-Norman invaders of after times.

69.—THE "FLIGHT OF THE EARLS."

AMONG the writers who mention the circumstances connected with the flight

and death of O'Neill and O'Donnell, is Cox, who, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, relates the matter thus:—"On the 7th of May, A.D. 1607, a letter directed to Sir William Usher, clerk of the council, was dropped in the council chamber of Dublin Castle, which discovered a conspiracy of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, Maguire, O'Kane, the lord of Delvin (Richard Nugent), and almost all the Irish of Ulster, to surprise the Castle of Dublin, and murder the lord deputy and council, and set up for themselves." In Anderson's "Royal Genealogies" (page 786), another account is given of this affair, in which the contrivance of the plot is attributed to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, the Secretary of State in England. Anderson says:—"Artful Cecil employed one St. Laurence to entrap the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, the lord of Delvin, and other Irish chiefs, into a sham plot, which had no evidence but his; but, those chiefs being informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fled from Dublin, and, so taking guilt upon them, they were declared rebels; and six entire counties in Ulster were at once forfeited to the Crown, which was what their enemies wanted." The earls O'Neill and O'Donnell, with some other chiefs, set sail for France, and landed in Normandy, on which the English ambassador at the court of King Henry the Fourth demanded that they should be surrendered as rebels to King James the First of England; but Henry refused the request with scorn, as an act beneath the dignity of a king. The earls next proceeded to Flanders, where they were well received by the archduke Albert, who then governed the Low Countries; and they lastly retired to Rome, where they were kindly and honourably received by Pope Paul the Fifth, who, together with the King of Spain, granted pensions for their support. Most of those illustrious exiles died soon after. Constantine Maguire died at Geneva, in that year, while preparing to go to Spain; the next year, A.D. 1608, the Earl O'Donnell died at Rome; and his brother Cathbar died at Rome in the same year; as did also Hugh O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon, son of Hugh, the earl. The heroic Hugh O'Neill, himself, died at Rome, A.D. 1616, old, blind, and broken down by many misfortunes; his son Henry, who was in the Spanish service, was assassinated a few years afterwards at Brussels. The Princes and Chiefs of Tyrone and Tirconnell, who died at Rome, were buried on St. Peter's Hill, in the church of Monte Aureo; and the Latin inscription on their monument is given by De Burgo, in the supplement to his "Hibernia Dominicana."

Owen Roe Mac Ward, who was chief bard to the O'Donnell's, accompanied the earls in their exile to Rome. He wrote a beautiful elegiac poem on the death of the Princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell, in which he addresses Nuala, the sister of the Earl Roderick O'Donnell; and he pathetically represents her as weeping alone over the graves of the princes, on St. Peter's Hill. This poem, translated from the Irish, has been admirably versified by the late Clarence Mangan (and is quoted in Connellan's *Four Masters*, and Sullivan's *Story of Ireland*); and the poem concludes with an allusion to the blood of Conn of the Hundred Battles*—meaning that the O'Neills and O'Donnells were descendants of that celebrated king, who was Monarch of Ireland in the second century.

The following are among the stanzas of that poem :

“Two princes of the line of Conn
Sleep in their cells of clay beside
O'Donnell Roe :

Three royal youths, alas ! are gone,
Who lived for Erin's weal, but died
For Erin's woe !

* *The blood of Conn*.—By reference to No. 80, page 40, it will be seen that the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland derives its lineal descent from the Blood of the illustrious Irish Monarch here mentioned.

Ah! could the men of Ireland read
The names these noteless burial-stones
Display to view,

Their wounded hearts afresh would bleed,
Their tears gush forth again, their groans
Resound anew!

And thou, O mighty Lord! whose ways
Are far above our feeble minds
To understand,

Sustain us in these doleful days,
And render light the chain that binds
Our fallen land!

Look down upon our dreary state,
And through the ages that may still
Roll sadly on,

Watch Thou o'er hapless Erin's fate,
And shield at least from darker ill
The blood of Con!"

After the "flight" and attainder of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, their extensive possessions became forfeited to the Crown; and not only the lands of the Earls, but those of all the Irish chiefs and proprietors in Ulster were confiscated, the tenants, and people of Irish descent were deprived of their lands; and, according to Pinnar, the *Swordsmen* "were transported into the waste lands of Connaught and Munster, where they were dispersed, and not planted together in one place;" some of the Irish chiefs got re-grants from the Crown of small portions of their own hereditary lands.

Fynes Morrison, who was in Ireland in the time of the lord deputy Mountjoy, having visited the country, A.D. 1613, says:

"At this time I found the state of Ireland much changed; for, by the flight of the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, with some chiefs of countries in the North, and the suppression and death of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty,* their confederate in making new troubles, all the North was possessed by new colonies of *English*, but especially of *Scots*. The mere Irish in the North, and over all Ireland, continued still in absolute subjection, being powerful in no part of the kingdom, excepting only in Connaught, where their chief strength was yet little to be feared, if the *English Irish* had sound hearts to the state."

Thus after a continued contest and fierce wars for four hundred and thirty years—from the time of Strongbow, comprising the period from A.D. 1170 to 1600—the reduction of Ireland was ultimately effected by England; and with the heroic struggles of Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell, terminated the power of the Irish princes and chiefs, not only in Ulster, but in all the other provinces, for, afterwards, with the exception of the great confederacy of A.D. 1641, and the insurrection of 1798, the Milesian Irish people made no national movement to recover their independence.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

* *O'Dogherty*: See Note, p. 412, Vol. I. under the "O'Doherty" pedigree; where some incidents in relation to this Sir Cahir O'Dogherty are related.

70.—KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY'S FORCES*

In Ireland, in 1690.—(F. 4. 14.)

1.—REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

Commanded by Major-General Kirke.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Col. John Beaumont's. | 18. Col. Charles Herbert's. |
| 2. Col. Wm. Stewart's. | 19. Sir Henry Ingoldsby's, Bart. |
| 3. Sir John Hanmor's, Bart. | 20. Col. Thomas Erle's. |
| 4. Col. Henry Wharton's. | 21. Col. De la Meloneer's. |
| 5. Col. Ferd. Hasting's. | 22. Col. De Cambon's. |
| 6. Sir G. St. George's. | 23. Col. De Calamol's. |
| 7. Edw., Earl of Meath's. | 24. Royal MacCarty's. |
| 8. Col. George Hamilton's. | 25. Lord Clare's. |
| 9. Henry, Duke of Norfolk's. | 26. Henry Fitzjames's. |
| 10. Charles, Duke of Bolton's. | 27. St. John's. |
| 11. William, Earl of Kingston's. | 28. — Hamilton's. |
| 12. Henry, Earl of Drogheda's. | 29. Lord Clanrickard's. |
| 13. Carew, Earl of Roscommon's. | 30. Earl of Antrim's. |
| 14. Adam, Visct. Lisburn's. | 31. Earl of Tyrone's. |
| 15. George, Visct. Castletown's. | 32. Lord German's. |
| 16. John, Lord Lovelace's. | 33. — Hore's. |
| 17. Sir Edw. Deering's, Bart. | 34. Lord Slane's. |

Total Foot : 36,036.

According to F. 4. 14, William and Mary had in Ireland Forty-four Regiments of Foot, having Thirteen Companies in each Regiment, and Sixty-three men in each Company.

2.—REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

Commanded by Sir John Laneir.

Among the Regiments of Horse were those of—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lord Tyrconnell's. | 8. Nicholas Puttrel's. |
| 2. Lord Galmoy's. | 9. Horse Guards. |
| 3. Col. Sarsfield's. | 10. Dover's Troop. |
| 4. Col. Sutherland's. | 11. Berwick's Troop. |
| 5. — Abercorn's. | 12. Troop Grenads. |
| 6. Henry Luttrell's. | 13. Col. Butler's. |
| 7. John Parker's. | |

Total Horse : 3,481.

3.—DRAGOONS.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dungan's. | 6. Thomas Maxwell's. |
| 2. Neile O'Neile's. | 7. Lord Clare's. |
| 3. — Luttrell's. | 8. — O'Brien's. |
| 4. Rob. Clifford's. | 9. Col. Richard Leveson's. |
| 5. James Cotter's. | |

Total Dragoons : 4,020.

4.—OFFICERS.

Among King William and Queen Mary's officers were—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Lord Galway. | 4. Lord Kilmallock. |
| 2. Lord Louth. | 5. Lord Kenmare. |
| 3. Lord Duleek. | 6. Sir John Fitzgerald. |

* *Forces* : King James's Army List is preserved in the MS. Vol., classed F. 1. 14, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

7. Sir Maurice Gustard.
8. Col. Kussen.
9. Col. Henry Dillon.
10. Col. John Graid.
11. Col. Edward Butler.
12. Col. Thomas Butler.
13. Lord Bophin.
14. Col. Charles Moore.
15. Col. O'Cormack.
16. — Neale
17. Col. Art MacMahon.
18. Earl Westmeath.
19. Col. Cavenagh
20. Col. Oxburgh.
21. Col. M'Carthy More.
22. Col. Gordon O'Neale.

23. Col. John Barrett.
24. Col. Charles O'Bryan.
25. Col. O'Donovan.
26. Colonel Nicholas Brown.
27. Col. O'Gara.
28. Sir Michael Creagh.
29. Col. Dominick Browne.
30. Col. Bagnall.
31. Col. McEllicote.
32. Lord Enniskillen.
33. Col. Hugh McMaghan.
34. Col. Walter Burk.
35. Col. Felix O'Neale.
36. Lord Iveagh.
37. Col. O'Reyly.

Summary—Foot	...	...	36,036
Horse	...	...	3,481
Dragoons	...	...	4,020

Total : 43,537

5.—OTHER REGIMENTS.

Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons came to Ireland in 1689-90, from England, Scotland, and Holland : in all—

Horse, with riders	...	...	3,719
” without riders	...	...	4,400
Foot	...	...	17,460
Dragoons	..	...	1,538

Total : 27,117

6.—DANISH FORCES.

According to “An Exact List of Their Majesties’ (William and Mary’s) Forces Now in the Kingdom of Ireland, and where Quartered” (London : Printed for Richard Baldwin in the Old Bailey, 1690), contained in the aforesaid MS. Vol. F. 4. 14, in Trin. Coll., Dub., *Danish Forces of Horse and Foot* then also came to Ireland : namely, nine Regiments of Foot and four Regiments of Horse.

The nine Regiments of Foot were :

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1. Guards. | \| | 6. Zealand. |
| 2. Queen’s. | | 7. Jutland. |
| 3. Prince Frederick’s. | | 8. Fuhne. |
| 4. Prince Christian’s. | | 9. Adenburgh. |
| 5. Prince George’s. | | |

And the four Regiments of Horse were :

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Jewell’s. | \| | 3. Seeslet. |
| 2. Donoy’s. | | 4. Prince Wirtemburgh’s. |

7.—REGIMENTS FROM FRANCE.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 1. Red Regiment. | \| | 3.) White Regiments, divided into Bat- |
| 2. Blue Regiment. | | 4.) talions, being too large, &c., to march. |

8.—FOOT QUARTERS IN IRELAND.

Regiment.	Where Quartered.
1. Col. Beaumont’s	... At Glasslough and Castlelessly.
2. Brigadier Stewart’s	... At Narrowater, Greencastle, Rostrevor, and Annalough.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Where Quartered.</i>
3. Sir John Hanmor's	... At Clogher.
4. Wharton's	... At Agher.
5. Hasting's	... At Clownish.
6. Earl of Meath's	... At Lisburn.
7. Hamilton's	... At Carrickfergus.
8. Bellasy's	... At Armagh.
9. Lord Kingston's	... At Lisburn.
10. Earl of Drogheda's	... At Armagh.
11. Roscommon's	... At Tynon and Callydon.
12. Lisburn's	... At Glanavy, Ballinderry, and Portmone.
13. Sankey's	... At Tandragee.
14. Deering's	... At Omagh.
15. Herbert's	... At Hollywood and Bangor.
16. Ingoldby's	... At Castlewelding, Newry, and Portmone.
17. Gower's	... At Dundrum, and Rathfriland.
18. Col. Earle's	... At Six-Mile-Water.
19. De La Melloneere's	... At Dromore, Loughbrickland, and Hillsborough.
20. Du. Cambone's	... At Dungannon and Benburb.
21. De La Calmot's	... At Omagh and Mountjoy.
22. Mitchelburne's	... At Derry, Coleraine, and Strabane.
23. St. John's	... At Loughgall.
24. Lloyd's	... At Enniskillen, and Ballyshannon.
25. Kirk's	...)
26. Carleston's and	...) At Antrim.
27. The Guards	...)
28. D. Schomberg, and the General Officer's	... At Lisburn.
29. The Artillery	... At Belfast, and Hillsborough.
Provost Marshall	... At Belfast.
The Hospital	... At Belfast.
30. White's	... At Enniskillen.

9.—THE HORSE QUARTERS.

1. D. Schomberg's	... At Lurgan, and Killultagh.
2. Col. Laneer's	... At Monaghan.
3. Col. Villier's	... At Downpatrick, and Lecale.
4. Delamere's	... At Greyabbey, Portaferry, and Ballyhalbert.
5. Coy's	... At Strangford.
6. Hewitt's	... At Killeleagh.
7. Cavendish's	... At Drum, Doroughy, and Malone.
8. Langston's	... At Tandragee.
9. Tisfanny's and	...
10. Wolseley's	... At Enniskillen.
11. Herbert's	... At Cumber.

10.—DRAGOONS' QUARTERS.

1. Hosford	... At Monaghan, and Clownish.
2. Leviston's	... At Moyragh, and Maghralin.
3. Wynn's	... At Enniskillen.
4. Cunningham's	... At Donegal.

11.—THE QUARTERS OF THE DANISH FORCES.

Foot.

1. The Guards	... At Dowagh, Bellicori, and Rashee.
2. Queen's	... At Dunagar, Kilbreed, Wibtin.
3. Prince Frederick's	... At Lain, Carncastle, and Kilwoghterm, barony of Glenarm.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Where Quartered.</i>
4. Prince Christian's	... At Glenarm, Solor, Ardelinis, Layd, and Templewoghtra—all in the barony of Glenarm.
5. Prince George's	... At Armoyn, Billy, and Derryckighan; at Armoyn, part of Billy, and Derryckighan, in the barony of Cary.
6. Zeeland	... At Colerain, Killowen, Matosquin, Magilligan, and Dunbo—all in the barony of Colerain.
7. Jutland	... At Loughell, Dunaghis, Killaghan, Dundermont, and Killreghtees; first and last in Dunluce, the rest in the barony of Kilconway.
8. Fuhue	... At Killuca, Garwaghry, Bosagh, Aghadowes, Ballyagby, Dawson's Bridge, and Magherafelt.
9. Adenburgh	... At Skerrie, and Rakhavin, in the barony of Antrim.
<i>Horse.</i>	
1. Jewell's	... At Maghraboghill (except Mr. Adare's Estate), Kert Konnor, Kells, and Grainge.
2. Donoy's	... At Ballymoney, Tenvoy, Magresheik in Tenvoy in the barony of Kilconway.
3. Seeslet's	... At Dunluce, Ballyaghran, Ballywoolin, Ballyreashane, and Grange of Kildogh in the barony of Dunluce, and Liberty of Colerain.
4. Pr. Wirtumburgh's General Officers	... Head-Quarters at Castle Golgorme. ... At Ballymenagh.

12.—REGIMENTS THAT WENT FOR FRANCE.

1. Lord Mountcashell's.	4. Col. Fielding's.
2. Col. Richard Butler's.	5. Col. Art Dillon's.
3. Col. Daniel Bryan's, formerly his father's, Lord Clare.	

13.—REGIMENTS THAT WERE NEVER TAKEN INTO PAY, BUT DISBANDED.

1. Lord Castleconnell's.	7. Col. O'Cahan's.
2. Col. Roger O'Connor's.	8. Col. Edw. Nugent's.
3. Col. Chas. Geoghegan's.	9. Col. Charles Kelly's.
4. Col. John Brown's.	10. Col. B. M'Dermott's.
5. Col. James Butler's.	11. Col. James Talbott.
6. Col. Manus O'Donnell's.	

The MS. Vol. F. 4. 14, in Trin. Coll., Dub., from which we have taken the foregoing list of King William and Queen Mary's Forces in Ireland in 1690, also contains much other curious information, viz. :

"Letters from the Internuncios; Acta, Statuta, et Ordinationes Diocesis Midiensis, 1686; Ordinationes in visitatione Convert. S. Salvat. Plicat. Dublin, 1678; Extracts from the Registers of the several Parish Churches in Dublin, giving account of the Marriages, Christening, and Burials of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, and their issue; Concessionnes ac terrarum et Spiritualium et Temporalium exiersitæ e rotulis curiæ comell, etc."

71.—GAVELKIND AND ANCIENT TENURES.

THE term "Gavelkind," according to Coke originated from the words *Gáve all kinde*; but, according to O'Brien, the word in Irish is *Gabhail-Cine*, pronounced "Gavalkine," and appears to be derived from "Gabhail," a *taking* or *share*, and "Cine," a *kindred* or *tribe*: thus signifying the share of a kindred. This ancient tenure, by which lands were equally divided amongst the different members of a family, prevailed amongst the Celts in Britain and in Ireland, and was also adopted amongst the Anglo-Saxons, and is still continued in Kent.

The English Gavelkind differed from the Irish : in Ireland, the lands were divided only amongst the *sons* of a family, and the illegitimate as well as the legitimate got a share ; while all the females were excluded, but got (instead of lands) a dowry or marriage portion, in cattle, goods, money, etc. On the deficiency of sons, the lands of the Irish chiefs were "gavelled" amongst the males next of kin, but the chiefs themselves, and the Tanists, had certain *mensal lands*, which were hereditary, and appropriated for their support, and were never subject to Gavelkind. With regard to the rights of property, the tribe or clan had an allodial and original right to the tribe lands, and could not be deprived of them ; but different persons held them by turns, and paid tribute or rents to the chief. By "allodium" was meant a freehold, or land held in one's own right, and not by feudal tenure. The chief himself had no hereditary estate in his lands, but merely held them for life ; the inheritance rested in no name. When the chieftains died, their sons or next heirs did not succeed them ; they were succeeded by their Tanists, who were elective, and mostly purchased their election by "strong hand." When any one of the sept or tribe died, his portion was not divided amongst his sons, but the chief of the sept made a new partition of all the lands belonging to the sept, and gave every one a share according to his seniority. Sir John Davis ascribes the violent contentions of the Irish chiefs to this uncertainty of tenure, and the constant changes and partition of lands. It would indeed appear that those who held lands, under the tenure of Tanistry were a sort of tenants-at-will ; but if the chief removed any of them, he was bound to provide for them other lands on the tribe territory, which must always continue in possession of the clan. Many of the great Anglo-Irish families, particularly the Fitzgeralds of Munster, and the Bourkes of Connaught, adopted the Irish language, manners, and customs, and the laws of Tanistry ; but, by the "Statute of Kilkenny" and other Acts, such practices were punished as treason or felony. Notwithstanding many penal enactments to the contrary, however, the laws of Tanistry and Gavelkind continued to be used in Ireland down to the reign of James the First, when they were abolished by Act of Parliament. The Brehon laws, though very defective in many points, were founded in a spirit of mildness and equity, and, if properly administered, might prove advantageous ; but, according to the learned Charles O'Connor, in his "Dissertations," the laws administered in Ireland during the English period, from Henry the Second to Elizabeth, were so oppressive, that "during these times of desolation, the manners, customs, and condition of the Irish proceeded from bad to worse ; their own ancient laws were for the most part useless, hurtful, or impracticable ; and they were thrown out of the protection of those of England." Of Ireland and the Irish, Sir John Davis, in his "Tracts," p. 227, says :

"There is no nation or people under the sun that doth love equal and impartial justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law, when upon just cause they do desire it." Lord Coke says, in his "Institutes," Book IV., 349, "I have been informed by many of those that have judicial places in Ireland, and know partly by my own knowledge, that there is no nation of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than the Irish, which virtue must of course be accompanied by many others."

72.—THE GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF DALRIADA,

In Scotland.

ÆNEAS TUIRMÉACH-TEAMRACH (No. 66 on the "Stem of the Line of Heremon," p. 355, Vol. I.), the eighty-first Monarch of Ireland, who died at

Tara, before Christ 324, had a son named Fiacha Firmara : this Fiacha was ancestor of the kings of Dalriada and Argyle, in Scotland.

67. Fiacha Firmara, as above.
68. Olioll Earon : his son.
69. Fearach : his son.
70. Forga : his son.
71. Main Mór : his son.
72. Arnold : his son.
73. Rathrean : his son.
74. Trean : son of Rathrean.
75. Rosan : his son.
76. Suin : his son.
77. Deadha : his son ; had a younger brother.
78. Iar : his son.
79. Olioll Anglonnach : his son.
80. Eoghan : his son.
81. Edersecol : son of Eoghan ; who was then ninety-fifth Monarch of Ireland.
82. Conaire Mór (or Conarius Magnus) : his son ; who was the ninety-seventh Monarch of Ireland.
83. Carbry Fion Mór : his son.
84. Daire (or Darius) Dorn Mór : his son.
85. Carbry (2) Cromcheann : his son.
86. Lughach (or Luy) Altain : his son.
87. Mogha Lainne : his son.
88. Conaire (2) : his son ; who was the one hundred and eleventh Monarch of Ireland, and known as "Conaire Mac Mogha Lainne." This Conaire (or Conarius) the Second, was married to Sarad, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th Monarch of Ireland, who began to reign

A.D. 122 ; and Sarad, was mother of Carbry Riada, the first king of Dalriada (*Dal-Riada* : Irish, *Riada's share or portion*), in Scotland.

89. Carbry Riada : * son of Conaire the Second ; whose brother Cairbre Musc was the ancestor of *O'Falvey* and *O'Shee* ; and whose son Eochaidh settled in Kerry.

90. Kionga, king of Dalriada.

91. Felim Lamb-foidh : his son ; king of Dalriada.

92. Eochy Fortamail : his son ; king of Dalriada.

93. Fergus Uallach ; his son ; king of Dalriada.

94. Éneas Feart (*feartas* : Irish, *manly, conduct* ; Lat. *virtus*) : his son ; king of Dalriada.

95. Eochy Mun-reamhar : his son ; king of Dalriada.

96. Earc : his son ; king of Dalriada.

97. Loarn : his son ; and the last king of Dalriada.

This was the Loarn to assist whom in his war against the Picts, his grandson Fergus Mór Mac Earca went to Scotland, A.D. 498, or, according to the Scottish chronicles, A.D. 424 ; and this Fergus Mór Mac Earca was the founder of the Scottish Monarchy. (See No. 90, in "The Lineal Descent of the Royal Family," page 40).

* *Carbry Riada* : "One of the most noted facts in ancient Irish and British history," writes Dr. Joyce, "is the migration of colonies from the north of Ireland to the neighbouring coasts of Scotland, and the intimate intercourse that in consequence existed in early ages between the two countries. The first regular settlement mentioned by our historian was made in the latter part of the second century, by Cairbre Riada, son of Conary the Second, king of Ireland. This expedition, which is mentioned in most of our annals, is confirmed by Bede, in the following words :—'In course of time, Britain, besides the Britons and Picts, received a third nation, Scotia, who, issuing from Hibernia under the leadership of Reuda (Riada), secured for themselves, either by friendship or by the sword, settlements among the Picts which they still possess. From the name of their commander, they are to this day called *Dalreudini* : for, in their language, *Dal* signifies a part.'" (Hist. Eccl., Lib. I. cap. 1.)

"There were other colonies, also, the most remarkable of which was that led by Fergus, Angus, and Loarn, the three sons of Erc (or Earca), which laid the foundation of the Scottish monarchy. The country, colonized by these emigrants was known by the name of *Airer Gaedhil* [Arrer-gale], i.e. the territory of the *Gael* or *Irish* ; and the name is still applied to the territory in the shortened form of *Argyle*, a living record of these early colonizations.

"The tribes over whom Cairbre ruled were, as Bede and our own annals record, called from him *Dalriada*, (Riada's portion or tribe) ; of which there were two—one in (the north of) Ireland, and the other and more illustrious in Scotland."—*Irish Names of Places*.

73.—GOLD MINES.

IN the reign of Tigern-Masius, or Tigearnmas, the thirteenth monarch of Ireland, a gold mine was, according to our old annalists, discovered near the River Liffey; and the gold was worked by an artificer skilled in metals, named Uachadan, of the men of Cualan, a territory which, as already explained, comprised the county Wicklow, with some of the southern parts of Dublin. This Uachadan is supposed to have been one of the Tua-de-Danans, who were famous for their skill in the arts, and who, after they had been conquered by the Milesians, continued to be the chief artificers of the kingdom—as workers in metals, builders, mechanics, etc. In an ancient Irish poem on the Tua-de-Danans, contained in the “Book of Ballymote,” an account is given of the gold mine discovered near the Liffey, which is thus mentioned in the following passage:—

“It was Tigearnmas first established in Ireland
The art of dyeing cloth of purple and other colours;
And the ornamenting of drinking cups and goblets;
And breast pins for mantles, of gold and silver.

“And by his directions Uachadan of Cualan
Was the first man of his tribe, as I record,
Who ingeniously introduced the operation
Of refining gold in this kingdom of Erin.”

74.—HEREDITARY OFFICERS.

IT has been shown that the office of Bards and Brehons was hereditary in certain families, and so were various other offices, as those of physicians, military commanders, standard-bearers, etc.: thus, for instance, O’Hickey and O’Cullenau were hereditary physicians in Munster; O’Cassidy were the physicians of the Maguire, lords of Fermanagh; O’Dunlevy were physicians in Donegal; and O’Shiel in Westmeath. O’Hanlon, chiefs in Armagh, were hereditary standard-bearers to the kings of Ulster. MacSweeney, of Donegal, MacDonnell and MacSheehy, of Antrim, and MacCabe of Cavan, were all famous commanders of galloglasses in Ulster, under the O’Neills, O’Donnells, O’Reillys, Maguires, etc. All these fighting tribes were men of great strength and valour, and were often employed as galloglasses under the Bourkes of Connaught; the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare and Desmond, in Leinster and Munster; and under the O’Briens, MacCarthys, and other great families in Munster. MacDermott, lords of Moylurg, in Roscommon, were hereditary marshals of Connaught; and Macnamara of Clare were marshals of Thomond. O’Malley, of Mayo, and O’Flaherty, of Galway, were admirals of Connaught; O’Brien, of Arran, in Galway, were admirals on that coast; and O’Falvey and O’Driscoll were admirals of Desmond. O’Keeffe, O’Riordan, O’Sullivan, and O’Mahony of Cork and Kerry, were also military commanders of note in Munster. O’Moore, lords of Leix, were in ancient times the marshals and chief military commanders of Leinster; O’Molloy, of King’s County, were standard-bearers of Leinster; and MacGeoghegan were marshals of Meath.

The account of “Brehonism” and “Tanistry,” given in this Work, has been collected from the “Essay on the Brehon Laws,” by Edward O’Rielly; the “Annals of the Four Masters,” the works of Ware and Vallancey, Cox’s *Hibernia Anglicana*, the Tracts of Sir John Davis, Spencer’s “View of Ireland,” O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, the “Dissertations” of Charles O’Connor, and other sources. It may be mentioned that there are still preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, large collections of Irish manuscripts on the Brehon Laws; and there is a valuable glossary on these laws contained in the ancient work called the “Book of Ballymote.”

75.—HIBERNIA.

By various Roman writers as Pliny, Juvenal, etc., Ireland is mentioned in those early times under the names "Juverna," "Juvernia," "Ouvernia," "Ibernia," "Ierna," and "Vernia;" and by Ptolemy in the second century it is called "Iouernia" or "Ivernia," all of which names, Hibernia, etc., are only changes and modifications of the Greek name Ierne. An ancient geographer, Marcianus of Heraclea, who wrote in the third century, and copied the works of the celebrated Greek geographer Artemidorus of Ephesus, who lived in the century before the Christian era, thus describes Ireland:—

"Juvernia Insula Britannica ad Boream quidem terminatur oceano Hyperboreo appellato, ab Oriente vero oceano qui vocatur Hibernicus, a Meridie vero oceano Virgivio; sexdecem habet gentes; undecim civitates insignes; fluvios insignes quindecim; quinque promontoria insigni et insulas insignes sex." *Translated:* "Juvernia (Ireland), a British isle, is bounded on the north by the ocean called the Hyperborean; on the east, by the sea which is called the Hibernian; and on the south, by the Virgivial sea; it contains "sixteen nations," and eleven famous cities, fifteen large rivers, five great promontories, and six remarkable islands."

The "Hyperborean" here mentioned is the Northern sea; the "Hibernian," is the Irish sea between central Ireland and Great Britain (in the middle of which is the Isle of Man or the "Insula Mevania" of the ancients); the "Virgivial sea" is St. George's Channel, between the South of Ireland and England. Gildas, the British historian in the sixth century, called St. George's Channel and the Irish sea "Scythica Vallis" or the *Scythian valley*: because it was the sea that separated the Scythians or Irish Scots from Britain. The "sixteen nations," also alluded to, refer to the several nations, as the Brigantes, etc., who settled in Ireland, but were subject to the Milesian kings.

Julius Cæsar, in his account of Britain, thus mentions Ireland: "Qua parte est Hibernia dimidio minor ut existimatur quam Britannia;" which may be translated thus:—"On which side (the west) lies Ireland, less by half, it is supposed, than Britain." Tacitus, in the first century, in his "Life of Agricola," mentions Ireland under the name of *Hibernia*, and says—"Melius aditus portusque per commercia et negociatores cogniti;" thus stating that its approaches and harbours were better known to commerce and to mariners than those of Britain. By Dioscorides, in the first century (as quoted by O'Flaherty), Ireland was called *Hiberi*; and in the "Itinerary" of Antoninus, quoted in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word "Eirin," Ireland is called *Iberione*; and by St. Patrick, in the Latin work called his "Confession" (which is given in Vol. I. of O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*), Ireland is called *Hiberione* and *Hiberia*, and the people *Hiberiones* and *Hiberionaces*. We have seen that, in the century before the Christian era, Ireland was first called *Hibernia*, by Julius Cæsar; and the people, *Hiberni*. By various other Latin writers the Irish are called *Hiberni* and *Hibernenses*.

76.—HOLY WELLS OF IRELAND.

From the Rev. Mr. Stephens's "Handbook of South-Western Donegal."

"Oh thou pretty holy well,
Wreathed about with roses,
Where, beguiled with soothing spell,
Weary foot reposes.

Clear as childhood in thy looks,
Nature seems to pet thee;
Fierce July, that drains the brooks,
Hath no power to fret thee."

“The holy wells, the holy wells, the cool, the fresh, the pure,
 A thousand years has rolled away and still these founts endure.
 And while their stainless chastity, and lasting life has birth,
 Amid the cosy cells and caves of gross material earth,
 The scripture of creation holds no fairer type than they ;
 The city sent pale sufferers there the faded brow to dip,
 And woo the water to depose some bloom upon the lip,
 The wounded warrior dragged him towards the unforgotten tide,
 And deemeth draught a heavenlier gift thau triumphs at his side.”

77.—INSULA SACRA.

IRELAND was called by several Roman writers *Insula Sacra*, or “The Sacred Island,” from its being a celebrated seat of Druidism ; and this name is considered to have the same signification as the Greek term *Ierne*, derived from the Greek *Ieros*, “sacred,” and *Nesos*, “an island.” Hanno and Hamilco, celebrated Carthaginian commanders, made voyages to various countries of Europe some centuries before the Christian era ; and the record of their voyages, termed *Periplus*, was deposited by Hanno in the temple of Crom or Cromus, at Carthage ; and from the Annals of Carthage, in the Punic Language, Rufus Festus Avienus, a Roman poet and geographer, in the fourth century, extracted an account of various countries from the “*Periplus*” of Hanno, in which work Britain and Ireland are mentioned. The passage referring to Ireland is as follows :

“*Ast hinc duobus in sacram, sic insulam
 Dixere prisca, solibus cursus rati est ;
 Hæc inter undas multam cespitem jactit,
 Eamque late gens Hibernicorum colit,
 Propinqua versus insula Albionum patet.*”

Translated :

“But from this place (the Scilly Islands, off the coast of England), to the island which the ancients called *sacred* is a distance of two days’ sail ; its land extends widely amidst the waters, and the nation of Hibernians extensively inhabit it, and near it lies the island of the Albiones (that is *Albion* or England.)”

78.—THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE.

THE *Irish Brigade* owes its origin to the arrival in France of five Regiments of Infantry, under the command of Lord Mountcashel, Lord Clare, The Honourable Arthur Dillon, Col. Butler, and Col. Fielding, estimated at 2,013 officers and men, which were reformed into the *Brigade of Mountcashel*, and comprised the Regiments of Lord Mountcashel, Lord Clare, and Col. Arthur Dillon.

After the fall of Limerick these Regiments were followed by the rest of the Jacobite army, estimated at 19,059 officers and men, and reviewed in 1692 at Vannes by James II., and subsequently at Brest on the landing of the last division under Major-General Lord Lucan : it was then decided that the Irish who were to act under the commission of King James should be enrolled in eight Regiments of Foot, three independent companies and two Regiments of horse, *i.e.* :

The Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Duke of Ormond.
 The Queen’s Regiment, commanded by Col. Simon Luttrell.
 The Regiment of Marine, commanded by Col. the Duke of Albemarle.
 The Regiment of Limerick, commanded by Col. Richard Talbott.
 The Regiment of Charlemont, commanded by Col. Gordon O’Neill.
 The Regiment of Dublin, commanded by Col. Sir Michael Creagh
 The Regiment of Athlone, commanded by Col. Sir Maurice Eustace.

The Regiment of Clancarty, commanded by Col. Roger MacElligott
 The King's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons, com. by Col. Thomas Maxwell.
 The Queen's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons, com. by Col. Francis O'Carroll.
 The Independent Companies, commanded by Captains Brown, Hay, and Sutherland.
 The King's Regiment of Horse, commanded by Col. Dominick Sheldon.
 The Queen's Regiment of Horse, commanded by Col. Lord Galmoy.

And on change of Commanders these Regiments were called after their respective Colonel Proprietors. Abbé MacGeoghagan affirms that his researches in the French War Office show that from the arrival of the Irish troops in France, in 1691, to the year 1745, more than *four hundred and fifty thousand* Irishmen died in the service of France. Mitchel observes in his History of Ireland: "The statement may seem almost incredible; especially as Spain and Austria had also their share of our military exiles.

Allen, Luke, Major, 1756; Aide-de-Camp Major-General, 1759	...	...	...	Regiment de Lally.
Arthur, Lieut.-Col., 1747	...	...	...	" de Roth.
Barrett, Lieut.-Col., 1693; killed at battle of Landau whilst gallantly leading his regiment	...	...	...	" de Dorrington.
Barnewall, Alexander, Lieut.-Col., 1693	...	...	...	O'Gara's Dragoons.
Begg, Commander	...	...	...	Regiment de Walsh.
Betagh, Chevalier, Colonel Proprietor, 1741	...	...	...	Fitzjames's Horse.
Botagh, Count, Col. Proprietor, 1763; Major-General, 1770	...	...	...	Regiment de Botagh.
Bourke, Tobias, Major, 1690	...	...	...	" de Lally.
Bourke, Walter, Lieut.-Col., 1698	...	...	...	" de Berwick.
Brown, Colonel of Second Battalion, 1758	...	...	...	" de Lally
Brown, Colonel of Second Battalion, 1779	...	...	...	" de Dillon.
Burke, Michael, Lieut.-Col., 1701	...	...	...	" de Albarmarle.
Burke, Walter,	...	...	...	" "
Butler, Edmund, Major, 1690	...	...	...	Sheldon's Horse.
Butler, Captain, 1745	...	...	...	Regiment de Lally.
Bulkeley, Francois, Count, Reformed, Colonel	...	...	...	" de Berwick.
Cantwell, Edmund, Major, 1715	...	...	...	" de Athlone.
Comerford, Captain, 1745	...	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Conway, Thomas, Count, Knight of St. Louis; Colonel, 1733; took part in the American war of Independence, and served as Brigadier in the American Army, 1778; appointed a Major-General in the French service, 1784, and Governor of Pondicherry, East Indies; died in 1800.	...	...	...
Creagh, Sir Michael, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, Col. Proprietor, 1692	...	...	...	Regiment de Dublin.
Cusack, Lieut.-Col., 1746	...	...	...	" de Roth.
Darcy, Patrick, Count, Knight of the Orders of St. Louis and St. Lazarus; Colonel, <i>en suite</i> ; Major-General, 1770; died in Paris, 1779	...	...	...	Fitzjames's Horse.
Dillon, the Honble. Arthur, Col. Proprietor, 1690; killed at Mountmelion, 1691	...	...	...	Regiment de Dillon.
Dillon, Count Charles, Col. Proprietor, 1730	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Count Henry, Col. Proprietor, 1741	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Chevalier James, Col. Proprietor, 1744; Knight of Malta, fell in battle of Fontenoy	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Count Edward, Col. Proprietor, 1745; fell in battle of Laffeldt	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Count Arthur, Col. Proprietor, 1747	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Count Theobald, Col. Proprietor, 1767; assassinated at Lille, 1792	...	...	...	" "
Dillon, Robert, Earl of Roscommon, Col. Proprietor, 1766	...	...	...	" de Roscommon.
Dillon, Count Edward, Lieut.-Col., 1799	...	...	...	Regiment de Walsh.

Dorrington, William, Col. Proprietor, 1688 ; Lieut.-General, 1703 ; died in Paris, 1718 ...	Regiment de Dorrington.
Eustace, Sir Maurice, Col. Proprietor ...	de Athlone.
Fitzgerald, Sir John, Col. Proprietor, 1694 ...	de Limerick.
Fitzgerald, Nicholas, Lieut.-Col., 1696 ...	de Albemarle.
Do. Col. Proprietor, 1703, Major-General, 1708 ; mortally wounded at Oudenarde	de Fitzgorman.
Fitzgerald, Captain, 1744 ...	de Lally.
Fitzgerald, James, Lieut.-Col., 1756 ...	de Lally.
Fitzgerald, Captain, 1759 ...	de Berwick.
Fitzgerald, James, Lieut.-Col., 1761 ; Major- General, 1762 ...	de Clare.
Fitzmaurice, Lieut.-Col., 1690 ...	de O'Brien.
Fitzmaurice, Thomas MacRobert, Knight of St. Louis ; joined the Regiment of Roth at an early age ; Colonel, 1776 ...	de Walsh.
Fitzmaurice, Thomas, Knight of St. Louis ; Col., 1777 ...	de Walsh.
Grant, Lieut.-Col., 1746 ...	de Clare.
Hennessy, Lieut.-Col., 1747 ...	" "
Lacy, Lieut.-Col., 1688 ...	de Dublin.
Lacy, Peter, Count, Lieut., 1690 ; after the Peace of Ryswick entered the Russian Service, be- came a Colonel, 1708 ; General of Brigade, 1710 ; Governor of Livonia, 1739 ; Field Mar- shal of Russia, 1741 ; died in 1751 ...	de Athlone.
Lally, James, Lieut.-Col., 1690 ...	de O'Brien.
Lally, Sir Gerrard, Lieut.-Col., 1792 ...	" "
Lally, Count Arthur, Major, 1742 ...	de Dillon.
Do. Col. Proprietor, 1744 ; Kt. Grand Cross of St. Louis ; Lieut.-Gen., 1746 ...	de Lally.
Lally, Michael, Col. Commandant, 1756 ; Briga- dier, 1769 ...	" "
Lee, Andrew, Col. Proprietor, 1793 ; Kt. Grand Cross of St. Louis ; Lieut.-General ...	de Lee.
Mahony, Jeremiah, Lieut.-Col., 1694 ...	de Limerick.
Mead, Chevalier, Col. Proprietor, 1770 ...	de Clare.
Meagher, Major, 1741 ...	de Bulkeley.
Meagher, Capt., 1746 ...	" "
Meagher, Capt., 1774 ...	" "
MacDonnell, Major, 1779 ...	de Dillon.
MacCarthy, Justin, Lord Mountcashel, Colonel Proprietor, 1691 ...	de Mountcashel
MacCarthy, Owen, Lieut.-Col., 1715 ...	de Athlone.
MacElligott, Roger, Col. Proprietor, 1692 ...	de MacElligott.
Magnire, Lord, Lieut.-Col., 1709 ...	de Dillon.
MacMahon, Joseph, Lieut.-Col., 1692 ...	de Charlemont.
MacMahon, Maurice, Knight of Malta ; Capt., 1761 ...	Fitzjames's Horse.
Maxwell, Charles, Major, 1693 ...	O'Gara's Dragoons.
Maxwell, Thomas, Col. Proprietor, 1691 ; Briga- dier-General of Dragoons, 1693 ...	Maxwell's Dragoons.
Murphy, Edmund, Major, 1692 ...	Regiment de Charlemont.
Murphy, Cornelius, Major, 1692 ...	de MacElligott.
Murphy, Lieut.-Col., 1749 ...	de Lally.
Nugent, Richard, Lieut.-Col., 1698 ...	de Albemarle.
Nugent, Christopher, Col. Proprietor, 1706 ...	Nugent's Horse.
Nugent, Robert, Count, Col. Proprietor, 1716 ; Marshal of France, 1775 ...	" "
Nugent, John, 5th Earl of Westmeath ; Col. Proprietor, 1746 ...	Fitzjames's Horse.
Nugent, Patrick, Lieut.-Col., 1706 ...	Regiment de Berwick.

O'Brien, Daniel, Kt. of St. Louis and St. Lazarus ; 4th Viscount Clare ; Col. Proprietor, 1690 ; died of wounds received in battle of Marsaglia, 1693	Regiment de Clare.
O'Brien, Murrogh, Col. Proprietor, 1705 ; Major- General, 1719 ; died in 1720	" "
O'Brien, Charles, 5th Lord Clare, Col. Proprietor 1693 ; Major-General ; died in 1706 of wounds received in Battle of Ramilles	" "
O'Brien, Daniel, 4th Lord Clare ; Col. Proprietor 1690-3 ; died at Figuerol, 1693, of wounds re- ceived in battle of Marsaglia	" "
O'Connor, Chevalier Capt., 1787	" de Walsh.
O'Connell, Lieut.-Col., Inspector-General of In- fantry, 1782 ; a British Colonel 1830 ; died at Madon, 1833	" de Clare.
O'Brien, Charles, 6th Lord Clare, 1706 ; Col. Pro- prietor ; Marshal of France, 1761 ; died at Monpollier, 1767	" "
O'Brien, Charles, 7th Lord Clare, 1761 ; Col. Proprietor ; died 1774	" "
O'Carroll, Turenne, Lieut.-Col., 1693	Kilmallock's Dragoons.
O'Carroll, Francis, Col. Proprietor, 1692	O'Gara's Dragoons.
O'Donnell, Daniel, Lieut.-Col., 1705	Regiment de Fitzgerald.
Do. Col. Proprietor, 1705	" de O'Donnell.
O'Donnell, Daniel, Lieut.-Col., 1715	" de Clare.
O'Donohoe, John, Lieut., 1677	Garde du Corps.
O'Donohoe, Edmond Jean, Chevalier, born at Cork, 1688, Maitre aux requetes et Conseiler Malines	Nugent's Horse.
O'Donohoe, Florence, born 1586 ; Colonel <i>en Suite</i>	" "
O'Donohoe, Robert Jean Joseph, Conseillier pen- sionnaire de la Ville de Bruges, 1747	" "
O'Donohoe, Jacques Alexander, Conseillier au Conseil de Flanders	" "
O'Donohoe, Jean Joseph, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Col. ; died, 1780	Regiment Royal d'Eccosais.
O'Donohoe de la Ronce, Joseph Ambrose ; Captain 1780	" de Clare.
O'Donohoe de la Ronce, Armand, cleve aux Col- lege Royal de la Fleche, 1772	" "
O'Gara, Oliver, Lieut.-Col., 1688	de Dorrington.
Do. Col. Proprietor, 1696	O'Gara's Dragoons.
O'Hagarty, Lieut.-Col., 1745	Lally's "
O'Kennedy, Lieut.-Col., 1690	Sheldon's Horse.
O'Kennedy, Col. Second Battalion	Regiment de Lally.
O'Madden, Daniel, Lieut.-Col., 1703	" de Fitzgerald.
O'Meagher, Thomas, Capt., 1691	" de Mountcashel,
O'Meagher, Lieut. Reforme, admitted to the Hotel des Invalides, 1706	" "
O'Meagher, Capt., 1706	Galmoy's Horse. "
O'Meagher, Capt., 1712	Regiment de Lee.
Do. Major, 1735 ; fell in the battle of Laffeldt, 1747	" de Bulkeley.
O'Meagher, Patrice, 1st Lieut., 1745 ; Capt., 1774	" "
O'Meagher, Phillippe, Capt., 1766	" "
O'Mullaly, James, Lieut.-Col.	" de Clare,
Do. Colonel Second Battalion, 1690 ; fell at the Siege of Mountmeloin	" "
O'Neill, Lieut.-Col., 1742 ; fell at Fontenoy	" "
O'Neill, Gordon, Col. Proprietor, 1692	" de Charlemont,
O'Shee, William, Colonel	" "
Power, John, Col. Proprietor, 1692	" de Dublin.

Roth, Michael, Count ; Lieut.-Col., 1692	...	...	Regiment de Dorrington.
Roth, Michael, Colonel, Proprietor, 1718 ; Lieut.-General, 1720	...	...	" de Róth.
Roth, Charles Edward, Count ; Col. Proprietor, 1733. This officer distinguished himself in the battle of Fontenoy. Lieut.-General, 1748	...	...	"
Sarsfield, Dominick, 4th Lord Kilmallock ; Col. Proprietor, 1693	...	...	Kilmallock's Dragoons.
Sarsfield, Jacques François Edward, 3rd Earl of Lucan ; Reformed Col., 1715 ; Knight of the Golden Fleece	...	...	Nugent's Horse.
Sarsfield, Jacques Hyacinth, Viscount ; Capt., 1746 ; Inspector of Horse, and Lieut.-General, 1781	...	...	"
Sarsfield, Edmund, Lieut.-Col., 1791	...	...	Regiment de Walsh.
Scott, Edward, Lieut.-Col., 1692	...	...	de M'Elligott.
Sheldon, Dominick, Col. Proprietor, 1690 ; Lieut.-General, 1704	...	...	Sheldon's Horse.
Sheldon, Daniel, Major, 1698	...	...	"
Sheridan, Capt., 1716 ; Major General of Cavalry	...	...	Nugent's Horse.
Shee, Baron, Richard de.	...	...	"
Talbot, Richard, Col. Proprietor, 1690	...	...	Regiment de Limerick.
" " " " 1693 ; fell at the battle of Luzzara, 1702	...	...	" de Clare.
Terry, William, Major, 1695	...	...	" de Limerick.
Tobin, James, Major, 1690	...	...	Galmoy's Horse.
Walsh-Serrant, Count Antoine Joseph, Col. Proprietor, 1770	...	...	Regiment de Walsh.
Warren, Capt., 1744	...	...	" de Lally.
Wanchop, Walter, Lieut.-Col., 1715	...	...	" de Athlone.
Wogan, Capt., 1744	...	...	" de Lally.

79.—THE IRISH LEGION.

IN November, 1803, the First Consul decreed the formation of an Irish Legion, which was to be composed of Irish exiles, or sons of Irishmen born in France. This Legion followed the fortunes of Napoleon in the campaigns in Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, and at the fall of the Empire it was dissolved, and what remained of it was drafted into *5eme Legion Étrangere*, and subsequently into Line and Cavalry Regiments.

Ahern, John, Captain, 1803 ; died at Metz, 1806	...	...	Irish Legion.
Allen, John, Lieut.-Col. ; decorated with the Legion of Honour for distinguished bravery at the Siege of Astorga, April 1810 ; served with distinction in the campaign of Leipsic, died at Caen in 1855	...	...	"
Barker, John, Captain ; held a Commission in the Regiment of Walsh, when it was dissolved ; joined the Irish Legion, 1803 ; severely wounded at Flushing, 1809 ; died at Bois le Duc, 1811	...	...	"
Barry, Colonel ; held a Commission in the Irish Brigade ; afterwards served on the Staff of General MacDonald	...	...	"
Brady ; Officer of the Legion of Honour ; Colonel, 1813, 5th Regiment d'Artillerie	...	...	"
Brady, Louis Paul, Officer of the Legion of Honour ; Commandant, 1813, of the 5eme Regiment de la ligne	...	...	"
Branagan, Patrick, Captain ; died at Begar Estremadura, 1811, of wounds received in the Peninsular War	...	...	"
Burgess, John, Sub-Lieutenant	...	...	"
Burke, Captain	...	...	"

Burke, Count, Lieut.-General; Grand Officer Legion of Honour; Inspector General, 1814; Governor of Givet, 1815	Irish Legion.
Clarke, Marshal; Duke of Feltre; Minister of War, 1809	"
Clarke, Arthur, Lieutenant of Cavalry, son of the foregoing; Aid-de Camp to the Commander of Expedition to Greece, 1815.	"
Corbett, Thomas, Captain; killed at Lesnevin, 1804, in a duel with Captain Sweeny, a brother officer	"
Corbett, William, General, Knight of the Legion of Honour; Knight of St. Louis, Commander of the Greek Order of the Saviour; a fellow student in Trinity College, Dublin, of Robert Emmett, and expelled in 1799 for sympathising with the United Irishmen; joined the Irish Legion in 1803; Lieut.-Col., 47th Regiment of the Line, 1812; Chief of the Staff of the Duke d'Aumont, 1814; died at St. Denis, 1842.	"
Corbett, Frederick, Sub-Lieutenant, 147th Regiment of the Line; brother of the foregoing.	"
Cummins, John, Lieut.	"
D'Alton, Lieut.-General, Count, Col. of the 59th Regiment of the Line, 1808; Inspector-General, 1815; Lieut.-General, 1821; General of Division, 1834.	"
D'Alton, Shee, Count, Peer of France; nephew of the foregoing.	"
Derry, Valentine, Capt.	"
Devereux, John, General; took part with Bagnel Harvey in the battle of New Ross, 1798	"
Devereux, Alexander, Sub-Lieut.	"
Delany, Captain; died at Boulogne sur Mer, 1815	"
Dillon, Lieut.-Col.; Staff Officer to Duke of Abrantes, 1811; Lieut. Colonel, Garde du Corps, 1828	"
Dowdall, William, Captain; died in 1809 at Ghent of wounds received at Flushing	"
Eagar, Lieut.; taken prisoner at Flushing, 1809	"
Esmonde, Lawrence, Sub-Lieut.	"
Fitz-Henry, Jeremiah, Lieut.-Col.; Captain, 1803; Lieut.-Col., 1808; deserted to the British Forces, 1811	"
Gallagher, Patrick, Capt.; Lieut., 1803; Capt., 1804	"
Glashan, Sub-Lieut.	"
Gibbons, John, Lieut.	"
Gibbon, Edward, Sub-Lieut.; killed at Flushing, 1809	"
Gibbons, Arthur, Lieut.	"
Hardy, Oliver, General; formerly an Officer in the Regiment of Berwick, Irish Brigade; Brigadier General, 1804; General, 1813	"
Harvey, Morris, Col., Staff Commander, 1812; Col. 1814; died at St. Germaine-en-Laye, 1839	"
Keating, Thomas, General of Division, 1795	"
Kilmain, Charles E. P. Jennings, General of Division, 1793	"
Lynch, Isidore, General of Division, 1793	"
Jackson, Capt.	"
Lambart, Capt.	"
Lawless, William, General, Knight of the Legion of Honour; Capt., 1808, Lieut.-Col., 1807; Col., 1813. At the passage of the Boher, near Lowenberg, Silesia, he had his leg shot off by a cannon ball, and was promoted on the field to the rank of General of Brigade by Napoleon; died in Paris, 1814	"
Lawless, Luke, Capt.; Lieut., 1812; Capt., 1814	"
Lewins, Edward John, Knight of the Legion of Honour; Inspector of the University of France. Early in 1797 Lewins was sent to Paris by the Executive Council of the United Irishmen, sitting at Dublin, as their accredited Minister, charged to concert with Directory and its Generals an immediate invasion of Ireland, and the means of carrying this project into execution. He brought with him a letter from Lord Edward Fitzgerald.	"

addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by which his person was identified and his mission authenticated. He was included in the list of persons banished by Act of Parliament. He died in Paris in 1827 ...	...	...	Irish Legion.
De Luynes, Laurent, his son; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Private Secretary to the Minister of Public Instruction, 1828; Ex-Chief of Division Ministry of Instruction; assumed, by sign manual of Charles X., the name and arms of <i>de Luynes</i> ...	...	...	"
De Luynes, Victor, his son; Professeur aux Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers; Principal Chemist to the Excise; Knight of the Legion of Honour ...	...	...	"
Lynch, General, Capt., 1792; General of Division, 1792; Inspector of Troops, 1808 ...	...	...	"
MacMahon, Maurice Francis, Lieut. General, 1830; died, 1831 ...	...	...	"
MacMahon, Marie Edmond Patrice, his son; Duke of Magenta; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; Knight of St. Lazarus; Orders of the Bath; Medjidie, etc.; Marshal of France ...	...	...	"
MacMahon, Patrice, Marquis de Magenta, his son; Lieut. ...	...	4th Regiment of the Line.	
MacMahon, Charles Maurice, Marquis, Lieut. ...	...	7th Regiment of Dragoons.	
MacKenna, Col., 1868. This officer was so dangerously wounded in the battle of Reichshoffen that he had to resign the command of his Regiment ...	...	2nd Regiment of Cuirassiers.	
Mahony, J. J., Major ...	...	...	Irish Legion.
Markey, Thomas, Col.; Knight of St. Louis, and Knight of Legion of Honour; Capt., 1808; Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Clarke, 1812; Col., 1817 ...	...	...	"
Masterson, Edward, Capt.; died at Bruges, 1809 ...	...	...	"
Maguire, Capt.; died in Paris, 1822 ...	...	...	"
Mallowney, Capt. ...	...	...	"
Morrison, J., Lieut.; wounded at Marengo; Lieut., 1803; died at Flushing, 1809 ...	...	...	"
Murphy, Capt., Grand Pilot to the French Fleet ...	...	...	"
Murphy, General, Baron; Aide Camp to General des Essar, 1805; Col., 1803 ...	...	...	"
Murray, Paul, Capt.; Sub-Lieut., 1803; Lieut., 1804; Capt., 1809; died at Dunkirk, 1853 ...	...	...	"
O'Brien, Lieut.-Col.; Lieut., 1815; Capt., 1820; Lieut.-Col. 11th Regiment of the Line, 1837 ...	...	...	"
O'Brien, Jean Solomen Edouard, Officer of the Legion of Honour; Lieut.-Col., 1873 ...	...	11th Regt. of Mounted Rifles.	
O'Connor, Arthur, General of Division, 1804; died at Bignon, 1852 ...	...	...	Knight of the Legion of Honour
O'Connor, Ferdinand Maria, Sub.-Lieut., 1873 ...	...	...	9th Regiment of Hussars.
O'Farrall, Jacques, Commander of the Legion of Honour; General of Brigade on half pay ...	...	...	78th Regiment of the Line.
O'Gorman, Marie Joseph Gaston, Capt., 1873 ...	...	...	78th Regiment of the Line.
O'Kean, Capt., Knight of the Legion of Honour; Capt. ...	...	...	65th Regiment of the Line.
O'Keefe, Patrick, General of Brigade, 1795 ...	...	...	...
O'Kelly, Con Den Jean, Capt., 1873 ...	...	...	1st Regiment of the Line.
O'Kelly, Adjutant-Major, 1873 ...	...	...	3rd Regiment of Cuirassiers.
O'Kelly, M. L. Eugene Adol, Capt., Adjutant Major ...	...	...	3rd Regiment of the Line.
O'Meara, William, Major General ...	...	...	...
O'Meara, Daniel, Colonel ...	...	...	Irish Legion.
O'Malley, Austen, Capt. ...	...	...	"
O'Malley, Colonel, Lieut.-Col., 1835; Col. of the 73rd Regiment of the Line, 1854, which he commanded in the Crimea, and at battles of Magenta and Solferino ...	...	...	"
O'Mahony, J., Lieut. General Count ...	...	...	...
O'Moran, James, General of Artillery, 1792 ...	...	...	...

O'Moran, Lieut. ..	...	...	...	...	Irish Legion.
O'Neill, John, General of Brigade, 1793 ; the last Major of the Regiment of Walsh	...	...	...	...
O'Neill, Henri Felix Jean, Sub.-Lieut., 1873	...	...	...	7th Regiment of Cuirassiers.	
O'Neill de Tyrone, Count Jacques, died 1839	...	...	...	...
O'Neill de Tyrone, Count Louis Jacques Tiburn	...	...	...	...
O'Neill de Tyrone, Viscount Francois Henri	...	...	...	...
O'Reilly, Lieut.-Col. Terence, Lieut., 1804 ; Captain, 1809 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1814	...	...	...	...	Irish Legion
O'Shea, Richard, General of Brigade, 1796	...	...	...	...	"
O'Shea, Colonel William	...	...	...	...	"
Parrott, Captain Joseph	...	...	...	...	"
Powell, Lieut. Patrick	...	...	...	...	"
Read, Lieut. Thomas	...	...	...	...	"
Smith, James, Knight of the Legion of Honour ; Lieut., 1809 ; Captain, 1823 ; Commander, 1830, 11th Legion de Veterans ; Governor Ebrun, 1835—of Montanban, 1840 ; Commandant de Place 1843	...	...	...	...	"
Smith, Edmond Julien, son of the foregoing, joined Sir de Lacy Evans in the Spanish War of 1838 ; became Lieut.-Colonel ; served in the Crimea ; decorated with four Orders ; French Consul, Barcelona ; died at Villers Helon, 1852	...	...	...	...	"
Smith, J. Thomas, brother of the foregoing, Captain Belgian Service ; died at Tournay, 1852	...	...	...	...	"
Smith, James, brother of the foregoing, Knight of the Iron Cross and of the Order of Leopold ; Captain in the French and Belgian Services ; died at Autun, 1874	...	...	...	...	"
Smith, William Henry, brother of the foregoing, Lieut. in the French Service ; killed at the battle of Mascara, Algiers, 1837, after capturing an Arab standard	...	...	...	...	"
Swanton, Lieut.-Col., formerly of the Regiment of Berwick	...	...	...	...	"
Sweeny, Capt. John. After killing Capt. Thomas Corbett in a duel, he resigned his Commission and went to reside at Morlaix.	...	...	...	...	"
St. Leger, Edmund, Sub.-Lieut., 1803 ; Lieut., 1804 ; Capt., 1808 ; Lieut.-Col., 1826 ; died in Paris, 1831	...	...	...	...	"
St. Leger, Patrick, Surgeon-Major ; died at Walcheren, 1809	...	...	...	...	"
Tandy, James Napper, General of Brigade, 1798 ; died at Bordeaux, 1803	...	...	...	...	"
Tennant, Major John, Lieut., 1803 ; Capt., 1808 ; Major, 1809	...	...	...	...	"
Tyrell, Captain	...	...	...	...	"
Ware, Col. Hugh, Knight of the Legion of Honour ; Lieut., 1803 ; Captain, 1804 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1814 ; Colonel, 1815	...	...	...	...	"
Warren, Lieut., Garde du Corps, 1820	...	...	...	...	"

80.—IRISH ENDOWMENTS IN AUSTRIA.

- By Brown, Count Valentin, Field Marshal Lieutenant : in 1785 for decayed citizens failing them for widows and orphans of the city of Vienna. Capital, 81,300 florins. *Nominator* :—The Austrian War Office.
- „ Folliot de Crenneville, Count Franz, Field Marshal Lieutenant : in 1866, for the maintenance of an invalid soldier of the 75th Bohemian Infantry Regiment. Capital, 1,000 florins. *Nominator* :—The Commander of the Regiment.
- „ Folliot de Crenneville, Count Ludwig Carl, General of Cavalry : in 1841, an annuity of 100 florins payable to the Vienna Recovery Hospital, for the support of a recommended patient. *Nominator* :—The Manager of the Hospital.
- „ MacCarthy, Daniel : in 1826, for the maintenance of two widows of meritorious officers of the 8th Moravian Infantry Regiment. Capital, 14,377 florins. *Nominator* :—The Commander of the Regiment.
- „ O'Brady, Field Freiherr Johann, Master of Ordnance : an exhibition of 250 florins for the education in a military school of two students of Irish birth ; and failing

- such, of two students of Irish origin. *Nominators*:—The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; or, the Austrian War Office.
- By O'Brien, Freiherr, Johann Major-General: for three non-commissioned officers of the Lower Austrian Infantry Regiment who had served with distinction. Capital, 1,000 florins. *Nominators*:—The Hauptleute of the Regiment.
- „ O'Gara, Count Carl: an exhibition for the education in a military school of the son of an Austrian officer of Irish origin; and, failing such, a student of Irish birth. *Nominator*:—The Austrian War Office.

81.—IRISHMEN WHO SERVED IN AUSTRIA.

Old Army List.

Brady, Baron, Field Marshal, died in Vienna, 1826	...	...
Brown, Master of Ordnance Count George, Proprietor, 1715	...	57th Galician Infantry Regt.
Brown de Camus, Field Marshal Count Ulyses, Proprietor, 1737	...	36th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Brown de Camus, Major-General Count Joseph, Proprietor, 1757	...	36th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Brown, Field Marshal Lieut. Count Valentin	...	
Butler, Count Walter, obtained the command of a Regiment in the Imperial Army, and served with distinction under Tilly and Wallenstein in many actions during the "Thirty years War." Count Butler died at Wirtemberg, 1634, and was interred with great pomp at Prague	...	
Butler, Count James, his son, also served in the Austrian army.	...	
Buttler, Field Marshal Lieut. Count Ludwig, Proprietor, 1776.	...	43rd Hungarian Infantry Regt.
D'Alton, Major-General Count Richard, Proprietor, 1773	...	19th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
D'Alton, Master of Ordnance Count Richard, Proprietor, 1786	...	26th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
D'Alton, Field Marshal Count Edward, Proprietor	...	15th Galician Infantry Regt.
Fitzgerald, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Simon, Proprietor, 1832	...	10th Regiment of Light Horse.
Hamilton, Count Andreas, Proprietor, 1718	...	7th Bohemian Dragoons.
Hervay Von Kirschberg, Chevalier Carl, Cross of Military Merit; War Decoration; Major-General, 1876; commanding at Gmunden, 1881.	...	
Hume, Colonel Caldwell, Order of the Golden Fleece; fell at Olmutz, 1762.	...	
Macguire, Count Joseph, Proprietor, 1752	...	46th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Macguire, Master of Ordnance Count Joseph Sigmund, Proprietor, 1752.	...	5th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Macguire, Master of Ordnance Count Johann Sigmund, Proprietor, 1763.	...	35th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Magher, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Anton, Proprietor, 1832.	...	3rd Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Nugent, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Jacob; Proprietor, 1767	...	56th Galician Infantry Regt.
Nugent, Field-Marshal Count Laval, Prince of the Roman Empire; Proprietor, 1815	...	30th Galician Infantry Regt.

O'Brady, Master of Ordnance, Freiherr Von	
O'Brien, Major-General, Freiherr Von	
O'Donnell, Count Carl Claudius; Proprietor, 1756	5th Styrian Dragoons.
O'Donnell, Henry, Major-General, 1744	
O'Donnell, Charles, General of Cavalry, 1750.	
O'Donnell, Connell, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, 1771	
O'Gilvy, Field Marshal Count Carl; Pro- prietor, 1784	46th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
O'Kelly, Master of Ordnance, Freiherr Wilhelm; Proprietor, 1761	45th Galician Infantry Regt.
O'Nelly, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Alexander; Proprietor, 1734	42nd Bohemian Infantry Regt.
O'Nowlan, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant; Pro- prietor, 1730	57th Galician Infantry Regt.
O'Reilly, Count Andreas; Proprietor, 1803 ...	8th Galician Lancers.
Taafe, Nicholas, Viscount Field-Marshal; Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles VI.; died at Elishau, Bohemia, 1769	
Taafe, Edward, Count; Provincial Governor of Salzburg, 1863-67; Minister of the Interior, 1867-70; Provincial Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1871-79; Minister of the Interior, and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, 1879	
Wallis, Field-Marshal Lieut. Count George; Proprietor, 1682	Styrian Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Major-General Count Franz Paul; Proprietor, 1715	43rd Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Master of Ordnance, Count Franz; Proprietor, 1718	36th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Franz Wenzel; Proprietor, 1731	59th Salzburg Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Field-Marshal Count Michael Johann; Proprietor, 1739	11th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Oliver Remigius; Proprietor, 1774	35th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Wallis, Master of Ordnance. Count Oliver; Proprietor, 1797	29th Hungarian Infantry Regt.

82.—IRISHMEN SERVING IN AUSTRIA.

Modern Army Lists.

Butteller, Edward, Cadet	2nd Bohemian Dragoons.
Buttlar, First Lieut., Freiherr Adolph Von	6th Hussars.
Buttlar, First Lieut., Count Otto Freiherr Von Brandfelds	48th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Buttler, Lieut. Joseph, Military Frontier Administration.	
Cary, First Lieut., Cross for Military Merit and War Decoration	11th Hussars.
Cary, Captain Henry, Cross for Military Merit and War Decoration	11th Hussars.
Collins, Edmond, Professor of English Officers' Daughters' Education Institute.	
Crompton, Colonel Frederick	67th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Crotti, Sir Napoleon	Mil. Construction, Officers' Corps.

Deesy, Colonel George Von, Order Iron Crown	37th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
English, First Lieut. Alfred, serving on the Chief Staff	3rd Mahrish Infantry Regt.
English, Gustave	Commissariat Officer R. Marines.
English, Captain Robert, Governor of the Military College, Winerish, Neustadt ...	49th Lower Austrian Infantry Regt.
Fitzgerald, Major Gabriel, Cross for Military Merit	Reserves.
Fitzgerald-Minarelli, Lieut. Alexander ...	1st Engineer Regiment,
Folliot de Crenneville, Count Franz, Knight of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, Iron Crown, St. John of Jerusalem, Chancellor of the Order of Leopold, First Chamberlain to the Emperor, Commander-in-Chief of Artillery, and Proprietor of the ...	75th Bohemian Infantry Regt.
Folliott de Crenneville, Lieut. Count Franz	14th Bohemian Dragoons.
Folliott de Crenneville, Count Heinrich ...	Naval Cadet.
Folliott de Crenneville, Count Ludwig, Gold Cross for Military Merit, Gold Cross Order of Leopold, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, Proprietor of the	3rd Hussars.
Fox, Wilhelm, Cadet	1st Schlessich Infantry Regt.
Graves, Commander Joseph, Steam Corvette "Andreas Hofer."	
Hart, Martin, First Lieutenant, Gold Medal for bravery	30th Galician Infantry Regt.
Hickson, Johann, First Lieutenant ...	30th Galician Infantry Regt.
Hussey, of Westown, Major Anton.	
Hussey, Alexander, Lieutenant	6th Hungarian Infantry Regt.
Irlanda, Cesar, 1st Lieutenant	62nd Hungarian Infantry Regt.
MacCaffry-Keanmore, Major-General Maximilian; Cross for Military Merit.	
MacDonnell-O'Hanlon, Alexander James, 1st Lieutenant	Reserves.
Magher, Joseph, 1st Lieut	5th Battalion Tyrolean Rifles.
MacNevin-O'Kelly, Franz Freiherr, Lieut. ...	17th Carmolan Infantry Regt.
Magher, Kasimir, Cadet	24th Galician Infantry Regt.
Magher, Edward, 1st Lieut.	24th Galician Infantry Regt.
Miller, Anton, 1st Lieut., Economy Officer ...	Garrison Hospital, Buda-Pest.
Miller, Joseph, 1st Lieut.	14th Upper Austrian Infnt. Regt.
Miller, Rudolph	Commissarian Corps.
Murray, Patrick John, B.A., T.C., Dublin; Major; Cross for Military Merit, and War Decoration; Gold Medal for Bravery ...	7th Bohemian Dragoons.
Norman, Lieutenant Alexander Von ...	Salzburg Rifle Battalion.
O'Donnell, Major-General Count Maximilian, Commander of the Order of Leopold; Herald of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Cross for Military Merit, and War Decoration; Chamberlain to the Emperor.	
O'Donnell, Colonel Count Moritz	Reserve.
O'Hagerty, Capt. Count Edmond. (Dead) ...	7th Hussars.
O'Gorman, Timothy Ellis, Lieut.-Colonel. (Dead)	7th Galician Lancers.
O'Gorman, Samuel Patrick, Major. (Dead) ...	6th Moravian Dragoons.
Saul, Wenzel, Major	5th Galician Infantry Regt.
Sweeny, Franz	Commissariat Corps.
Wallis, Count George, Lieut.	11th Hussars.
Wallis, Count George, Freiherr auf Carrig-	

main; * Wing Adjutant to Field Marshal the Archduke Albrecht; Chamberlain to the Emperor: Major	7th Hussars.
Wallis, Count Oliver, Freiherr auf Carrigmain; Knight of the Leopolden Order, Cross for Military Merit and War Decoration; Commander	XI. Infantry Division.
Wallis, First Lieut. Count Rudolph, Freiherr auf Carrigmain	7th Hussars.

83.—ISLE OF MAN.

LIKE the Welsh, the ancient Manx were also of *Gaelic* origin, and were ruled by kings or princes of their own race. More lately the island became subject to the crown and kingdom of Northumberland—one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy in England; but from them it was taken by the Danes, Norwegians, and other people of the North, in their irruptions on England and the adjacent islands. The Northmen appointed herein a king of their own nation; commencing, A.D. 1065, with Godred, son of Syrric, and ending with Magnus III., who commenced to reign, A.D. 1266. This Magnus, King of the Isle of Man, having left no issue, Alexander III., King of Scotland, partly by conquest and partly by money paid to the Norwegians, brought this and all the rest of the Western Isles of Scotland under his obedience. After which time it was sometimes dependent on the Crown of Scotland, and sometimes on England, according as their respective fortunes varied; until, in the end it was regained finally from the Scots, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (who was descended from the ancient Kings of Man), and by him afterwards sold to the Lord Scrope, on whose attainder it fell to the Crown of England, and changed lords, as follows:

	A.D.
1. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, King	1340
2. William Lord Scrope, King	1395
3. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, King	1399
4. William Lord Stanley, Lord of Man	1403
5. John Lord Stanley, Lord of Man.	
6. Thomas Lord Stanley, Lord of Man.	
7. Thomas Lord Stanley, Lord of Man; created "Earl of Darbis," by King Henry VII.	1485
8. Thomas Stanley, Earl of Darby, Lord of Man	1503
9. Edward Stanley, Earl of Darby, Lord of Man	1521
10. Henry Stanley, Earl of Darby, Lord of Man	1572
11. Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Darby, Lord of Man	1593
12. William Stanley, Earl of Darby, and Lord of Man	1594
13. James Stanley, Lord of Man	1642
14. Charles Stanley, Earl of Darby, and Lord of Man; living in 1671	1651

84.—ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Isle of Wight, close to the coast of Hampshire, was taken from the English by William *FitzOsborne*, Earl of Hereford, in the time of William Duke of Normandy, and King of England; who, thereupon, became the first Lord thereof. After *FitzOsborne's* death, and the proscription of his son Roger, it fell to the Crown, and was by King Henry II. bestowed on the family of the *Rivers*,

* *Carrigmain*: Carrickmines, county Dublin.

Earls of Devon. On the extinction of that line, it again fell to the Crown, in the time of King Edward I.; to whom Isabel, sister of Baldwin de Ryvers, Earl of Devon (who died 1261), and wife of William de Fortibus, delivered up her interest in the Island.

In 1445, and 23rd year of the reign of King Henry VI., Henry *Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick, was crowned King of the Isle of Wight; and shortly afterwards was made Duke of Warwick.

In 1466, Richard Lord Wideville, Earl of Ryvers, was made "Lord of the Wight," by King Edward IV.

85.—KINGS OF ENGLAND.

As mentioned in the Paper headed *Wales*, and No. 115 in this Appendix, ancient Britain had its own kings down to the Roman invasion of that country. The names of those kings we are unable to give; but the kings of Britain from that invasion to the present time (A.D. 1888) were the following;

1.—*Kings of England from Julius Cæsar to Constantine:*

	A.D.
1. Cassibelan.	45
2. Theomantius.	73
3. Cymbeline.	125
4. Guiderius.	
5. Aviragus, called Praiusagus, by Hector Bœtius	45
6. Marius	73
7. Coel or Coelus I.	125
8. Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain and of the world; who, dying without issue left the Roman Emperor his heir	179
9. Severus, Emperor of Rome	207
10. Bassianus, son of Severus	211
11. Carausius, a Noble Briton	218
12. Alectus	225
13. Aesclepiodotus	232
14. Coelus II.	262
15. Helena, dau. of Coelus; and Constantius Chlorus, Emperor of Rome	289
16. Constantine the Great, son of Helena and Constantius; who united his estate in Britain to the Monarchy of Rome.	

2.—*The Kings of England, after the departure therefrom of the Romans, down to the settling therein of the Saxons. The British Race, again:*

	A.D.
1. Constantine of Armorica or Bretagne	431
2. Constantius, son of Constantine	443
3. Vortiger, Earl of the Gevisses, who called in the Saxons	446
4. Vortimer, son of Vortiger	464
5. Vortiger II.	471
6. Aurelius Ambrosius, second son of Constantine	481
7. Uther Pendragon, third son of Constantine	500
8. Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon	506
9. Constantine II., next cousin of Arthur	542
10. Conan	546
11. Vortipor	576
12. Malgo	580
13. Careticus	586
14. Cadwan	613
15. Cadwallan	635
16. Cadwallader	678

After the death of Cadwallader (the Saxons* having totally subdued all the country east of the Severn), the British Princes were no longer called Kings of Britain, but Kings of Wales: whose names and succession are given in the Paper headed *Wales*, above mentioned.

3.—*The following were the Monarchs of the English Saxons :*

	A.D.
1. Hengist, King of Kent	445
2. Ella, King of the South Saxons	481
3. Cerdick, King of the West Saxons	495
4. Kenrick, King of the West Saxons	534
5. Cheuline or Celingus, King of the West Saxons	561
6. Ethelbert, King of Kent	562
7. Redwald, King of the East Angles	616
8. Edwin, King of Northumberland	617
9. Oswald, King of Northumberland	634
10. Oswy, King of Northumberland	643
11. Wulfhere, King of Mercia	659
12. Ethelred, King of Mercia	675
13. Kenred, King of Mercia	704
14. Chelred, King of Mercia	709
15. Ethalbold, King of Mercia	716
16. Offa, King of Mercia	758
17. Egfride, King of Mercia	794
18. Kenwolf, King of Mercia	796
19. Egbert, the son of Alemond, King of the West Saxons; the first and absolute Monarch of the whole Heptarchy; who, having vanquished all, or most of, the Saxon Kings, and annexed their kingdoms to his own, commanded the whole country to be called by the name of <i>England</i>	800

After the country was so named the following were—

4.—*The Kings of England, of the Saxon Race :*

1. Egbert, the 18th King of the West-Saxons; the 19th Monarch of the English-Saxons; and the first King of England	800
2. St. Ethelwolf or Ethelwolp	837
3. Ethelbold, eldest son of Ethelwolp	857
4. Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolp	858
5. Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolp	863
6. St. Alfred, who totally reduced the Saxons under one Monarchy; and founded the University of <i>Oxford</i>	873

* *Saxons* : The Saxons divided Britain into seven Kingdoms called the *Heptarchy*, but, for the most part, were subject to one Monarch, who was called *Rex Gentis Anglorum* (or "King of the English Nation"): the King of the strongest of those seven Kingdoms giving the law to the others, till in the end they all became incorporated in the Empire of the *West Saxons*. The following were the seven Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy in England :

1. *Kent*. 2. The *South Saxons*, containing the counties of Sussex and Surrey. 3. The *West Saxons*, containing the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Southampton, and Berks. 4. The *East Saxons*, containing the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire. 5. The *East Angles*, containing the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, with the Island of Ely. 6. The *North Humbers* or Northumberland, containing the counties of York, Durham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and that part of Scotland which lies between the river Tweed and the Frith of Edinburgh. 7. *Mercia* : so called from being in the middle of the whole country. It comprised the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Bedford, Nottingham, Buckingham, Oxford, Darby, Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, and the part of Hertfordshire which was not under the East Saxons.

	A. D.
7. Edward the Elder	900
8. Athelstane	924
9. Edmund	940
10. Eldred, who styled himself <i>King of Great Britain</i>	946
11. Edwin, eldest son of King Edmund	955
12. St. Edgar	959
13. Edward, the younger	975
14. Ethelred	978
15. Edmund Ironside	1016

5.—*The Kings of England, of Danish Race :*

1. Canute, King of Denmark	1017
2. Harold, surnamed "Harefoote"	1037
3. Hardicanute	1041
4. St. Edward, who founded and endowed the Church of <i>Westminster</i> ; "and was the first that cured the disease called the <i>King's-evil</i> , leaving the same hereditary to his successors"	1045
5. Harold, the son of Godwin, usurped the Crown, and shortly lost both it and his life to William, Duke of Normandy, who was surnamed the "Conqueror"	1066

6.—*The Monarchs of England, of the Norman Line :*

1. William, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the "Conqueror"	1066
2. William Rufus	1087
3. Henry I. (Beauclerk)	1100
4. Stephen, Earl of Blois	1136
5. Henry* II., was, through Maud his mother, of <i>Irish lineal descent</i>	1155
6. Richard Cœur de Leon	1189
7. John, who granted <i>Magna Charta</i>	1199
8. Henry III.	1216
9. Edward I.	1272
10. Edward II.	1307
11. Edward III.	1326
12. Richard II.	1377
13. Henry IV.	1395
14. Henry V.	1412
15. Henry VI.	1421
16. Edward IV.	1450
17. Edward V.	1483
18. Richard III.	1483
19. Henry VII.	1485
20. Henry VIII.	1509
21. Edward VI.	1546
22. Queen Mary	1553
23. Queen Elizabeth	1558

7.—*The Monarchs of England, of the Stuart Line :*

1. James VI., of Scotland, and First of England ; by whom the title of <i>King of Great Britain</i> was re-assumed	1603
2. Charles I. Beheaded 30th January, 1648	1625
3. Charles II. Exiled 14 years; Crowned 23rd April, 1661	1648
4. James II.	1685
5. William III., and Mary	1689
6. Anne	1702

* *Henry* : Of the Kings of England of the Norman Race, it was Henry II., who, in the Royal Banner, first assumed *Three Lions* : "GU. THREE LIONS PASSANT GARDANT OR." As Henry, through his mother Maude, claimed to be of *Irish lineal descent*, and that (see p. 55) Milesius of Spain, the ancestor of the Milesian Irish Nation, bore *three lions* in his shield, the fact of *three lions* on the escutcheon of King Henry II., of England, is very significant !

8.—*The present Dynasty—The House of Brunswick :*

	A.D.
1. George I. Elector of Hanover.	1714
2. George II.	1727
3. George III.	1760
4. George IV.	1820
5. William IV.	1830
6. QUEEN VICTORIA. Living in 1858.	1837

86.—KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, the Knights or Brotherhood of St. George (so called from their captain or chief commander being elected annually on St. George's day) was instituted for the defence of the English Pale; and their force consisted of two hundred armed men, namely, 120 archers on horseback, with forty other horsemen, and forty pages. This fraternity of men-at-arms was, according to Sir John Davies and others, instituted A.D. 1475, and consisted of thirteen of the most noble and worthy persons in the four counties (Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare) which, in general, constituted the Pale; but, after continuing for about twenty years, it was, A.D. 1495, suppressed in the reign of Henry the Seventh: the taxes levied for its support becoming obnoxious; and this military society not having accomplished the objects of its institution.

87.—LIST OF IRISHMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE SPANISH ARMY.

AT the commencement of the 18th century there were eight Regiments in Commission in the Spanish service known as *Dragones de DUBLIN*, *Dragones de EDIMBURGO*, (1.) *Regimento de Infanteria de HIBERNIA*, (2.) *Regimento de Infanteria de IRLANDA*, (3.) *Regimento de Infanteria de LIMERICK*, (4.) *Regimento de Infanteria de ULTONIA*, (5.) *Regimento de Infanteria de WAUCHOP*, sometimes called *CONACIA*, and (6.) *Regimento de Infanteria de WATERFORD*.

The Dublin and Edinburgh Dragoons were respectively raised in 1701 and 1703, and disbanded in 1722; and the Foot Regiments were respectively raised (1.) 1705, (2.) 1702, (3.) 1718, (4.) 1718, (5.) 1715, and (6.) 1718, and disbanded at the end of the century. In those Regiments *Sergeant-Majors* ranked next to *Lieutenant-Colonels*, *Captains of Grenadier Companies* as *Brevet-Colonels* in the army, and *Sergeants* as *Commissioned Officers*.

Aghcarn, Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Regimento de Hibernia.
Alyward, Don Henriquez, Sub-Lieut., 1715	" Hibernia.
" Don Lorenzo, Sub-Lieut., 1726	" Hibernia.
Anketill, Don Francisco, Sub-Lieut., 1759	" Ultonia.
" Don Martin, Cadet, 1759	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1759	" Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1772	" Ultonia.
Alymer, Don Diego, Cadet, 1772; Lieut.-Col., 1760; Col., 1772	" Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1737	" Ultonia.
Archbold, Don Diego, Lieut., 1721	" Ultonia.
" Don Miguel, Sergeant-Major, 1739	" Ultonia.
Archdeacon, Don Lorenzo, Lieut., 1722	" Wauchop.
" Don Lorenzo, Lieut., 1718	" Irlanda.
" Don Enriquez, Lieut., 1743	" Irlanda.
Baker, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1715	" Hibernia.
Balwin, Don Eduardo, Sergeant, 1743	" Ultonia.
Barnewall, Don Felipe, Lieut., 1715	" Hibernia.
"	" Hibernia.

Barnewall, Don Roberto, 1721	Regimento de Limerick.
Barrett, Don Guillermo, Sergeant-Major, 1718	Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1718	Ultonia.
„ Don Guillermo, Sergeant, 1718	Ultonia.
Barry-oge Don Felipe, Lieut.-Col., 1737	Ultonia.
Barry, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1721	Dragones de Edimburgo.
„ Don Diego, Sub-Lieut., 1718	Regimento de Ultonia.
„ Don Tomas, Sergeant, 1739	Ultonia.
„ Don Patricio, Cadet, 1739	Ultonia.
„ Don Tomas, Sergeant, 1764	Ultonia.
„ Don Diego, ———, 1768	Irlanda.
„ Don Miguel, Sub-Lieut., 1803	Irlanda.
Bautler, Don Jorge, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Hibernia.
Baxter, 1715	Hibernia.
Bearhaven, El Conde, Colonel, 1715	Waterford.
Bellew, 1708	Limerick.
Bermingham, Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1721	Hibernia.
Blake, Don Josef Maria, Cadet, 1718	Waterford.
Bolger, Don Juan, Super. Cadet, 1721	Limerick.
Bourke, Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Wauchop.
„ Don Ricardo, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Wauchop.
„ Don Carlos, Sub-Lieut., 1724	Limerick.
„ Don Raimondo, Captain, 1715	Wauchop.
„ Don Ricardo, Captain, 1715	Wauchop.
„ Don Tomas, Lieutenant, 1768	Hibernia.
„ Don Raimondo, Sub-Lieutenant, 1768	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1768	Ultonia.
„ Don Balthasar, Cadet, 1732	Ultonia.
„ Don Tomas, Sergeant-Major, 1737; Com- mander 2nd Battalion, 1739	Ultonia.
Brady, Don Dionisio, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Wauchop.
„ ———, Sub-Lieut., 1715	Hibernia.
Bray, Don Patricio, Cadet, 1768; Lieut., 1777	Hibernia.
„ Don Antonio, Lieut.	
Brett (of Coltrummer), Don Juan, Cadet, 1760; Sub-Lieut., 1763; Sub-Lieutenant of Grenadiers, 1777; wounded in the battle of Argel, 1775; Captain of Grenadiers, 1779, with rank of Brevet-Col.; died in Pensacola, Florida, 1800	Regimento de Hibernia.
„ (of Coltrummer), Don Diego; brother of foregoing; Cadet, 1761; Sub-Lieut., 1765; Lieutenant, 1775; Captain of Grenadiers, 1788; Colonel, 1799; Knight of the Royal Order of St. Hermonogilda; and Staff Commander at Alicante, 1817	Hibernia.
„ y-Ofrey Don Edmundo, son of the foregoing; Cadet, 1799; Lieut. Royal Guard, and Lieut.-Colonel, 1828; Lieut.-Colonel Royal Guard; Colonel in the Army; a Baron and Knight of the Royal Orders of St. Fernando and St. Hermonogilda, 1854	Hibernia.
„ Don Carlos; Cadet, 1777; Colonel and Governor of the Town of Suabria, 1794	
Brown, Don Juan; Sergeant, 1721	Dragones de Edimburgo.
„ Don Pedro; Supernumerary Lieut., 1721	Regimento de Hibernia.
„ Don Juan; Lieut., 1715	Hibernia.
Putler, Don Mateo, Captain, 1718	Waterford.
„ Don Tomas, Lieut., 1718	Waterford.
„ Don Ricardo, Lieut., 1718	Waterford.

Butler, Don Diego, Lieut., 1718	—	Regimento de Waterford.
„ Don Thomas, Lieut. of Grenadiers, 1717	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Diego, Capt., 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Thomas, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Ricardo Maria, Cadet, 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Vicente Jaime, Cadet, 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
Burke, Don Milesio, Lieut., 1717; Capt., 1760	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Carlos, Lieut. of Grenadiers, 1719	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Ricardo, Capt., 1721	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Raimondo, Lieut.-Col., 1721	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Diego, Super. Lieut., 1721	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Edmondo, Super. Lieut., 1721	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Guillermo, Super. Lieut., 1721	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Raymondo, Super-Capt., 1724; Adjutant Major, 1751	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Tomas, Commander, 1751	...	„ Irlanda.
Burke-Mayo, Don Ricardo, Capt., 1715	...	„ Wauchop.
De Burgh, Don Carlos, Lieut., 1715	...	„ Wauchop.
De Burgho, Don Balthasar, Lieut., 1715	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Eduardo,* Super-Capt., 1715	...	„ Limerick.
Canton, Capt.	...	„ Irlanda.
Cantwell, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1718	...	„ Ultonia.
Carey, Don Guillermo, Brevet.-Colonel, 1721	...	„ Dragones de Edimburgo.
Carew, Don Guillermo, Capt., 1718	...	„ Regimento de Ultonia.
Carny, Don Juan, Cornet, 1721	...	„ Dragones de Edimburgo.
Carroll, Don Talbot, Cadet, 1725	...	„ Regimento de Ultonia.
„ Don Estevan, Cadet, 1725	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, 1721	...	„ Waterford.
„ Don Demetrio, 1721	...	„ Waterford.
Cavenagh, Don Francisco, Super. Lieut., 1715	...	„ Regimento de Hibernia.
„ Don Geraldo, Cadet, 1725	...	„ Ultonia.
Cheevers, Don Guillermo, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Miguel, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	„ Ultonia.
Clarke, Don Edmondo.	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Joanes, Lieut., 1752	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Edmondo, Cadet, 1743, Lieut., 1751	...	„ Wauchop.
Coghlan, Don Juan, Super-Capt., 1715	...	„ Waterford.
Comerford, Don Juan, Colonel, 1718	...	„ Waterford.
Comerford, Don Jose, 1721	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Roberto, Sergt., 1784	...	„ Ultonia.
Conoway, Don Patricio, Lieut.-Col., 1721	...	„ Dragones de Edimburgo.
Conway, Don Patricio, Sergt., 1721	...	„ Edimburgo.
Comerford, Don Jose, Lieut.-Col., 1752; Col., 1761; Brigadier, 1768	...	„ Irlanda.
Connellan, Don —, Capt., 1718	...	„ Regimento de Irlanda.
Connor, Don Carlos, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	„ Wauchop.
Conway, Don —, Lieutenant, 1774	...	„ Irlanda.
Conery, Don Jose, Cadet, 1751	...	„ Ultonia.
Coleman, Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	„ Hibernia.
Coloman, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1768	...	„ Hibernia.
Coppinger, Don Josef, Lieut., 1738	...	„ Hibernia.
Coughlan, Don Juan, Super-Capt., 1688; Capt., 1721	...	„ Hibernia.
Connolly, Don Timito, Lieut., 1803	...	„ Irlanda.
Cook, Don Diego, Cornet, 1721	...	„ Dragones de Dublin.
Cott, Don Ricardo, Super. Capt., 1721	...	„ Regimento de Irlanda.
Cotter, Don Diego, Cadet, 1725	...	„ Ultonia.
Colins, Don Juan, Sub. Lieut., 1768	...	„ Hibernia.

Cortun, Don Daniel, Cadet, 1764	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1764	...	...	" Ultonia.
Cranborough, ——— 1721	...	...	" Limerick.
Creaghan, Don Tomas, Super.-Capt., 1721	...	...	" Limerick.
Creagh, Don Juan, Capt., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Sebastian, Lieut., 1777	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Patricio, Cadet, 1777	...	...	" Ultonia.
Crean, ——— 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Crew, ——— 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Curran, Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1764	...	...	" Hibernia.
Curtis, ——— 1721	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1768; Lieut., 1777	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Diego, Capt., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
Curry, Don Juan, Cadet, 1759	...	...	" Ultonia.
Cummins, Don Miguel, Cadet, 1724; Sub-Lieut. and Brevet-Lieut., 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
Danver, Don Antonio, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	" Hibernia.
Dean, Don Geremino, Super.-Col., 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Francisco, Cadet, 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.
Delabide, ———, 1721	...	...	" Limerick.
Delany, Don David, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
Dempsi, Don Juan, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Bartolome, Capt., 1759	...	...	" Ultonia.
Deudall, Don Juan, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
Dillon, Don Cristoval, Super.-Capt., 1721	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Bartolome, Capt., 1759	...	...	" Ultonia.
Doyle, Don Lorenzo, Lieut., 1721	...	...	Dragones de Limerick.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1762; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1784	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
Dowdall, ———, Cadet, 1743	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Roberto, Sub-Lieut., 1751	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Carlos, Lieut., 1751	...	...	" Ultonia.
Downy, Don Eugenio, Capt., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
Duxbury, Don ———, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Lorenzo, Super. Capt., 1720	...	...	" Hibernia.
Dunphy, Don Thomas, Cadet, 1777	...	...	" Hibernia.
Dwyer, Don Dionisio, Sub-Lieut., 1720	...	...	" Limerick.
Eliot, ———, 1721	...	...	" Hibernia.
Elleitt, Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
Eustace, Don Mauricio, Sub-Lieut., 1721	...	...	" Waterford.
Egan, Don Diego, Cadet, 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut. and Brevet-Lieut., 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Bartolome, Cadet, 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.
Fagan, Don Edmundo, Cadet, 1751	...	...	" Ultonia.
Falvy, Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1737	...	...	" Ultonia.
Ferrall, Don Pedro, Sergeant-Major, 1760; Lieut.-Col., 1777	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Bernardo, Cadet, 1774	...	...	" Ultonia.
Fitzgerald, Don Tomas, Super.-Capt., 1705	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
" Don Gregorio, Super.-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Gerardo, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	Regimento de Limerick.
" Don Edmundo, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Diego, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Geraldo, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Diego, Capt., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Gerardo, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Eustachio, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Edmundo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juliano, Cadet, 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.

Fitzgerald, Don Diego, Cadet, 1735	...	...	Regimento de	Ultonia.
" Don Tomas, Cadet, 1759	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1759	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Capt., 1760	...	...	"	Hibernia.
" Don Gerardo, Cadet, 1762	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Mauricio, Cadet, 1764	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1764	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Mauricio, Cadet, 1765	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Dionisio, Cadet, 1766	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Simon, Capt., 1768	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Fitzgibbon, Don Guillermo, Lieut., 1751	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Fitzmaurice, Don Tomas, Capt. of Grenadiers, 1718	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Edmundo, Lieut., 1721	...	...	Dragones de	Dublin.
" Don Juan, Cornet, 1721	...	...	"	Dublin.
" Don Gerardo, Sergeant, 1721	...	...	"	Dublin.
" Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1743	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Tomas, Cadet, 1777	...	...	Regimento de	Hibernia.
Fitzpatrick, Dou Terencio, Capt., 1718; Sergeant-Major, 1776	...	...	"	Hibernia.
" Don Edmundo, Lieut., 1715	...	...	"	Hibernia.
" Don Florencio, Cadet, 1737	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don ——— 1768	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Fitzsimon, Don Cristoval, Lieut., 1768	...	...	"	Hibernia.
" Don Roberto, Cadet, 1739; formerly a Cadet, Regiment of Dillon	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Fitzsouibons, Don Guillermo, Capt., 1760	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Flood, Don Lorenzo, Sub-Lieut., 1768; Lieut., 1777	...	...	"	Hibernia.
" Don Edwardo, Lieut., 1777	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Flanagan, Don Bernardo, Lieut., 1767	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Foley, Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Fogarty, Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	"	Ultonia.
French, Don Juan, Cadet, 1725	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Galloway, Don Estevan, Capt., 1715	...	...	"	Wau chop.
Galvan, Don ———, 1721	...	...	Regimento de	Hibernia.
Geoghegan, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1752	...	...	"	Irlanda.
Gernon, Don Juan Rudd, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	"	Irlanda.
" Don Estevan, Cadet, 1777	...	...	"	Irlanda.
Gibbon, Don Tomas, Capt., 1715	...	...	"	Wau chop.
Gorman, Don Juan, Lieut., 1718	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Gould, Don Diego, Lieut., 1718	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Terencio, Cadet, 1764	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Lorenzo, Cadet, 1772	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Grace, Don Olivero, Cadet, 1725; Sergeant-Major, 1743	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Guinness, Don Arturo, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hackett, Don Diego, Super Capt., 1721	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hagen, Don Nelano, Lieut., 1715	...	...	"	Irlanda.
Hanly, Don Danielo, Capt., 1718	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Haly, Don Francisco, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	"	Waterford.
Hallorane, Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1721	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Harper, ———, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Harrison, Don Lorenzo, Sub-Lieut., 1739	...	...	"	Irlanda.
Healy, Don Tomas, Cadet, 1725	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1759	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hearne, Don Bernardo, Cadet, 1759	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hegarty, Don Guillermo, Capt., 1715	...	...	"	Hibernia.
Hickey, Don Domingo, Capt., 1721	...	...	Dragones de	Edimburgo.
" Don Danielo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	Regimento de	Ultonia.
" Don Diego, Cadet, 1725	...	...	"	Ultonia.
" Don Danielo, Sergeant, 1732	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hickson, Don Juan, Cadet, 1772	...	...	"	Ultonia.
Hogan, Don Danielo, Sub-Lieut., 1712	...	...	"	Limerick.

Hogan, Don Roberto, Sub-Lieut.,	..	...	Regimento de	Limerick.
„ Don Diego, Lieut., 1715	..	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Capt., 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Danielo, Cadet, 1777	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Hollowood, Don Juan, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Hopkins, Don Danielo, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	„	Irlanda.
Hussy, Don Jaime, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Jaime, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Eduardo, Cadet, 1777	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Eduardo, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Ignacio, Cadet, 1764; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1803	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Nicolas, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Iveagh, El Conde, Capt., 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Jones, Don Pedro, Adjutant Major, 1747	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Felix, Lieut., 1768; Capt. of Grenadiers, 1777; Sergeant Major, 1768; Colonel and Brigadier, 1776	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Manuel, Sub-Lieut., 1804	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Felix, Sub Lieut., 1804	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Kamwell, Don Juan, Cadet, 1732	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Keating, Don Juan, Lieut., 1752	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Marius, Captain, 1751	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Tomas, Cadet, 1752	...	...	„	Irlanda.
Kealy, Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1760	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Kearney, Don Patricio, Lieut., 1715	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Kelly, Don Francisco, Lieut. Grenadiers, 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
Kennedy, Don Felipe, Captain, 1724	...	...	„	Limerick.
Kilkelly, Don Simeon, Cadet, 1732	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Kilkenny, Don Terencio, Sub-Lieut. French Army, 1712; Lieut., 1720	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Terencio, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Wauchop.
Kindalen, Don Ultano, Capt., 1718	...	...	Regimento de	Limerick.
„ Don Estevan, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Patricio, Lieut., 1715; Captain of Grenadiers, and Lieut.-Colonel, 1779	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Tomas, Capt., 1737	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Eduardo, Cadet, 1737	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Guillermo Francisco, Cadet, 1777	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Vincènte, Lieut.-Col., 1747; Col., Brigadier, 1777	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Vincente, Adjutant-Major, 1751	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Tomas, Cadet, 1765	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Diego, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col., 1784	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Knaresborough, Don Miguel, Capt., 1772; Sergeant-Major, 1778; Brevet-Colonel, 1784	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Knaven, Don Maurizio, Adjutant-Major, 1720	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Demetrius, Reformed Cadet, 1721	...	...	„	Irlanda.
Kusack, Don Francisco, Lieut., 1715	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Patricio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Lalor, Don Diego, Capt., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Nicolas, Super.-Capt., 1724	...	...	„	Limerick.
Lawlor, Don Patricio	...	...	„	Waterford.
„ Don David, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Lacy, Don Bartolome, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Patricio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Francisco, Cadet, 1732	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Roberto, Cadet, 1735	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1722; Brigadier, 1737	...	...	„	Ultonia.

• Brother of the Earl of Clanrickard and of the Duchess of Berwick.

Lacy, Don Francisco, Sergt.-Major, 1751; Colonel and Brigadier, 1760	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
„ Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1751; Sergt.-Major, 1760; Lieut.-Col., 1777	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Pedro, Cadet, 1760	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Miguel, Cadet, 1764	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Pedro, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Pedro, Cadet, 1794	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Lenard	...	...	„ Limerick.
Leonard, 1760	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Livesay, Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1788	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Linch, Don Roberto, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	„ Wauchop.
„ Don Roberto, Adjutant-Major, 1724	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don Roberto, Cadet, 1777	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Long, Don Dionisio, Super.-Capt., 1724	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don, Sub-Lieut., 1774	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Lynch, Don Roberto, Lieut., 1719	...	...	„ Irlanda.
Lysaght, Lieut., 1777	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Lyons, Don Jacobo, Cadet, 1760; Lieut., 1772; Lieut. of Grenadiers, 1776	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1772; Sub-Lieut. and Brevet-Lieut., 1784	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Cæsar, Sub-Lieut., 1800	...	...	„ Hibernia.
Mahon, Don Demetrio, Sergeant, 1721	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
Mahony, Don Demetrio, Sergeant, 1721	...	...	„ Edimburgo.
„ Don Demetrio, Lieut.-Col., 1735	...	...	„ Edimburgo.
Malone, Don Eduardo, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	Regimento de Hibernia.
Martin, Don Francisco, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
MacAuliffe, Don Tadeo, Colonel, 1715	...	...	„ Ultonia.
MacCarthy, Don Florencio, Cornet, 1705	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
„ Don Felix, Captain, 1718	...	...	Regimento de Limerick.
„ Don Florencio, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Justino, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Demetrio, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Tadeo, Sergeant, 1721	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
„ Don Danielo, Lieut., 1724	...	...	Regimento de Waterford.
„ Don ——— Cadet, 1724	...	...	„ Waterford.
„ Don Carlos, Lieut., 1724	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Julio, Lieut., 1724	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Dionisio, Captain, 1725	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1725	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Celisio, Captain, 1725	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Dionisio, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Florencio, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Danielo, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Juan Baptista, 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Terencio, Capt., 1768; Captain of Grenadiers, 1788	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1773	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Felix, Cadet, 1778	...	...	„ Hibernia.
MacCroghan, Don ———, Sub-Lieut., 1764	...	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don ———, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„ Irlanda.
MacCurtin, Don Cornelio, Cadet, 1774	...	...	„ Ultonia.
MacDermott, Don Bernardo, Super.-Capt., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
M'Egan, Don ———, Cadet, 1718	...	...	„ Limerick.
MacEnery, Don Malachias, Lieut., 1718	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1718	...	...	„ Ultonia.
MacDonogh, Don Edmundo, Super.-Capt., 1721	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Miguel, Capt., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
MacDonnell, Don Alejandro, Capt., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Jacob, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.

MacDonnell, Don Carlos, Capt., 1715	...	...	Regimento de	Hibernia.
„ Don Patricio, Super.-Capt., 1715	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Alejandro, Sub-Lieut., 1717	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Mano, Capt., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Alejandro, Lieut.-Col., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Raymondo, Col. and Brigadier, 1720	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Raymondo, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Reynaldo, Super.-Capt., 1724	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Melchor, Capt., 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Terencio, Cadet, 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Edmundo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Magean (M'Cann), Don Edmundo, Capt., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ „ Don Diego, Lieut.-Col., 1731	...	...	Dragones de	Edimburgo.
„ „ Don Nicolas, Lieut., 1731	...	...	„	Edimburgo.
MacGhee, Don Tomas, Cadet, 1725	...	...	Regimento de	Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1763	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Tobias, 1732	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Maglene (Maclene), Don Eneas, Adjutant-Major, 1718	...	...	„	Hibernia.
MacGillicuddy, Don Demetrio, Super.-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Waterford.
Maginnis, Don Rodrigo, Super.-Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
MacGowan, Don Danielo, Super.-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
Magrath, Don Jaime, Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Tomas, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don ———, Cadet, 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Tomas, Cadet, 1724	...	...	„	Waterford.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Pedro, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Nicolas, Cadet, 1766	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Terencio, Lieut.-Colonel, 1732	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Maguire, Don Felipe, Capt., 1760	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Felipe, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	„	Ultonia.
MacKanagh, Don Estevan, Lieut., 1721	...	...	Dragones de	Edimburgo.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1768	...	...	Regimento de	Hibernia.
MacKenna, Don Juan, Sub-Capt., 1724	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Juan, Adjutant, 1761; Sergeant- Major, 1762; Lieut.-Col., 1761; Col., 1777	...	...	„	Ultonia.
MacKormail, Don Carlos, Captain, 1724	...	...	„	Ultonia.
MacMahon, Don Carlos, Capt., 1718	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Carlos, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Hugo, Cadet, 1737	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Diego, Cadet, 1765	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1765	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Ricardo, Lieut., 1718	...	...	„	Limerick.
„ Don Bernardo, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Irlanda.
„ Don Cornelio, Cadet, 1751	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Cornelio, Lieut., 1768; Capt. 1771	...	...	„	Hibernia.
MacTiernan, Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1777	...	...	„	Wauchope.
MacSuini, Don Bernardo, Super.-Capt., 1715	...	...	„	Hibernia.
„ Don Ensebio, Cadet, 1718	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Milisio, Capt., 1721	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Edmundo, Capt., 1721	...	...	„	Ultonia.
„ Don Danielo, Capt.	...	...	„	Ultonia.
Malone, Don ———, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Martin, Don Francisco, Lieut., 1768; Capt., 1777	...	...	„	Hibernia.
Maxwell, Don Miguel, Super.-Capt.	...	...	„	Limerick.
Meade, Don ———, Lieut., 1721	...	...	„	Hibernia.

Meade, Don Guillermo, Sub-Lieut., 1768 ; Capt., 1777	...	...	...	Regimento de Hibernia.
Meagher, Don Tomas, served in France ; Lieut., 1715	...	...	...	Wauchop.
„ Don Guillermo, served in France ; Lieut., 1715 ; Capt. of Grenadiers, 1725	...	...	...	Wauchop.
„ Don Guillermo, formerly a Sergeant in the Irish Regiment of Berwick ; Sub-Lieut., 1710 ; Lieut., 1712 ; Lieut., of Grenadiers, 1718 ; Capt. of Grenadiers, 1725	...	...	...	Waterford.
„ Don Juan, Super.-Lieut. Colonel, 1718	...	...	...	Waterford.
„ Don Bernardo, Lieut., 1721	...	...	...	Wauchop.
Morfi (Murphy), Don Juan, Cadet, 1739	...	...	...	Ultonia.
MacNamara, Don Miguel, Lieut., 1718	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Magnamara, Don Dionisio	...	...	...	Wauchop.
Merick, Don ———, Lieut., 1743	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Monk, Don Eduardo, Cornet, 1705	...	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
Morgan, Don Guillermo, Super.-Col., 1724	...	...	...	Regimento de Waterford.
„ Don Guillermo, Colonel, 1731	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don ———, Cadet, 1759	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Morony, Don Geremino, Capt., 1718	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Naghton, Don Juan, Lieut.-Col., 1763	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1777	...	...	...	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Benitio, Sub-Lieut., 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Tomas, Cadet	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Tomas, Cadet	...	...	...	Irlanda.
Nangle, Don Guillermo, 1705	...	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
„ Don Eduardo, 1705	...	...	...	Edimburgo.
„ Don ———, 1725, Sub-Lieut., 1743	...	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
„ Don Josef, Sub-Lieut., 1760	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Nash, Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1772	...	...	...	Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1772	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Noble, Don Andrew, Cadet, 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Luis Gonzales, Cadet, 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don ———, Lieut., 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Edmundo Fitzgerald, Adjutant-Major, 1743	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Nugent, Don Edmundo, Adjutant-Major, 1760	...	...	...	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Captain, 1760	...	...	...	Hibernia.
„ Don Eduardo, Captain, 1768 ; Lientenant-Colonel, 1772	...	...	...	Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Lieut., 1777	...	...	...	Hibernia.
„ Don Gerardo, Lieut., 1777	...	...	...	Hibernia.
Obern, Don Raimondo, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	...	Limerick.
„ Don Francisco, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	...	Limerick.
O'Brien, Don Cornelio, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
„ Don Terencio, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	...	Regimento de Limerick.
„ Don Enriquez, Lieut.	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Enriquez, Lieut.	...	...	...	Wauchop.
„ Don Juan, Super.-Col., 1732-1743	...	...	...	Ultonia.
„ Don Moritz, Cadet, 1759	...	...	...	Ultonia.
„ Don Morgano, Captain, 1760	...	...	...	Ultonia.
Obregon, Don ———, Lieut., 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
„ Don Francisco, Cadet, 1803	...	...	...	Irlanda.
O'Callaghan, Don Cornelio, Sergeant-Major, 1718	...	...	...	Ultonia.
„ Don Juliano, Cadet, 1725	...	...	...	Ultonia.
„ Don Dionisio, Cadet, 1741	...	...	...	Hibernia.
O'Calakan, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1772	...	...	...	Ultonia.
O'Cahan, Don Eduardo, Cadet, 1708	...	...	...	Limerick.
„ Don Eduardo, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	...	Limerick.

O'Clérherty, Don Eduardo, Sub-Lieut.	Regimento de Wauchop.
O'Connor, Don Carlos, Sergeant, 1705	Dragones de Dublin.
„ Don Miguel, Cadet, 1698; Captain, 1718	Regimento de Irlanda.
„ Don Carlos, Sub-Lieut.	„ Irlanda.
„ Don ———, 1708, Cadet	„ Limerick.
„ Don ———, Cadet, 1708	„ Limerick.
„ El Conde, Super-Capt., 1715	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Super-Capt., 1715	„ Waterford.
„ Don Hugo, Lieutenant, 1768; Capt. of Grenadiers, 1777	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Dionisio, Lieut, 1718	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Diego, Cadet, 1718	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1725	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Tadeo, Sergeant-Major	„ Ultonia.
O'Concannon, Don Juan, Lieut., 1721; Adjutant-Major, 1777	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Melaghlin, Lieut, 1772	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Guillermo, Lieut, 1777	„ Hibernia.
O'Connell, Don Juan, Lieut., 1747	„ Hibernia.
O'Conroy, Don ———, Sub-Lieut, 1774	„ Hibernia.
O'Daly, Don Pedro, Cadet, 1775; Commander and Col., 1803	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Timitio, Cadet, 1765	„ Ultonia.
O'Dea, Don Juan, Sergeant-Major, 1724	„ Limerick.
„ Don Juan Pedro, Super. Capt., 1724	„ Limerick.
O'Dempsí, Don Juan, Lieut., 1708	„ Hibernia.
O'Deyer (O'Dwyer), Don Demetrio, Capt., 1724	„ Waterford.
O'Dolan, Don ———, Cadet, 1708	„ Limerick.
O'Doherty, Don Felix, Super-Capt., 1708; Super-Lieut.-Col., 1724	„ Limerick.
O'Donnell, Don Juan, Sergeant-Major, 1718	„ Limerick.
„ Don Josef, Lieut.-Colonel, 1777	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Reynaldo, Cadet, 1737	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Jose, Lieut.-General	
„ Don Jose, Capt., died at Santa Cruz	
„ Don Ugo, surnamed Bealdearg, Brigadier General, 1688. He took a prominent part in the Irish War, 1689-91. After the Battle of Anghrim he went over with 1,200 men to King William on being secured a pension of £500; and after the capitulation of Limerick he returned to Spain and served three years in Piedmont. In 1695 he was appointed Major-General in the Spanish Army; he died in 1703	
„ Don Jose, His Excellency, K.G.C. of St. Ferdinand; General; Captain-General of Castile; died, 1836	
„ Don Carlos, His Excellency, K.G.C., of St. Ferdinand; Lieut.-General; died 1830	
„ Don Alejandro, Colonel, died, 1837	
„ Don Enriquez, Conde de Abisbal, Lieut.-General; Regent of Spain, 1812; died, 1837	
„ Don Leopoldo, Capt. in the Royal Guards; died, 1833	
„ Don Jose, Capt. of Infantry	
„ Don Leopoldo, Capt. of Infantry	
„ Don Carlos, General of Cavalry; died, 1835	

O'Donnellan, Don Juan, Lieut. ....	...	...	Regimento de Limerick.
" Don Josef, Cadet, 1737	...	...	" Ultonia.
O Donohoe, Don Florencio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Danielo, Cadet, 1760	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Sergeant, 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Patricio, Sergeant, 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don ———, Cadet, 1777	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Donovan, Don Cornelio, Capt. 1724	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Alejandro, Capt., 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1772	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Dorrey, Don Danielo, Super.-Capt., 1715	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Dowda, Don Danielo, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
O'Driscoll, Don Alejandro, Lieut., 1747	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Falvy, 1768	...	...	" Irlanda.
" 1768	...	...	" Irlanda.
O'Farrell, Don Malachi, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Flaherty, Don Edmundo, Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Irlanda.
O'Flanagan.			
O'Flebir, Lieut., 1768	...	...	" Irlanda.
O'Foley, Don Juan, Cadet, 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Gara, Don Juan, Super.-Lieut.-Col., 1708	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Olivero, Commander, 1747	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Hagan, Don Antonio, Cadet, 1751	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Hanlon, Don Hugo, Cadet, 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Felix, Cadet, 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Hart, Don Guillermo, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
O'Hara, Don Eugenio, Sergeant-Major, 1761	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Eugenio	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Cesar, Sergeant, 1777; Lieut., 1784	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Hea, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Higgins, Don Carlos, Cadet, 1803	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Hehir, Don Patricio, Cadet, 1735; formerly of the Irish Regiment of Clare	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Kelley, Colonel	...	...	" Irlanda.
O'Kelly, Don Guillermo, Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Tadeo, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Geremino, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Diego, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Arturo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1736	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Antonio, Cadet, 1736	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Guillermo, Capt., 1768; Col., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Guillermo, Capt., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Dionisio, Cadet, 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Kennedy, Don Mateo, Cadet, 1702; Capt., 1718	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Gelasius, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don ——— Super.-Capt., 1724	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Mateo, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
O'Kearny, Don Patricio, Lieut., 1778	...	...	" Ultonia.
O'Kenny, Don Cornelio, Sub-Lieut., 1768; Lieut., 1777	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Kin, Don Bernardo, Sub-Lieut., 1721	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Konor, Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
O'Leary, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1688; Capt., 1716	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Demetrio, Lieut.	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo,
" Don Tadeo, Capt., 1718	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
" Don Ricardo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Germino, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Arturo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.

O'Leary, Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1736	...	...	Regimento de Ultonia.
„ Don Carlos, Sub-Lieut., 1751	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Danielo, Lieut., 1724	...	...	„ Wauchop.
„ Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„ Waterford.
O'Loughlin, Don Bernardo, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
O'Madden, Don Patricio, Sub-Lieut.	...	...	„ Irlanda.
O'Mahony, Count Danielo, Colonel Commander of the Order of St. Iago; Lieut.-General; died at Ocana, 1714	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.
O'Mahony, El Conde, Colonel, 1721	...	...	„ Edimburgo.
„ Don Cornelio, Capt., 1721	...	...	„ Edimburgo.
„ Don Danielo, Cadet, 1715	...	...	Regimento de Waterford.
„ Don Patricio, Lieut., 1724	...	...	„ Waterford.
„ Don Jaime, Cadet, 1803	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Juan, Cadet, 1774	...	...	„ Ultonia.
O'Mara, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1747	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Guillermo, Capt., 1747	...	...	„ Hibernia.
O'Meagher, Don Guillermo, Sergeant, 1709; Sub-Lieut., 1710; Super.-Lieut., 1712; Super.-Capt., of Grenadiers, 1718; Capt., 1725	...	...	„ Hibernia.
O'Meagher, Don Miguel, Soldado distinguido; Cadet, 1781; Sub-Lieut., 1784; Sub-Lieut. of Grenadiers, 1790; Captain of Grenadiers, 1794; Lieut.-Colonel of Grenadiers, 1803	...	...	„ Hibernia.
O'Neill, El Conde, 1705	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
„ Don Bernardo, Sub-Lieut. Grenadiers	...	...	Regimento de Limerick.
„ Don Terencio, 1718	...	...	„ Waterford.
„ Don Arturo, Capt., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Carlos, Super.-Capt., 1715	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Felix, Col. and Brigadier, 1760	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Eugenio, Capt., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Antonio, Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Constantino, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Carlos, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Terencio, Sub-Lieut., 1777	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Felix, Sub-Lieut., 1777	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Pedro, Cadet, 1739	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Enriquez, Cadet, 1784	...	...	„ Ultonia.
O'Nihil, Don Mario, Capt., Grenadiers	...	...	„ Limerick.
O'Phelan, Don Patricio, Cadet, 1774	...	...	„ Ultonia.
O'Ready, Don Diego, Cadet, 1772	...	...	„ Ultonia.
O'Reardon, Don Guillermo, Cadet, 1725	...	...	„ Ultonia.
O'Reilly, Don Felipe, Capt., 1708	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don Felipe, Capt., 1724	...	...	„ Waterford.
„ Don Andreas, Capt., 1768	...	...	„ Hibernia.
„ Don Miguel, Capt. of Grenadiers, 1777	...	...	„ Hibernia.
O'Regan, Don ———, 1768	...	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Gabriel, Lieut., 1803	...	...	„ Irlanda.
O'Riarden, Don Gelasio, Super-Lieut.-Col., 1708	...	...	„ Limerick.
O'Rorke, Don Bernardo, Sergeant-Major, 1721	...	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Tadeo, 1715	...	...	„ Wauchop.
O'Shaughnessy, Don David, Capt., 1719	...	...	„ Irlanda.
„ Don Tadeo, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	„ Wauchop.
„ Don ———, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	„ Wauchop.
O'Shee, Don Guillermo, Lieut.	...	...	„ Limerick.
O'Shiell, Don Manus, Super.-Capt., 1708	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don Manuel, Super.-Capt., 1708	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don Manuel, Super. Capt., 1724	...	...	„ Limerick.
„ Don Danielo, Super.-Capt., 1724	...	...	„ Limerick.
O'Sullivan, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1737	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Danielo, Cadet, 1737	...	...	„ Ultonia.
„ Don Eugenio, Capt., 1718	...	...	„ Limerick.

O'Sullivan, Don Juan, Cornet, 1718	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
" Don Demetrio, Lieut., 1724	...	...	Regimiento de Waterford.
" Don Cornelio, Lieut., 1724	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Juan, Capt., 1724	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Dionisio, Capt., 1724	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Demetrio, Cadet, 1724	...	...	" Waterford.
O'Toole, Don Francisco, Sergeant	...	...	" Waterford.
" Don Danielo, Sub-Lieut., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Jacobo, Sub-Lieut., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
Older, Don Jacob, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
Organ, Don Pedro, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
Oxely, Don Felix, Super.-Capt., 1708	...	...	" Limerick.
Peacock, Don Jorge, Cadet, 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Peye, Don Patricio, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	" Limerick.
Pigot, Don Edmundo, Sub-Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
Pike, Super.-Capt., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
Piers, Don Diego, Capt., 1715	...	...	" Irlanda.
" Don Josef, Cadet, 1764	...	...	" Ultonia.
Plunkett, Don Tomas, Capt., 1715	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Enriquez, Capt., 1715	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Miguel, Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
" Don Jorge, Capt., 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Pots, Don Lucas, Lieut., 1718	...	...	" Ultonia.
Power, Don Pedro, Capt. in French Service, 1691, 1714	...	...	" Irlanda,
" Don Pedro	...	...	" Limerick.
" Don Juan, Capt., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
" Don Hugo, Cadet, 1765	...	...	" Ultonia.
Prim, Don Juan, General Conde de Reus; President of the Spanish Republic; assassinated in Madrid, 187—*	...	...
Purcell, Don Bartolome, Sub-Lieut., 1788	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Roberto, Cadet, 1751	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Manuel, Cadet, 1759	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Miguel, 1700	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1718; Adjutant- Major, 1722	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Nicolas, Cadet, 1725	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1732	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Tomas, Cadet, 1735	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Pedro, Sergeant-Major, 1760	...	...	" Ultonia.
Quinn, Don ———, 1721	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don Diego, Lieut., 1751; Adjutant-Major- 1760	...	...	" Ultonia.
" Don Miguel, Sergeant, 1777	...	...	" Hibernia.
Regan, Don Mauricio, Adjutant-Major, 1721	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
" Don Danielo, Lieut., 1715	...	...	Regimiento de Hibernia.
Reilly, Don Miguel, Capt., 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Rian, Don Juan, Lieut., 1749	...	...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
Ryan, Don Lucas, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	Regimiento de Wauchop.
" Don Danielo, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
" Don ———, 1768	...	...	" Wauchop.
Roche, Don Jaime, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Wauchop.
Rorke, Don Francisco, Sergeant, 1760	...	...	" Ultonia.
Rochfort, Don Francisco, Sub-Lieut., 1768	...	...	" Ultonia.
Russell, Don Cristoval, Sub-Lieut., 1715	...	...	" Hibernia.
Rutledge, Don Melchor, Lieut., 1768	...	...	" Hibernia.
Sarsfield, Don Pablo, Lieut., 1705	...	...	Dragones de Dublin.

* General Prim was a descendant of the Prims of Inisnag, county Kilkenny. A magnificent tomb, surmounted by a portrait effigy in bronze, marks the burial place of General Prim in the Church of the Atocha, Madrid.

Sarsfield, Don Pedro, Sergeant, 1705 ...	Dragones de Dublin.
" Don Edmundo, Captain, 1721 ...	" Edimburgo.
" Don Patricio, Cadet, 1764 ...	Regimento de Ultonia.
Savage, Don Juan, Lieut., 1768 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Lucas, Lieut., 1803 ...	" Hibernia.
Segrave, Don Matio, Sergeant, 1721 ...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
Scolly, Don Diego, Sergeant, 1705 ...	" Dublin.
" Don Diego, Sergeant, 1721 ...	" Edimburgo.
Shanly, Don Fernando, Cadet, 1725 ...	Regimento de Ultonia.
Shelly, Don Miguel, Sergeant, 1784 ...	" Ultonia.
Shee, Don Tadeo, Cadet, 1722 ...	" Ultonia.
" Don Roberto, Cadet, 1725 ...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Sub-Lieut., 1760 ...	" Ultonia.
" Don Diego, Cadet, 1736 ...	" Ultonia.
Sherlock, Don —, 1721 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Diego, Cadet, 1725; Super.-Col., 1732 ...	" Ultonia.
" Don Pedro, Cadet, 1725; Super.-Col., 1743 ...	" Ultonia.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1725; Colonel and Brigadier, 1765 ...	" Ultonia.
Shyhy, Don Juan, Lieut., 1718 ...	" Limerick.
Sinnott, Don —, 1721 ...	" Hibernia.
Slattery, Don Danielo, Adjutant, 1752 ...	" Ireland.
Spencer, Don Roberto, Sergeant, 1705 ...	Dragones de Dublin.
" Don Diego, Sergeant, 1705 ...	" Dublin.
Stackpoole, Don Roberto, Capt., 1718 ...	" Ultonia.
Stapleton, Don Eduardo, Lieut., 1721 ...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
Stafford, Don Diego, Cadet, 1751 ...	Regimento de Ultonia.
" Don —, 1768 ...	" Ireland.
Stuart, Don Pedro, Sergeant-Major, 1715 ...	" Hibernia.
Supple, Don Juan, 1715 ...	" Wauchop.
" Don Patricio, Capt., 1718 ...	" Ultonia.
Sweetman, Don —, 1721 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Henrico, 1760 ...	" Hibernia.
Talbot, Don Salterio, Capt., 1721 ...	" Limerick.
Tichborne, Don Jose, Cadet, 1725; Lieut., 1747 ...	" Hibernia.
Tohy, Don Guillermo, Sub-Lieut., 1712 ...	" Ireland.
Tobing, Don Tomas, Lieut., 1715 ...	" Hibernia.
Toubin, Don Diego, Capt., 1718 ...	" Waterford.
Trant, Don Juan, Lieut., 1724 ...	" Waterford.
" Don Diego, Lieut., 1768 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Eduardo, Cadet, 1777 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Eduardo, Lieut. of Grenadiers, 1777 ...	" Hibernia.
" Don Juan, Cadet, 1725 ...	" Ultonia.
" Tyrrell, Don Cristoval, Capt., 1718 ...	" Ultonia.
Tyrell, Don Pedro, Lieut.-Col., 1772; Col. and Brigadier, 1784 ...	" Ultonia.
Voster (Foster), Don Guillermo, Lieut., 1715 ...	" Hibernia.
Varyoge (Barryoge), Don Felipe, Capt., 1721; Lieut.-Colonel, 1734 ...	" Ultonia.
Vaughan, Don Guillermo, Lieut.-Colonel; Colonel and Brigadier ...	" Ultonia.
Verdon, Don Enriquez, Lieut., 1768 ...	" Ultonia.
Wall, Don Ricardo, Inspector, 1749 ...	Dragones de Edimburgo.
Wall, Don Augustin, Captain, 1765 ...	Regimento de Ultonia.
Walcott, Don Thomas, Lieut., 1774 ...	" Hibernia.
Watters, Don Cristoval, Cadet, 1752; Lieut., 1768 ...	" Ultonia.
Ward, — Lieut., 1777 ...	" Hibernia.
Whelan, — Sub-Lieut., 1777 ...	" Hibernia.
White, Don Enriquez, Cadet, 1768 ...	" Hibernia.
Wise, Don Juan ...	" Hibernia.
Wiseheart, Don, 1777 ...	" Hibernia.
Wogan, — Sub-Lieut., 1743 ...	" Hibernia.

88.—LIST OF PERSONS OF IRISH ORIGIN.

Now enjoying Honours and Emoluments in Spain.

- De Burgh, Don Eduardo, Vice Consul at Vicente de la Barquera.
 Bermingham-y-Chayne, Don Rafael, Knight of the Order of San Hermonogilda.
 Butler-y-Anguina, Don Eduardo, Captain in the Navy; Commander of the "Aripiles" ironclad frigate, 17 guns.
 Butler-y-Arias, Don Juan, Order of Military Merit; Overseer of Works to the Captain-General of Cataluna.
 Butler-y-Arias, Don Eduardo, Supervisor of Works to the Captain-General of Valentia.
 Cavanna-y-Purtor, Don Cesar, Lieutenant-Colonel; First Colonel of Military Works.
 Cologan, Don Tomas, Marques de Candia; Knight of the Order of Isabel la Catolica.
 Cologan-y-Frachia-y-Heredia, Dona Laura Micoela; Marquesa de Candia.
 Cologan-y-Heredia, Don Bernardo Fermin Eduardo, Marques de Sauzel.
 Cologan-y-Bobadilla, Don Tomas.
 Creagh, Don Jose, Chief of the Department for Regulating Bullion Standards.
 Lacy-y-Pavia, His Excellency Don Manuel Marques de Novaliches; Captain-General of Infantry.
 Lynch-y-Burriel, Don Juan, Major-General; Knight of the Order of St. Hermonogilda.
 MacCrohan-y Blake, Don ———, Lieutenant-General; Grand Cross of the Order Isabel la Catolica.
 MacCrohan-y-Blake, Don Manuel. Rear-Admiral.
 Maguiro, Don ——— Conde de Expeleta, Member of the Senate of Navarre; Major Domo and Principal Equerry to Her Royal Highness the Princess of the Asturias.
 De Maguiro-e-Iriath, Don Juan, Knight of the Order of Calatrava.
 De Maguiro-e-Iriath, Don Francis Javier, Knight of the Order of Calatrava.
 De Maguiro-e-Iriath, Don Manuel Vincenti, Knight of the Order of Calatrava.
 Maguiro, Don Miguel, Professor of Logic in the Institute of Pampaluna.
 Mack Kenna, Don ———, Member of the Senate of Lerida.
 MacKenna-y-Munoz, His Excellency Don Jose Ramon, Member of the Senate of the Belleairic Isles; Grand Cross of the Orders of Isabel la Catolica and Carlos III.
 MacMahon-y-Santiago, His Excellency Don Jacobo, Rear-Admiral; Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica; Knight of the Order of Hermonogilda.
 MacMahon-y-Jane, Don Francisco, Member of the Senate for Biscay.
 Moore, Don Enriquez, Vice-Consul for Spain at Sidney.
 Murphy, His Excellency Don Guillermo Conde Murphy de Ferritz de Guzman de Marti-y-Marti, Private Secretary and Grand Chamberlain to His Catholic Majesty Don Alphonso XII.
 Nash-y-Pedro, Don Leopoldo, Marques Benamejis de Sistallo.
 O'Daly-y-Perez, Don Jaime, Brigadier-General; Knight of the Order of St. Hermonogilda.
 O'Donnell-y-Balderrabana, Don Leopoldo, Conde de Brisbal.
 O'Donnell-y-Valderrabano, Don Manuel, Marques de Claramonte de Artela, Knight of the Order of Santiago.
 O'Donnell, Don Carlos Abrue Joris Rodrigues de Abrura, Conde de Lucena, Marques de Altimira-y-Duque de Tetuan.
 O'Farril, Dona Josefa, de Cardenas-y-Beitia de Pedro, Marques de Almendaris Dama Noble of the Order of Maria Luisa.
 y-O'Farril His Excellency, Don Jose Maria Calvo de la Puerla, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica.
 O'Farril, His Excellency Don Ricardo, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica.
 y-O'Farril, Don Ignacio Jose Pedrosa, Marques de Amendaris.
 y-O'Farril, Don Jose Arredondo, Knight of the Order of Santiago.
 O'Ferral, Don Javier, Professor Royal College, Cadiz.
 y-O'Gavan, His Excellency Don Bernardo, de Echevarria, Marques de O'Gavan, Chamberlain to the King.
 O'Kelli, Don Eduardo, Engineer 2nd class.
 O'Lawler-y-Labellero, Don Fernando, Major-General.
 O'Lawler-y-Bermudez de Castro, Dono Encarnacion Dama Noble de Maria Luisa.
 O'Lawler, Don Juan Perez de Pulgav, Staff-Colonel.

- O'Mulryan-y-Duro**, Don Ignacio, Instructor, Royal Guard.
O'Naughton, Don Juan, Deputy for Lerida.
O'Neill-y-de Castilla, Don Juan Antonio Luis, Conde de Benajiar, Marques de Caltajar, de la Granja-y-de Valdevera.
O'Reilly, Don Antonio Bernal, Consul General for Spain, at Bayonne.
O'Reilly-y-Ruiz de Apodaca, His Excellency Don Manuel, Colonel of Milicias Blancas Habana; Grand Cross Isabel la Catolica.
O'Ryan-y-Vasquez, His Excellency Don Tomas, Lieut.-General; Captain General of Granada; Knight of the Order of St. Hermonogilda; Military decoration for War Services.
Parcell, Don Cirilio, Professor, Institute of Reus.
Parcell-y-Burnay-Valda, Don Miguel, Conde de Lomas.
Parcell-y-Valdivia, Don Luciano, Marques de Villa Alegre.
Parcell-y-Saavedra, Don Pio, Commander of the Gun-boat "Segura."
Prendergast-y-Gordon, Don Luis, Staff Officer; Military decoration for War Services.
Prendergast-y-Gordon, Don Luis, Minister Plenipotentiary, 2nd class.
Shelly-y-Calpena, Don Tomas, Brigadier-General; Governor of the Province of Leon.
Shce-y-Savidera, Don Alejandro, Deputy for Avila.
Terry-y-Murphy, Don Luis, Consul at Cadiz, for Venezuela.
Terry, Don Tomas, Knight of the Order of Isabel la Catolica.
Wall-y-Diago, Dona Maria de la Concepcion, Condessa de Almildez ne Toledo.
Wall-y-Vera de Aragon Dona Ricarda Maria Francesca, Marquesa del Campillo de Murcia.
Wahh-y-Anjalo, Don Jose Maria, Marques de Arenal.

89.—MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.

It has been stated that Alister MacDonald, the chief of Clan Ian (the Clan name of the MacDonalds of Glencoe, in Scotland), escaped from the Massacre of Glencoe; and, to perpetuate that misstatement, a steel engraving has been executed, entitled "The Escape of Alister M'Donald from the Massacre of Glencoe." But of the absurdity of that engraving the *Highlander* observes—"The escape, indeed, of a man who was massacred on his bed!"

The following lines on the "Massacre of Glencoe," are from the works of the late Professor Buchanan of the Bulwood, Dunoon:

"Alas for Clan-Ian, alas for Glencoe,
 The lovely are fled and the valiant are low—
 Thy rocks that look down from their cloudland of air
 But shadow destruction and shelter despair.

No voice greets the bard from his desolate glen,
 The music of mirth or the murmur of men—
 No voice but the eagle's that screams o'er the slain,
 Or the sheep-dog that moans for his master in vain.

Alas for Clan-Ian, alas for Glencoe,
 Our hearths are forsaken, our homesteads are low,
 There cubs the red hill-fox, the coy mountain deer,
 Disports through our gardens and feeds without fear.

Thy sons, a sad remnant, faint, famished, and few,
 Look down from the crags of the stern Uagh-dhu;
 The voice of thy daughters, with weeping and wail,
 Comes wild from the snows of the bleak Corri-gail.

Ye sleep not, my kinsmen, the sleep of the brave—
 The warrior fills not the warrior's grave;
 No dirge was sung o'er you, no cairn heaves to tell
 Where, butchered by traitors and cowards, ye fell.

Ye died not, my friends, as your forefathers died,
The sword in your grasp, and the foe by your side ;
The sword was in sheath, and the bow on the wall,
And silence and slumber in hut and in hall.

They chased on your hills, in your halls did they dine—
They ate of your bread, and they drank of your wine ;
The hand clasped at midnight in friendship was hued
With crimson ere morn in your life-streaming blood.

Glenlyon, Glenlyon, the false and the fell,
And Lindsay and Drummond, twin blood-hounds of hell,
On your swords, on your souls, wheresoever you go,
Bear the burthen of blood, bear the curse of Glencoe.

Its spell be upon you by day and by night,
Make you dotards in council, and dastards in fight ;
As you kneel at the altar or feast in the hall,
With shame to confound you and fear to appal.

Its spell be upon you to shrink when you see
The maid in her beauty, the babe in his glee ;
Let them glare on your vision by field and by flood,
The forms you have slaughtered, the avengers of blood,

And hark from the mountain of Moray and Mar,
Round the flag of a king rise the shouts of a war ;
Then, then, false Clan-Dermid, with wasting and woe
Comes the reckoning of blood—comes the curse of Glencoe."

90.—MEETING OF GRACE O'MALLEY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE meeting of *Granie-Ni-Mhaille* [Grana Wale] or "Grace O'Malley" and Elizabeth is a circumstance as singular as it is well authenticated. Dressed in the simple costume of her country, with her crimson mantle flung across her shoulders, the Irish chieftainess approached the stately Tudor, seated on her throne, surrounded by her glittering court, and, undazzled by the splendour of the scene, addressed the Queen of England, less as a mistress, than as a sister sovereign :

(FROM THE IRISH.)

There stands a tower by the Atlantic side—
A grey old tower, by storm and sea-waves beat—
Perch'd on a cliff beneath it, yawneeth wide
A lofty cavern—of yore a fit retreat
For pirates' galleys ; altho', now, you'll meet
Nought but the seal and wild gull ; from that cave
A hundred steps do upwards lead your feet
Unto a lonely chamber !—Bold and brave
Is he who climbs that stair, all slippery from the wave.

I sat there on an evening. In the west,
Amid the waters, sank the setting sun :
While clouds, like parting friends, about him prest,
Clad in their fleecy garbs, of gold and dun ;
And silence was around me—save the hum
Of the lone wild bee, or the curlew's cry.
And lo ! upon me did a vision come,
Of her who built that tower, in days gone by ;
And in that dream, behold ! I saw a building high.

A stately hall—lofty and carved the roof—
 Was deck'd with silken banners fair to see.
 The hangings velvet, from Genoa's wool,
 And wrought with Tudor roses curiously ;
 At its far end did stand a canopy,
 Shading a chair of state, on which was seen
 A ladye fair, whose look of majesty,
 Amid a throng, 'yclad in costly sheen—
 Nobles and gallant knights proclaim her England's Queen.

The sage Elizabeth ; and by her side
 Were group'd her counsellors, with calm, grave air,
 Burleigh and Walsingham, with others, tried
 In wisdom and in war, and sparkling there,
 Like Summer butterflies, were damsels fair,
 Beautiful and young : behind, a trusty band
 Of stalwart yeomanry, with watchful care,
 The portal guard, while nigher to it stand
 Usher and page, ready to ape with willing hand.

A Tucket sounds, and lo ! there enters now
 A stranger group, in saffron tunics drest :
 A female at their head, whose step and brow
 Herald her rank, and, calm and self possest,
 Onward she came, alone, through England's best,
 With careless look, and bearing free, 'yet high,
 Tho' gentle dames their titterings scarce repress,
 Noting her garments as she passed them by ;
 None laughed again who met that stern and flashing eye.

Restless and dark, its sharp and rapid look
 Show'd a fierce spirit, prone a wrong to feel,
 And quicker to revenge it. As a look,
 That sun-burnt brow did fearless thoughts reveal ;
 And in her girdle was a skeyne of steel ;
 Her crimson mantle, a gold brooch did bind ;
 Her flowing garments reached unto her heel ;
 Her hair—part fell in tresses unconfined,
 And part, a silver bodkin did fasten up behind.

'Twas not her garb that caught the gazer's eye—
 Tho' strange, 'twas rich, and, after its fashion, good—
 But the wild grandeur of her mien—erect and high.
 Before the English Queen she dauntless stood,
 And none her bearing there could scorn as rude ;
 She seemed as one well used to power—one that hath
 Dominion over man of savage mood,
 And dared the tempest in its midnight wrath,
 And thro' opposing billows cleft her fearless path.

And courteous greeting Elizabeth then pays,
 And bids her welcome to her English land
 And humble hall. Each looked with curious gaze
 Upon the other's face, and felt they stand
 Before a spirit like their own. Her hand
 The stranger raised—and pointing where all pale,
 Thro' the high casement, came the sunlight bland.
 Gilding the scene and group with rich avail ;
 Thus, to the English Sov'reign, spoke proud "Grana Wale ;"

“ Queen of the Saxons ! from the distant west
 I come ; from Achill steep and Island Clare,*
 Where the wild eagle builds 'mid clouds, his nest,
 And Ocean flings its billows in the air.
 I come to greet you in your dwelling fair.
 Led by your fame—lone sitting in my cave.
 In sea-beat Doona—it hath reached me there,
 Theme of the minstrel's song ; and then I gave
 My galley to the wind, and crossed the dark green wave.

“ Health to thee, ladye !—let your answer be
 Health to our Irish land ; for evil men
 Do vex her sorely, and have bucklar'd thee
 Abettor of their deeds ; lyeing train,
 That cheat their mistress for the love of gain,
 And wrong their trust—ought else I little reck,
 Alike to me, the mountain and the glen—
 The castle's rampart or the galley's deck ;
 But thou my country spare—*your foot is on her neck.*”

Thus brief and bold, outspake that ladye stern,
 And all stood silent thro' that crowded hall ;
 While proudly glared each proud and manly kern
 Attendant on their mistress. Then courtly all
 Elizabeth replies, and soothing fall
 Her words, and pleasing to the Irish ear—
 Fair promises—that she would soon recall
 Her evil servants. Were these words sincere ?
 That promise kept ? Let Erin answer with a tear !^v

91.—MILESIAN IRISH PEERAGE.

THE following are the Milesian princes, lords, and chiefs, on whom peerages have been conferred by the sovereigns of England : The O'Neills, earls of Tyrone, barons of Dungannon, and (in modern times) viscounts and earls O'Neill, in Antrim ; the O'Donnells, earls of Tirconnell ; the MacDonnells, earls of Antrim ; the Maguires, barons of Enniskillen ; the O'Reillys, of Brefney ; the Magenisses, viscounts of Iveagh, in the county Down ; the O'Haras, barons of Trawley, and Kilmaine, in the county Mayo ; the O'Dalys, barons of Dunsandle, in Galway ; the O'Malones, barons of Sunderline, in Westmeath ; the Foxes, barons of Kilcourcy, in King's County and Westmeath ; the O'Carrolls, barons of Ely, in King's County and Tipperary ; the MacMurroughs, in Carlow, barons of Balian ; the MacGilpatrick's or Fitzpatrick's, barons of Gowran in Kilkenny, and earls of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County ; the O'Dempseys, viscounts of Clanmaliere, and barons of Philipstown, in the King's and Queen's Counties ; the O'Briens of Clare and Limerick, earls and marquises of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, viscounts of Clare, etc. ; the MacCarthys of Cork and Kerry, earls of Clancare and Clancarthy, and viscounts of Muskerry and Mountcashel ; the O'Callaghans of

* *Clare* : “ Clare Island” and “ Achill Island” are off the western coast of the county Mayo. Clare Island is still in the possession of Sir Samuel O'Malley, who claims to be the lineal descendant of the “ O'Malley” family. At *Carrighooley* (“ the castle in the nook or secret place”) the tourist is shown an aperture made in the sea-wall of the chamber of Grace O'Malley, through which a cable was passed, fastening her galley at one end, and coiled round her bed-post at the other ; by this means our illustrious heroine, who was sometimes called the “ Dark Lady of Doona,” was always ready for any alarm.

Cork and Tipperary, viscounts of Lismore, in Waterford; the O'Quinns of Clare, barons of Adare, and earls of Dunraven, in Limerick; and the O'Gradys of Clare and Limerick, viscounts of Guillamore; etc.

92.—MONASTERIES.

In the years 1537, 1538, and 1541, various Acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of religious houses in Ireland, and during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, all the abbeys, monasteries, priories, convents, etc., were abolished: their extensive lands and endowments were confiscated and seized by the Crown, and the abbey and church lands, and Erenach lands (all of which were denominated *Termon lands*), were conferred in large grants on laymen, chiefly the nobility and gentry of the country. Numerous colleges, seminaries, and schools attached to the abbeys, were also suppressed, and likewise the hospitals and *Biatachs*. The "Biatachs" were charitable institutions or houses of hospitality, and are frequently mentioned in the course of the Annals of the Four Masters; the name in the Irish is *Biadhach* (derived from "biadh:" Irish, *food*, and "teach," *a house*, and hence), signifying "houses of entertainment;" and the lands appropriated for their maintenance were termed *Baile Biadhthaigh* (anglicised "Ballybetagh,"* that is the *townland* of the *Biatach*; and the name *Biatach* or *Betach*, was likewise applied to the keepers of those houses, who were sometimes laymen, and sometimes ecclesiastics—many of whom are recorded by the "Four Masters." These *Biatachs* were amply endowed with grants of lands, cattle, sheep, etc., by the Irish princes and chiefs, for the public entertainment of all travellers and strangers; the sick, the poor, and indigent. These houses of hospitality were extremely numerous in all parts of the country in ancient times; and it is estimated that there were at least two thousand of them throughout Ireland—one or more generally in every parish. These houses were generally erected at cross-roads, always well supplied with provisions and meat boiled in large cauldrons; and supplies of various kinds were always kept ready cooked for all comers.

At the Reformation, according to Ware's works, and Archdall's *Monasticon*, there were in Ireland five hundred and sixty-three monasteries of the various orders; the respective numbers of which are separately given by Archdall and Ware.

The abbots of the following monasteries were mitred abbots, who, together with the priors here mentioned (making in all twenty-four) sat amongst the lords, barons, and bishops, as spiritual peers in the Irish Parliament, according to Ware and others: The abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Mellifont, in the county Louth, the first of that order founded in Ireland, in the twelfth century. The abbot of the Cistercians of Bective, in Meath. The abbot of the Cistercians of Baltinglass, in Wicklow. The abbot of the Cistercians of Dunbrody, in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tintern, in Wexford. The abbot of the Cistercians of Jerpoint, in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Douske, in Kilkenny. The abbot of the Cistercians of Tracton, in Cork. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Nenay, in Limerick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Abington or Wotheny, in Limerick. The abbot of the Cistercians of Holy-Cross, in Tipperary. The abbot of the Cistercians of Monaster-Evin, in Kildare. The abbot of the Cistercians of Mary's-Abbey, in the city of Dublin. The abbot of the Augustinians of St. Thomas the

* *Ballybetagh*: A quarter of land, generally containing one hundred and twenty acres, was the fourth part of a *Ballybetagh*, which was the thirtieth part of a *triochachel* or *barony*.

The Irish word *Betagh* is the origin of the surnames *Beatty*, *Beattie*, and *Brytagh*.

Martyr, in Dublin. The prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham, in Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of the Holy Trinity of Christ Church, Dublin. The prior of the Augustinians of All Saints, in Dublin—now Trinity College. The prior of the Augustinians of SS. Peter and Paul, of Newtown, near Trim, in Meath. The prior of the Augustinian monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Louth. The prior of the Benedictines of Downpatrick, in Down. The prior of the Augustinians of Great Connall, in Kildare. The prior of the Augustinians of Kells, in Kilkenny. The prior of the Augustinians of Athassel, in Tipperary. The prior of the Augustinians of Rattoo, in Kerry.

93.—MUSIC.

IN Music, the ancient Irish were highly celebrated: it is stated that in the latter end of the eleventh century, about A.D. 1098, Griffith ap Conan, prince of Wales, who had resided a long time in Ireland, brought with him to Wales "divers cunning musicians, who devised in manner all the instrumental music upon the Harp and Crowth that is there used, and made laws of minstrelsy to retain the musicians in due order" (see Hanmer's "Chronicle," page 197). It thus appears that the famous Welsh bards were indebted for their knowledge of the harp chiefly to the Irish. Giraldus Cambrensis, the Secretary of King John, who came to Ireland with the Anglo-Normans in the twelfth century, was a Welshman, and a learned ecclesiastic; he extols the skill of the Irish in music, and says that in his time they excelled in music and minstrelsy all the European nations.

94.—NEW DIVISIONS OF IRELAND, AND THE NEW SETTLERS.

1.—The following were the divisions of Ireland* after the English invasion of that country.—F. 1. 21.†

1.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Old Counties :

1. Limerick.	3. Kerry.	5. Crosse (of Tipperary).
2. Cork.	4. Tipperary.	6. Waterford.

New County, created in 1584 :

7.—Desmond.

* *Ireland*: According to the Book of the Abbey of Dousk, Ireland, before the English invasion, contained one hundred and eighty Triochas or Cantreds, now called Baronies. Each Cantred contained thirty Townlands; each Townland contained twelve Ploughlands; and each Ploughland, one hundred and twenty Acres. Thus—

In the Kingdom of Leinster there were	...	...	31 Cantreds.
" " Connaught there were	...	...	26 "
" " Munster there were	...	...	70 "
" " Ulster there were	...	...	35 "
" " Meath there were	...	...	18 "
Total,	...	...	180 "

† F. 1. 21.: These and the like marks, used in this Work, refer to some of the MS. Vols. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; which teem with curious and valuable information in relation to Ireland. See the Paper headed "Trinity College Library," No. 114 in this Appendix.

2.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Old Counties :

8. Dublin.	| 11. Kilkenny.	| 14. Queen's County.
9. Wexford.	| 12. Kildare.	| 15. Eastmeath.
10. Catherlogh.	13. King's County.	16. Westmeath.
	17. Longford.	

New Counties, created in 1584 :

18. Wicklow		19. Fernes.
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3.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Old Counties :

20. Clare.		21. Leitrim.
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New Counties, created in 1584 :

22. Galway.		23. Roscommon.		24. Mayo.		25. Sligo.
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4.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER

Old Counties :

26. Louth.		27. Down.		28. Antrim.
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New Counties, 1584 :

29. Monaghan.		31. Armagh.		33. Donegall.
30. Tyrone.		32. Coleraine.		34. Fermanagh.
		35. Cavan.		

2.—THE OLD CHIEF TOWNS IN IRELAND.

The following were the old Chief Towns in Ireland.—E. 3. 10.

IN ULSTER.

1. Drogheda.	|	6. Clogher.	|	11. Carlingford.
2. Carrickfergus.	|	7. Monaghan.	|	12. Ardee.
3. Downe (Patrick).	|	8. Donegale.	|	13. Dundalk.
4. Armagh.	|	9. Carrickmacross.	|	14. Louth.
5. Ardglas.	|	10. Newry.	|	

IN LEINSTER.

1. Dublin.	|	16. Castletown.	|	30. Cashell.
2. Lusk.	|	17. Philipstown.	|	31. Callan.
3. Swords.	|	18. Maryborough.	|	32. Kilkenny.
4. Tashaggard (Saggard).	|	19. Kilcullen.	|	33. Knocktopher.
5. Lyons.	|	20. Castlemartin.	|	34. Ross.
6. Newcastle.	|	21. Thistledermot (Castle- dermot).	|	35. Clonmel.
7. Rathcoolé.	|	22. Balruddery.	|	36. Wexford.
8. Oughterard (in Kildare).	|	23. Killeen.	|	37. Fernes.
9. Naas.	|	24. Athy.	|	38. Fethard.
10. Clane.	|	25. Catherlough (Carlow).	|	39. Enniscorthy.
11. Maynooth.	|	26. Leighlin.	|	40. Taghmon.
12. Kilcock.	|	27. Gowran.	|	41. Wicklow.
13. Rathangan.	|	28. Thomastown.	|	42. Arklow.
14. Kildare.	|	29. Ennistoyge.	|	
15. Lucan.	|		|	

IN MUNSTER :

1. Waterford.	|	3. Dungarvan.	|	5. Cork.
2. Lismore.	|	4. Youghall.	|	6. Limerick.
		7. Kilmallock.		

IN CONNAUGHT :

1. Aloane.	4. Lonaghbryanagh.	7. Sligo.
2. Galnoy.	5. Clare (Morris).	8. Roscommon.
3. Atherry.	6. Tuam.	9. Arctlowne.

IN MEATH :

1. Trim.	5. Athboy.	9. Dunboyne.
2. Dunshaughlin.	6. Skreene.	10. Greenock.
3. Rathtoath.	7. Tara.	11. Duleek.
4. Navan.	8. Kemles (Kells).	

IN WESTMEATH :

1. Mullingar.	3. Loughsende.	5. Moylagagh.
2. Fore.	4. Kilkenny West.	6. Delvin.

3.—DATES OF ENGLISH MIGRATIONS TO IRELAND.

The following are the dates in which each English Migration came to Ireland, from the first English invasion thereof, A.D. 1168, down to the end of the reign of King Henry VIII.—E. 3. 10.

1168, 1171, 1172, 1177,* 1182, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1199, 1228, 1234, 1241, 1253, 1261, 1266, 1267, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1287, 1288, 1290, 1294, 1295, 1298, 1301, 1304, 1305, 1308, 1312, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1326, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1332, 1337, 1343, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1362, 1367, 1372, 1375, 1381, 1390, 1397, 1400, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1413, 1415, 1419, 1460, 1470, 1494, 1501, 1521, 1524, 1529, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1541, 1545.

4.—THE ENGLISH MONARCHS WITHIN THE FOREGOING PERIODS.

The Migrations† in the foregoing periods took place in the reigns of the following English Monarchs :

Name of Sovereign.	Began to Reign. A.D.	No. of Migrations in each Reign.
Henry II.	1154	8
Richard I.	1189	0
John	1199	1
Henry III.	1216	9
Edward I.	1272	12
Edward II.	1302	11
Edward III.	1326	15
Richard II.	1377	3
Henry IV.	1399	4
Henry V.	1413	3
Henry VI.	1422	1
Edward IV.	1461	1
Edward V.	1483	0
Richard III.	1483	0
Henry VII.	1485	2
Henry VIII.	1509	8
		78

* 1177 : It was in this year that Gerald Barry (better known as *Giraldus Cambrensis*) first came to Ireland.—See Note under "Strongbow," in Paper No. 110 in this Appendix.

† *Migrations* : The names of the English settlers who came into Ireland in each of the foregoing migrations, as well as those who afterwards settled in Ireland, are given in the following sections of this Paper.

5.—ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES IN IRELAND.

(a) The following were among the names of the Anglo-Norman families* that came into Ireland with the "Conquest."

De Aliton.	De Constantine.	De la Mere.
De Arcy.	De Courcey.	De Montchensy.
De Angulo.	De Cursun.	De Monte Marisco.
De Barry.	De Exeter.	De Montmorency.
De Bermingham.	De Fleming.	De Nugent.
De Bigod.	De Geneville.	De Riddlesford.
De Bohun.	De Gernon.	De Verdon.
De Braosa.	De Grandison.	De Vere.
De Brotherton.	De Heresford.	Dyllon.
De Bruse.	De Hose.	Fitzgerald.
De Burgo.	De Jorse.	Fitzhenry.
De Carew.	De la Chapelle.	Fitzstephen.
De Clare.	De Lacy.	Prindergast.
De Cogan.	De la Rupe.	

(b) The following were among the names that came into Ireland within three years after the first arrival of the English in Ireland; "according to the course of the Glory."—F. 3. 16.

Robert Fitzgodobert.	*Walter de Ridleferd.	William Petit.
*Robert Fitzstephen.	Richard de Mories.	Gilbert Nangle.
*Moyler Fitzhenry.	Gilbert de Borard.	Iosolm Nangle.
*Myler Fitzdavid.	*Richard de Cogan.	Richard Tuite.
*Maurice de Prindergast.	*King Henry II.	Robert Lacy.
*Henry de Momorcy.	*William Fitzadelme.	Richard de la Chappell
Robert Smithe.	*Humfrie de Bohun.	Geffrie de Constantine.
Randolph Fitzralph.	*Hugh de Lacy.	Adam de Ffeiy.
*Maurice Fitzgerald.	*Robert Fitzbarre.	Gilbert de Nugent.
*Raymond le Grosse.	John de Courcy.	William de Musett.
De Bevin.	John de Clahut.	Hugh de Hose.
Walter Bluett.	Robert de Brimingham.	Adam Dullarde.
*Richard, Earle of Pembroke.	*Adam de Hereford.	Richard le Fleming.
*Miles de Cogan.	Thomas le Fleming Reynaud.	
Robert de Quincy.	*Hugh Tirrell.	

The foregoing names in this sub-section (b) are taken from a Fragment of the History of Ireland (in F. 3. 16), by Maurice Regan, "who was servant and Interpreter unto Dermott McMurrough, King of Leinster." Those names marked (*) thus are mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his book, called the "Conquest of Ireland."

6.—ENGLISH NAMES IN IRELAND.

The following are "English" names that came into Ireland with the "Conquest."—F. 1. 21.

Archbold.	Ball.	Bee.
Audley.	Basnet.	Benson.

* Families: Some of the families mentioned in this and the following Sections of this Paper are now extinct in Ireland; others of them still remain, but so modernized in the spelling as to be scarcely discernible; while others of them are now spelled as they were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, it will be observed, some of them underwent several changes: the *Modern English language* having commenced with that Monarch's reign, which may be regarded as the period in which the English language arrived at its full maturity and vigour.

Bier.	Flatsbeni.	Russell.
Blakney.*	Galtrim.	Savage.
Brand.	Goegh.	Shelton.
Bruen.	Handcock.	Shurloc.
Buckley.	Janus.	Strang.
Chamerlin.	Jordan.	Umfry.
Convey.	King.	White.
Corvan.	Luttrell.	Wicom.
Derpatrick.	Morey.	Wodunge.
Duffe.	Newman.	
Fagan.	Owen.	
Fitz-Symons (<i>alias</i>	Peppard.	
MacRuddery).	Rian.	

7.—WELSH NAMES IN IRELAND.

ACCORDING to the Books of the Clann Firis, the following families were among the "Welshmen of Hy-Ambalgaidh MicFiachrach," who settled in Ireland after the English Invasion.—See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

<i>Name in English.</i>	<i>In Irish.</i>	<i>Name in English.</i>	<i>In Irish.</i>
Barrett	Baroideach. †	MacAveely, now Mac	
Brown	Bruanach.	Evilly and Staunton	Saondun.
Carew	Carrunach.	MacAndrew	Clann Andriu, of
Corroon	Carruu.		Backs, in co. Mayo
Cusack	Ciosogach.	MacPhilipin	Philbin. §
Dolphin	Dulpin.	MacQuillan, Mac-	
Herbert	Hearbardach.	Quillin	MacUighilin.
Hoel, Howel	Clanheil.	Merrick	MacMeric.
Hosty,	Clann Hostegh. ‡	Moore	Murach.
Joyce	Clann Seodigh.	Petit, Petty	Petit.
Lawless, Lillis	Laighleisioch or	Timlin, Tomlin	Clann Toimlin.
	Laighles.	Welsh, Wellesley	MacBhaillsiogh.
Lynagh, Lynott	Lionoideach.	Walsh,	Breathnach.

8.—FAMILIES IN IRELAND, DOWN TO THE 15th CENTURY.

THE following were among the principal families in Ireland, from the English invasion thereof down to the end of the reign of King Henry VIII. : among them being the names of some of the old Irish Proprietors who remained in possession of their ancient estates ; or, who were transplanted to other parts of Ireland.—F. 1. 21.

IN MUNSTER.

County Limerick.

Bourke.	Hurly.	Purcell.
Clan chy.	Kyrrely..	Roch.
Fitzgerald.	Lacy.	Suppell.
Fox.	Lech.	Wall.

* *Blakney* : For greater reference sake we have thought it best to spell the family names mentioned in this Chapter, as they are spelled in the MS. Vols. from which we have taken them ; although some of those names are spelled differently at the present day. The owner of any of those names will, however, recognise his own, perhaps, among them.

† *Baroideach* : In Munster this is the Irish name for "Barrett;" but in Connaught it is *Bairedeach*.

‡ *Clann Hostegh* : A quo *Gleann Oisdegh*, anglicised *Glenhest* ; near Newport-Mayo.

§ *Philbin* : For another "Philbin" family, see p. 59, *ante*.

County Cork.

Barrett.
Barry (*alias* MacAdam).
Blurt.
Browne.
Clerin.
Cogan.
Compton.
Convey.
Coping.
Cup.
Fitzgibbon (The younger
White Knight).
Forest.

Forster.
Fyley.
Galwan.
Galway.
Gowle.
Karroll.
Lumbarde.
MacCarté (*alias* MacTeg).
Meagh.
Morrighs.
Mortalls.
Nangle (*alias* Nagle, or
Nogle).

Nugent (*alias* Finchidon).
Portugall.
Roche.
Ronaus.
Skiddir (*alias* Skilmore).
Tirries.
Unacks (*alias* Donnarde).
Verdon.
Walsh.
Walters.
White.

In Tipperary.

Archer.
Arsell.
Bretin.
Britis.
Burke.
Butler.
Cantwell.
Casey.
Commyn.
Everard.
Fanning.
Gayton.
Hacket.
Hedren.

English.
Keating (*alias* Keytinge).
Kent.
Laffan.
Marriner.
Monsel.
Morrea.
Moydir (*alias* Maudwell,
and Mandeville).
Muclerk.
Nole.
Power.
Prendergast (*alias* Pinder-
grace).

Purcell.
Sall.
Sawse.
Shee (*alias* O'Shee).
Stapleton.
St. John.
Stock.
Tobin (*alias* De St^o. Albino
of Comsenag).
Travers.
Vale.
Walsh.
White.
Woodlock.

In Waterford.

Ailworth.
Becurde.
Brien.
Brown.
Butler.

Craghe.
Fitzgerald.
Fitzjohn.
Madon.
Mansfield.

Nugent.
Power (*alias* MacShere).
Tobin.
Wise.

In Desmond.

MacBarry More.
MacBarry Oge.
MacBarry Roe.
MacBrien.
MacCannly.
MacCanrick.
MacCawle.
MacCoed (*alias* Archdra-
con).
MacConihy.
MacDonough.
MacGillicuddy.

MacKennedy.
MacMahonnde.
MacMorris Kyry.
MacTeg (*alias* MacCarty).
O'Brien.
O'Callaghan (*alias* Callag-
han).
O'Carroll, of Ely O'Carroll.
O'Connor Kyry.
O'Donagh Mór (*alias*
O'Keeffe).
O'Driscoll.

O'Dwyer.
O'Flynn.
O'Kellehan.
O'Magherth.
O'Maghon.
O'Mahon Fion.
O'Mulconry.
O'Mulrian (*alias* Rian).
O'Shea.
O'Sowlevan Beare.
O'Sowlevan Mór.
O'Sowlevan Verra.

LEINSTER.

County Dublin.

Allen.
Archbolde.
Badlor.

Barnwall.
Bath.
Beg.

Belinge.
Birk.
Birne.

Blakney.
Bone.
Burnell.
Caddle.
Carew.
Chamerlin.
Clinch.
Conran.
Cruce.
Delahid.
Den.
Dongan.
Eustace.
Feilde.
Finglas.
Fitzsymons.
Fitzwilliam.
Font.
Forster.

Goldinge.
Goodman,
Hacket.
Hamlen.
Harold.
Heweth.
Hollivood.
Jappock.
Jordan.
Leach.
Locke.
Loftus.
Luttrell.
Mangan.
Mason.
Neterville.
Nugent.
Peiver.
Pluncket.

Preston.
Reynolds.
Russell.
Sarsfield.
Scurlok.
Segrave.
Smother.
Stanihurst.
Starky.
St. Lawrence.
Stokes.
Tailor.
Talbot.
Tirrell.
Ussher.
Walsh.
White.
Wicom.

County Wexford.

Barry.
Bousher.
Brian.
Browne.
Butler.
Chevers.
Chiper.
Codde.
Colclough.
Cullen.
Devereux.
Echiugham.
Elliott.
Esmond.
Fitzhenry.
Fitzjohn.

Fitznicoll.
French.
Furlong.
Ham.
Hay.
Hoore.
Hussen.
Keatinge.
Laffane.
Lampote.
Loves.
Mayler.
Nevell, baron of Rose-
garland.
Neville.
Prendergast.

Rawter.
Redmond.
Roch (Roche).
Rochford.
Saintjohn.
Scurlok.
Signies.
Stafford.
Sutton.
Synnot.
Turner.
Waddinge.
Walsh.
White.
Whitie.

County of Kilkenny.

Archdeacon (*alias* MacGill-
licuddy).
Archur.
Arnolde.
Banton.
Blanchfeild.
Brenan.
Burk (*sive* Gall and Gau).
Butler.
Cantwell.
Chamerlin.
Comerford (or Comerforte).
Cormick.
Courcey.
Crondy (or Troddy).
Crooke (or Croke).
Dalton.
Daniell.
Danson.
Darels.

Dawley.
Deane (or Den).
Dobines.
Drylinge.
Eustace.
Fitzgerald.
Forstall (or Forrestal).
Foster.
Fraine.
Gall (*alias* Burke, called
Sassenagh).
Gerrott.
Grace.
Hullen.
Knarisbrough.
Kyvanagh (Keveney).
Langton.
Lawles.
Ledwich.
Purcell.

Raggid.
Rochford (*alias* Richford).
Roath.
Row.
Sheeth.
Sherlock.
Shortals (*alias* Sortall).
Smèthes.
Smith.
St. Leger.
Swaine.
Sweteman.
Froddy (*alias* Croddy).
Wales.
Walsh (*alias* Brannagh).
Warringe, of Fortwarren.
Watson.
White.

County of Kildare.

Ailmer.
 Allen, of St. Wolstan's.
 Ash.
 Barbe.
 Bermingham.
 Bois.
 Brannagh (or Walsh).
 Briggon.
 Browne.
 Calse.
 Colly.
 Crease.
 Delahide.
 Dongan.
 Eustace.
 Fian.

Fitzgerald.
 Fitzjames.
 Fitzphillips.
 Flattesbury.
 Fleming.
 Fonte.
 Goldinge.
 Holler.
 Howlet.
 Hubert.
 Keatinge.
 Lattin.
 Learde.
 Logan.
 Misset.

Pinckston.
 Pippard.
 Rochforde.
 Sarsfield.
 Sherlock.
 Stanihurst.
 St. Michael.
 Sutton.
 Tipper.
 Wale.
 Walsh.
 Wesley.
 White.
 Wogan.
 Younge.

County of Meath (or "Estmeath").

Ailmer (Aylmer).
 Arward.
 Balfe.
 Bar.
 Barn.
 Barnewall.
 Barnwall.
 Bath.
 Bedge.
 Beeg.
 Bellinge.
 Bellirn (*alias* Bedlor)
 Bereford.
 Bermingham.
 Betagh.
 Blake.
 Cadle.
 Cardiff.
 Chiver.
 Clinch.
 Crompe.
 Cusack.
 Darcy.
 Delafeilde.
 Delahide.
 Delahoide.
 Derran.

Dillon.
 Drake.
 Elliott.
 Eustace.
 Feilde.
 Fitzjohn.
 Fleming.
 Forde.
 Forster.
 Gerald.
 Gillagh.
 Hamlen.
 Hill.
 Holliwood.
 Hussy.
 Ivers.
 Jelines (*alias* Galins).
 Jones.
 Kent.
 Ledwich.
 Lee.
 Loynes.
 Luttrell.
 Lynan.
 Mape.
 Misset.
 Moore.

More.
 Nangle.
 Netervil.
 Nugent.
 Pentney.
 Phepo.
 Pluncket.
 Porter.
 Preston.
 Rochford.
 Russell.
 Sale.
 Scurlok.
 Segrave.
 Stanley.
 Talbot.
 Tallon.
 Tancard.
 Teling.
 Tute.
 Veldon.
 Wafer.
 Warren.
 Wesley.
 White.

County of Westmeath.

Adams.
 Bermingham.
 Cases.
 Dalton.
 Darcy.
 Dardies.
 Dees.
 Delamare.
 Dignams.
 Dillon.
 Duke.
 Erriell.

Fitzedmond.
 Fitzgerald.
 Fitzsymons.
 Fraines.
 Goldinger.
 Griffin.
 Hamens.
 Hankloes.
 Kenies.
 Ledwich.
 Leynagh.
 Mores.

Nangle.
 Nugent.
 Palmer.
 Petit.
 Phepo.
 Porter.
 Russell.
 Tirrell.
 Tute.
 Walsh.
 White.

County of Fernes.

Cavenagh.	MacGilpatrick (<i>alias</i> Fitzpatrick).	O'Maliaghlin (ye Fox), of Westmeath.
Kenley.	MacMorough (<i>alias</i> Cavenagh).	O'Malvy, of Westmeath.
MacCane.	MacVaddock.	O'Molly (<i>alias</i> O'Mulmey), of the King's County.
MacCoghlan (<i>alias</i> MacOghlan), of the King's County.	O'Breen, of Westmeath.	O'More.
Mac Damore (Mac David Mór).	O'Brennan.	O'Morgho (<i>alias</i> O'Murphy).
MacGalwe.	O'Byrne.	O'Nolan.
MacGeoghegan.	O'Connor.	O'Toole.
	O'Dempsie.	

CONNAUGHT.

Brymmingham.	MacShurtan (<i>alias</i> Jordan).	O'Heyne (Hynes).
Bourk.	Baron de Exeter.	O'Kelly (both sides of the river Souck).
MacCastilo (Costello).	O'Brene.	O'Loghlin, of "Buirin Elaghlin," co. Clare.
MacDavir.	O'Connor Roe.	O'Maden.
MacDermott.	O'Connor Don.	O'Mayle (O'Malley).
MacGrane.	O'Connor Sligo.	O'Mey.
MacHores (<i>alias</i> MacGeorges).	O'Doboway.	Oreyle.
MacHubbard.	O'Farrell Bane.	Ororike.
MacMories.	O'Farrell Boy.	O'Shagnes.
MacPhelpin (sometimes <i>English</i>).	O'Flahertie.	O'Sluchtene.
	O'Hanly.	
	O'Hart.	

ULSTER.

County Louth.

Allarde.	Duffe	Missett.
Allen.	Fleminge.	More.
Ardagh.	Fownt.	Morrell (Morell).
Babe.	Garlon.	Nugent.
Belien.	Garnon.	Pippard.
Bellien.	Gerlon.	Pluncket (Plunkett).
Brymmingham.	Gernon.	Rath.
Berrell.	Gowregan.	Russell.
Birts.	Gutter.	Sandell.
Blake.	Hadsor.	Segrave.
Cashell.	Hamlen.	Sherlock.
Chamberlin.	Hamond.	Shermyn (Sharman).
Clinton.	Herthford.	Stanley.
Cogan.	Holliwood.	Taffe (<i>sive</i> Hamlen).
Colgan.	Horlestown.	Taffe.
Cook.	Hunter (more lately Barnwell), of Drogheda.	Tallon.
Core.	Kapock.	Verdon.
Cusack.	Kenver.	Warren.
Daw.	Kinton.	White.
Doude.	Lagglager.	Woodford.
Dowdall.	Manne.	Wotton.
Drake.	Maryman (Merriman).	Wyrall.
Dromgolde.		

County Down.

Andley.	Fitzrichards.	Russell.
Benson.	Fitzsymons.	Savage.
Chamerlin	Jordan.	Stokes.
Covelin (<i>sive</i> MacCovelin).	MacCovelin of the Rout (or MacQuillan), a Welshman.	
Crowley.		

ULSTER.—*continued.*

MacFlynn.	| MacSwian (or Mac- Sweeney). O'Cahan. O'Cartie (Macartney). O'Castane.	O'Dogherty.
MacGenes.		O'Donnell.
MacGwihir (MacGuire, or Maguire).		O'Hanlon.
MacMahond.		O'Neale (<i>alias</i> O'Neill).
		O'Reily.

9.—FAMILIES IN IRELAND IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

ACCORDING to E. 3. 2, the following were among the principal families in Ireland towards the close of the 16th, and beginning of the 17th century; in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and Charles I.; fragments of some of whose genealogies, traced down to the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are given in that Vol.

Ailmer.	Bourk.	Clynton.
Allen.	Boyd.	Comerfor.
Arralt.	Boyse.	Compton.
Ash.	Boyv.	Conors.
Ashe.	Brade.	Cornewalles.
Aspoll.	Brandon.	Cresey.
Aylmer.	Brassell.	Crompe.
Ayshe.	Brassill.	Cruce.
Baggott.	Brassin.	Cruice.
Babe.	Bremingham.	Cruyc.
Balfe.	Bremyngham.	Culduffe.
Balffe.	Brenan.	Cusacke.
Ballard.	Brenne.	Cusake.
Balle.	Brice.	Custard.
Barbe.	Brien.	Darcey.
Barclyfe.	Brone.	Darcy.
Barnewall.	Brookton.	Darcey.
Barnewell.	Browne.	De Exeter.
Barre.	Brymingham.	Delafeild.
Barry.	Buckley.	Delafelde.
Basnct.	Burgis.	Delahid.
Bassuet.	Burnel.	Delahoid.
Bath.	Burnell.	Delahoide.
Bathe.	Butler.	Delahyd.
Bayliffe.	Byrte.	Delvin.
Bege.	Byrtt.	De More.
Begg.	Bush.	Dempsey.
Begge.	Caddell.	Dempsie.
Beling.	Cale.	Dennes.
Belinge.	Canamrahge.	Deveros.
Bellew.	Carney.	Deveroux.
Bellewe.	Carre.	Deveroy.
Belynge.	Cashall.	Dillon.
Berford.	Cashell.	Dollard.
Berth.	Casshol.	Donel.
Betagh.	Cath.	Dongan.
Betaghe.	Cavanagh.	Doudall.
Bethell.	Chamerlyn.	Dowdall.
Blake.	Charles.	Dowden.
Blakney.	Chelton.	Dowlinge.
Blancefeld.	Cheneross.	Downen.
Boghan.	Cherlis.	Dracot.
Boidy.	Chever.	Drake.
Boir.	Chiver.	Drungoule.
Boix.	Clynch.	Duffe.

Durran.
 Dyllon.
 Dyllonne.
 Ecclin.
 Elyot.
 Erward.
 Eustace.
 Everard.
 Ewrard.
 Famod.
 Faue.
 Fannid.
 Fay.
 Faye.
 Feld.
 Ffeekyns.
 Ffeldes.
 Ffitzgerrot.
 Ffitzgirald.
 Fitzjohn.
 Ffitzleons.
 Ffitzmoris.
 Ffitzsimon.
 Ffitzsimons.
 Ffitzwilliam.
 Fflattesbere.
 Fflattesberry.
 Flemyng.
 Ffools.
 Fforde.
 Fforster.
 Ffoster.
 Ffyan.
 Ffynglas.
 Fian.
 Filpot.
 Finglas.
 Fitzgerald.
 Fitzgerrot.
 Fitzjames.
 Fitzjohn.
 Fitzleonard.
 Fitzleons.
 Fitzlions.
 Fitzmoris.
 Fitzmorish.
 Fitzmorys.
 Fitzphillip.
 Fitzpillys.
 Fitzrichard.
 Fitzrobert.
 Fitzstephens.
 Fitzwilliam.
 Flatsbery.
 Flemynge.
 Flotter.
 Forde.
 Fore.
 Foster.
 Furlonge.
 Galball.

Galrick.
 Garney.
 Geraldyn.
 Gellos.
 Gerland.
 Gerot.
 Gerrot.
 Geyton.
 Gogan.
 Golding.
 Goodman.
 Graye.
 Gware.
 Gybon, The White
 Knight.
 Hackensall.
 Hacket.
 Hadesore.
 Halpenny.
 Hamlyn.
 Harbart.
 Harold.
 Harrson.
 Hetherton.
 Hobbert.
 Hodge.
 Hollywood.
 Holywood.
 Husse.
 Hussey.
 Hylle.
 Ians.
 Ivers.
 Janico.
 Jenico.
 Jordan.
 Kane.
 Karney.
 Keling.
 Kelley.
 Kelly.
 Kenedy.
 Kenlep.
 Kenley.
 Kent.
 Kenton.
 Keppocke.
 Keppoge.
 Kerdiffie.
 Kerdyffe.
 Ketinge.
 Kylbridge.
 Kyry.
 Lach.
 Laggagh.
 Lastartan.
 Lawles.
 Ledwich.
 Ledwithe.
 Ley.
 Loftus.

Long.
 Luttrell.
 Lynam.
 Lync.
 Lynch.
 Lynet.
 Lynnian.
 Lynor.
 Manly.
 Mappe.
 Marward.
 Maston.
 McCarté Reagh.
 McDonogh.
 McGerrot.
 McGylpatrick.
 McHerryn.
 McMahoun.
 McMahoune.
 McMorcho.
 McMorish.
 McMorris.
 McShane.
 McThomas.
 McWaddock.
 Meldon.
 Meye.
 Michell.
 Misset.
 Moghan.
 Molmoy.
 Money.
 Moore.
 Morish.
 Morishy.
 Mullenes.
 Mysset.
 Nangell.
 Nangle.
 Netterville.
 Nettervyll.
 Neugent.
 Norman.
 Nugent.
 O'Bren.
 O'Byrne.
 O'Carrol.
 O'Coñé.
 O'Connor.
 O'Connor Kyry
 [Kerry].
 O'Conor.
 Ocre.
 O'Dempsie.
 Odom.
 Offarrol.
 O'Farroll.
 O'Hart.
 O'Hely.
 Oliver.
 O'Lonca.

O'Malayglen.	Row.	Toole.
O'Moore.	Rowe.	Torran.
O'Neile.	Russell.	Travers.
O'Neill.	Sale.	Tue.
O'Neyle.	Sare.	Tuit.
O'Rorke.	Sarsfeld.	Tuyt
O'Sshee.	Scorloke.	Tyr.
O'Sowlevan.	Sedgrave.	Ussher.
Owen.	Segrave.	Veldon.
Passeunt.	Seigrave.	Verdon.
Penteny.	Shelton.	Waffer.
Penteny.	Shergold.	Wakley.
Peppard.	Sherlok.	Waller.
Petit.	Sodgrova.	Wallingford.
Petite.	Sotton.	Walsh.
Pheipo,	South.	Walshe.
Phepo.	Stanihurst.	Ware.
Pinkeston.	Stanley.	Warren.
Plunket.	Stanton.	Wassold.
Porter.	Starke.	Welles.
Potyng.	St. Lawrence.	Welleslie.
Power.	Stokes.	Wellesly.
Prelion.	Strangewaies.	Wellisle.
Prendergast.	Strangways.	Wellisley.
Preston.	Suirlock.	Wellysley.
Proffot.	Sutton.	Wellysly.
Profot.	Swarth.	Were.
Proutfot.	Talbot.	Wesley.
Purdon.	Talcher.	Whitt.
Queytrot.	Talon.	Whitte.
Ranson.	Tanclory.	Wicomb.
Rede.	Tathe.	Wicombe.
Rely.	Tatlye.	Willeby.
Rewdell.	Taylor.	Wiseman.
Reyly.	Tellynge.	Wogan.
Rocheford.	Telyn.	Woodlock.
Rochford.	Telyng.	Woodlocke.
Rotlen.	Telynge.	Wycombe.
Rovelle.	Toben.	Wyes.

10.—FAMILIES IN IRELAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

ACCORDING to the MS. Vols. F. 3. 23, F. 3. 27, and F. 4. 18, in Trinity College, Dublin, the families mentioned in this Section were among the principal families in Ireland at the close of the 17th century. The reader will find in each of those three Vols. much information in relation to the genealogies of the Anglo-Irish families who settled in Ireland since the English invasion, which are not given in this Work.

Acheson.	Antian.	Atkins.
Adrian.	Anveray.	Atkinson.
Agard.	Apesley.	Aungier.
Ailesbury.	Archbold.	Aylmer.
Ailmere.	Archdall.	Babe.
Aldworth.	Archer.	Babington.
Alexander.	Argent.	Bacon.
Allen.	Arnop.	Bennis.
Allingham.	Arthur.	Bagnall.
Anderson.	Arundell.	Baife.
Andrews.	Ash.	Balford.
Anketill.	Askough.	Balfourid.
Annesly.	Aston.	Ball.

Ballard.
 Bambrick.
 Barker.
 Barne.
 Barnivall.
 Barnett.
 Barran.
 Barret.
 Barrington.
 Barrit.
 Barrow.
 Barry.
 Barsey.
 Bash.
 Basset.
 Bassill.
 Bastwick.
 Bath.
 Batty.
 Bayly.
 Beard.
 Beaumon.
 Beaumons.
 Beaumont.
 Beekingham.
 Beg.
 Begg.
 Belan (or Boland).
 Beling.
 Bellet.
 Bellew.
 Bennet.
 Berkeley.
 Berkely.
 Berkley.
 Bermingham.
 Bern.
 Beryford.
 Betagh.
 Bilier.
 Bingham.
 Bingley.
 Bird.
 Birford.
 Birn.
 Birt.
 Bisse.
 Bixford.
 Bladen.
 Blakney.
 Blanchfield.
 Blane.
 Blaney.
 Blany.
 Blenerhasset.
 Blount.
 Blundell.
 Bodely.
 Bodenham.
 Boix.
 Boland (or Belan).
 Bolland.

Bollard.
 Bolton.
 Bon.
 Bonnell.
 Booth.
 Bor.
 Borlase.
 Borough.
 Bostock.
 Bouchier.
 Bourgh.
 Bourk.
 Bowdell.
 Bowen.
 Bowyer.
 Boyd.
 Boyle.
 Boynton.
 Brabazon.
 Bradshaw.
 Brady.
 Bragge.
 Brand.
 Brandon.
 Brane.
 Brannagan.
 Brannon.
 Braybrook.
 Brenan.
 Brereton.
 Bret.
 Brice.
 Brimington.
 Brindley.
 Briscoe.
 Broadrick.
 Brook.
 Brooks.
 Broughton.
 Brown.
 Brune.
 Brunker.
 Bryan.
 Brydon.
 Bryen.
 Buckworth.
 Bulbeck.
 Bulkeldy.
 Bulkeley.
 Bulky.
 Bulmer.
 Burdon.
 Burgh.
 Burnell.
 Burnet.
 Burran.
 Burrowt.
 Burt.
 Bussey.
 Butler.
 Byrne.
 Cade.

Cadell.
 Cadle.
 Cairnch.
 Calfe.
 Calthrop.
 Calvert.
 Cane.
 Cannon.
 Cantston.
 Cantwell.
 Cantwright.
 Carew.
 Carleton.
 Carney.
 Carpenter.
 Carre.
 Carroll.
 Cary.
 Caryll.
 Casse.
 Casshin.
 Cassy.
 Catelin.
 Cattlelin.
 Caulfeild.
 Cavanagh.
 Cavanah.
 Cecill.
 Chaloner.
 Chamberlen.
 Chambers.
 Chaworth.
 Cheivers.
 Cherry.
 Cheshire.
 Chetham.
 Chetwood.
 Chevers.
 Chichester.
 Chopping.
 Christian.
 Clancy.
 Clark.
 Clayton.
 Cliffe.
 Clinton.
 Clotworthy.
 Cockain.
 Cockam.
 Cockburn.
 Coghlan.
 Colclough.
 Cole.
 Coleman.
 Coley.
 Colley.
 Collins.
 Coltlough.
 Colvill.
 Coman.
 Comerford.
 Comine.

Conningsby.
 Connor.
 Conrun.
 Conway.
 Coogin.
 Cooke.
 Coot.
 Cote.
 Cope.
 Copley.
 Coply.
 Cornwalles.
 Cornwallsh.
 Cosby.
 Cosgrove.
 Cottingham.
 Courcy.
 Courtney.
 Cox.
 Craughane.
 Crawford.
 Creagh.
 Crefton.
 Crehall.
 Crewkern.
 Croe.
 Crofton.
 Croker.
 Cromp.
 Cromwell.
 Crosby.
 Cruce.
 Crue.
 Crump.
 Culine.
 Cullen.
 Culme.
 Culpopes.
 Cuniugham.
 Cury.
 Curduffe.
 Cusack.
 Dake.
 Dalaghan.
 Dalton.
 Damers.
 Dancer.
 Darcy.
 Darditz.
 Darlite.
 D'Artois.
 Daville.
 Davys.
 Dawney.
 Dawson.
 Dean.
 Deen.
 Deering.
 Delafield.
 Delahide.
 Delaine.
 Delamere.

Delapulld.
 Dempsey.
 Dempsy.
 Den.
 Denny.
 Denton.
 Derinzy.
 Dermond.
 Devenigh.
 Devereux.
 Dickeson.
 Digby.
 Dillon.
 Dod.
 Domville.
 Donnellan.
 Dopping.
 Doppinge.
 Dormer.
 Dorrel.
 Dounton.
 Dowd.
 Dowdall.
 Dowde.
 Dowden.
 Doyne.
 Dracot.
 Drake.
 Driscoll.
 Drumgold.
 Drury.
 Dryland.
 Duffe.
 Duglas.
 Dukenfeild.
 Dullany.
 Dun.
 Dungan.
 Durham.
 Dyke.
 Ecchlin.
 Eccleston.
 Edgworth.
 Edkins.
 Edmunston.
 Edwards.
 Egan.
 Elliot.
 Ellyot.
 Emerson.
 Erskin.
 Esmond.
 Eustace.
 Evens.
 Everard.
 Evers.
 Fagan.
 Fairfax.
 Faning.
 Fanning.
 Fanshaw.
 Farnham.

Farrell.
 Fawther.
 Fawnt.
 Fay.
 Feasant.
 Feild.
 Feilding.
 Fennell.
 Fenton.
 Fernley.
 Ferrall.
 Finglas.
 Fish.
 Fisher.
 Fitton.
 Fitzgerald.
 Fitzharris.
 Fitzherbert.
 Fitzjames.
 Fitzjohn.
 Fitzleons.
 Fitzmauris.
 Fitzpatrick.
 Fitzsimons.
 Fitzsums.
 Fitzsymons.
 Flatsbury.
 Fleming.
 Fletcher.
 Flood.
 Flower.
 Foliot.
 Folliot.
 Forbes.
 Ford.
 Forlong.
 Forrest.
 Forster.
 Fortescue.
 Forth.
 Foster.
 Fowell.
 Fowler.
 Fox.
 Francks.
 Franke.
 French.
 Fyan.
 Gage.
 Galtrim.
 Galway.
 Gardiner.
 Garland.
 Gascoigne.
 Gavan.
 Gay.
 Gaydon.
 Gedding.
 Gec.
 Gelagh.
 Geneville.
 Gern.

Gernon.
 Gerialdin.
 Gerrard.
 Gerrott.
 Gerton.
 Geton.
 Geveson.
 Geyton.
 Gibbons.
 Gibson.
 Gifford.
 Giggins.
 Gilbert.
 Glasier.
 Glover.
 Gobart.
 Godfrey.
 Godolphin.
 Goghegan.
 Golborn.
 Gold.
 Golding.
 Goldsmith.
 Goodman.
 Goodrick.
 Gookin.
 Gore.
 Gorge.
 Goringe.
 Gough.
 Gould.
 Gourdon.
 Grace.
 Graham.
 Grange.
 Grant.
 Grantham.
 Gratrakes.
 Gratreaux.
 Green.
 Grey.
 Griffin.
 Griffith.
 Grimsditch.
 Groves.
 Hacket.
 Haines.
 Hales.
 Halpenny.
 Haly.
 Hamilton.
 Hamline.
 Hamlyn.
 Hamond.
 Hampton.
 Hancocke.
 Hansby.
 Hara.
 Harding.
 Hare.
 Haris.
 Harison.

Harman.
 Harpur.
 Harrington.
 Harris.
 Harrison.
 Hartpoll.
 Hartpool.
 Harvey.
 Hastings.
 Hatton.
 Hawley.
 Hector.
 Hely.
 Henat.
 Herbert.
 Hereford.
 Hering.
 Hetherington.
 Heward.
 Hewetson.
 Hewson.
 Heyden.
 Heynes.
 Hibbots.
 Hickenson
 Hickman.
 Hicky.
 Hide.
 Higgin.
 Hill.
 Hilton.
 Hind.
 Hirnum.
 Hix.
 Hobart.
 Hodder.
 Hodge.
 Hodges.
 Hodson.
 Hodynet.
 Hogan.
 Hoge.
 Holcroft.
 Hollis.
 Holmes.
 Holywood.
 Hoo.
 Hore.
 Horsfall.
 Houghe.
 Houghton.
 Houlte.
 Hovenden.
 Howard.
 Howell.
 Hoy.
 Huet.
 Hughes.
 Hume.
 Humphry.
 Hunson.
 Hunt.

Huring.
 Hurley.
 Hurst.
 Hussey.
 Hutcheson.
 Ingoldsby.
 Irland.
 Itchingham.
 Ivers.
 Jacob.
 Jakson.
 Jans.
 Jekeman.
 Jepson.
 Jevery.
 Joanes.
 Jobson.
 Johnson.
 Jones.
 Jordan.
 Jowers.
 Judge.
 Juxton.
 Kadder.
 Kearney.
 Keaser.
 Keating.
 Keling.
 Kempston.
 Kendall.
 Kenedy.
 Kent.
 Kerdiff.
 Kerovane.
 King.
 Kingston.
 Kirawan.
 Knappe.
 Knatchbull.
 Knight.
 Krockes.
 Lacy.
 Laffan.
 Lake.
 Lambert.
 Lancaster.
 Lane.
 Langford.
 Langredge.
 Langton.
 Lany.
 Latham.
 Lattin.
 Lauder.
 Lawles.
 Lawrence.
 Layd.
 Leake.
 Lecester.
 Lee.
 Legge.
 Lehunt.

Leigh.
Leman.
Lennard.
Lenton.
Lesley.
Lestrange.
Lewlyn.
Lill.
Lilly.
Linch.
Lindon.
Linley.
Lint (*alias* Skelton).
Lions.
Lister.
Lodge.
Loe.
Loftus.
Loghan.
London.
Long.
Lorcan.
Losse.
Lother.
Love.
Lowther.*
Loyd.
Lucas.
Luther.
Lutterell.
Lutterville.
Lynam.
MacAny.
MacBrien.
MacCarty.
MacCoghlan.
MacConnor.
MacCragh.
MacDermot.
MacDonell.
MacDonogh.
MacEgan.
MacGawly.
MacGennis.
MacGeoghagan.
MacGillicuddy.
MacGragh.

MacGuire.
MacHurley.
MacKenny.
MacMahon.
MacNemara.
MacShehy.
MacSwyny.
MacWilliam.
Madden.
Mahon.
Malady.
Malby.
Malham.
Mallock.
Mallory.
Malone.
Mandeville.
Mands.
Manson.
Manwaring.
Margetson.
Markham.
Marlay.
Martin.
Marvin.
Marward.
Masterson.
Matchell.
Mathews.
Maud.
Maul.
Maulde.
Maul.
Maulster.
May.
Mayart.
Maynard.
Maypowder.
Maxwell.
Mead.
Meadcalfe.
Meagh.
Meagher.
Meares.
Meathold.
Meed.
Menin.

Mercer.
Meredith.
Mervin.
Messingham.
Mey.
Middleton.
Might.
Mildmay.
Miles.
Miller.
Milles.
Milton.
Misset.
Mocklier.
Moigne.
Molloy.
Molyneux.†
Mondeford.
Mongomery.
Monk.
Monsell.
Montgomery.
Moony.
Moore.
Mordaunt.
More.
Moreton.
Morgan.
Morogh.
Morrice.
Mortimer.
Mosse.
Moston.
Motton.
Moulsworth.
Mounson.
Mountgomery.
Muschamp.
Mutray.
Nanfan.
Nangle.
Nappe.
Nealgan.
Nedham.
Neile.
Nelson.
Neterwill.

* *Lowther* : According to F. 3, 27, Sir Gerard Lowther, Knt., one the Judges of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, died on 14th October, 1624; m. 1^o, a daughter of ——— Belingham de Levens, county Westmoreland; 2^o, Aufc. co-heir of Sir Ralf Bulwer, Knt.; was buried, s.p., 19th October, 1624, in Christ Church, Dublin. Captain Hugh Lowther, ob. 6th April, 1628; m. ———, widow of ——— Borough. This Hugh was third son of Sir Richard Lowther, of Westmoreland, Knt.

† *Molyneux* ; Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, and principal herald of the realm of Ireland, son of Thomas Molyneux, quondam Chancellor of the Exchequer, obit 13th January, 1632: m. Jane, dau. of Sir William Usher, Clerk of the Privy Council, and had issue—1. Thomas, 2. William, 3. Samuel, 4. Adam, 5. Alice, and 6. Colby, who died young.—F. 3, 27, MSS. Lib., T.C.D.

Netleton.
 Netterville.
 Neugent.
 Nevill.
 Newcomen.
 Newman.
 Newse.
 Nightingale.
 Nisbitt.
 Noble.
 Norris.
 North.
 Nottingham.
 Nottingham.
 Nugent.
 O'Brian.
 O'Cahan.
 O'Callaghan.
 O'Carroll.
 O'Connor.
 O'Connor Don.
 O'Connor Sligo.
 O'Conry.
 O'Cruly.
 O'Dempsey.
 O'Dogherty.
 O'Donelan.
 O'Donell.
 O'Dowde.*
 O'Dwyer.
 O'Farrell.
 O'Flaherty.
 O'Flanagan.
 Ogle.
 O'Hara.
 O'Heirlyhy.
 O'Hierlihy.
 O'Horan.
 O'Keif.
 O'Kelly.
 O'Kennedy.
 Okes.
 O'Leary.
 O'Lira.
 Oliver.
 Olivers.
 O'Madden.
 O'Meara.
 O'Molloy.
 O'Mulrian.
 O'Murchoe.
 O'Naughten.
 O'Neal.
 O'Neylan.
 O'Rely.

Ormsby.
 O'Ryan.
 Osbaldeston.
 Osborn.
 Osborne.
 O'Sheaghassy.
 O'Sullevan.
 O'Tully.
 Otway.
 Owen.
 Owens.
 Owgan.
 Owryn.
 Oxenden.
 Pain.
 Pallisar.
 Palmer.
 Panting.
 Parker.
 Parry.
 Parsons.
 Passevant.
 Patten.
 Peat.
 Peck.
 Pierce.
 Peisly.
 Penkeston.
 Pennington.
 Penteney.
 Pennyfather.
 Pepard.
 Percivall.
 Perkins.
 Perrot.
 Perrotte.
 Petiver.
 Pettid.
 Pettit.
 Peyton.
 Pheasant.
 Pheipo.
 Philips.
 Phillips.
 Philpot.
 Piggot.
 Piggott.
 Pinnock.
 Pitte.
 Pitts.
 Plower.
 Plunket.
 Poinings.
 Pollard.
 Pollexen.

Poole.
 Porter.
 Potte.
 Potts.
 Poulet.
 Powell.
 Power.
 Poyntz.
 Prendergast.
 Preston.
 Price.
 Prossors.
 Profote.
 Purcell.
 Purdon.
 Pyepho.
 Pypart.
 Quatermas.
 Quick.
 Quitnot.
 Rainsford.
 Raly.
 Ramsey.
 Ransford.
 Rathers.
 Rawson.
 Reader.
 Reading.
 Redman.
 Renolds. ?
 Rice.
 Rich.
 Richard.
 Richards.
 Richardson.
 Rider.
 Ridgeway.
 Rinzy.
 Rive.
 Roberts.
 Robinson.
 Roche.
 Rochford.
 Rolls.
 Rooth.
 Roper.
 Roos.
 Rosse (was Roos).
 Rotherham.
 Routaps.
 Row.
 Rowell.
 Rowly.
 Rowncell.
 Ruge.

* *O'Dowde* : In the first page under the letter "O," in E. 1. 8, MS. Lib., Trin. Coll., Dub., it is stated—"O'Dowde, of whom *Darcy*, or *Dorcy* of Galway. *Doryhy* branched from O'Dowde about one thousand years since." The O'Dowdes and Darcys of the count, Galway, were both of the Hy-Fiachrach of Connaught race.—See *The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

Ruishe.	Skipwith.	Telling.
Russell.	Slabert.	Temple.
Ruth.	Slingesby.	Tench.
Ryan.	Slobert.	Tent.
Ryves.	Smith.	Tepsheth.
Saint Lawrence.	Smithsby.	Thelwal.
Salford.	Somers.	Thiroid.
Salle.	South.	Thomas.
Salter.	Southcott.	Thompson.
Salway.	Southwell.	Thornton.
Sandall.	Sowthwell.	Tichborne.
Sanderson.	Spaight	Tiffin.
Sandes.	Sparke.	Tink.
Sandford.	Spenser.	Tirrell.
Sandys.	Sponser.	Tirry.
Sankey.	Spotswood.	Tobin.
Sarjeant.	Spring.	Toler.
Sarsfeild.	Stafford.	Topham.
Sarsfield.	Stainberger.	Toto.
Saunderson.	Stanhop.	Touthet.
Savage.	Stanihurst.	Towers.
Saville.	Stanley.	Townley.
Scofeild.	Stanly.	Townly.
Scot.	Stanton.	Toxtell.
Scott.	Staples.	Travers.
Scout.	Starke.	Tremmet.
Scourlock.	Starling.	Trevor.
Scurlog.	St. Barbe.	Troth.
Sedgrave.	Stephens.	Trusteen.
Sergent.	Stephenson.	Tucket.
Serle.	Sterling.	Tuit.
Serridge.	Stern.	Tully.
Sexton.	Steward.	Turk.
Seymour.	St. George.	Twisdin.
Sgallen.	St. John.	Twist.
Shane.	St. Lawrence.	Tylesby.
Shee.	Stockdall.	Tyelling.
Sheffield.	Stofford.	Tyndall.
Shelly.	Stopfer.	Tyrrell.
Sherlen.	Stoughton.	Underwood.
Sherlock.	Stowell.	Upton.
Sherwood.	St. Paul.	Uriell.
Shore.	Strangwick.	Usher.
Shortall.	Stritch.	Valentine.
Sibthorpe.	Strong.	Vaughan.
Sidney.	Strongbow.	Veal.
Siggins.	Strowd.	Veldon.
Silhard.	Strowde.	Verdon.
Silver.	Stuart.	Vernon* (<i>alias</i> Vernun).
Simens.	Taffe.	Vesey (see Vosey).
Simonds.	Tailor.	Vesse (see Vosey).
Sing.	Tailour.	Villiers.
Sinnoek.	Talbot.	Vincent.
Sinnot.	Tallant.	Vosey (<i>alias</i> Vesey), <i>alias</i> (Vesse).
Sinot.	Tal'march.	Wadding.
Skelton (<i>alias</i> Lint).	Tankard.	Wafer.
Skevington.	Tath.	Wake.
Skiddy.	Taylor.	

* *Vernon* : Vernon and MacVernon (in Irish MacFhirnuin) are derived from the Irish *Jhearnuin*, meaning "the man of the ash tree." (*Jhear*, Irish, gen. *fhir*, Lat. *vir*, the man ; *nuin*, the ash tree.)

Wakefeld.	Wentworth.	Wilmot.
Wakely.	Wesely.	Windsor.*
Walcot.	West.	Wingfeld.
Waldron.	Westenra.	Wingfield.
Wale.	Westgate.	Winter.
Walker.	Westhorp.	Wise.
Wall.	Westhrop.	Witham.
Walldys.	Weston.	Wodenham.
Wallis.	Wetherall.	Wogan.
Wallys.	Wetherell.	Wolverston.
Walsh.	Wharton.	Woodfell.
Walshingham.	Wheeler.	Woodhouse.
Wand.	Whethell.	Woodlock.
Wandesford.	Whitechurch.	Woods.
Wandford.	White.	Woodward.
Warburton.	Whitehurst.	Worlop.
Ward.	Whitefield.	Worsop.
Warden.	Whitney.	Worth.
Ware.	Wibrants.	Wotton.
Warren.	Wicliffe.	Wrythe.
Waterhouse.	Wigate.	Wybrants.
Watson.	Wilcokson.	Wycomb.
Weiden.	Wild.	Wycombe.
Weldon.	Wilkinson.	Young.
Wellesley.	Williams.	Younger.
Wems.	Willoughby.	Zouche.
Wenman.	Willson.	

11.—PEERAGES IN IRELAND, IN THE 17th CENTURY.

The following were among the Peerages in Ireland in the 17th century: the obits and marriages of those Peers, and fragments of their respective pedigrees, are given in F. 3. 27.

Allington.	Colony.	Kerry.
Althain.	✓ Conway.	Kildare.
Annesley.	Cork.	Kilmallock.
Antrim.	Costillo.	Kilmaule.
Ardglas.	Culmore.	Kilultah.
Arran.	Curraghmore.	Kinalmeaky.
Athenree.	Desmond.	Kingsland.
Athenry.	Doenra.	Kingston.
Athloan.	Donegal.	Kinsale.
Baltimore.	Drogheda.	Lanesborough.
Baltinglass.	Dnnboynes.	Leitrim.
Barrymore.	Dungannon.	Limerick.
Blessington.	Dunsany.	Lisbon.
Brittas.	Ely.	Londonderry.
Cahir.	Enoiskillen.	Longford.
Carbry.	Esmond.	Lowth.
Carlingford.	Evagh.	Massarene.
Castlebarre.	Fermoy.	Mayo.
Castleconnell.	Fingall.	Meath.
Castlehaven.	Galmoy.	Meryon.
Castlemartin.	Geasehill.	Monaghan.
Castlesteward.	Glanawly.	Mount Alexander.
Cavan.	Glanmalyra.	Mountgarret.
Charlemont.	Gormanston.	Mountrath.
Clanbrassill.	Granard.	Netterville.
Clancarty.	Hoath.	Ranalagh.
Clanrickard.	Ikeryn.	Roscommon.
Clonmorish.	Inchiquin.	Rosse.

Santry.	Thomond.	Tyrone.
Shannon.	Thurles.	Upper Ossory.
Slane.	Tirconnell.	Valentia.
Strebane.	Trimblston.	Westmeath.
Tarragh (Tara).	Tullypohelim.	

12.—NAMES OF THE CROMWELLIAN ADVENTURERS FOR LAND IN IRELAND, IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

In his interesting work,* page 72, under the heading—"Scheme for a Last and Permanent Conquest of Ireland, through a Society of Adventurers." Prendergast says :

"According to the scheme of the Parliament for suppressing the Irish Rebellion (of 1641), 2,500,000 acres of Irish lands, to be forfeited, were offered as security to those who should advance moneys towards raising and paying a private army for subduing the rebels in Ireland. The moneys, instead of being paid into the King's exchequer, were to be paid to a committee, composed half of members of the House of Commons, and half of subscribers to this joint fund, who were to nominate the general and the officers, the king having nothing to say to the force but to sign the officers' commissions. All the Irish saw that this army of Adventurers were coming, like the first invaders under Strongbow, to conquer estates for themselves and their employers, and therefore could not but oppose them for the sake of their wives and children, who must be deprived of their homes. They must therefore fight against England, thus represented, and the King (Charles I.) be deprived of their aid. The King objected to the Act: it took away from him the power of pardoning the Irish; and he suggested that it must only render them desperate, which in truth was the very purpose of the Parliament, but he dared not refuse his assent. The measure was received in England as a triumph over the king and the Irish. The subscribers, or Adventurers, as they were called, were to have estates and manors of one thousand acres given to them in Ireland at the following low rates:—In Ulster for £200, in Connaught for £300, in Munster for £450, and in Leinster for £600, and lands proportionately for less sums. The rates by the acre were four shillings in Ulster, six shillings in Connaught, eight shillings in Munster, and twelve shillings in Leinster. If this plan were carried out, it was to put an end for ever, according to Sir John Bulstrode Whitelock, the Speaker of the House of Commons, to that long and bloody conflict foretold (with so much truth) by Giraldus Cambrensis . . . The work of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, it was said, would now be perfected. The Irish would be rooted out by a new and overwhelming plantation of English: another England would speedily be found in Ireland; and that prophecy (by Giraldus Cambrensis), as old as the invasion, be proved false, that Ireland will not be conquered till just before the Day of Judgment."

As it was not until the 27th of September, 1653, that the Parliament were enabled to declare the Rebellion in Ireland subdued, and the war appeased and ended, it was only then that preparations were made for setting out lands in that country, in satisfaction of each Adventurer's subscription. Eleven years, however, had then elapsed since the first Act of Subscription in 1642, and some of the Adventurers were no doubt dead, while others of them had sold or assigned their Adventures; but each such Adventurer, or his or her Assignee, received lands in Ireland, equivalent in each case to the paid-up subscription. Such names as are not mentioned in this or the preceding Sections, and appear in the next following Section of this Chapter, were among the Assignees of those Adventurers who had died before the distribution of the lands in Ireland, or who had sold or assigned their Adventures.

It may be observed that some of the Adventurers were Irish, living in England, and some of them living in Ireland; but, for the full name and address of each Adventurer, the reader is referred to Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland."

* *Work: Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.*

In the MS. Vol. F. 3. 16, in the Library of Trinity. College, Dublin, it is stated that the attempt of the Irish people, A.D. 1641, to regain their National Independence :

“ Hath produced, as things like to concerne the future,

Attainers	} of many natives.
Transplantations	
Banishments	
Forfeiture of Lands.	

Disposal thereof to—

- Adventurers for Lands
- Adventurers for Houses, viz.—
 - The Souldiers of the Army.
 - Public and pious uses.
 - The State Creditors and others.
 - Perticular persons.
 - To ye Irish.
 - To ye Lord Protector
- Burthens never known before there.
- Admission of Aliens.” Etc.

The following were the surnames of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, under the various Acts and Ordinances of Subscription ; commencing with the Act of 17 Charles I, chap. 33, A.D. 1642, and ending in 1646, when all further subscription ceased :

Adams.
Addys.
Ailster.
Ailston.
Alcock
Alcocke.
Alexander.
Alford.
Allen.
Allenn.
Allenson.
Allot.
Almery.
Almond.
Allured.
Ames.
Amyos.
Anderson.
Andrews.
Anthony.
Archebold.
Arkins.
Armine.
Arnold.
Arrundell.
Ash.
Ashe.
Ashley.
Ashton.
Ashurst.
Ashwell.
Atkins.
Aunsley.
Ausley.
Austin.
Austrey.
Ayres.

Ayscough.
Babb.
Babington.
Babbington.
Baily.
Bainford.
Baker.
Balam.
Ball.
Ballard.
Bancks.
Banister.
Banks.
Barber.
Barefoot.
Bareton.
Barg.
Barker.
Barnaby.
Barnard.
Barnardiston.
Barnes.
Barrett.
Barrington.
Barton.
Barwicke.
Bassett.
Bate.
Bateman.
Bayley.
Baynton.
Bayntun.
Beale.
Beamont.
Beard.
Beardolfe.
Beardolph.

Beck.
Bedingfeild.
Bedingfield.
Beighton.
Belfield.
Bell.
Belle:s.
Bence.
Bendigo.
Bendish.
Bentley.
Bernard.
Best.
Betsworth.
Bewley.
Biddolph.
Bidle.
Bidolph.
Bigg.
Biggs.
Birch.
Bird.
Birkenhead.
Bisby.
Bishop,
Bishopp.
Biskoe.
Blackborrow.
Blacke.
Blackwell.
Blagne.
Blake.
Blakiston.
Blande.
Blate.
Blatt.
Blunsdon.

Boate.
 Boggest.
 Boggeste.
 Bond.
 Bone.
 Bonner.
 Bonnvyn.
 Booke.
 Bosfield.
 Bosville.
 Botterill.
 Boughton.
 Boulton.
 Bourcher.
 Box.
 Boyce.
 Boynton.
 Boyse.
 Bradley.
 Bradshaw.
 Bracket.
 Branckstead.
 Brand.
 Breakeing.
 Brenley.
 Brentley.
 Breerton.
 Bretland.
 Brett.
 Brewer.
 Brewwater.
 Brice.
 Brickdell.
 Bridges.
 Briggs.
 Bright.
 Brightwell.
 Brimley.
 Brinley.
 Briscoe.
 Brockel.
 Bromwich.
 Brooke.
 Broomer.
 Broughton.
 Brouker.
 Browne.
 Brunskell.
 Bruster.
 Bryfield.
 Buckland.
 Buller.
 Bunce.
 Burcott.
 Burgess.
 Burgis.
 Burlace.
 Burroughs.
 Button.
 Bye.
 Bynce.
 Cacott.

Cage.
 Campbell.
 Camphield.
 Cannockt.
 Canting.
 Carpenter.
 Carrill.
 Carter.
 Carwithen.
 Castle.
 Catlin.
 Caulier.
 Chamberlain.
 Chambers.
 Chandler.
 Chaveney.
 Chaveny.
 Cheney.
 Cheny.
 Cheswick.
 Chewning.
 Childe.
 Chillingworth.
 Clapham.
 Clapp.
 Clercke.
 Clare.
 Clarke.
 Clay.
 Claydon.
 Clement.
 Clerke.
 Clifton.
 Clotworthy.
 Clutterbuck.
 Clutterbucke.
 Cobb.
 Cocke.
 Coish.
 Colbron.
 Colchester.
 Cole.
 Coleman.
 Coles.
 Collect.
 Collins.
 Collyer.
 Combe.
 Cooke.
 Coomb.
 Coombs.
 Coop.
 Cooper.
 Corbet.
 Corke.
 Cornish.
 Cory.
 Coulson.
 Cox.
 Coxon.
 Coysh.
 Crandley.

Crawley.
 Cressy.
 Crew.
 Crickmore.
 Crispe.
 Croane.
 Cromwell.
 Crooke.
 Crossing.
 Crow.
 Crowley.
 Crowther.
 Dabbe (or Debbe).
 Dacres.
 Daire.
 Daniel.
 Darnely.
 Dashwood.
 Davenport.
 Daves.
 Davey.
 Davis.
 Davy.
 Dawes.
 Dawson.
 Day.
 Dears.
 Deathricke.
 Debbe (or Dabbe).
 Delany.
 Dennis.
 Dent.
 Deskeene.
 Diline.
 Dingley.
 Disney.
 Ditton.
 Dodd.
 Dornelly.
 Dover.
 Dowleing.
 Dowleingg.
 Downe.
 Downing.
 Dowse.
 Dowys.
 Doyley.
 Drake.
 Draper.
 Dringe.
 Dryden.
 Ducane.
 Duke.
 Dun.
 Dupree.
 Dyke.
 Eames.
 Earle.
 East.
 Eastwicke..
 Eaton.
 Eden.

Edlin.
 Edwards.
 Elderby.
 Eldersy.
 Eldred.
 Elie.
 Elliot.
 Ellis.
 Elliston.
 Elinston.
 Emes.
 Enderbe.
 Evans.
 Evelin.
 Evillin.
 Ewelin.
 Ewer.
 Eyres.
 Farrington.
 Ffalder.
 Ffane.
 Ffarmer.
 Ffarrington.
 Ffarthing.
 Ffarwell.
 Ffawne.
 Ffeatherton.
 Ffeilde.
 Ffenton.
 Fferris.
 Ffewster.
 Ffigg.
 Ffinch.
 Ffisher.
 Ffisk.
 Ffiske.
 Ffissenden.
 Fflasher.
 Fflesher.
 Ffletcher.
 Ffoard.
 Ffolliot.
 Ffoote.
 Ffoster.
 Ffoulkes.
 Ffountain.
 Ffountaine.
 Ffowler.
 Ffox.
 Ffrancis.
 Ffranklin.
 Ffreeman.
 Ffrench.
 Ffrere.
 Ffyenns.
 Finch.
 Fisher.
 Fletcher.
 Foster.
 Francis.
 French.
 Gallile.

Galton.
 Gardner.
 Garland.
 Garnall.
 Garnar.
 Garner.
 Garrard.
 Garth.
 Gastrell.
 Gay.
 Gearing.
 Gerrard.
 Gethinge.
 Gibbs.
 Giles.
 Gill.
 Gipps.
 Gitting.
 Gittings.
 Glanvill.
 Goad.
 Goddard.
 Goddesden.
 Godfrey.
 Godsden.
 Gomesden.
 Good.
 Goodard.
 Goodier.
 Goodwin.
 Goswell.
 Gouch.
 Gouge.
 Gouing.
 Gould.
 Gower.
 Gowrdon.
 Graant.
 Grannow.
 Grantham.
 Graves.
 Greenhill.
 Greensmith.
 Greenwell.
 Gregson.
 Grocer.
 Grove.
 Gulson.
 Gunston.
 Guxton.
 Guy.
 Haddilove.
 Hale.
 Hales.
 Hall.
 Hallows.
 Hamon.
 Hampden.
 Hampson.
 Hampston.
 Hardening.
 Harding.

Hardy.
 Harluett.
 Harmon.
 Harrington.
 Harris.
 Harrison.
 Harryman.
 Harshett.
 Hart.
 Harte.
 Hartford.
 Harvey.
 Harvy.
 Harwell.
 Hastings.
 Hatt.
 Hatton.
 Haughton.
 Haule.
 Haward.
 Hawell.
 Hawes.
 Hawkes.
 Hawkins.
 Hayden.
 Hayes.
 Hazleburnt.
 Hazlerigg.
 Hearne.
 Heathcocke.
 Heathcott.
 Heathcotte.
 Heather.
 Heecocke.
 Henly.
 Henman.
 Henson.
 Herrage.
 Herring.
 Heveningham.
 Hiccocke.
 Hickman.
 Higgens.
 Higgins.
 Hildesley.
 Hill.
 Hinde.
 Hipplesley.
 Hitchcocke.
 Hoare.
 Hobbert.
 Hobson.
 Hodges.
 Hodgson.
 Hodilow.
 Holland.
 Holman.
 Honnor.
 Honnywood.
 Hopping.
 Hotchkis.
 Houghton.

House.
 Howard.
 Howe.
 Howell.
 Howlsted.
 Hoxton.
 Hoyte.
 Hubbard.
 Hubbert.
 Hublon.
 Hudson.
 Hughes.
 Hukins.
 Hull.
 Humphreys.
 Hunt.
 Hunter.
 Hurste.
 Hussey.
 Hutchins.
 Hutchinson.
 Hyland.
 Ingram.
 Irens.
 Isaacke.
 Ivatt.
 Ivery.
 Jackson.
 Jacques.
 Jaques.
 Jeffryes.
 Jenkins.
 Jenner.
 Jenny.
 Jessen.
 Johnson.
 Jones.
 Jordan.
 Joseph.
 Jurin.
 Keddermister.
 Kendrick.
 Kendricke.
 Kentish.
 Keynes.
 Kilby.
 King.
 Kingston.
 Kinnaye.
 Kircombe.
 Kirkham.
 Kittlebutler.
 Knapp.
 Knight.
 Knightley.
 Knowles.
 Lacey.
 Lacy.
 Lacye.
 Lake.
 Lamb.
 Lambell.

Lambelle.
 Lambert.
 Lamott.
 Lane.
 Langham.
 Langley.
 Laughall.
 Lazingbye.
 Lazinley.
 Leader.
 Leaver.
 Lee.
 Leete.
 Legatt.
 Lenthall.
 Levering.
 Levit.
 Lewellin.
 Lewillin.
 Lewin.
 Lewis.
 Liffkens.
 Ligh.
 Lincoln.
 Ling.
 Linge.
 Lipplate.
 Lisle.
 Litle.
 Litmaker.
 Littleton.
 Lloyd.
 Locke.
 Lockier.
 Long.
 Longe.
 Lordell.
 Lorrard.
 Lorring.
 Loton.
 Loughall.
 Loud.
 Loupe.
 Love.
 Low.
 Lucas.
 Lumley.
 Lunnery.
 Lyon.
 Macomber.
 MacWorth.
 Maherly.
 Mallock.
 Maltas.
 Malthies.
 Man.
 Marlow.
 Marriot.
 Marryot.
 Marshall.
 Martin.
 Martinere.

Mary.
 Masham.
 Massey.
 Mastall.
 Mathew.
 Matthew.
 May.
 Maynard.
 Mayne.
 Meade.
 Meare.
 Measy.
 Meggot.
 Melhuish.
 Mercer.
 Merideth.
 Merricke.
 Methould.
 Michell.
 Micketwait.
 Middleton.
 Miles.
 Mileston.
 Miller.
 Mills.
 Minor.
 Mitchell.
 Molins.
 Moody.
 Moore.
 Morgan.
 Morley.
 Morall.
 Morris.
 Morton.
 Mosia.
 Mosyer.
 Mounson.
 Mountagne.
 Mountney.
 Moyer.
 Mumford.
 Munday.
 Murdocke.
 Musgrave.
 Nettle.
 Nettleship.
 Nethuish.
 Newman.
 Newton.
 Newtowne.
 Nicholl.
 Nicholson.
 Nobbs.
 North.
 Northcott.
 Norton.
 Nosworthy.
 Nutkins.
 O'Ffeild.
 Official.
 Offley.

Oldfield.
 Onslow.
 Onslowe.
 Orchard.
 Ottyer.
 Overing.
 Overton.
 Owen.
 Owener.
 Owfeild.
 Packer.
 Page.
 Paine.
 Palentine.
 Pallin.
 Palmer.
 Panter.
 Pargiter.
 Parker.
 Parkhurst.
 Parret.
 Parris.
 Parry.
 Parsons.
 Partheridge.
 Partridge.
 Pate.
 Pay.
 Payton.
 Peacock.
 Peacocke.
 Peake.
 Pearce.
 Pearson.
 Pecke.
 Pedder.
 Peers.
 Pennington.
 Pennoyer.
 Perket.
 Perry.
 Pettit.
 Peymoyer.
 Pheasant.
 Phillips.
 Pickering.
 Piggott.
 Pike.
 Pim.
 Pinn.
 Pinner.
 Pitcher.
 Pitches.
 Pitt.
 Pitts.
 Player.
 Plucknett.
 Polsted.
 Polstead.
 Poole.
 Popham.
 Pordage.

Porter.
 Pott.
 Potter.
 Pots.
 Poulter.
 Powell.
 Prestley.
 Pretty.
 Priaulke.
 Price.
 Prince.
 Pritey.
 Procter.
 Pryer.
 Puller.
 Pury.
 Pye.
 Quiny.
 Radcliff.
 Radcliffe.
 Raie.
 Rainsborough.
 Rainsborow.
 Rand.
 Randall.
 Randolph.
 Ratcliff.
 Ratcliffe.
 Rathbrand.
 Rathwell.
 Rayment.
 Raymoun.
 Read.
 Reade.
 Redferne.
 Reene.
 Regmerter.
 Rendall.
 Reynold.
 Reynolds.
 Richards.
 Richardson.
 Ridges.
 Risby.
 Roach.
 Robbins.
 Roberts.
 Robins.
 Robrough.
 Roch.
 Rodbeard.
 Rogers.
 Role.
 Roswell.
 Roulston.
 Round.
 Rovins.
 Row.
 Royley.
 Rumney.
 Rushley.
 Russell.

Ruthorne.
 Rutton.
 Sadler.
 Sallway.
 Salmon.
 Sanders.
 Sandon.
 Sankey.
 Scarlet.
 Scobell.
 Scot.
 Scott.
 Seager.
 Seale.
 Sear.
 Seare.
 Searle.
 Sedgewicke.
 Seed.
 Seignejurall.
 Shakespeare.
 Shakspeare.
 Sheafe.
 Sheares.
 Sheffeld.
 Shepcott.
 Sheppard.
 Sheppy.
 Sherbrooke.
 Sherlocke.
 Shingler.
 Shortt.
 Shurtis.
 Shute.
 Shuttleworth.
 Sibbs.
 Sibley.
 Silloby.
 Simpson.
 Skinner.
 Skippon.
 Skrenshaw.
 Skrimshawe.
 Sleigh.
 Smiter.
 Smith.
 Snell.
 Snelling.
 Snow.
 Soame.
 Solsted.
 South.
 Sowden.
 Sparrow.
 Speller.
 Spenser.
 Spring.
 Springer.
 Springett.
 Spurston.
 Squire.
 Stackhouse.

Staine.
 Standish.
 Stane.
 Starkey.
 Starky.
 Starr.
 Starrahirrs.
 Staunton.
 Stedde.
 Stedderman.
 Steele.
 Steming.
 Stephenson,
 St. Hill.
 Stiat.
 Stipe.
 St. John.
 Stocke.
 Stoker.
 Stone.
 Story.
 Stoughton.
 Strange.
 Stratton.
 Strickland.
 Stroud.
 Stubber.
 Stubbins.
 Sturdy.
 Sturmy.
 Suelling.
 Summer.
 Sumpter.
 Sutton.
 Swan.
 Sweete.
 Swinnicke.
 Swinnocke.
 Symons.
 Syntall.
 Tabor.
 Tarlton.
 Tarrant.
 Tartle.
 Taylor.
 Temple.
 Tenant.
 Tendring.
 Terrill.
 Terry.
 Thewel.
 Thomas.
 Thompson.
 Thornburie.
 Thoroughgood.
 Thorould.
 Thorpe.
 Thrale.
 Tibbs.
 Tichburne.
 Ticknece.

Tiffen.
 Tillasiye.
 Tillet.
 Tilsley.
 Tipping.
 Toft.
 Towne.
 Townesend.
 Townley.
 Townsend,
 Towse.
 Trelawney.
 Trenchard.
 Trimlett.
 Triplet.
 Triplett.
 Trotman.
 Tucker.
 Tuffenaile.
 Tunbridge.
 Turbington.
 Turgis.
 Turlington.
 Turner.
 Tutty.
 Tyler.
 Tym.
 Underwood.
 Valentine.
 Vassal.
 Vaghan.
 Venner.
 Venuor.
 Vernon.
 Vickars.
 Vincent.
 Viner.
 Voice.
 Vye.
 Wade.
 Waggstaffe.
 Wagstaffe.
 Walcott.
 Waldo.
 Waldoe.
 Wall.
 Waller.
 Wallin.
 Wallington.
 Wallis.
 Walmsley.
 Walter.
 Wardell.
 Warner.
 Warren.
 Warring.
 Waterhouse.
 Waters.
 Waterton.
 Watkins.
 Watson.

Watts.
 Weale.
 Webb.
 Webster.
 Weeks.
 Wells.
 Wenman.
 West.
 Westrow.
 Wharton.
 Wheatley.
 Whitcombe.
 White.
 Whitehall.
 Whiteing.
 Whitekett.
 Whitlock.
 Whitston.
 Whittaker.
 Whittingham.
 Wilcox.
 Wilde.
 Wildinge.
 Wilkin.
 Willett.
 Williams.
 Willington.
 Willoughby.
 Wilson.
 Winkly.
 Winspeare.
 Winstone.
 Winewood.
 Witham.
 Withern.
 Wollaston.
 Wolley.
 Wood.
 Woodcock.
 Woodcocke.
 Woodgate.
 Woodhead.
 Woodhouse.
 Woodley.
 Woodruffe.
 Woods.
 Woodward.
 Wolfe.
 Woolnough.
 Wormelayton.
 Worth.
 Wright.
 Wyan.
 Wymer.
 Yard.
 Yates.
 Yeates.
 Young.
 Younge.

95.—O'DUGAN'S AND O'HEERIN'S TOPOGRAPHY.

THESE Topographies are embodied in pp. 803-855, Vol. I. of this Work. Shane O'Dugan, author of "O'Dugan's Topography," was historian and chief poet to O'Kelly of Hy-Maine; and died, A.D. 1372. Giolla-na-Naomh [neev] O'Heerin, wrote a continuation of O'Dugan's Topography; and died, A.D. 1420.

96.—THE IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

THE great conventions or legislative assemblies of Tara were instituted by the celebrated Ollamh Fodhla, Monarch of Ireland, before Christ, 1317. This name, pronounced "Ollav Fola," signifies *The Sage of Ireland*, and is derived from "Ollamh," a sage or learned man, and "Fodhla," one of the ancient names of Ireland. This Irish monarch is celebrated in ancient history as a sage and legislator; eminent for learning, wisdom, and excellent institutions; and his historic fame has been recognised by placing his medallion in *basso relievo* with those of Moses, and other great legislators, on the interior of the dome in the Four Courts of Dublin. The convention of Tara, called in Irish Feis Teamrach, from "Feis," which signifies a convention or assembly, was ordained by Ollav Fola, to be held every third year in the royal residence at Tara; and was attended by the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs—the druids, the brehons or judges, and the bards in the pagan times; and, after the introduction of Christianity, by the bishops, abbots, and superior clergy; and great numbers of the people also attended at those assemblies, which were held every third year, in the month of November. "Here, the poet-historians brought each his record of the events which happened in his province or district, during the time that had elapsed since the last assembly; here, also, the national records were examined with the greatest care; family pedigrees were also carefully examined and corrected in this assembly. This was a point of great importance; for a man's right of inheritance to property depended on his genealogy, except in rare cases where *might* took place of *right*, as will happen in civilized nations; hence the care of the ancient Irish in transmitting to posterity the names of their ancestors."—(*Miss Cusack*.) The ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom were, by Ollav Fola, ordered to be written,* and carefully preserved at Tara.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Anglo-Irish barons and chief governors held many great councils, sometimes called Parliaments; but, according to Lord Mountmorres, in his "History of the Irish Parliaments," the first parliament regularly assembled in Ireland was, A.D. 1316, in the reign of Edward the Second; convened in consequence of the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce. The Anglo-Irish parliaments were convened chiefly in Dublin, but often also at various other cities and towns, as Drogheda, Trim, Kildare, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, Kilkenny, Cashel, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. It was at a great parliament assembled in Dublin by the lord deputy, Anthony St. Leger, A.D. 1541, that the title of "King of Ireland" was conferred on Henry the Eighth: the Kings of England being until that time, styled only "Lords of Ireland." In A.D. 1613, in the reign of James the First, a great parliament was held in Dublin, by the lord deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, at which attended a great many of the representatives of the chief Milesian families. Down to this time, the ancient Irish regulated their affairs

* *Written*: Ollav Fola, it is evident, would not have ordered the ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom to be "written," unless *writing* was then known in Ireland.

according to their ancient institutions, called Brehon Laws; but in the reign of James the First, the Laws of Brehonism and Tanistry were abolished by Act of Parliament. At the parliament held at Drogheda, A.D. 1494, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by the lord deputy, Sir Edward Poyning, an Act, called "Poyning's Law," was passed, which rendered the Irish Parliament completely subordinate to the Parliament of England; and no Act could be passed in Ireland without the consent of the Privy Council and Parliament of England. *Poyning's Law* continued in force for a period of 288 years, namely, to A.D. 1782; when the independence of the Irish Parliament was obtained. After a period of eighteen years, the Irish Parliament was A.D. 1800, extinguished; and became merged, by the "Act of Union," in the Parliament of Great Britain.

There are few faults in the Irish character more remarkable than the neglect of native literature which has, till quite recently, pervaded the higher and middle ranks of our countrymen. Many are the evils which flow from this source; but none is more remarkable than the neglect of Ancient Irish History. So long has this anti-Irish feeling prevailed, that, from ignorance, men have proceeded to *scepticism*; and we have found men even to dispute the existence of historical records of a remote period in Ireland. The curious researches of a few among the learned, during the past five or six centuries, has been devoted to the cultivation of our ancient literature, and the vindication of its authenticity and importance; but, even up to this day, so imperfect have been their labours, in general, that there is not, at this moment, in the English language, a single history of Ireland that can be considered complete or satisfactory. And yet no country in the world contains more ample and faithful details of early times, or presents a more interesting subject to the statesman or the scholar, than does Ireland. It is not within the province of this Work to discuss the causes of this indifference or hostility heretofore manifested on all sides, to the pursuit of Irish literature; it is enough for us to state, that the obstacles opposed to it in the past, were too great to be surmounted by individual exertion. While we deplore the consequences to the country, of such obstacles, we trust that, henceforth, circumstances will be more propitious to this branch of education.

The subject of this brief notice—*Ollamh Fodhla*—seems to have been one of the most extraordinary men of the early times in which he lived. He was sixth in direct descent from Ir, the fifth son of Gallamh (Milesius of Spain), and twenty-seventh Prince of the Milesian race that enjoyed the sovereignty of Ireland. We read that Milesius had thirty-two children, of whom twenty-four were by concubines; the remaining eight he had by his two wives: first, Seang, daughter of Reffleoir, King of Scythia; and, second, Scota, daughter of "Pharaoh Nectonebus," King of Egypt. These eight sailed from Spain for Ireland, but three only survived to possess the country: viz.—Heber, Amergin, and Heremon; Donn, Ir, Aireach, Feabhruadh, Arranan, and Colpa having perished on the coast. In the original division of the Island made by Heber Fionn, and Heremon, they allotted to Heber, the son of Ir, a considerable portion of the province of Ulster, and divided the remaining territory between themselves: the former retaining the province of Munster, in which he had first landed; and the latter, Leinster and Connaught. Yet, though their possessions were so much less in extent, the Princes of Ulster more than once held the chief dominion of the entire kingdom, to the exclusion of the others, previous to the accession of Ollamh Fodhla. This Prince, like too many noticed in Irish history, succeeded to the throne by the strong hand; for we read in O'Donovan's translation of the Annals of Ireland:

"Age of the World, 3882. After Faildeargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty, he fell by Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha, Finscothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the King Faildeargdoid that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chieftains in Ireland."

“Age of the World, 3883. The first year of the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach.”

“Age of the World, 3922. Ollamh Fodhla, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at his own *mur* (house), at Teamhair (Tara). He was the first King by whom the Feis-Teamhrach (or Convention of Tara) was established; and it was by him Mur-Ollamhan was erected at Teamhair. It was he also that appointed a chieftain over every cantred, and a Brughaidh over every townland, who were all to serve the King of Ireland. Eochaidh was the first name of Ollamh Fodhla; and he was called Ollamh (Fodhla) because he had been first a learned Ollamh, and afterwards King of (Fodhla, *i.e.* of) Ireland.”

“Age of the World, 3923. This was the first year of the reign of Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.”

We see that Ollamh Fodhla died B.C. 1377, and, by taking note of the remarkable dates of other European Nations, we will see how far Ireland was in advance of them. For instance, it was about this time the Hebrews were in servitude to Eglon, when Ehud delivered them. At this period even God's chosen people were only just emerging from the wild life of wandering Arabs. Ireland was then a settled Kingdom, holding a definite place in the world of letters, and far advanced in the arts of civilized life. Where was Rome? In what state was Greece? Rome had no existence; it was not until 627 years later that Romulus collected his horde together, and erected a number of mud huts on the Tiber. Exactly one hundred and ninety years after the death of Ollamh Fodhla, Troy was captured, to revenge the rape of Helen. And about 273 years from the same time (death of Ollamh Fodhla) marks the return of the Heraclidae, and the conquest of the Peloponnesus by the Dorians. Coming down 783 years after the death of Ollamh Fodhla, we find as Athenian archon, Solon, the Grecian Legislator. And, when afterwards, fourteen centuries had elapsed, we find Julius Cæsar, the semi-barbarous Roman, invading Britain. In fine, compared with Ireland, the origin of every other state and empire in Europe, is but as yesterday.

Ollamh Fodhla is celebrated as a philosophical statesman, for his improvements in the science of government, and for the mild and enlightened principles of his policy. Previous to his time, his countrymen and kindred had been too much engaged in the rude arts of war to bestow much attention on the more happy and honourable pursuits of peace. Of his predecessors only two or three men seem to have given their consideration to civil affairs: Eithrial (the eleventh Milesian Monarch), son of Irial Faidh, son of Heremon, was an author, distinguished for his excellent learning, and wrote with his own hand the history and travels of his ancestors, the Gadelians or Gael; Tighearnmas (son of Follain, son of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh or Irial the prophet, son of Heremon), the 13th Monarch, marked the distinctions of ranks in Ireland by the colours of the people's dress: the clothes of a slave should be of *one* colour; the habit of a soldier, *two* colours; the dress of a commanding officer to be of *three* colours: the apparel of a gentleman, who kept a hospitable table for the entertainment of strangers, was to consist of *four* colours; *five* colours were allowed to the nobility of the country; the King and Queen and Royal Family were confined to *six* (some say seven) colours; and the chronologers and Ollamhs were privileged with the same number: thus showing the rank then assigned to men of learning! It was this Monarch who introduced the worship of *Crom* Cruadh* or “fire-worship;” in the practice of which he afterwards lost his life. Muneamhoin (or Munmoin), the 25th Monarch, contributed to the arrangements of the different ranks in society, which was also strictly observed: he it was who first directed that the gentlemen of Ireland should wear gold chains about their necks.

Ollamh Fodhla found the government a monarchy, in which the people

* *Crom*: After this *Crom*, *Cromleacs* are so called—See the Paper “*Cromleacs*,” marked No. 50 in this Appendix.

submitted to the chief ruler (or Ard Righ) as their acknowledged head; but they were practically rendered independent of his authority, except during war, by the intervention of popular councils, and the influence of provincial Princes. There was no intermediate power, no opportunity of mutual appeal, and consequently no medium between the forcible assertion of claims on the one hand, and resistance on the other. For the purpose of remedying this defect, Ollamh Fodhla instituted a senatorial assembly, resembling modern parliaments: it was in pagan times composed of the druids, brehons, bards, provincial kings, chiefs, princes, and peoples; and, after the introduction of Christianity, of provincial kings, bishops, bards, brehons, abbots, higher clergy, chiefs, princes, and people. This Parliament* was vested with both legislative and judicial functions on all affairs relating to the general interests of the state; and to such private concerns as minor tribunals could not settle. The *Feis-Teamhrach* met triennially, about the festival of All-Saints (*Samhuin*), at Tara, which was the royal residence; and where palaces were erected for the accommodation of the provincial kings, and others whose duties demanded their attendance on these occasions.

"In this assembly" says Keating, "the ancient records and chronicles of the Kingdom were perused and examined, and if any falsehoods were detected they were instantly erased, that posterity might not be imposed upon by false history; and the author, who had the insolence to abuse the world by his relation, either by perverting matters of fact, and representing them in improper colours, or by fancies and inventions of his own, was solemnly degraded from the honour of sitting in that assembly, and was dismissed with a mark of infamy upon him. His works likewise were destroyed, as unworthy of credit; and were not to be admitted into the national archives, or received among the records of the kingdom. Nor was this expulsion the whole of his punishment; for he was liable to a fine or imprisonment, or whatever sentence the justice of the Parliament thought proper to inflict. By these methods, either out of scandal or disgrace, or of losing their estates, their pensions and endowments, and of suffering some corporal correction, the historian of those ages were induced to be very exact in their relations, and to transmit nothing to posterity, but what had passed this solemn test and examination, and had been recommended by the sanction and authority of that learned assembly."

When the historical records had been thus thoroughly examined and revised they were inserted in the *Psalter of Tara*. In the *Book of Nachongbhal* we read:

"Judging of the *Psalter of Tara* by the fragments which have come down to us, we may safely affirm that a nation which could produce such a work must have attained to no ordinary pitch of civilization and literary culture."

We have now seen that the national records of the kingdom were carefully kept with the strictest accuracy by Ollamh Fodhla, thirteen hundred years before the Christian era; that they were embodied in one MS., called afterwards the *Psalter of Tara*; and that in the third century the Monarch Cormac MacArt made further additions to it, bringing the annals down to his own times. In the "Book of Ballymote" we read—

Cormac gained fifty battles:
He compiled the Saltair of Temur.
In that Saltair is contained
The best summary of history: &c.

After the public records had been thus carefully revised, the *Feis* sat in its legislative capacity. As may be anticipated, the services it rendered and the influence it exercised were of the highest importance. In receiving, as it

* *Parliament*: Some educated members of the Masonic Craft are of opinion that, at the *Feis-Teamhrach* or Convention of Tara, Ollamh Fodhla first established regular Masonic Meetings in Ireland: and that "Masonry" itself was first introduced into Ireland by Heber and Heremon, the first Milesian Monarchs of that country.

did from Ollamh Fodhla, the concession of some of the privileges of the Crown, it was able to abridge the power of any Monarch to gratify his impulse to mischief or tyranny; while it secured to him his legitimate authority by its salutary restraint on the people. Many excellent laws were passed by it during the reign of this Monarch: among the rest one making violation of female chastity punishable by death, without power of reprieve or pardon; which is valuable as proving the honourable feeling of delicacy and gallantry which even then existed in Ireland. To strike, or do any violence to, or commit any robbery on, a member of Parliament while attending his duties at the *Feis*, was likewise punishable by death without mercy. The Militia of the Kingdom (see Paper headed "Feine," No. 68 in this Appendix) was placed under the control of the parliament; and thus the nation was secured from the dangerous power which an army always places within the grasp of ambitious or despotic Rulers.

Such an institution and form of government, which the experience of the most civilized times in Europe has not excelled, are sufficient to secure their founder the reverential respect of all nations, and every age. But it is not on these alone that his fame rests. He devoted himself to the moral and intellectual improvement of his people, with equal assiduity. He was the founder of those great seminaries, where not only Irishmen but foreigners received gratuitous instruction in all the arts, sciences, and accomplishments then known in Europe; and which subsequently contributed principally to redeem Europe from the barbarism which succeeded the downfall of the Roman Empire. These institutions were sustained munificently by the state; and the members of the different learned professions were not only liberally endowed with property, for their wants, but they were exempted from the personal services and pecuniary aid which were exacted from all other subjects during war and other public exigencies. It was thus in the reign of the Monarch Ollamh Fodhla that those privileges were first conceded to the *Fileas* (or philosophers) and bards, including the musicians and genealogists, or heralds, which were afterwards so much abused as to create very dangerous disturbances, on account of the arrogance and rapacity of those classes; but which in the earlier ages enabled them to devote themselves entirely to the pursuit of those studies, by which many of them rose to the highest fame, and elevated the character of their country with their own. Perhaps the greatest error of this system was the exclusion of all, save those of *noble descent*, from the right to practice the learned professions; and the limitation of it to those who could claim by hereditary descent. But this unwise injustice was in some degree remedied by the free participation in the benefits of instruction permitted to all ranks of the people; and the strict care taken that none should be admitted to the dignity, as it was then regarded, of teaching the public, who were not properly qualified: so that even the eldest son was set aside, if unfit for the office, and some other selected. The principal subjects of instruction were *Metaphysics* (under this head some very ingenious and curious doctrines of mind were taught); *Mathematics*, in which it is undeniable that the ancient Irish were great proficient; *History*, *Poetry*, *Genealogy*, and the *Arts of Government and War*.

It was Ollamh Fodhla, who, by armorial bearings, originated the plan of distinguishing the different families of nobility and chief officers of state; and established it in Ireland, though it was never generally adopted throughout Europe until the time of the crusades, when, it is erroneously supposed by modern historians, the custom commenced. It is said he received the idea from the device of the dead serpent and rod of Moses, which the standard of his own family bore from the period of their sojourn in Egypt, and which always stimulated their followers to deeds of heroism. He believed that an honourable spirit of emulation would be created by these badges of distinction; and such was naturally the result.

This Monarch, like Eithrial, was not only a patron of literature in his dominions, but was himself an author; having written a history of his ancestors and their adventures, down to his own times. Even the brief sketch we are enabled to give of his reign and character is sufficient to prove that he was one of the wisest and best of princes. His reign lasted forty years, and was one of perfect tranquillity: thus proving how much benefit a good monarch can confer on a people; and the peaceful tendencies of mankind when justly governed.

It is remarkable how much men are misled by names of authority: for instance, the ancient law-givers of Greece have been extolled for centuries as the greatest sages of the world; and every portion of their labours minutely investigated and explained through the accident of their language and philosophy having been studied by the Romans, who led the mind of Europe so long before and after the Christian era; while such characters as that of Ollamh Fodhla have been neglected and despised, through the same caprice of custom. Those who are best acquainted with them contend that the Irish Annals are far more perfect and trustworthy than those of the Greeks, and yet they are utterly unheeded. If we were to compare the labours of Ollamh Fodhla with those of Lykourgos (or Lycurgus), and of Solon, we think it would not be difficult to prove their great superiority in all that is truly estimable. His system of government was as remarkable for its enlarged, liberal, and gentle adaptation to the wants and interests of the people, and its encouragement and cultivation of their highest qualities, as theirs was for an arbitrary, limited, and harsh policy, which aimed at repressing the most amiable attributes of man's nature, and only fostered his sterner and least estimable feelings. His was fitted for all mankind; theirs, but for a small community. Owing to the internal dissensions of the state, the operation of his system was interrupted for some time after his death, but was revived in precisely the same form, and continued unchanged in its chief points for many centuries: thus excelling even that of Greece in point of permanency.

In the reign of Cormac MacArt, at the *Feis* held every three years in his palace at Tara, the provincial kings are stated to have sat in his following order: the monarch himself sitting on a throne in the middle of the assembly-hall, the King of Orgiall, sitting immediately by his side on his right hand, the Kings of the two Munsters on his left, the King of Leinster in front, and the King of Connaught behind the throne; the princes, chiefs, druids, brehons, and bards, also arranged in their own due order. These Parliaments of ancient Ireland continued to be held at Tara, down to the middle of the sixth century; the last convention of the states at Tara, being, according to the Annals of Tigearnach, held, A.D. 560, in the reign of the Monarch Diarmaid, son of Feargus Cearbheoil, son of Conall Creamthann, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. We are told that in this reign Tara was cursed by St. Rodanus, of Leothra, in Tipperary, in punishment for violation of Sanctuary; and so complete was its subsequent desertion, that in 975 it was described as a desert overgrown with grass and weeds (See Paper No. 111 in this Appendix).

Unlike many of our Monarchs, Ollamh Fodhla died a natural death, and he was quietly succeeded by his son. Those who are fond of historical portraits will rejoice to learn that they can see a Medallion of the head of Ollamh Fodhla, worked in the dome of the hall of the "Four Courts," in Dublin; but they must not expect us to vouch for its fidelity, as a resemblance. It presides over the entrance to the King's Bench; and with more chronological accuracy than architects are generally guilty of, it is placed between the heads of the Hebrew Moses, and the Saxon Alfred!

Relative to the burial place of Ollamh Fodhla, we read in the *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, [Lhouar na heera]: "H-i Talltin, imorro, h-adnaictis. i. Ulaid Ollamh Fotla co na chlaind, co tenic Conchobor. i. ar is and ro thogside a thabairt eter slea agus muir, agus aiged sair, Fodeig na creitmi rom bôl." (At Taillten the

Kings of Ulster, were used to bury, viz., Ollamh Fodhla, with his descendants down to Conchobhor, who wished that he should be carried to a place between Slea and the Sea, with his face to the East, on account of the Faith which he had embraced.) Again, at p. 38, col. 2, of same MS., we read :

“The chiefs of Ulster before Conchobhor were buried at Taillten, viz., Ollamh Fodhla, and seven of his sons, and grandsons, with others of the chiefs of Ulster.”

Until lately, the exact site of the Cemetery of Taillten was forgotten. In the year 1863, the late Dr. Conwell, Inspector of Irish National Schools, first visited the Sliabh na Caillighe (“Loughcrew Hills”), and after some laborious investigations was able to identify the multitudes of Cairns scattered over those hills, as the once famous Taillten. The same gentlemen likewise discovered the tomb of our great legislator Ollamh Fodhla, during his explorations in 1865 ; the covering stones of which are covered with curiously strange inscriptions : most probably representing *ideas*, the key of which is yet to be discovered.—See *Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla*.

97.—PICTS, CALEDONIANS, AND BELGIANS.

THE Picts were called by the Irish writers, *Cruithnidh*, which O'Brien considers to be the same as *Britneigh* or “Britons ;” others derive the name from *Cruit*, “a harp ;” hence *Cruitneach* the Irish for “Pict,” also signifies “a harper,” as they are said to have been celebrated harpers. The ancient Britons are mentioned by Cæsar, and other Roman writers, as having painted their bodies a blue colour, with the juice of a plant called woad : hence the painted Britons were by the Romans called *Picti*. The Picts or Cruithneans, according to the “Psalter of Cashel,” and other ancient annals, came from Thrace, in the reign of the Milesian monarch Heremon, and landed at Inver Slainge, now the Bay of Wexford, under two chief commanders named Gud and Cathluan ; but not being permitted to settle in Ireland, they sailed to *Albain*, or that part of North Britain now called “Scotland,” their chiefs having been supplied by Heremon with wives from among the widows of the Tuath de Danans slain by the Milesians in their conquest of Ireland. The Cruithneans became possessed of North Britain, and founded there the kingdom of the Picts, which continued for many centuries, until they were conquered, in the ninth century by Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of the Dalriadic Scots or Irish colony in North Britain ; and from that time the Scottish kings, of Milesian race, ruled over Scotland. According to the Irish writers the Picts, in their first progress to Ireland from Thrace, settled a colony in Gaul, and the tribes called *Pictones* and *Pictavi*, in that country, were descended from them ; and they gave name to *Pietavia* or the city of “Poitiers,” and the province of “Poitou ;” and from these Picts were descended the Vendéans of France. The venerable Bede states that the Picts came to Ireland from Scythia, or borders of Europe and Asia, and afterwards passed into North Britain. It appears that the Picts were Celto-Scythians (or a mixture of Celts and other branches of the Scythian family) ; and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language.

The *Caledonians*, or first inhabitants of Scotland, are considered to have been the same as the Picts, and mixed with Cimbrians (or Britons) and some of the Milesian Scots from Ireland. The country was called by the Irish *Alba* or *Albain*, and by the Romans *Caledonia*. There are various opinions as to the origin of the name “Caledonia ;” some say it was derived from “Cathluan,” the first commander of the Picts ; others consider that the inhabitants were called *Coilldaoine*, from the “Coill,” the Irish for *wood*, and “daoine,” *people*, as they lived chiefly in the woods—most of the country, in those early ages, being covered with the great Caledonian forest ; and from “*Coilldaoine*” the Romans made the Latin name *Caledonia*. Others consider the name *Coilldaoine* to be derived from *coill*, “a wood,” and *duna*, “fortresses,” as the chief habitations and strongholds of the people were in the forests.

The *Belgians* were called in the Gaulish or Celtic language *Bolg*, and *Bolgach*, a quo *Firbolgs* and *Firvolgians*; and by the Roman writers, *Bolgae*, *Belgae*, *Belgii*. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, considers the name to be derived from the Celtic *bolg*, "a quiver for arrows," as they were great archers. The word *Bolgach* also signifies "corpulent;" hence others are of opinion that they might have derived their designation from being stout men of large size; they were celebrated for their bravery, fought with great valour against the Romans, and were called by Cæsar *Fortissimi Gallorum*, or "most valiant of the Gauls." The Belgians possessed an extensive territory, called by the Romans *Gallia Belgica*; which comprised the northern parts of Gaul or France, and the country now called "Belgium;" they were divided into many nations or tribes, as the Parisii, Rheni, Bellovaci, Atrebates, Nervii, Morini, Menapii, etc. The Belgians, according to Appian, were a mixed race of Cimmerians and Germans; others consider they were a mixture of Gauls and Germans, and partly of the same origin as the Cimbrians, of whom an account has already been given. The Belgians of Gaul, being intermixed with the adjoining Germans, partly adopted their language, and hence some have considered they were a Gothic or Teutonic race; but they were chiefly Celts or Gaels, and spoke a dialect of the Celtic language, but mixed with the German or Teutonic tongue. The Belgians of Gaul, many centuries before the Christian era, sent colonies to Britain; and when Cæsar invaded Britain they were a powerful people, and possessed the southern parts of England, from Suffolk to Devonshire. The following were the chief Belgic tribes in Britain:—the *Cantii*, in Kent; the *Trinobantes* in Essex and Middlesex; the *Regini* and *Atrebates*, in Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset; the *Durotriges*, in Dorsetshire; and the *Damnonii*, in Devonshire and Cornwall. The capital city of the British Belgians was *Venta Belgarum*, now "Winchester." Colonies of Belgians from Gaul also came to Ireland in the early ages.

98.—THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER.

SOME of the Irish chiefs having adhered to the famous Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in the war against Elizabeth, six entire counties in Ulster, namely Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were confiscated. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the reign of King James the First, these territories were transferred to some English, but mostly Scottish settlers, denominated Undertakers and Planters: hence, the project was called the "Plantation of Ulster."

99.—THE PRINCES OF THE "MAGUIRE" FAMILY.

THE following are the names of the Princes of Fermanagh, of the "Maguire" family, from Donn Corragh Maguire, who died, A.D. 1315, down to Connor Maguire, who died in 1625;

	DIED A.D.
1. Donn Oge (called Donn Carragh) Maguire, son of Donall, son of Giolla Iosa	1315
2. Flahertach, son of John, son of Donall	1324
3. Roderick (or Rory), the Generous, son of Flahertach	1332
4. Hugh Ruadh (Roe), son of Flahertach	1360
5. Philip na Tuaigh (or Philip of the Battle Axes), son of Hugh Roe	1375
6. Thomas Mór, son of Philip of the Battle Axes	1430
7. Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Mór	1480
8. Edmond, son of Thomas Oge	1488
9. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mór	1503
10. Connor Mór, son of Thomas Oge	1518

	DIED A.D.
11. Cuchonaght, son of Cuchonaght, son of Bryan, son of Philip, son of Thomas Oge, who was called the "Comhorba" or successor	1538
12. Giolla Padraic Fionn (or the Fair)	1541
13. John, son of Cuchonaght, son of Cuchonaght	1566
14. Cuchonaght, son of Cuchonaght	1589
15. Hugh, son of Cuchonaght, son of Cuchonaght the "Comhorba"	1602
16. Cuchonaght Oge, son of Cuchonaght, son of Cuchonaght the "Comhorba"	1609
17. Connor, son of Connor Oge	1626

100.—PROVINCIAL KINGS OF IRELAND.

1.—THE KINGS OF CONNAUGHT.

Since the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432.

BRIAN, the eldest brother of Nial of the Nine Hostages, was the first King of Connaught of this sept; and his son Duach Galach was the first Christian King.

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| 1. Duach Galach. Was contemporary with the 128th Monarch. | 31. Cathal (2).* |
| 2. Awly. | 32. Fergus (2). Contemp. with the 165th Monarch. |
| 3. Olioll Molt, the 129th Monarch | 33. Fionnachta Luibhne |
| 4. Duach Fengumba. | 34. Conuor or Conchobhar.† |
| 5. Owen Sreibh. | 35. Hugh or Aodh (2). |
| 6. Olioll Anmanna. Died a Monk, A.D. 544. | 36. Teige. Contemp. with the 170th Monarch. |
| 7. Owen Bell. | 37. Cathal (3). |
| 8. Aodh or Hugh. | 38. Teige (2). |
| 9. Uadach. | 39. Fergal. No. 106 on the "O'Rourke" pedigree. See Vol. I. |
| 10. Colman. | 40. Connor; a quo <i>O'Connor</i> . |
| 11. Raghallach. | 41. Cathal (4). Contemp. with the 174th Monarch. |
| 12. Guaire. | 42. Cathal (5). |
| 13. Ceannfaola. | 43. Teige (3) An Eagh Ghal (or Teige of the White Horse). |
| 14. Doncha. | 44. Aodh An Gha Bearnna (<i>Gha</i> : Irish, <i>a spear</i> ; <i>bearnna</i> , <i>a gap</i>). |
| 15. Ceallach. Slew the 154th Monarch. | 45. Aodh, son of Art Uallach O'Reilly. |
| 16. Mureadach Mulleathan. | 46. Rory, son of Hugh O'Connor. |
| 17. Inrachtach or Inrachta. | 47. Donal O'Rourke. |
| 18. Cathal or Charles. | 48. Tirlloch Mór O'Connor (or Turdelvachus Magnus). |
| 19. Inrachta (2). | 49. Roderick O'Connor, the 183rd Monarch of Ireland. |
| 20. Fergus. | 50. Connor Maonmaigh O'Conuor: his son. |
| 21. Olioll. | 51. Cathal Craobh-dearg O'Connor; died 1224. |
| 22. Dubhinracht. | 52. Hugh O'Connor: his son; the last King of Connaught. |
| 23. Inrachta (3). | |
| 24. Duncatha. | |
| 25. Flathry. | |
| 26. Flathry (2). | |
| 27. Ardgal. Died at Hye, A.D. 786. | |
| 28. Tiobraid. | |
| 29. Murghois or Murios. | |
| 30. Dermott Fionn. | |

* *Cathal*: With this Cathal some annalists associate his brother Teige as joint King of Connaught: both were sons of Murghios, who is No. 29 on this List.

† *Conchobhar*: Some annalists also say that Morogh, son of Hugh, was King of Connaught next after this Connor (latinized "Conquovarus;"); and that said Morogh was contemporary with the 165th Monarch of Ireland.

2.—THE KINGS OF LEINSTER.

ENNA CEANN-SEALACH was the King of Leinster at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland ; his son Crimthann was the first Christian king of that province. From this Enna Ceann-sealach were descended the "Hy-Kinselagh;" and from him, also, the surname *Kinsela*. After him the following were the Kings of Leinster :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crimthann: son of Eanna Ceann-sealach; was contemporary with the 125th Monarch. 2. Breasal Bealach. 3. Fraoch. 4. Ioltann. 5. Alioll. 6. Cormac; d. a Monk at Beanchar (Bangor), A.D. 567. 7. Cairbre. 8. Colman Mór. 9. Aodh (or Hugh) Cearr. 10. Brandubh; contemporary with the 141st Monarch. 11. Ronan. 12. Crimthann Cualan. 13. Felim (by some called Faolan); d. a Saint, and Bishop of Kildare, A.D. 638. 14. Bran Múit. 15. Ceallach Gerrthidhe. 16. Murcha (or Moroch); cont. with the 156th Monarch. 17. Doncha (or Donoch). 18. Faolan. 19. Bran Beag. 20. Aodh. 21. Muredau (also called Muircear-tach); cont. with the 161st Monarch. 22. Ceallach. 23. Ruadhri (or Roderick). 24. Bran. 25. Fionnachtach. 26. Muireadach. 27. Ceallach. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Bran. 29. Roderic. 30. Lorcan. 31. Tuathal. 32. Dunlong; d. a Monk, A.D. 867.. 33. Muredan. 34. Cairbre. 35. Muregan. 36. Alioll. 37. Donal. 38. Cearbhall. 39. Angaire. 40. Faolan. 41. Lorcan. 42. Bran. 43. Tuathal. 44. Ceallach. 45. Murcha. 46. Angaire. 47. Donal Claon. 48. Doncha Maol-na-mBo. 49. Diarmid, the 177th Monarch. 50. Murcha; his son; No. 112 on the <i>MacMorrough</i> pedigree, and a quo this surname. 51. Maolmora. 52. Dunlong. 53. Doncuan. 54. Bran. 55. Angaire. 56. Doncha. 57. Doncha. 58. Diarmaid na-nGal. |
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This Diarmid na-nGhal was Dermot MacMorrough, the last King of Leinster, and contemporary with the 183rd Monarch.

3.—THE KINGS OF MEATH.*

From A.D. 432 to 1172.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.—CONALL CRIMTHANN, son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, was the first Christian King of Meath. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Fiacha: Conall's brother. 3. Artgal: son of Conall. 4. Main: son of Fergus Cearbhall. |
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* *Meath*: The ancient Kingdom of Meath was formed in the second century by Tuathal Teachtmair (or Tuathal the Legitimate), the 106th Monarch of Ireland, by the combination of a portion from each of the then four Kingdoms, and their annexation to Meath: hence it became a "*Cuigeadh*" [coogu] or fifth province. The Irish name is "Midhe" [mee], which signifies a neck, because it was formed by a portion or neck taken from each of the four provinces. Others derive it from Midhe, who was

5. Diarmaid : Main's brother ; and the 133rd Monarch of Ireland. In this Monarch's reign the royal palace of Tara, was, A.D. 563, abandoned : after having been the seat of the Irish Monarchs for more than 2,000 years. Thus the Antiquity of Tara as a royal residence in Ireland can well be said to reach beyond

"The misty space of thrice a thousand years!"

6. Colman Mór (*Mór* : Irish, *great*) : son of Diarmaid (or Dermot) ; a quo the *Clan Colman*.

7. Colman Beg : brother of Colman Mór. (*Beg* : Irish, *small*), contemporary with the 140th Monarch.

8. Suibhneach : son of Colman Mór.

9. Fergus : son of Colman Beg.

10. Aongus : brother of Fergus.

11. Conall Gulbin : son of Swyny.

12. Maolroid (*maol* : Irish, *bald* ; *roidheas*, *very handsome*) ; cont. with the 146th and 147th Monarchs.

13. Diarmot : son of Armeadh.

14. Murcha : son of Diarmot.

15. Diarmot II. : son of Murcha.

16. Armeath : son of Conall Gulbin (No. 11.)

17. Aodh[Ee]or Hugh : son of Armeath.

18. Colga : son of Hugh.

19. Donal : the 163rd Monarch : son of Murcha.

20. Niall : son of Diarmot.

21. Murtagh : son of Donal, the Monarch.

22. Donoch : the 163rd Monarch ; brother of Murtagh :

23. Donal II. : son of Donoch ; murdered by the Danes.

24. Mildredach : son of Donal II.

25. Olioll : son of Milreadach.

26. Conquovarus (or Connor) : the 165th Monarch.

27. Maelruanaidh : brother of Connor.

28. Flarth : son of Maelruanaidh.

29. Malachy the Great :* Monarch ; brother of Flarth. Was the 167th Monarch.

30. Lorcan : Monarch ; son of Cathal Mór.

31. Donoch II. : son of Eochongan (or Eochy the Anointed).

32. Flan Siona : † the 169th Monarch ; son of Malachy the Great.

33. Conquovarus II. : brother of Flan.

34. Donal III. : son of Flan.

chief Druid to Nemedius. By the Latin writers it is written "Midia" and "Media." Keating describes its boundaries as extending from the Shannon eastward to Dublin, and from Dublin to the river Righ (now the Rye, which flows into the Liffey at Leixlip) : then by a line drawn through Kildare, and the King's County to Birr or Parsonstown, from the Rye westward to Cluan Courach, now "Cloncurry ;" thence to French Mill's ford and to the Cumar (or junction) of Clonard on the southern border of Meath ; thence to Tochar Cairbre (or the bog-pass of Carbery) in the barony of Carbery and county of Kildare ; thence to Geashill in the King's County, to Drumchuillin (a parish in the barony of Eglis in the King's County), and to the river called Abhain Chara (probably the little Brosna, flowing into the Shannon from Lough Couragh, between Frankford and Birr) ; thence by the Shannon northwards to Athlone, and Lough Ree (a part of the Shannon between Westmeath and Annally, or Longford, on one side, and Roscommon on the other) ; and, finally, thence to Drogheda ; being bounded on the north by Brefneay and Orgiall. Thus the ancient kingdom of Meath comprised the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Dublin, Kildare, King's County, the greater part of Longford, and small portions of Brefneay and Orgiall on the borders of the present counties of Cavan and Louth.—CONNELLAN.

* *Malachy the Great* : According to the arrangement of of alternate succession to the monarch between the northern and southern Hy-Niall, Malachy the Great, as King of Meath, attained to the monarchy, on the death, A. D. 844, of the monarch Niall Caille, who belonged to the northern Hy-Niall. This Malachy, A.D. 846, met and defeated the Danish forces at Skryne, county Meath ; and freed the nation from Turgesius, the Danish king, by drowning him in Lough Owel. The death of Turgesius was a signal for general onslaught on the Danes ; who were either massacred or driven to their ships ; and hence were said to be "extirpated."

† *Flan Siona* : As monarch of Ireland this king of Meath succeeded Aidus Finliath (a quo *Finlay*), No. 99, page 715, Vol. I. In Flan's reign Cormac MacCullinan was Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster. Flan, for some cause, waged war on Cormac MacCullinan ; who, in the field of battle, was killed by falling under his horse, which missed its footing on a bank, slippery with the blood of the slain. This battle

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| <p>35. Donoch III. : * the 171st Monarch of Ireland ; son of Flan.
 36. Aongus ; son of Donoch III.
 37. Donoch IV. : son of Donal III.
 38. Fargal : son of Aongus.
 39. Aodh or HUGH : son of Mael-ruanaidh.
 40. Donal IV. : son of Donoch IV.
 41. Carlus : son of Donal IV.</p> | <p>42. Murtagh Grigg (<i>grigg</i> : Irish, <i>Greek</i>, so called from his being a good <i>Greek</i> scholar).
 43. Donal V. ; son of Congallach.
 44. Fargal II. : son of Donal V.
 45. Malachias (or Malachy) II., † was the 174th (and last absolute) Monarch of Ireland. Reigned 45 years.
 46. Maolseachlainn : reigned 4 years.</p> |
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was fought at a place called Bealagh Mughna, now Ballaghmoon, in the county of Kildare, a few miles from the town of Carlow.

It is to Cormac MacCullinan remotely, as well as to the circumstances of Cashel, being the seat of royalty in the South, that "Cashel of the Kings" was, in the twelfth century, raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see. The Rock of Cashel, and the ruins of a small but once beautiful chapel, still preserve the memory of the bishop-king. His literary fame has also its memorials : he was skilled in Ogham writing, as may be gathered from the following poem :—

"Cormac of Cashel, with his champions :
 Munster is his—may he long enjoy it !
 Around the king of Rath-Bicli are cultivated
 The *letters* and the *trees*."—MISS CUSACK.

Flan died A.D. 914, and was succeeded in the monarchy by the northern Hy-Niall chief, Niall Glundubh, No. 100, p. 715, Vol. I.

Ogham writing (in Irish "Ogham Chraov") was an occult manner of writing on wood or stone, used by the ancient Irish ("ogham : Irish, *secret writing*, and "chraov," *a bough or branch of a tree*) : and was the mystic species of writing employed by the Druids ;

"For mystic lines in days of yore,
 A *branch* and *fescue* the Druids bore ;
 By which their science, thoughts, and arts,
 Obscurely veil'd they could impart :
 Behold the formal lines they drew,
 Their *Ogham Chraov* exposed to view ;"

—Connellan's *Irish Grammar*.

The word "Ogham" is considered to have originated from Gaul, because the ancient Gauls worshipped Hercules as the god of learning and eloquence.—Toland's *History of the Druids*.

* *Donoch III.* : On the death of this Monarch, A.D. 942, he was succeeded in the monarchy by Congallach, who was, in Dublin, slain in battle, by the Danes, A.D. 954. Donal of Armagh, No. 102, p. 716, Vol. I., then obtained the royal power ; and, at his death, A.D. 978, the monarchy reverted to Malachy the Second, king of Meath.

† *Malachy the Second* : This Monarch, A.D. 978, fought a battle with the Danes, near Tara, in which he defeated their forces, and slew Ragall, son of Amlaf, King of Dublin. Emboldened by his success at Tara, he resolved to attack the Danes in Dublin ; he therefore laid siege to that city, and after three days compelled it to surrender ; liberated two thousand prisoners, including the King of Leinster ; and took abundant spoils. He also issued a proclamation, freeing every Irishman then in bondage to the Danes, and stipulating that the race of Niall should henceforth be free from the tribute to the foreigners. Malachy invaded Munster, A.D. 981 ; and, A.D. 989 again occupied himself fighting the Danes in Dublin, to which he had laid siege for twenty nights—reducing the garrison to such straits, that they were obliged to drink the salt water when the tide rose in the river. At that time Brian Boru was the undisputed King of Munster ; he made reprisals on Malachy the Second by sending boats up the Shannon, and burning the royal Rath of Dun-na-Sciath. Malachy, in his turn, recrossed the Shannon, burned Nenagh, plundered Ormond, and defeated Brian himself in battle. He then marched again to Dublin, and once more attacked "the proud invader"—the Danes. It was on this occasion that he obtained the "collar of

47. Donal VI. : son of Malachy II.
48. Conquovarus III. : murdered, A.D.
1073, by his brother.

49. Murcha : * son of Flann ; the last
King of Meath, A.D. 1172.
[This Murcha it was who founded

gold," which Moore, in his world-famous *Irish Melodies*, has immortalized in the following lines :

" Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her ;
When Malachy wore the *collar of gold*,
Which he won from the proud invader."

In Warner's "History of Ireland," it is stated that Malachy the Second successively encountered and defeated in a hand-to-hand conflict two of the champions of the Danes, taking a "collar of gold" from the neck of one, and carrying off the sword of the other, as trophies of his victory.

In Mageoghagan's translation of "Aunala Cluain mic Nois" (or the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*), we read :

"A.D. 1022. After the death of King Moyliseaglyn, this kingdom (of Ireland) was without a king twenty years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men, the one called Cwan O'Lochan, a well learned temporal man and chiefe poet of Ireland ; the other, Corcran Cleireagh, a devout and holy man that was (chief) anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding was at Lismore. The land was goverued like a free state and not like a monarchie by them."

Of that translation Dr. O'Donovan observes that, while it is a work which professes to be a faithful version of the original, it has in some instances been obviously interpolated by the translator ; who writes that, after the death of Malachy the Second, Cuain O'Lochain (who was chief poet to that monarch), and Corcran Cleireach were appointed governors of Ireland ; "but," says O'Donovan, "Cuan did not long enjoy this dignity, for he was slain in Tefia, A.D. 1024."—*Book of Rights*.

In "Moore's History of Ireland," vol. ii., p. 147, it is said—in reference to the alleged provisional government of Ireland after the death of King Malachy the Second : For this provisional government of Cuan, we can find no authority in any of our regular annals."

Nor can the writer of these pages find any authority whatever for the assertion, in "O'Clery's Book of Irish Pedigrees," or elsewhere.

The death of Malachy the Second is recorded in O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, as follows :—

"The age of Christ, 1022. Maelseachlainn Mór, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died in Croinis Locho Ainnin, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, on Sunday precisely."

Anciently, the month was divided into Kalends, Nones, and Ides. The Kalends fell on the first day of the month. The Nones generally fell on the fifth of the month ; but in the months of May, March, July, and October, they fell on the 7th of the month. The Ides, in the latter four months, fell on the 15th ; but generally they fell on the 13th of the month. In calculating, instead of looking forward from the Kalends to the Nones, and from the Nones to the Ides, one counted backwards. Any day, suppose the 5th day of the Kalends, meant the fifth day *before* the Kalends. Then in dealing with the Nones and Ides, a person by counting back, and adding to the number, but adding 2 when dealing with the Kalends, found the day of the month—thus, the 3rd of the Ides of December is three days before the Ides ; and as the Ides fell on the 13th in December, 1 added makes them the 14th of December. Three days then subtracted from 14 make 11 ; so the 11th of December is the 3rd day of the Ides of December ; and so the 2nd of September is the 4th of the Nones of September.—See Malone's *Church History*.

* *Murcha* : Connor O'Connor, a younger brother of Roderick O'Connor, the 183rd Monarch of Ireland, was King of Meath before Murcha who was its last king. This Connor's son Gilbert joined the English, and got married to a daughter of Sir Hugh de Lacy, who gave with his daughter to the said Gilbert, as a marriage portion, the barony of Delvin. And the said Gilbert assumed the surname *De Nogent* (modernized *Nugent*) ; and was, A.D. 1175, created the first "Baron of Delvin."

and amply endowed the Abbey of Bective, in the county Meath. The remains of that once beautiful structure are yet in a state of tolerable preservation, and testify to the piety and religious zeal of Meath's last King.]

4.—THE KINGS OF MUNSTER.

Since the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432.

1. Æneas, the first Christian King of Munster.
2. Felim : his son.
3. Eocha : brother of Felim.
4. Crimthann : son of Eocha.
5. Fergus Scannal : his son.
6. Comghall.
7. Cormac : son of Alioll MacDaire Cearb ; died in the reign of the 133rd Monarch.
8. Cairbre Crom : son of Crimthann.
9. Aodh (or Hugh) Ban ("ban:" Irish, *white ar fair*).
10. Fingin : his son.
11. Garbith.
12. Amhalgaidh [Awly].
13. Felim : son of Tighernach ; died in the reign of Aodh (or Aidus) the 140th Monarch.
14. Fingin : son of Aodh Dubh Mac-Crimthann.
15. Cathal (or Charles) : son of Aodh Dubh.
16. Falbhe Flann : another son of Aodh Dubh.
17. Aodh Binnean ; died in the reign of the 145th Monarch.
18. Cuan : son of Amhalgaidh.
19. Maonach : son of Fingin.
20. Cu-ceannmaghair : son of Cathal.
21. Colga : son of Failbhe Flann ; was contemporary with Dermott and Blathmac, the 149th and 150th Monarchs.
22. Fionnghuin : son of Cu-Ceann-Chagar ; contemporary with the 151st and 152nd Monarch.
23. Eadersceol : son of Maolumha ; contemporary with the 153rd, 154th, and 155th Monarchs.
24. Cormac : son of Alioll ; contemporary with the 156th Monarch.
25. Catusach : son of Eadersceol ; contemporary with the 157th and 158th Monarchs.
26. Cathal : son of Fionnghuin ; contemporary with Aodh (or Aidus) Ollann, the 160th Monarch.
27. Maoldun : son of Aodh Binnean.
28. Airtre : son of Cathal ; in his time the Danes first came to Ireland.
29. Tuathal : his son.
30. Felim : son of Crimthann ; died a Saint, A.D. 845.
31. Olchobhar : son of Ceneth, abbot of Imleach ; was contemporary with the 167th Monarch.
32. Algenan : son of Dungal.
33. Maolghuala : his brother ; was stoned to death by the Danes.
34. Maolfogartach : his son.
35. Ceannfaola : son of Mochtigern ; contemporary with Aodh Finnliath, the 168th Monarch.
36. Doncha : son of Dubhdabharen ; contemporary with the 169th Monarch.
37. Dubhlachtach : son of Maolghuala.
38. Fionnghuin (Fingin) : his son.
39. Cormac : son of Culeuan (a quo *Cullinan*) ; known as "Cormac MacCuleuan ;" was king and bishop of Munster ; reigned seven years ; was contemporary with Flann Siunnach, the 169th Monarch, in war with whom he was slain A.D. 905.
40. Flahertach : son of Immanen.
41. Fingin, who was also called Lorcán.
42. Ceallachan Cashel ; contemporary with the 171st Monarch.
43. Maolfoghartach : son of Doncha.
44. Dubhdavoren : a quo *O'Davoran*.
45. Fergraith : son of Algenan.
46. Maothan : son of Cineidh (or Kenneth) ; contemporary with Malachi the Second, the 174th Monarch.
47. Maolmorra MacBrain.
48. Brian Boromha [Boru], the 175th Monarch ; reigned sixty-six years ; was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014, in his 88th year of age.
49. Doncha : son of Brian Boru ; was the 176th Monarch ; died at Rome, A.D. 1074.
50. Dungal : son of Maolfoghartach.
51. Turlogh O'Brien, the 178th Monarch.
52. Murcha O'Brien, the 180th Monarch.
53. Donach MacCarthy, in Desmond ; and
54. Conor O'Brien, in Thomond.
55. Dermot MacCarthy, in Desmond ; and

56. Tieve O'Brien, in Thomond. | Both of these two last-mentioned
 57. Dermot MacCarthy Mór, in Desmond; and | Kings (Nos. 57 and 58) of Munster submitted to King Henry the Second, of
 58. Donal Mór O'Brien, in Thomond. | England, A.D. 1172.

The following Table gives the number of the Milesian Irish and Scotch Kings, and the average number of years that each King reigned, since the advent of St. Patrick* to Ireland :

<i>Name of Kingdom.</i>	<i>No. of Kings.</i>	<i>Average Reign.</i>
Connaught	52	14 years.
Leinster	58	12 "
Meath	49	15 "
Munster	58	12 "
Orgiall	23	32 "
Ossory	22	27 "
Scotland (down to Malcolm III.)	53	10 "
Ulster (or Ulidia)	54	13 "

The average reign of the foregoing kings illustrates the fact, that to have attained to the royal dignity in the turbulent times of the past did not conduce to ensure longevity.

5—KINGS OF ORGIALL.

Since the Fourth Century.

THE CLAN COLLA.

COLLA-DA-CHRIOCH [cree], No. 85 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, see p. 670, Vol. I., was the first King of Ulster (or Orgiall, as it was called), *after* its conquest by the Three Collas, in the fourth century. From one or other of the Three Collas, since that conquest, all the Kings of Orgiall were descended.

1. Colla da Crioch.
2. Rochadh : his son.
3. Deach Dorn : his son.
4. Fiach (or Feig) : his son.
5. Crimthann Liath : his son. Was the King of Orgiall, and an old man, at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432. In the early portion of his reign, the Monarch Niall of the

Nine Hostages conquered that part of Ulster known as the "Kingdom of Aileach," which was afterwards divided into the two Principalities of Tirowen and Tirconnell; of which divisions, respectively, Niall's sons Eoghan, and Connall Gulban, were the first princes.

6. Eochaidh [Eochy].

We are unable to give in succession, any further than this Eochaidh, the names of the Kings of Orgiall, since the advent of St. Patrick; for, the punctuation in the MS. from which we quoted in p. 199 of the First Series of the First and Second Edition of this Work, led us into the error (but we find that the error was ours) of there stating that Muireadach Mundearg, the first Christian King of Ulidia, was son of this Crimthann Liath. That Muireadach [Muredach], it is right to say (see No. 92 on the "Dunlevy" pedigree) was son of Forga, who was of the tribe of *DalFiatach*, and not of the Clan Colla.

According to MacFirbis the following were :

THE HIGH KINGS OR "ARD-RIGHS," OF ORGIALL.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Colla Uais. | 3. Conall. |
| 2. Cairbre. | 4. Cumuscach. |

* *St. Patrick*: "Saint Patrick first communicated to the Irish people the *Roman Alphabet* and Latin language, but the Irish had their own Celtic alphabet and a written language many centuries before the arrival of St. Patrick; though it has been absurdly asserted by some shallow antiquarians, that the Irish had no use of letters before his time."—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

5. Eochaidh.
6. Daimhin.
7. Maolfhoghartach.
8. Congal.
9. Aoifill.
10. Tuathal.
11. Giolla Colum.
12. Ceannghamna.
13. Dondagan.
14. MacRuadhri.

15. Becc.
16. MacCuanach.
17. Giolla Chriosd.
18. Colga.
19. Becc.
20. Leathlobhar.
21. Maolodhar.
22. Donncharlb.
23. Mac-Cu-Chaisil.

6.—THE KINGS OF OSSORY.

OSSORY became a kingdom in the sixth century ; and Conla, the second son of Breasal Breac, King of Leinster, was the ancestor of the kings and gentry of the territory of Ossory (see the stem of the "Fitzpatrick" family, p. 449, Vol. I.

1. Tuam-Snamha [snava]; contemporary with the 134th and 135th Monarchs.
2. Scanlan Mór ; contemporary with the 140th Monarch.
3. Faolchar.
4. Faelan.
5. Flann.
6. Alioll.
7. Ceallach [Kelly].
8. Forbusach.
9. Anmcha.
10. Tuam.
11. Dungal ; contemporary with the 161st Monarch.
12. Faelan (2).

13. Maoldun.
14. Dungal (2).
15. Cearbhal; contemporary with the 167th Monarch.
16. Fianan.
17. Ceallach (2).
18. Doncha.
19. Dermot.
20. Doncha or Donoch, son of Giolla Padraig (*Giolla Padraig*: Irish, *the devoted of St. Patrick*) or Gillpatrick. This Doncha Gillpatrick was contemporary with the Irish Monarch Brian Boru.
21. Doncha (3).
22. Teige MacGillpatrick, the last king of Ossory.

7.—THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.

FERGUS MÓR EARCA was the Founder of the Scottish monarchy ; from him down to Malcolm the Third or Malcolm Cann Mór, fifty-three Milesian kings reigned in Scotland, namely :

1. Fergus Mór MacEarca ; contemporary with the 130th and 131st Monarchs.
2. Æueas : his brother.
3. Dombhangart (Dungardus or Donart) : son of Fergus.
4. Congall : son of Donart.
5. Gabhran : brother of Congall ; died in the reign of the 133rd Monarch.
6. Conall : son of Congall.
7. Ædhan : son of Gabhran ; reigned five years after the death of the 140th Monarch.
8. Eocha Buidhe : son of Ædhan.
9. Connad (or Kenneth) Cearr : son of Eocha.
10. Fearchar : son of Connad.

11. Donal Breac : son of Eocha Buidhe.
12. Conal Cean Gamhna.
13. Doncha or Duncan : son of Dubhan
14. Donal Donn.
15. Maoldun : son of Conall.
16. Fearchar Foda.
17. Eocha Rinnamhal : son of Aodh (or Hugh) Fionn.
18. Anmcheallach : son of Fearchar.
19. Scalbhan.
20. Eocha Angbhadh ; in the middle of whose reign the 160th Monarch was slain in the Battle of Kells (called the Battle of *Scired-Magh* or *MaghSeara*) by his successor the 161st Monarch.
21. Dongal : son of Scalbhan.
22. Alpin : son of Eocha.

23. Muredach : son of Alpin.
 24. Aodh Airgneach : son of Muredach.
 25. Eocha : son of Aodh.
 26. Donald : son of Constantine (or Conn).
 27. Conall Caomh.
 28. Conall : his cousin.
 29. Constantine : son of Fergus.
 30. Æneas : brother of Constantine.
 31. Aodh : son of Boanta or Eogonan.
 32. Eugenius : son of Æneas.
 33. Alpin : son of Eugenius ; was the first King of Scotland of the Milesian Line, that was crowned at Scoue.
 34. Kenneth (MacAlpin) : son of Alpin.
 35. Donal : son of Alpin.
 36. Constantine : son of Kenneth.
 37. Aodh or Ethus : brother of Constantine.
 38. Giric (or Gregory) : son of Dongal.
 39. Donal Dasachtagh : son of Constantine.
 40. Constantine : son of Aodh.
 41. Malcolm : son of Donald ; contemporary with the 172nd Monarch.
42. Inulph : son of Constantine.
 43. Dubh : son of Malcolm.
 44. Acar : brother of Dubh.
 45. Culen : son of Inulph.
 46. Kenneth : son of Malcolm.
 47. Constantine : son of Culen.
 48. Kenneth : son of Dubh.
 49. Malcolm II. : son of Kenneth, son of Malcolm.
 50. Doncha.
 51. Doncha or Duncan : son of Crinan and of Beatrix (or Beatrice) ; murdered by MacBeatha or Macbeth, A.D. 1041.
 52. Macbeth : son of Synel (lord of Glamis) and of Doda, a younger sister of Beatrix.
 53. Lulach (or Sulach) : son of Macbeth.
 54. Malcolm the Third : son of Duncan (son of Crinan) ; died A.D. 1094 ; whose daughter Maud was wife of King Henry I., of England.

8.—THE KINGS OF ULIDIA.

Since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432.

1. Muredach Mundearg, son of Forga, was the first Christian king of Ulidia.
 2. Carioll Coscrach.
 3. Eochy,* son of Muredach Mundearg.
 4. Eocha, son of Conlaoch. This Eocha was contemporary with Diarmaid, the 133rd Monarch of Ireland.
 5. Feargna, son of Aongus.
 6. Deman, son of Carioll.
 7. Aodh Dubh.
 8. Daigh, son of Carioll.
 9. Baodan : his brother.
 10. Fiachna : his son ; contemporary with the 140th Monarch.
 11. Guaire, son of Congal.
 12. Fiachna, son of Deman.
 13. Conal Claon, son of Scanlan Mór of Moyrath [Moirá].
 14. Doncha, son of Fiachna.
 15. Maolchobha, son of Fiachna, was the 144th Monarch.
 16. Blathmac : his son ; was the 150th Monarch.
 17. Congal Ceannfada.
18. Fergus, son of Aidan.
 19. Begg-Boirche, son of Blathmac.
 20. Curcuaran, son of Congal.
 21. Aodh Roin, contemporary with the 159th Monarch.
 22. Cathusach, son of Olioll.
 23. Fiachna, son of Aodh Roin. Lived, A.D. 743.
 24. Eocha : his son.
 25. Tomaltach, son of Inracha.
 26. Carioll, son of Fiachna.
 27. Malbreasal, son of Alioll.
 28. Muredach, son of Eachdau, contemporary with the 165th Monarch.
 29. Madudhan : his son.
 30. Loingseach, son of Tomaltach.
 31. Anbith, son of Aodh.
 32. Eachagan.
 33. Eremon, son of Aodh.
 34. Lethlobhar, son of Loingseach.
 35. Fiachna, son of Anbith, contemporary with the 169th Monarch.
 36. Adhig, son of Lagny.
 37. Cumuscach. Murdered by the Danes.

* *Eochy* : In the first and second editions of this Work, this Eochy is by mistake entered as the father of St. Donart.—See Note, under No. 90 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, p. 670, Vol. I.

38. Aodh, son of Eachagan, contemporary with the 170th Monarch.
 39. Begg, son of Eremon.
 40. Muredach, son of Eachagan.
 41. Kennedy (or Ceannfada).
 42. Dubhgall, son of Aodh.
 43. Eocha, son of Conallan.
 44. Ardgall, son of Madudhan.
 45. Aodh, son of Loingseach.
 46. Eocha, son of Ardgall. This Eocha was contemporary with Malachy the Second, the 174th Monarch of Ireland.
 47. Maolruana, Eocha's brother. This Maolruana was king of Ulidia at the

time of the Battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014; and, fighting against the Danes, was slain at that memorable battle.
 48. Niall, son of Eocha.
 49. Mathoon, son of Donal.
 50. Donal, son of Mathoon.
 51. Niall, son of Dubhtuinne.
 52. Doncha MacMathoon.
 53. Cu-Ula O'Flathry.
 54. Rory, son of Dunsleive, was the last king of Ulidia, and its fifty-fourth king since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

9.—THE KINGS OF ULSTER.

Before the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

(THE LINE OF IR.)

ALTHOUGH the province of Ulster was always governed by kings and princes of the blood of Ir, with sovereign independent authority, from their first possession thereof, A.M. 3501, yet there is no account extant of their names or succession until the year 667 before Christ, that Macha Mongrua, queen of Ulster and of all Ireland, and her husband Kimbathus (the 63rd Monarch), built the city of "Eamhain Macha" or *Emania* (near the city of Armagh) for the regal seat of the kings of Ulster; which continued so during the reigns of the following Kings, who were called kings of Emania, as well as of Ulster:—

1. Macha Mongruadh [Mongrua], a queen, and the 64th Monarch of Ireland. This Macha and her husband Kimbathus reigned jointly for seven years; and Macha, alone, seven years more.
 2. Achaius Eolach, son of Feig, son of Fomorius.
 3. Uamanchan, son of Cass, son of Argettmarr.
 4. Connor, son of Cathir, son of Coranus.
 5. Fiachna, son of Felim, son of Uamanchan.
 6. Darius (Daire), son of Forgo, son of Felim.
 7. Ennius, son of Rocha, son of Felim.
 8. Finneadh, son of Baccceadh, son of Darius.
 9. Connor Maol, son of Fortha, son of Forgo.
 10. Rodricus Magnus, the 86th Monarch of Ireland.
 11. Cormac, son of Lathy, son of Connor Maol.
 12. Mochta, son of Morchai.
 13. Ennius, son of Darius, son of Connor Maol.
 14. Achaius, son of Lathy.

15. Breasal, son of Rodricus Magnus or Rory Mór, was the 88th Monarch.
 16. Congalius, his brother, was the 90th Monarch.
 17. Fachna Fathach, son of Cass, was the 92nd Monarch.
 18. Fergus, son of Libde, son of Rodricus Magnus.
 19. Fergusius Magnus (Mac Roy), grandson of Rodricus.
 20. Connor, son of Fachna Fathach, the 92nd Monarch.
 21. Cusrach, son of Macha.
 22. Glasny, son of Connor.
 23. Iriel Glunmhar [Glunmar], son of Conall Cearnach.
 24. Fiacha Fionn Amhnais, son of Iriel.
 25. Fiatach Finnidil.
 26. Muredach, son of Fiacha Fionn-Amhnais.
 27. Elim, son of Conrach, was the 105th Monarch.
 28. Ogamon, son of Fiatach.
 29. Mal, son of Rochraidhe, was the 107th Monarch.
 30. Tiobraid Tireach (No. 80 on the "Guinness" family stem, p. 311. Vol. I.).
 31. Breasal, son of Briun, son of

Rochraidhe (or Rory). In this Breasal's time a numerous colony of the Heremonian sept poured into Ulster, overcame the natives, and forced a great part of the country from them; where they settled and were called *Dal Fiatach* (from their leader Fiatach Fionn), whereof the chiefs were styled kings, and sometimes of all Ulster; and there continued for some generations, till at length they were extirpated by the natives; when some of them settled in Laeighis (or Leix), now the Queen's County; and some of them in Munster.

32. Fergus, a Heremonian usurper, called "Dabh-Dheadach," was (the 114th) Monarch for one year.

33. Achais Gunnatt was (the 116th) Monarch for one year.

34. Æneas Fionn, son of Fergus (No. 32 on this Roll).

35. Æneas Gabhran, son of Fergus.

36. Luy, son of Æneas Fionn.

37. Fiacha Araidhe: a quo the territory of "Dalaradia" in Ulster is so called. This Fiacha (who is No. 83 on the stem of the "Guinness" family) it was who extirpated the Heremonians.

38. Felim: grandson of Fiacha Araidhe.

39. Imcha: his son.

40. Forga, son of Dallan.

41. Rosse, son of Imcha.

42. Muredeach: his son.

43. Eochy Cobha, son of Luigheach (or Luy), son of Rosse; a quo is called the territory of *Iveagh*.

44. Crunbhadroi (or Crunbadroy): his son.

45. Frochar: his son.

46. Fergus Fogha: his son.

47. Caolbha (or Caolbadius): son of (No. 44) Crunbhadroi; brother of Frochar, and uncle of Fergus Fogha. This Caolbadius (is No. 91 on the stem of the "Guinness" family, and was the 123rd Monarch of Ireland) was the last Monarch of the Line of Ir; and was A.D. 357, slain by (the 124 Monarch) Eochy Moyvone, of the line of Heremon.

48. Saraan, son of Caolbha (or Caolbadius). This Saraan was the last King of Ulster of the Irian line. In his time, the three brothers, called the "Three Collas," with the Heremonian power of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster, conquered the country, burnt and destroyed the regal city of Emania, and transplanted what remained of the natives into Dalaradia (in Irish "Dal-Araidhe" or "Dal-Naradha") and Iveagh; formed for themselves and their posterity a kingdom called "Orgiall." (See "The Kings of Orgiall since the Fourth Century," p. 719, *ante*.)

101.—THE PSALTER OF CASHEL.

THE *Psalter of Cashel*, an ancient Irish MS., partly in prose and partly in verse, was compiled in the latter end of the ninth century by the celebrated Cormac MacCullenan, Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster. This MS. was compiled from the Psalter of Tarah, and other ancient records, and contained the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the tenth century, to which some editions were made after the death of Cormac, bringing the work down to the eleventh century, as in the catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh to that period; and it is stated by O'Halloran, in his History of Ireland, that the *Psalter of Cashel* was also called the *Book of Munster*; and that he had in his possession a copy of it, continued by some anonymous writer down to the reign of Mahon, King of Munster, in the latter end of the tenth century; and he also says, that the Psalter refers more particularly to the history of Munster, and the kings of the race of Heber. Keating quotes many passages from the Psalter of Cashel, of which he had a copy; and Ware mentions it as extant in his own time, and held in great estimation, and that he had got collections from it; Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and Bishop Nicholson, also gave accounts of this celebrated work; and, in O'Reilly's Irish Writers, at the year 908, he states that a large folio MS. in Irish, preserved in the Library of Cashel, was transcribed from the Psalter of Cashel, which was extant in Limerick in the year 1712. The original Psalter of Cashel, long supposed to be lost, is stated to be deposited in the Library of the British Museum in London, and copies of it are said to be in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and in the Duke of Bucking-

ham's Library at Stowe ; but it is to be observed that there is much uncertainty as to those statements. However, with respect to the contents of the *Psalter of Cashel*, the greater part of it is to be found in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote.

102.—PSALTER OF TARA.

THE Psalter of Tarah—a record of the chief events in Ireland from the most remote times, compiled by order of the illustrious Monarch of Ireland, King Cormac MacArt, in the third century ; and from this was chiefly composed, in the latter end of the ninth century, by Cormac MacCullenan, the great work called the *Psalter of Cashel*, above noted.

103.—RATHS.

RATHS (so called from the Irish "Rath," which signifies a *fort* or *fortress*, but commonly called Lios, which also signifies a fortress or habitation) are circular earthen ramparts, surrounded with a deep fosse or ditch, some of them composed of a single rampart, others of them of two, and some having treble ramparts ; the usual area in the interior of these raths contains from about half a rood to half an acre, but some of them are much larger, and contain in the interior from one to two acres. These raths are mostly situated on hills, and are found in every county ; they are extremely numerous in most of the counties of Ulster and Connaught ; and there are at least thirty thousand of them still remaining in Ireland, though many of them have been levelled. But, as the uneducated entertain a belief, transmitted down by tradition from time immemorial, that it is *unlucky* to meddle with them (supposed as they are to be sacred or enchanted ground, and the habitations of the "good people" or *fairies*), and that any intermeddling with them is always followed by some misfortune, this childish fear, coupled with a proper feeling of veneration for antiquities, has fortunately preserved from destruction those interesting memorials of remote ages. These Rathes are commonly but erroneously called Danish forts, from some tradition that they were erected as fortresses by the Danes ; but though some of them may have been erected by the Danes, many thousands of them are found in remote parts in the interior of the country, where the Danes had no possessions ; being chiefly located in the towns along the sea coast. It is therefore evident that these Rathes must have formed the fortresses and chief habitations of the ancient Irish, and many of them no doubt erected by the Firvolgians, Tua-de-Danans, and Milesians, long and long before the Danes arrived in Ireland.

104.—ROUND TOWERS.

So much has been written about these interesting remains of Irish antiquity, that to enumerate the various theories respecting them would rather embarrass the reader, than elucidate the subject ; let it suffice to say that the opinions as to the origin, era, and uses of those beautiful but mysterious structures, whose history is hidden in the night of time, are so various, that, as to whether they were built for Pagan or Christian purposes, still remains a subject of antiquarian controversy. In the county Dublin there are Round Towers at Lusk, Swords, and Clondalkin, and some remains of one near the old church of Rathmichael, between Killiney and Bray ; and there was in former times a Round Tower situated in the "Street of the Sheep," now *Ship-street*, quite

convenient to the Castle of Dublin, but no traces of it now remain. In the county Kildare there are five Round Towers still remaining, situated at the town of Kildare, Old Kilcullen, Castledermot, Oughterard, and Taghadoc (anglicised "Taptoo").

In the reign of Lugaid Sriabh-déarg, the 98th Monarch of Ireland, in the first century, the lake called Lough Neagh suddenly burst forth, and overwhelmed in its waters the surrounding plains, with all the houses and inhabitants; and Giraldus Cambrensis (who wrote in the twelfth century), speaking of the Round Towers, states that a tradition prevailed down to his time, that when the fishermen sailed over Lough Neagh, they could, in the clear lake, in calm weather, see beneath the waters the Round Towers which, with the towns, had been covered by its inundation; and this statement has been adduced as an argument to corroborate the vast antiquity attributed to the Round Towers. In one of the *Irish Melodies*, Moore thus alludes to the subject:—

“ On Lough Neagh’s banks, as the fisherman strays,
When the calm clear eve’s declining,
He sees the Round Tower of other days
In the waves beneath him shining.”

The remains of antiquities in Ireland are very numerous, and extremely interesting, though much has been destroyed by the silent hand of time, but much more by the ruthless fury of fanaticism and war: The stones of many Druidical temples and cromleacs have been broken; sepulchral mounds and raths, the ramparts of ancient fortresses, and even walls of Cyclopean architecture have been levelled; cairns have been scattered; round towers have been barbarously thrown down, or shamefully suffered to fall into dilapidation and ruin; abbeys, churches, and castles have been demolished, and their materials placed in other buildings; stone crosses, sculptures, and statues have been broken and mutilated; golden and silver ornaments of massive size and beautiful workmanship, worn by ancient Irish kings, queens, and chieftains, have been carried off to other countries, or sold to goldsmiths, and melted down; and many other interesting remains of ancient art have been destroyed, which, as being memorials of the ancient past in Ireland, should, with unceasing veneration, be preserved to posterity, with the most sacred care.

105.—SCOTIA.

IRELAND is called Scotia, the Scotie Irish Nation, or the Land of the Scots, by various Roman and other Latin writers. It got the name "Scotia" from the Milesian colony who came from Spain. "Érin" is a more ancient name of Ireland than "Scotia;" for, it is only in the third century, that the celebrated philosopher Porphyry of Tyre is the first writer recorded who called the Irish *Scoti*, in the following passage from his writings, quoted by St. Jerome:—

“ Neque enim Britannia fertilis provincia tyrannorum, et *Scoticae gentes* omnesque usque ad oceanum per circuitum Barbaræ nationes Moysen Prophetasque cognoverant.”

Thus translated:—

“ For neither Britain, a province fertile in tyrants, nor the *Scottish people*, nor all the barbarous surrounding nations, even unto the ocean, have ever known Moses or the prophets.”

It has been stated by Usher and other learned men, that the name "Scotia" was exclusively applied to Ireland until the eleventh century,* when

* *Eleventh century*: According to "O'Clery's Irish Pedigrees," it was in the reign of Niall of the Nine Hostages, that the name "Scotia" was first applied to Scotland.

modern Scotland first got the name Scotia—its ancient name (given to it by the Irish and the natives) being Alba or Albain, anglicised “Albany;” and, to the present day, the people of Scotland are by the Irish called Albanach and Albanaigh. Pinkerton, in his “Inquiry into the History of Scotland,” says:—“From the consent of all antiquity the name *Scoti* belonged to the Irish alone until the eleventh century.” To distinguish between the two countries, various Latin writers, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, mention Ireland as Scotia Vetus or old Scotia, and Scotia Major or the Greater Scotia; and Scotland, as Scotia Minor or the Lesser Scotia; and the Irish were called Scoto-Ierni and Scoto-Hiberni or Hibernian Scots, and the people of Scotland Scoti-Albani or Albanian Scots.

106.—ANCIENT SEMINARIES AND PILGRIMAGES.

THE ancient Irish, amidst all their fierce feuds amongst themselves, and sanguinary conflicts of centuries with foreign foes, were still a religious race, and imbued with a great love of literature; and their kings, princes, and chiefs, founded and amply endowed a vast number of ecclesiastical and literary establishments, abbeys, colleges, and great schools; as those of Armagh, Downpatrick, Bangor, Derry, Donegal, Clogher, Clones, Devenish, Fenagh, Boyle, Cong, Mayo, Clonfert, Louth, Monasterboice, Mellifont, Slane, Kells, Ardbracan, Trim, Clonard, Clonmacnoise, Rahau, Fore, Kildare, Clonenagh, Tallaght, Glendalough, Leighlin, Ferns, Lismore, Cashel, Holycross, Ross, Roscrea, Iniscathay, Arran of the Saints, and others. Of these famous seats of piety and learning amongst the ancient Irish, many venerable ruins still remain, but of many more even their very ruins have disappeared—destroyed by the hand of time, or the still more destructive violence of fanaticism and war. The most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland were Lough Derg (in Donegal), Armagh, Downpatrick, and Derry Columbkille, in Ulster; Croagh Patrick mountain, in Mayo, Arran of the Saints, off the coast of Galway; the seven churches of St. Kieran, at Clonmacnoise, and of St. Kevin at Glendalough; Kildare of St. Bridget; and Holycross in Tipperary.

107.—SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS.

SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS, commonly called “moats” in Ireland, and “barrows” by the English antiquaries, are of a circular, or conical form, having the appearance of hillocks; and of various sizes. The interior is generally composed of a heap of small stones resembling a cairn, but covered with earth; and when opened, they are found to contain funeral urns, remains of human bones, military weapons, etc., which proves them to have been places of sepulture for kings, chiefs, and warriors, in Pagan times; for, after the introduction of Christianity, these sepulchral mounds were discontinued. This mode of burial was used by various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Gauls, Scythians, Saxons, Scandinavians, etc.; the great sepulchral mounds of Achilles and others of Homer’s heroes, still remain on the shores of the Hellespont; and Byron beautifully says—

“——— I’ve stood upon Achilles’ tomb
And heard Troy doubted—time will doubt of Rome.”

The stupendous earthen mound, resembling a large hill, raised to the memory of Alyattes, king of Lydia, long before the Christian era, is still to be seen in Asia Minor; and, in the Crimea, remain some of the sepulchral mounds of the

old Scythian kings. In England, these sepulchral mounds are very numerous and of great size, on Salisbury Plain, and other places; and, in Ireland, sepulchral mounds are found almost in every county, particularly in Meath, Louth, Dublin and Kildare. Along the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, are many mounds; but the one at Newgrange is the largest in Ireland, covering an area of about two acres, and between eighty and ninety feet in height, having the appearance of a considerable hill; and this mound was surrounded by a circle of huge stones standing upright, many of which still remain. It is stated by Ware, that the sepulchral mound at Knocksedan, near Swords in the county Dublin, was opened in his time, and in it were found the remains of a man of gigantic size: the skeleton measuring, from the ankle bone to the top of the skull, eight feet four inches; the bores of the skull were very thick, and the teeth of enormous size; the limbs were all very large in proportion, and it appears that this giant, when living, must have been nearly nine feet high. In Kildare, there are many of these mounds on the Curragh, and also at Naas; Ascul, near Athy; and at Mullaghmast.

108.—THE SPANISH ARMADA.

PHILIP the Second, King of Spain, who had been married to Mary, Queen of England, irritated at the assistance given by Queen Elizabeth to the States of the Netherlands, in their revolt against Spain, prepared, A.D. 1588, a powerful naval armament, for the invasion of England. This immense fleet was called the "Invincible Armada," and consisted of 130 or 140 vessels, sixty-five of which were of great size, and called *Galleons*. The soldiers, marines, and officers on board this fleet amounted to about thirty thousand men, and they had on board 2,431 pieces of artillery, and vast treasures. This immense armament, commanded by the Duke de Medina Sidonia, sailed from Lisbon in the latter end of May, but was soon after dispersed by a violent storm near Coruuna. The fleet being refitted, again set sail for England, in August, and after some engagements with the English and Dutch fleets, the Spaniards were defeated, and having met many disasters, they resolved to return to Spain by the Northern Seas, and sailed round the Orkney Islands, where the fleet was overtaken by dreadful storms; many of their vessels were wrecked, and some driven far northwards and dashed to pieces on the rocks of Norway. In August and September about thirty of their ships were driven to the shores of Ireland, and seventeen of them which contained 5,394 men were wrecked on the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, about the counties of Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. According to Smith's "History of Kerry," two of the ships containing six hundred men were wrecked near the mouth of the Shannon; and three more, with about eight hundred men, were wrecked near the Bay of Tralee and Dingle, on the coast of Kerry. Some of the shipwrecked Spanish soldiers were taken prisoners, and hanged and beheaded by order of the Lord Deputy, Sir William Fitzwilliam; but those who survived, having embarked to return to their own country, the ship foundered, and all on board were drowned, in sight of the harbour off the coast of Sligo.

109.—THE STONE OF DESTINY.

WHEN the Tuu-de-Danans came to Ireland they brought with them, according to our ancient annalists, a remarkable stone called "Lia Fail," signifying the *Stone of Fate* or of *Destiny*: and from this circumstance Ireland obtained the name *Inis Fail* or the *Island of Destiny*. This *Lia Fail* was held in the highest veneration; and sitting on it the ancient monarchs of Ireland, both in

the Pagan and Christian times, were inaugurated at Tara; and it is stated that whenever a legitimate king of the Milesian race was inaugurated, the stone emitted a peculiar sound: an effect produced, it is supposed, by some contrivance of the Druids. In the beginning of the sixth century Fergus MacEarca, who was brother to the then reigning monarch of Ireland, Murtoch Mac Earca, having become king of Dalriada in Albany, afterwards called Scotland, requested the Irish monarch to send to him the Lia Fail to be used at his inauguration, in order to give security to his throne in accordance with an ancient prophecy—that the *Scotic Race* would continue to rule as long as it was in their possession; but O'Flaherty is of opinion, that the Stone of Destiny was not brought to Scotland, until the ninth century, when Aidus Finliath, monarch of Ireland, sent it for that purpose to his father-in-law, Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of all Scotland and conqueror of the Picts. The Lia Fail was preserved with great care and veneration for many centuries in Scotland; first, in the monastery of St. Columbkille, at Iona, in the Hebrides; afterwards at Dunstaffnage in Argyleshire, the first royal seat of the Scottish kings of Irish race; and thence it was removed in the ninth century by Kenneth MacAlpin, who placed it at Scone, near Perth, where it was preserved in the ancient abbey until A. D. 1296, when Edward the First, King of England, having overrun Scotland, took away the Stone of Destiny from the cathedral of Scone, carried it off as a trophy of victory, and placed it under the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey, where it still remains. This Stone of Destiny has been Latinized "*Saxum Fatale*," and by English writers is called "*Jacob's Stone*," from a tradition that it is part of the stone called "*Jacob's Pillow*," at Bethel, mentioned in the Book of *Genesis*; hence, some have considered that it was first brought to Ireland by the *Tua-de-Danans* from the land of Canaan. It has been asserted in some modern publications on Irish antiquities, that the large stone standing upright on one of the mounds at Tara is the Stone of Destiny; but this assertion is opposed to the statements of Keating, O'Flaherty, Ware, Dr. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, and other learned Irish antiquarians, together with the accounts of the Scottish historians; and it is probable that the huge stone standing on the mound at Tara (which is six feet above the ground, as well as many feet under it, and of immense weight) is the stone mentioned by many of the old Irish writers under the name of "*Lia-nabhFian*" or the *Stone of the Fians*, as connected with the accounts of some of the Fenian warriors. The "*Stone of Destiny*" is mentioned by Hector Bœtius, and other Scottish historians; and the following Irish verse respecting it is quoted by Keating and Charles O'Connor:—

"Cineadh Scuit, saor an fhíne,
Mun budh breag an fhaisdine,
Mar a ffaighid an *Liagh Fail*
Dlighid flaitheas do ghabhail."

Thus Latinized:

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem hunc, regnare tenentur ibidem."

And may be *Anglicised:*

"If fate's decrees be not announced in vain,
Where'er this stone is found the Scots shall reign."

110.—STRONGBOW.

THE ancestors of Strongbow were descended from the Dukes of Normandy; and came to England with William the Conqueror. They were lords of Clare, in Suffolk, from which they took the name of *De Clare*; and were created earls of Pembroke, in Wales. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, being a famous

archer, was designated *De Arcu Forti*, which signifies "Of the Strong Bow;" and his son Richard also bore that name, and the titles of Earl of Pembroke, Strigul, and Chepstow. Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, is described by *Giraldus Cambrensis*,* the private secretary of King John, as follows:—"Earl Strongbow was of a sanguine complexion, freckled in the face, his eyes grey, and features feminine, his voice not strong, neck slender, in stature tall and well-formed, courteous and gentle in manners; what he could not compass by deeds, he would win by good words and gentle speeches; in time of peace he was more ready to yield and obey, than to rule and command; out of the camp he was more like a soldier-companion than a captain; but in the camp and in war, he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captain. Of himself he was slow to adventure anything; but being advised and set on, he refused no attempts. In all chances of war, he was still one and the same manner of man, being neither dismayed by adversity, nor puffed up with prosperity."

Strongbow, as already mentioned, was invited to Ireland by Dermot MacMorrough, King of Leinster; who gave him his daughter Eva in marriage, at Waterford, A.D. 1171, with the reversion of the whole Kingdom of Leinster after Dermot's death. By his wife, Eva, Strongbow had an only daughter, Isabel, who was married to William le Marechal, earl-marshal of England, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. Strongbow died at Dublin, of a mortification in his foot, in the month of May, 1176; and was buried in Christ Church, where his monument still remains. The descendants of the Anglo-Norman chiefs who came to Ireland with Strongbow, were known by the name of "Strongbowmians;" some of whom are still among the principal families of the country.

111.—THE LAWS OF TANISTRY.

THE system of Brehon Laws relating to the tenure of lands, election of chiefs, and other regulations, was termed "Tanistry;" the word in Irish is *Tanais-teacht*, and according to some authorities, is derived from the Celtic word "Tan," a territory, or, according to others, from "Tanaiste," the second in command or seniority. "Tanist," in Irish "Tanaiste," was the term applied to the successor elect or heir apparent of a prince, lord, or chief: this successor or Tanist was elected during the lifetime of the lord or chief, and succeeded immediately after his death; and it is considered that the Anglo-Saxon term "Thane," which meant a lord, was derived from the same source.

Rioghdamhna (pronounced "roydamna," a word derived from "Righ," a king, and "damlna," a material) signified a person fit or eligible to be a king: hence, with respect to the provincial kings and monarchs, the heir apparent or (presumptive) was styled *Rioghdamhna*. Righ or King was the term applied to each of the five provincial kings of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster; and Ard-Righ or High King was the designation of the monarch or supreme sovereign. The epithet "Righ" [ree] was also applied to a prince; and of these princes there were in Ireland about thirty; and each of their principalities comprised a territory varying in extent from two or three baronies to a county, and sometimes two or more counties. These princes com-

* *Giraldus Cambrensis*: Gerald Barry was born in Pembrokeshire, and was a son of William de Barry, lord of "The Island of Barry," Wales. Hence he was called "Gerald the Welshman," or, in Latin, *Giraldus Cambrensis*. In the MS. Vol. E. 3. 10, in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin, there is an entry, stating that it was in 1177 Gerald Barry came into Ireland:

"A. D. 1177, Giraldus Cambrensis venit in Hiberniam, et tunc descripsit brevier cursus bene Insulæ."

posed the first class of the Irish nobility, and held a rank equal to that of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, of England and other countries. The second class of the Milesian nobility was that of "Tiarna" or "Tighearna," a lord, derived from "Tir," a country or territory : hence, signifying the possessor of a territory. Each of these lords possessed a territory equal in extent to a barony, or sometimes two baronies, and held a rank equal to that of barons ; and there were about two hundred of them in Ireland. The third class of the old Irish aristocracy were called "Taoiseach" or chiefs, derived from "Tus," first or foremost : hence signifying the chief leader or head man of the clan ; these chiefs held, each of them a territory, varying in extent from a parish to two parishes or more, or sometimes half a barony, and comprising from about ten to thirty thousand acres. Of these chiefs there were about six hundred or more : all heads of clans, possessing considerable power in the state ; and held a rank equal to that of the principal gentry and great landed proprietors of modern times ; and might be considered of the same rank as knights and representatives for counties, in Parliament. The terms "Tiarna," "Flaith," and "Triath," were also often applied by the Irish writers to designate princes, lords, and chiefs of note. *Cean* (pronounced "Kan") signified a head chief or leader ; and the term "Khan," in the eastern languages applied to head chiefs, is probably derived from the same Celtic root as "Cean." *Brughaidhe*, derived from "Bruidhe," which signifies a farm or land, was the name applied to the head farmers, who held large farms under the chiefs ; and these farmers were very numerous and wealthy, possessing great flocks, much cattle and corn, etc.

112.—TARA.

THE Hill of Tara is large, verdant, level at the top, and extremely beautiful ; and though not very high, commands extensive and most magnificent prospects over the great and fertile plains of Meath. Tara had various names in ancient times. It was first founded as a royal residence by Slainge, one of the Firvolgian kings, and was afterwards called Liath Druim, or the Hill of Liath ; the Tuade-Danan kings next resided there, when it was by them called Cathair Crofin, or the fortress of Crofin, after one of the Danan queens ; by the Milesian kings it got the name Teamur, or Teamhair, anglicised "Teamor," and "Tara," and Latinized "Teamora," or "Temoria." At Tara, the ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom were carefully preserved ; these records and chronicles formed the basis of the ancient history of Ireland, called the *Psalter of Tara*, which was brought to complete accuracy in the reign of the monarch, Cormac MacArt, in the third century ; and from the *Psalter of Tara* and other records, was compiled, in the ninth century, by Cormac MacCullenan, Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, the celebrated work called the *Psalter of Cashel*. The triennial legislative assemblies at Tara, which were the parliaments of ancient Ireland, continued down to the middle of the sixth century ; the last convention of the states at Tara being held, according to the "Annals of Tigearnach," A.D. 560, in the reign of the monarch Diarmot, who abandoned that ancient royal palace, A.D. 563.

Legislative assemblies were also held at the Hill of Uisneach, situated a few miles from Mullingar in Westmeath. These assemblies were convened in the month of May, and after the abandonment of Tara, Uisneach was probably one of the chief places for legislative meetings.

Great conventions or legislative assemblies, similar to those at Tara were held in ancient times in the other provinces : the States of Connaught assembled at Croaghan, near Elphin ; the States of Ulster, at Emania or Armagh ; the States of Leinster, at Naas, in Kildare ; and the States of Munster at Cashel. The last great national convention mentioned in Irish

history was that of the states of Leath Cuinn (or Meath, Ulster, and Connaught), convened at Athboy, in Meath, A.D. 1167, by King Roderick O'Connor, to make laws and regulations for the church and state; at which assembly, according to the *Four Masters* and other authorities, there attended a vast number of the princes, chiefs, clergy, and people of Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, together with the Danes of Dublin, then under subjection to King Roderick. Amongst the clergy who attended that convention were Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh; Cadhla O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; and Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin or Leinster; together with great numbers of other bishops, abbots, and clergy. In the whole assembly there were nineteen thousand horsemen, namely six thousand from Connaught, under the O'Connors, MacDermots, O'Kellys, O'Dowds, and other princes and chiefs; four thousand of the men of Brefney, under Tiarnan O'Rorke (prince of West Brefney) and O'Reilly (prince of East Brefney); four thousand of the men of Orgiall, from Louth, Down, Monaghan, and Armagh, under Donogh O'Carrol, prince of Oriel, and MacDunlevy, O'Heochy, prince of Ulidia; two thousand men with O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; one thousand with Reginald, lord of the Danes of Dublin; and two thousand with Donogh, son of Felan, a prince whose territory is not mentioned. It does not appear that those powerful northern princes, O'Neill and O'Donnell, who ruled over Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, attended this assembly: probably they did not acknowledge the authority of King Roderick O'Conor.

113.—TARA DESERTED.

TARA became deserted as a royal residence, in the sixth century, and some earthen ramparts and mounds are all that now remain of its ancient magnificence. The circumstance which caused its abandonment by the kings, were as follows:—Dermot, Monarch of Ireland, having taken prisoner and punished a brother or relative of St. Ruadhan or "Rodanus," who was abbot of Lothra, now "Lorra," in the county Tipperary, St. Rodanus "laid a curse on Tara;" and after the death of the monarch Diarmot, A.D. 565, no other king resided there. Though several of the kings were afterwards styled Kings of Tara, they did not reside at that royal residence, but only took their title from it, as the ancient residence of the monarchs. In subsequent times, some of the monarchs resided at Tailtean, now Teltown, in the county Meath; and it is mentioned that the Irish monarch, Flann Sionna, died at Tailtean, A.D. 916. Some of the ancient monarchs resided at the palace of Croaghan, in Connaught; some of the Kings of Ulster, when monarchs, resided at Emania or Armagh; the princes of Ulster, of the Hy-Niall race, when monarchs of Ireland, had their chief residence at the fortress of Aileach, in the county Donegal; Brian Boru, when monarch, resided at his palace of Kincora, in Thomond, on the banks of the river Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county Clare. The southern Hy-Niall race, who were kings of Meath, had their chief residence (called Dunna-Sciath or the Fortress of the Shields) on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennel, near Mullingar, in Westmeath, where Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, died, A.D. 1023; and the Kings of Meath also had a fortress where they resided, situated on a hill above a mile from Castlepollard, and within two miles of the Ben or Great Hill of Fore.

114.—TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE following MS. volumes, bearing on the subject of this work, and which

we consulted, are deposited in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and the Titlepage of the Catalogue in which they are mentioned is as follows:

“*Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliotheca Coll. : SS : Triu : et Universitatis, Dublin : Plurima ex parte, celeberrimi Jacobi Usserii Archiepiscopi Armachani : Hieronymi Alexander Equitis Aurati : necnon Rev. admodum Johannis Stearne Episcopi Clochorensis, honoratissimi Vice-Cancelarii nostri; sumptibus et cura collectorum; cum Indice Autorum et Rerum maximé memorabilium. Accedunt Classes Numismatum variorum Generum.*”

No.	Volume.	Contents.
1.	E. 1. 8.	—A Book of Family names, both English and Irish.
2.	E. 1. 30.	} Names of English and Irish Families, with the Blazon of their arms.
3.	E. 1. 32.	
4.	E. 2. 14.		—A Catalogue of all the MSS. contained in the Library at Lambeth, relating to the affairs of Ireland.
5.	E. 3. 2.	—Pedigrees traced down to the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
6.	E. 3. 7.	—Inquisitions.
7.	E. 3. 10.	—An Account of the Invasion and first invaders of Ireland, under King Henry II.
8.	E. 3. 17.	—“ <i>Collectiones</i> ” by Dan Molyneux; including—“ <i>Ordo Nobilium Virorum in Hibernia, regnante Elizabetha Regina.</i> ”
9.	E. 3. 18.	—King Henry the Second’s title to the land of Ireland.
10.	E. 3. 28.	—Chronicles of Ireland.
11.	E. 3. 31.	—History of the Conquest of Ireland under King Henry II.; and how the Lordship thereof was settled on King John.
12.	E. 3. 33.	—The Pedigrees of Cusacks, Plunkets, and Tuites.
13.	E. 4. 17.	—The Pedigree of Sir Jenico Preston, Lord Gormanstown, in 1569.
14.	F. 1. 14.	—King James’s Army List, in 1689; etc.
15.	F. 1. 21.	—English Names that came into Ireland with the Conquest; with the Names of the inhabitants of the several Provinces of Ireland.
16.	F. 3. 1.	—Depositions.
17.	F. 3. 15.	} Plantation Papers, etc.
	F. 3. 16.	
18.	F. 3. 23.	—Pedigrees of the principal families that existed in Ireland in the 17th century.
19.	F. 3. 27.	—Pedigrees and Obits of the principal families in Ireland in the 17th century.
20.	F. 4. 14.	—A list of King William and Queen Mary’s Forces in Ireland, in 1690.
21.	F. 4. 18.	—Pedigrees of many hundred Noblemen’s and Gentlemen’s Families chiefly in Ireland, in the 17th century.
22.	F. 4. 27.	—Sketch of the State of Ireland, from 1640 to 1721.
23.	G. 1. 7.	—Names of the chief Families of Great Britain and Ireland (in the 17th century), with the Blazon of their Arms.
24.	G. 1. 15.	—Genealogical Table of diverse Families both in England and Ireland,
25.	G. 2. 19.	—Depositions—Rebellion of 1798.
26.	H. 1. 15.	—Pedigree of O’Kelly, etc., of Hy-Maine.
27.	H. 2. 7.	—This Quarto Volume, called <i>Miscellanea Hibernica</i> , contains Genealogies and Poems; the Exploits and Actions of Hercules, and of the War between the Grecians and Trojans; an Account of Ninus, son of Belus; of Cyrus, son of Darius; and of the Battles, Sieges, etc., between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, Marcus Crassus, etc.; of the Conquest of Gallia, and of England, by Julius Cæsar; of the subjugation of Ireland by King Henry II. of England; of the Crusade: and the finding of the Holy Cross, by Helena, etc. The penmanship of this Vol. (H. 2. 7), which is written in the old Irish character, is certainly beautiful; and, according to Doctor O’Donovan, the Vol. was written in the 14th century.
28.	H. 3.	—Genealogies and Romances.
29.	H. 18.	—Copy of Book of Ballymote.
30.	H. 24.	—Annals of the Four Masters.

31. H. 64.—Advice to Princes by Cormac (Mac Art), King of Ireland in the third century, to his son Cairbre.
32. H. 73.—The Book of Rights, with some Genealogies.
33. H. 82.—A Romance and some Genealogies.
34. H. 83.—Genealogies and Poems, etc.
35. H. 84.—Irish Vocabulary, by Lhuud.
36. N. 1.—“Stephanus Episcopus Waterford relaxat XV dies Penitentiae iis, qui Fabricæ Ecclesiæ magnæ S: Pauli, London, * Beneficium aliquod pie contulerint. Datum London 1246.”

In the Catalogue L. 1. 14, and L. 1. 15, are mentioned other MS. Vols. relating to Ireland; but among them the following are the principal:

1. A. 1. 8. —The Book of Kells.
2. E. 1. 2.†—Genealogy of the Kings of England, etc.
3. E. 1. 7. } English Genealogies.
4. E. 1. 8. }
5. E. 1. 9. —Coats of Arms of various families.
6. E. 1. 14. —(Forms and Index to E. 1. 9.)
7. E. 1. 15.‡—The pedigrees and genealogical history of the Kings of England, from Cadwallader to Henry VIII. And “The right and true petygrew off Kyng Cadwallyder, from whom by new and lynyall descens . . . prynce Kyng Henry VIII.” etc.
8. E. 2. 14. —“A Catalogue of all the MSS. contained in the Library at Lambeth relating to the affairs of Ireland,” etc.
9. E. 4. 19. —Pedigrees of English families.

* *London*: Judging by the date, it must of course have been to the Church of Saint Paul of that period in London that the “Indulgence” alluded to in the foregoing entry refers; for, the present magnificent Church of Saint Paul, London, dates from the sixteenth century.

† E. 1. 2: This Vol. is in large folio, written in the 16th century. The leaves are long and folded. To most English readers of the present day the handwriting is illegible; but the following account of the contents of the Vol. is given on a slip of paper pasted on the third blank fly-leaf—in a hand of the latter end of the 17th century.

Genealogiæ Comitum de Angolisme seu Ducum Normaniæ, or—“The Genealogies of the Kings of England from Adam; of y^e family of Herbert, E. of Pembroke; y^e family of Powes, Shrewsbury, Nevill L. Furnivall of Lacy, Sarum, Lincolne, Quynney, Ulster, Verdun, Geneville; y^e Houses of York and Lancaster, y^e Greys of Codnor, Stoke, Brucr, Courtney, Brus of Gower, Penrice, Scurlage, Monsell, Montheny, Clare, Ferrers, Brus of Landymor; The Kings of Leinster; y^e Stanleys, Awdleys, Silvester, Mohun, Berkeley, Dompredicourt, Blount, Grey, Lomley; Kings of Scotland and Leinster; Clifford, Brooke of Leighton, Bohun, Beaumont, Beauchamp, E. of Chester; Hatton, Grey of Ruthyn; E. of Holland, E. of Flanders, D. of Gueldesland, of Clives, of Juliers and Berg, of Montens, of Brabant; y^e family of Howard, de Montefixo, of Mortimer, Lisle, Calvely, Nevell, Patten, Philippe de Brus. Per Rob. Cooke, Clarencieux Regem Armorum, A.D. 1574.”

E. 1. 2 traces the lineal descent of the Kings of England down from Shem; but, as the name of WODEN (who was one of the deities of the ancient Saxons, and a quo the Saxon *Woden's Day*, now Wednesday) is No. 26 on that “lineal descent,” we deemed it useless to transcribe the names on that “descent,” after WODEN. But the reader who so desires can, by reference to that MS. Vol., satisfy himself on the subject.

‡ E. 1. 15: In the Paper No. 83 in this Appendix, we give the names of all the Kings of England, from the time of Julius Cæsar, down to Queen VICTORIA, living in 1888; in which the name of “Cadwallyder” or Cadwalladar, mentioned in this Vol., E. 1. 15, is included. That Cadwalladar was not of Semitic, but of the *British* race, and descended from Constantine of Armorica (or Bretagne), in Gaul, who began to reign. A.D. 431.

115.—WALES.

ANCIENT Britain had its petty kings down to the Roman invasion of that country; and the Romans were styled Kings of Britain, until Constantine the Great united that country to the Roman empire.

The second line of English Kings bears date from the departure of the Romans from Britain; when the Britons chosen date for themselves, out of Armorica (now Bretagne) in Gaul, a king of their own blood. This line of Kings was soon after dispossessed of crown and country, by the Saxons, who divided Britain among themselves, into seven kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*.

Thus dispossessed the Britons retired beyond the Severn, and their new country came to be called *Wales*, and the people *Walsh* or *Welsh*; because by changing G into W, according to the Saxon usage, *Galles* became *Wallas*, and *Gallish* became *Wallish*; the Britons being descended from the Gauls. Even to this day the French call the "Prince of Wales" by the name *le Prince de Galles*. At first the Chiefs in Wales were styled "Kings;" and were as follows:

				A.D.
1.	Idwallo,	...	...	690
2.	Roderick,	...	...	720
3.	Conan,	...	...	755
4.	Mervyn,	...	...	818
5.	Rory the Great, or Roderick Mawr,	...	...	843

This Roderick Mawr (or Mór) divided Wales amongst his three sons—1. Amarawd, to whom he allotted *North Wales* as his part; 2. Cadel, whose part was *South Wales*; 3. Mervyn, whose portion was Powys-land.

North Wales, contained the territory comprising the counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and the Island of Anglesey. Amarawd possessed superiority of power over his two younger brothers, who were "homagers" to him; and his seat was at Aberstraw. It was therefore that the Princes of North Wales were sometimes called Kings of Aberstraw.

South Wales contained the territory which comprises the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and part of Brecknock; and the principal seat of its Princes was at Dynefar or Dynevor, near Carmarthen, and they were therefore called the Kings of Dynevor.

Powys-land was the least of three divisions of Wales, and contained only the county of Montgomery, parts of Radnor, Brecknock, Denbigh, and Shropshire; it was ultimately dismembered by the Princes of North Wales. The chief seat of Powysland was at Matraval, in Montgomeryshire; and hence its Princes were called Kings of Matraval. The last Prince of Powys-land, before its dismemberment, was Meredith-ap-Blethin, who divided it between his two sons—1. Madoc, 2. Gryffith; Madoc died at Winchester, A.D. 1160; and Gryffith was by King Henry I., of England, created "Lord Powys;" the residue of Powys-land, which had belonged to Madoc, being still attached to North Wales.

The following were the Lords Powys, since the reign of King Henry I.:

	A.D.
1. Gryffith, son of Meredith (or Gryffith ap Meredith)	...
2. Owen Cynelix	...
3. Gwenwynwin	...
4. Gryffith ap Gwenwynwin	...
5. Owen ap Gryffith	...
6. John Charleton, one of the Bedchamber to King Edward II., m. Hawys, dau. of Owen ap Gryffith	...
7. John Charleton, Lord Powys,	1353
8. John Charleton, Lord Powys	1360

	A.D.
9. John Charleton, Lord Powys	1374
10. Edward Charleton, Lord Powys	1401
11. John Grey, Lord Powys	1413
12. Henry Grey, Nephew of Edward Lord Powys, by his dau. Jane, was created "Earl of Tanquerville," by King Henry V.	1420
13. Richard Gray, Lord Powys	...
14. John Gray, Lord Powys	...
15. John Gray, Lord Powys	...
16. Edward Gray, the last Lord Powys of the race of Mervyn, youngest son of Roderick Mawr, King of Wales	...
17. William Herbert, of Red Castle, son of Edward, second son of William Herbert of Pembroke; created Lord Powys, 5. Car. I., 2 April	1629
18. Percy Herbert, Lord Powys	1654
19. William Herbert, son of Percy; living in 1671	1666

The following were the Princes of Wales since the death of Roderick Mawr, who began to reign, A.D. 843 :

<i>North Wales.</i>		A.D.	<i>South Wales.</i>		A.D.
1. Amara wd, eldest son of Roderick Mawr	...	877	1. Cadel, second son of Roderick Mawr	...	877
2. Idwallo	...	913	2. Howel	...	...
3. Merick	...	...	3. Howel Dha	...	907
4. Joanes	...	...	4. Owen	...	948
5. Conan	...	1067	5. Æneas	...	...
6. Gryffith	...	1099	6. Theodore Mawr	...	...
7. Owen	...	1120	7. Rhese I.	...	1077
8. David I.	...	1178	8. Gryffith I.	...	1093
9. Llewellyn I.	...	1194	9. Rhese II.	...	...
10. David II.	...	1240	10. Gryffith II.	...	...
11. Llewellyn II.	...	1246			

This Llewellyn was the last of the Princes of Wales, of the *British* race.

In this Gryffith ended the line of the Princes of South Wales; his country being conquered by the English, and his two sons Meredith and Cynerick taken by King Henry II., who caused their eyes to be put out. After which time *South Wales* was reckoned as part of the realm of England.

According to Humphrey Lloyd, the principal Kings and Princes of Wales (or those who gave law to the others) were :

	A.D.		A.D.
1. Ivor	688	14. Aedan ap Blegored	1003
2. Roderick Molwinoc	720	15. Llewellyn ap Stiffylt	1015
3. Conan Tindaethwy	755	16. Jago ap Edwal	1021
4. Mervyn Urich	820	17. Gryffith ap Llewellyn	1037
5. Roderick Mawr	843	18. Blethyn and Rhywallon	1061
6. Amara wd	877	19. Trahaern ap Carodoc	1073
7. Edward Voel	913	20. Gryffith ap Conan	1078
8. Howel Dha	940	21. Owen Gwineth	1137
9. Jevaf, and Jago	948	22. David ap Owen	1169
10. Howel ap Jevaf	982	23. Llewellyn ap Jorweth	1194
11. Cadwallan ap Jevaf	984	24. David ap Llewellyn	1240
12. Meredith ap Owen	986	25. Llewellyn ap Gryffith	1246
13. Edward ap Meiric	992		

This Llewellyn (or Llewellyn) ap Gryffith was the last Prince of Wales of the *British* race, who lost his life and Principality to Edward I., King of England,

A.D. 1282 ; after whose death, the King, perceiving that the Welsh had no affection to be ruled by strangers, sent for his Queen, who was then *enciente*, to come to him to Carnarvon. The Queen having been then delivered of a son, King Edward called the Welsh lords together, and offered to give them a Prince to bear rule among them ; a Prince, he said, of their own nation ; one who spoke not a word of English ; and one whose life no one could impeach. When the Welsh lords had all sworn to yield obedience to such a Prince, Edward presented to them his new-born son, and named him as their Prince : since which time the eldest sons of the English Monarchs have generally been created "Princes of Wales," *tenendum sibi et hæredibus suis Regibus Angliæ* (to hold to them and their heirs, Kings of England).

Edward II., who had been summoned by his father to Parliament by the name of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, summoned his eldest son (Edward III.) by no other name than Earl of Chester and Flint. Edward III. first used the ceremony of *Creation*, by Letters Patent and Investiture.

The Princes of Wales who were created by Parliamentary Writ, or Special Charter, down to King Charles II., were the following :

	A.D.
1. Edward of Carnarvon, fourth son of King Edward I. ... ..	...
2. Edward the Black Prince, * eldest son of Edward III.	1344
3. Richard of Burdeaux, eldest son of the Black Prince	1377
4. Henry of Monmouth, eldest son of Henry IV.	1399
5. Edward of Westminster, only son of King Henry VI.	1454
6. Edward of Westminster, eldest son of King Edward IV.	1472
7. Edward, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of King Richard III.	1484
8. Arthur, the eldest son of King Henry VII.	1490
9. Henry, Duke of York, second son of King Henry VII; afterwards King Henry VIII.	1504
10. Henry-Frederick, eldest son of King James I.	1610
11. Charles, Duke of York, second son of James I.	1616
12. Charles II., son and heir of King Charles I.	1630

116.—WARDERSHIP OF SLIGO.

THE O'Connors Sligo had extensive possessions in the county Sligo ; their influence and authority extended, according to the "Four Masters," from *Magh Ceidne* to *Ceis Corran*, and from the river Moy to the boundary of Brefney. "Moy Ceidne" was the ancient name of the plain extending near the Atlantic, from Ballyshannon, in Donegal, to Bundrowes, in Leitrim, and, according to Charles O'Connor, contained part of Carbury, in Sligo ; and "Ceis [Keash] Corran" is a mountain near Lough Arrow, in Sligo, towards the Curlew mountains, on the borders of Roscommon. The O'Connors for a long period held the castle of Sligo, but, generally, in subjection to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell, to whom that castle and the territory of Carbury, in Sligo, originally belonged. The following document, which has been translated from an intercepted Irish MS. on vellum, lately in the tower of London, gives a very curious and interesting account of the condition on which the O'Connor Sligo held the castle of that town under O'Donnell ; and it illustrates the mode of military tenure under the ancient Irish chiefs. This document is dated in the year 1539, and runs as follows :—

"These are the conditions and the agreement on which O'Donnell gives the *Bardach*, that is, the Wardenship of Sligo, to Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and

* *Prince* : It was Edward the Black Prince who, at the Battle of Cressy, won from John Prince of Bohemia (whom the Black Prince there slew), the coronet of the Prince of Wales, with the three Ostrich Feathers, and the scroll with the motto—*Ich Dien* (I serve).

on which he accepted it; viz., that Teige should be a trusty and faithful officer to O'Donnell on all occasions, against both the English and Irish of the country, and of distant parts, and to be counselled by him in every cause, great and small, both at home and abroad, in church and country (or lay and ecclesiastical), and particularly every time that O'Donnell demands Sligo from the son of Cathal Oge, he is obliged to deliver it to him; that every time O'Donnell proceeds into North Connaught, the son of Cathal Oge is bound to deliver to him the keys of Sligo, and to give him up the town itself (or castle), for the purpose of transacting his affairs in North Connaught, every time he demands it; that should O'Donnell be under apprehension that the English or Saxons might take Sligo, he shall receive it from the son of Cathal Oge, to demolish it (the castle), lest it should be taken possession of by the English, or by any others in opposition to O'Donnell, or the son of Cathal Oge; that Teige is bound to go along with the officers and marshals of O'Donnell to every part of North Connaught to enforce the lordship of O'Donnell; that every time O'Donnell sends *Buannaighe* (i.e. retained soldiers) into North Connaught, Teige is bound to support them, and not that alone, but to enforce their billeting (or quartering), for the soldiers in every other part of North Connaught, and that Teige shall have no other soldiers than those sent to him by O'Donnell, and such as he will permit him to retain; that Teige is bound to send O'Donnell every provincial king who may come to Sligo, and also every chief of a town throughout Sligo to be sent to O'Donnell, and do nothing else but that to which O'Donnell himself shall consent; that Teige shall make neither peace nor war with any person far or near, in church or country, but with O'Donnell's permission, and to be at war with every person whom O'Donnell desires him to be at war with; that O'Donnell shall have the small Tower of Sligo, to give it to whomsoever he himself may please of his own people, for the purpose of transacting in it all his private affairs in North Connaught.

Teige gave the Almighty God, in His Divinity and Humanity, as an oath and security for the fulfilment of everything in this engagement, and pledged himself that God might visit his body with all evils in this world, and to have no mercy on his soul at the point of death, if he did not fulfil this matter to O'Donnell, and to his heirs after him.

The security for this covenant on the part of the church is the archbishop of Tuam, who is not to allow the benefit of mass, of communion, of confession, of baptism, of burial in any consecrated grave-yard, or the protection (sanctuary) of church or monastery to be given to Teige, or any person who would join him should he violate any part of this engagement; and the archbishop is bound, and also every ecclesiastic under his jurisdiction, to extinguish the candles of the cross (that is, to pronounce excommunication) against Teige and every one who joins him, as often as O'Donnell requires them to do so.

The sureties in these conditions on behalf of the professional men of Ireland, are Connor-Roe MacWard, O'Clery, and Fergal, the son of Donall Roe MacWard; and they themselves, and the professional men of Ireland, are bound to *salvize* Teige, as O'Donnell may require it.

The witnesses to this compact are the guardian (i.e. the abbot) of Donegal: viz., Roderick MacCormac and the entire of his confraternity, namely, Torlogh O'Connor, John O'Donnell, Bryan Magrath and William O'Dwyer; also the archbishop of Tuam (Christopher Bodekine), the Bishop of Raphoe (Edmund O'Gallagher), the abbot of Derry (Cuchonacht O'Fergil or O'Free), and the Dean of Derry.

The year of our Lord when this indenture was written in the Monastery of Donegal, was 1539, on the 23rd day of the month of June, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist."

The following are the signatures of the ecclesiastics who witnessed this document, as written in Latin: "Nos Edmundus, Episcopus Rapontensis interful tempore premissorum; Ego Abbas Derensis, testis sum omnium premissorum; Ego Frater Rogerus MacCormac, Guardianus de Donegal, cum meo conventu fuimus testes premissorum omnium; Ego Shane O'Donnell cum testium premissorum unus; Ego Frater Terrentius O'Connor, testis interful premiss.; Ego Decanus Derensis interful tempore premiss."

The professional men signed as follows in Irish: "I Connor Roe, am in

these sureties ; I, O'Clery, am in these sureties : I, Fergal MacWard, am in these sureties."

In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana* it is stated that—"In the year 1585, in the government of the lord deputy Sir John Perrott, O'Connor Sligo, who had formerly taken a Patent for the county Sligo, at the yearly rent of one hundred pounds sterling, did covenant that in lieu of this cess he would pay per annum a fine horse, and one hundred large fat beeves for three years, and afterwards one hundred and thirty beeves annually at Michaelmas, at the castle of Athlone ; and also that he would at all Hostings bring twenty horse and sixty foot, and maintain them forty days, and would pay in money twenty-five pounds per annum, and that in cases of necessity he should assist the queen with all his forces, and that he should make legal estates to the freeholders—they paying their proportion of the aforesaid contribution ; and the queen granted O'Connor all forfeitures for felony or by outlawry, or recognizance, and all waifs, strays, and penalties for bloodshed." Thus it appears that, at that period, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the O'Connor Sligo had the chief authority in Sligo ; possessed under the crown the lands of Sligo ; and was equal in power to an earl over that county.

117.—WARRIORS (SEE "BANNERS").

118.—THE WARS OF ELIZABETH.

IN the latter end of the sixteenth century, the wars of the Irish princes and chiefs against Queen Elizabeth were incessantly continued, from A.D. 1560 to 1600, chiefly in Ulster.

119.—WEAPONS (SEE "BANNERS").

120.—WITCHCRAFT.

THE Scandinavians worshipped goddesses called *Nornas* or *Nornies*, and the *Fates* or fatal sisters ; and the doctrine of "witchcraft" extensively prevailed amongst them—hence Milton alludes to this subject in his *Paradise Lost*, when describing Sin and her attendant demons :

"Nor uglier follow the night-hag when called,
In secret riding through the air she comes,
Lured by the smell of infant blood to dance
With Lapland witches, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms."

In the *Anthologia Hibernica* for June, 1794, is given a very curious account of "Witchcraft," in Denmark, in the Pagan times, taken from the Icelandic *Saga*. The term applied to witches by Danish writers was *Stryga*, and it appears that cats were particularly connected with *witchcraft* amongst the northern nations : that sagacious animal being considered capable of seeing into futurity, and hence the skins of cats were worn by witches, and cats and witches were always represented as companions. Witches were also considered frequently to change themselves into hares, and thus run with great rapidity on their mischievous errands ; and there prevailed a belief amongst the common people in Ireland, that they were invulnerable by leaden bullets, and could be shot only by a sixpence or other piece of silver, or by a silver ball. The wizards or male conjurers were also held in high esteem, particularly in Scotland.

The doctrines of *witchcraft*, *sorcery*, and *necromancy*, were probably derived from Druidism; the witches being nearly the same as the Druidesses of more ancient days, and hence *Bean-Draoi*, or a "druidical woman," was also applied to a witch. The other terms applied by the Irish were *Piseog* (commonly pronounced "Pistreege" signifying witchcraft; and *Easarluigheacht*, which also meant witchcraft or witchery. Hence *Bean-Easarluighe*, or *Cailleach Easarluighe*, signified "a woman or hag of sorcery;" magic, sorcery, and necromancy were also termed *Deamhnoireacht*, which means "demonism." In the Erse or Scottish Gaelic, witchcraft was termed *Buidseacht*, *Buidseachas*, and also *Druideacht*—the latter word signifying "Druidism;" a witch was also termed *Bean-Buidseach*, and a wizard, *Draoidh* (that is a "Druid"), and sometimes *Fiosaiche*, which meant a "fortune-teller."

The doctrines of witchcraft, wizards, warlocks, and weird sisters, were very prevalent in former times in Scotland, of which copious and very curious accounts are given in Sir Walter Scott's "Letters on Witchcraft and Demonology;" and still more admirable and vivid descriptions of witches and their incantations are given in Shakspeare's "Macbeth."

In Ireland, particularly in Ulster, the belief in witchcraft extensively prevailed in former times, and, as stated in the Annals of the Four Masters, an Act against witchcraft was passed in the Irish Parliament held in Dublin, A.D. 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The *Evil-Eye*, called by the Irish *Beim-sul* (signifying "a stroke of the eye"), a belief connected with witchcraft, was in former times very prevalent in Ireland, as well as in Scotland and England; and it was believed that certain wizards, witches, and other evil-minded persons had the power of injuring, or even causing the death of cattle, horses, and even human beings, especially children, by their malignant looks. This belief also extensively prevails amongst the Turks and Arabs, and in various countries of Europe; in Italy it is called *Mal Occhio*. It was also a superstition amongst the Greeks and Romans: by the Greeks it was termed *Bashania*, and by the Romans *Fascinatio*; and thus Virgil alludes to it in a passage where the shepherd laments that his tender lambs were bewitched:

"Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi *fascinat* agnos."

The doctrines of witchcraft were very prevalent among the Romans; and a famous witch named Canidia, is celebrated by Horace. The term *Saga*, signifying "a wise woman, or sorceress," was applied to a witch in the Latin language; and in the English the word "witch" is derived from the Saxon *Wice*, which also signifies "wise."

Fairyism has been much connected with the Danes in Ireland, in the traditions of the people; who consider the Danes to have erected the circular earthen ramparts or raths called *forts*, and that the fairies were left there by the Danes to guard their treasures until their return to Ireland, which is expected to take place at some future time. The opinion that the Danes erected all the raths is erroneous; for, though they may have built many of them, yet most of these ramparts were constructed by the ancient Irish, centuries before the Danes came to Ireland. In the traditions of the people, the Tuath De Danans and Fairyism were connected: and it is probable that, from the similarity of the names, the Danes and Danans may have been confounded with each other, and some of the raths may have been constructed by the Danans in the early ages. The terms *Sighe*, *Sigheog*, and *Siabhra*, were applied by the Irish to Fairies: hence came the names *Siabhrog*, "a fairy habitation;" *Suagh-Sighe*, "the fairy host;" and *Bean-Sighe*, "a fairy woman." The fairies were also called by the Irish *Deamhain-Aedhir*, signifying "Demons of the Air;" and frequently *Daione-Maithe*, meaning "the good people"—being so denominated for fear of giving them offence, and dreading their power.

APPENDIX

No. II.

I.—ANCIENT CELTIC HISTORY.

(This Paper may be considered a "preface" to that headed "Kings of England," No. 85, in Appendix I., p. 656, *ante*.)

THE Celts of Britain were ruder and far less civilized than their brethren of Gaul, who were themselves far behind the Irish Celts. — They (the British Celts) had an inordinate pride of ancestry, and a fertile imagination; like the Irish, they had their Druids and Bards, who were not hereditary, but recruited from the people at large.

Meschish, brother of Magog, and son of Japhet, was the great ancestor of the Celts of Gaul and Britain. In scripture he is mentioned with Tubal (Ezek. xxvii. 13; xxxviii. 2, 3; xxxix. 1.), and seems to represent two kindred races of the Tibareni and Moschi, who dwelt in close proximity to each other on the northern coast of Asia Minor, in the days of Herodotus and Xenophon, and who at an early period were the most powerful of the races inhabiting the interior. The Assyrian monarchs were for several centuries (from B.C. 1100 to B.C. 700) engaged in frequent wars with the Muskai and Tuplai, who then held the more eastern portion of the Taurus range, and the tract beyond it, known as Cappodocia. Here was the great Moschian capital, which the Romans knew as *Cæsarea Mazaca*.

The colonization of Gaul by the Celts is stated to have been about 1799, *Anno Mundi*. Meschish ruled Gaul for 109 years, when he conquered Britain, A.M. 1908, and reigned over both countries for 47 years. He was succeeded by six sovereigns of his race, but on the accession of the seventh, Lucius, A.M. 2211, Britain was wrested from his rule by Albion, a descendant of Cham or Ham. He and his successors reigned over Britain until A.M. 2896, when the line of Japhet recovered the island, in the person of Brute, the great-grandson of Æneas, of Troy. Brute built Troynouant, afterwards called Lud's town or London. Among his descendants may be mentioned Bladud, founder of Bath; Leir, B.C. 841—791; Ferrex and Borrex, B.C. 496—491, with whom his life expired. Britain was for a time divided into *five* kingdoms, but was finally reunited under *Malmucius Dunwall*, son of Cloten, King of Cornwall, B.C. 441—401, whose son Brennus left Britain to sack Rome, assault Delphi, and found the kingdom of Galatia. Brennus killed himself after the repulse from Delphi; his army settled at Galatia.

It appears when the Celts first invaded Britain they found in it two races, a small dark haired race, probably of Iberian stock, and a large light-haired race of Scandinavian origin. These Celts who first invaded Britain were of the Gaelic stock. Those Gaels conquered without exterminating the previous inhabitants, and held the land for many centuries, until a new invasion of continental Celts occurred. This time it was the Brythonic or Cymbric Celts who crossed the Channel. These dispossessed their kinsmen of the southern and eastern part of the island. Cantii, the most civilized; *Attrebati, Belgæ,*

Damnonii, Silures, Trinobantes, Iceni, Brigantes, etc., are the names given by the Romans to the principal tribes whom they subdued.

Some scholars do not believe that the Phœnicians ever visited Britain; they say that the Phœnicians obtained their tin either from the rivers of Gaul, or from the Gallic tribes, who imported it from Britain.

Caractacus or Carahoc, son of Cymbeline or Cynobelin, was prince of South Wales, and the bravest of the Britons. He fought a great battle against the Romans, but was defeated, and his wife and family taken prisoners; he himself fled to the Brigantes, to the court of his step-mother, queen Cartismandua, whom he had formerly befriended, but she basely surrendered him to the Romans (A.D. 51), who took him to Rome. His body was partly unclothed, and painted with various figures of animals; a chain of iron was about his neck, another about his waist; his thick hair hung down in long curled locks, covering his neck and shoulders; and the hair had been left to grow on his upper lip until it reached his breast in two long curled locks. His bearing was full of dignity, his countenance undaunted; and when he stood before Claudius he spoke so admirably, and displayed such greatness of soul, that he was at once set free.

Boadicea, a widow, who was queen of the Iceni, raised an army to revenge her country's and her own wrongs on the Roman invaders, who defiled her two daughters, and caused herself to be stripped and publicly scourged before the Roman camp. She appeared with her two daughters in her war-chariot before her people, addressed them in fiery eloquence, and led them to battle. This battle was lost (A.D. 62); 80,000 Britons were slain; the queen, sooner than fall into the hands of the invaders, took poison, fell asleep, and so died.

Cadwallader was the last British King, he reigned victoriously for twelve years, but famine and pestilence in the land led him to visit his cousin, Alan, Earl of Bretagne; whilst there he heard of the growing power of the Saxons in his dominions, and obtained assistance from Alan to expel them. The host was prepared to embark, the sails hoisted, the banners of Cadwallader were spread, bearing his device of the *Red Dragon*, and the night before his departure was spent in prayer for the blessing of God upon the enterprise; but, either in a vision or a dream, Cadwallader saw an angel, who forbade him to undertake the voyage, saying it was not God's will, for that the Britons should cease, for a time, to rule the land. Cadwallader told this to Alan, and they together searched the prophetic books of Merlin, in which the Britons placed great faith, and there, and in another more ancient prophecy, they found it recorded that the Britons must for a time lose their kingdom; that it would be ruled by Britons again; and that eventually the Sacred Sept of Ireland would rule Britain.

These intimations were received by Cadwallader as the voice of heaven, he abandoned his country to its fate, and went to Rome, where he took the habit of a Monk, and died. With him were buried the last hopes of the Britons, their royal lineage, government, and, for many ages, the very name of *Britain*.

2.—BOOK OF HY-MAINE.

(See Paper No. 25, Appendix I., p. 599, *ante*.)

THE "Book of Hy-Maine," which is marked "D. II. 1," is one of the Ashburnam Irish Collection, lately deposited in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. It is also called "The Book of the O'Kellys," because it appears it was for them the book was compiled. The first twenty-three pages of it are gone, in which appeared the descendants of Maine; and some pages at the end of the volume are also lost. Folios 29 to 39 are also lost, as well as pages 44 to 47, and folios 58 to 65.

It contains the pedigrees of *MacCathmhail* (beginning with Eoghan), of *Corcoran*, *MacAuley*, *Clan Colgan*, *Casey*, *Cullenan*, *Seanlan*, *Colman*, *Mescall*, *Lacey*, etc.

For an account of the "Book of Hy-Maine," see p. 120 of Part I., Vol. I. of the *Transactions of the Ibero Celtic Society*, one volume, quarto, Dublin, 1820.

3.—BRITTANY.

The Dukes of Brittany and Earls of Richmond.

Arms : Of Alan Fergeant and Earls of Richmond—Chequy or, and az. a canton ermine and bordure gu. ; of De Dreux, Dukes of Brittany, the same, till John (le Roux), Duke of Brittany, adopted the ermine alone in 1286.

BRITTANY or Ancient Armorica, was inhabited by the Celtic tribes of the Veneti, the Curiovolitæ and the Asismii until A.D. 284, when the Britons, forced by the invasion of the Saxons, migrated in large numbers to Armorica under the protection of Constantine. This colony was followed by another, A.D. 384, when the Tyrant Maximus who was in Britain induced six thousand Britons under their leader Conis or Cowan, Prince of Albanie and Powys, to settle in Armorica where they formed a monarchy, afterwards reduced to a Duchy, which maintained its independence till united to the Crown of France in 1532. According to the Histories of Bretagne or Brittany (Lobineau, Tallandiers, Morice, etc.), Conan or Cynan Medriadog, Prince of Albanie and Powys, ("the most ancient Christian King in Europe"), living A.D. 382, m. A.D. 388, Dareara, dau. of Calphurnim, his cousin, and sister of St. Patrick ; and, dying A.D. 421, was succeeded by his eldest son Urbien, as King of Brittany. Urbien was succeeded by Salmon I. (421, d. 434), who mar. a dau. of Patrick Flavius, and had Andrew (446, d. 464), who succeeded him, and Constantine, King of Britain, grandfather of Arthur, King of Britain (506), made famous in history. Andrew was succeeded by his son, Erich, Duke of Brittany (d. 478), whose eldest son Budic (d. 544), had to wife D'Anaumide, who had Höel I. or Rioval (d. 545), who married Alma Pompa, and had Höel II. (d. 547), married to Rimo, who had Juduael or Alan I. (born 535), married to Azenor by whom he had Höel III. (d. 612) and Grallon, Count of Cornuaille. Höel III. mar. Fratelle, daughter of Osoche, and had Judicael (d. 17th Dec., 658), who married Morone and had Alain II. or "Ohe Long" (A.D. 690), and Urbien, Count of Cornuaille. From this time forward more or less obscurity and confusion exists in this as in every other reign of the Sovereign Houses in Europe ; but it appears that Daniel (grandson of Alan II.) succeeded his uncle Grallon in the Duchy, and had Budic Le Grand, who was succeeded in 799 by his second son Rivallon, and successively by Jarnithan (814), Morvan (818), and Rivallon, eldest brother of Noménoe, great-grandson of Budic, King of Brittany (851). Rivallon was succeeded by Salmon III. (A.D. 870), whose son Wigon died s. p., and the Duchy passed to his two sisters, one of whom married Gurvard, Count de Rennes (d. 877), and the other, Pasquiten, Count de Nannes (d. 877). Gurvard was succeeded by his son, Judicael, as Count de Rennes (d. 888), who had Juhael-Berringer (930), who had Conan Ist. (Le Tort), who was twice married. By his second wife, Ermengarde, dau. of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, he had Judith, who married Richard II., Duke of Normandy ; and by his first marriage he had five sons, the eldest of whom was Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany (992—1008), who married Hawise or Havoise, sister of Rich. II., Duke of Normandy, and had two sons, Alan III. (or V.), and Eudo, Count de Penthievre, who married sisters, the daughters of Alan Cagnart, Count de Cornuaille. Eudo married Agnes or Ennogen, dau. of Alan Cagnart, and had Alan Niger, Alan le Roux, and Brian (ancestor of the Counts Chateaubriand), successively Earls of Richmond, in England ; Bardolph* (progenitor of the

Bardolph : See Note † "Bardolph," in page 104, *ante*.

Barons FitzHugh and others), Geoffrey Botterel 1st, and Etienne, Count of Penthievre (d. 1138), who married Havoise, heiress and daughter of the Count de Guinchamp, who had (with others) Alan Niger, "The Savage" (died 1165), fourth Earl of Richmond and Brittany, who in 1137 married Bertha, sole daughter and heiress of Conan III. (Le Gros, d. 1148), son of Alan le Roux or Fergeant (d. 1119), and great grand-daughter of Hœel V., Duke of Brittany, son of Alan Cagnart (d. 13th April, 1084), who married Havoise, daughter of Alain III., Duke of Brittany (d. 1040), whose son and heir, Conan II. (d. 1066) left a natural* son, Alan. Alan Niger, Duke of Brittany and fourth Earl of Richmond, was succeeded by Conan IV. (or le Petit, d. 20th February, 1171), who married Margaret, dau. of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, sister of Malcolm, King of Scotland; by whom he had a sole heiress, Constance (d. 1201), mar. to Geoffrey, son of King Henry II. of England, who had Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, with whom the Earldom of Richmond ended; while the Duchy of Brittany passed to Peter de Dreux, who married Alice, daughter of Constance, by her third husband, Guy, Count de Thours.

4.—CURIOUS ENGLISH SURNAMES.†

In any city or town, a rambler through the streets must be struck with the variety of surnames inscribed over shop doors, in an almost equal variety of letters, according to the tastes of the denizens within. But to spare the necessity of a ramble we will take up a common "Directory of London," and therein, make a survey of the cognomens of some of the millions of inhabitants of that city.

First we are struck with the names denoting the *colour*; of which we find: Brown, Blue, Black, Blackstone, Green, Grey, Pink, and White. Here are others expressing comparisons of colour: Light, Dark, Darker. In some few instances the names of colour unites in interest: Brown and Green; Brown, White, and Brown.

Of the names of *animals* we find: Buck, Bull, Bullock, Cow, Deer, Fox, Hare, Hart, Hogg, Lion, Roebuck, Wolf, Chicken, Cock, Dove, Drake, Duck, Finch, Gander, Goldfinch, Goslin, Gull, Hawks, Jay, Lark, Peacock, Woodcock, Crab, Dolphin, Dorey, Gudgeon, Herring, Salmon, Seal, Whale, Wasp. By calling all these people together a tolerable menagerie might be established without having a wild beast in it.

Of names expressive of *qualities of character*, there are: Blunt, Cross, Greedy, Idle, Jolly, Manly, Nice, Noble, Patient, Pretty, Surley, Slow, Sharp, Sly, Smart, and Tame.

An odd class of names are: Fudge, Gabb, Gamon, Fretwell, and the like.

The *anatomy of the human body* very nearly finds expression in surnames: Beard, Body, Bone, Boniface, Cheek, Chinn, Foot, Hair, Head, and Whisker.

The shortest surnames are those composed of three letters: Old, Ott, Ogg, Ord, Orr, Day, Eve, Pim, Ray, Six, Try, and Ure.

Mr. Spring, Mr. Summer, and Mr. Winter are to be found, but Mr. Autumn does not appear.

* *Natural*: See L'Art de Verifier les Dates, for the *History of the Honour of Richmond*. But it may be observed that French genealogists often considered as *natural* sons all those whose mothers were unknown, and who did not inherit lands in French territory.

† *Surnames*: For further information on this subject the reader is referred to a very interesting work by C. L. Lordan, Romsey, England, entitled:

Of Certain English Surnames and their Occasional Odd Phases when seen in Groups. London: Houlston and Sons; and its author, Romsey.

A *feast without food* might be contrived by calling together : Freshwater, Bacon, Beer, Butter, Cakebread, Cream, Ham, Parsley, Pepper, Figg, and Orange. And especially if Messrs. Eatwell and Drinkwater were invited to attend.

The following group comes together in natural order : Church, Churchyard, Parson, Clerk, Grave, Sexton !

East, West, North, and South might "cross hands" in a quadrille with great propriety !

The following should always get on in the world : Mr. Silver, Mr. Gold.

In the long category of names both Angels and Devils are to be found.

Of *natural phenomena* we find Snow, Rainbow, Rains, Dew, Fog, Frost, Gale, Flood, and Wind.

The transposed arrangement of the Christian and the surnames in the Directory causes the reading to appear very droll at times, thus :—Fry Joseph Storrs, and Son ; Fry Henry, Fry George, Fry Charlotte ! Again : Idle George, Idle James, and Idle Charles and Sarah ! Then we have Jolly John, Jolly Joseph, and Jolly Sam. To crown all we have King John, cow-keeper ; King Henry, umbrella maker ; and King *Mary-Anne*, who keeps a lodging house.

Of the *names of countries* we find : England, Flanders, France, Holland, and Ireland.

Among the *fair people* we have Fairhead, Fairfoot, Fairbrother, Fairchild, and Fairburn.

Among the *loving ones* are : Love, Loveday, Lovegrove, Lovejoy, Lovelace, Loveland, Lovelock, Lovering, and Lovely.

Among the *good folk* are : Good, Toogood, Allgood, Goodall, Gooday, Goodbehere, Goodbody, Goodchild, Goodman, Goodair, Goodale, Goodfellow, Goodheart, Goodspeed, Goodway, Goodwill, Goodyear, and Faultless.

Sometimes it happens that the name and trade of an individual occur in peculiar association : Mr. Alehouse keeps the "King's Head ;" Mr. Bacchus, the "Rising Sun ;" Mr. Brewer is a brewer ; Mr. Liquorish keeps the "Ships ;" Mr. Hopps is a wine merchant ; Mr. Death is a butcher ; Mr. Black, an undertaker ; Mr. Wedlock, a locksmith ; Mr. Field, a land-surveyor ; Mr. Hemp, a sheriff's officer, etc.

Among the very curious ones are : Mr. Inkpen, Mr. Fretwell, Mr. Eatwell, and Mr. Gotobed !

5.—DESCENTS FROM MAGNA CHARTA BARONS.

IN June, A.D. 1215, the following twenty-five gentlemen, the most celebrated of their time, nearly all barons by tenure, were selected by one of their number to enforce the observance of the *Magna Charta* ; and have since been known as the "Twenty-five Magna Charta Barons :"

1. William d'Albini, Sheriff of Warwick, etc., *d.* 1236.
2. Hugh Bigod, *d.* 1225.
3. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, *d.* 1230.
4. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, *d.* 1220.
5. Gilbert de Clare, *d.* 1229.
6. Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare, *d.* 1218.
7. John Fitz-Robert, Lord of Hereford, county Norfolk, *d.* 1240.
8. Robert FitzWalter, of Dunmow, leader of the Barons, *d.* 1234.
9. William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, *d.* 1241.
10. William de Hardell, Lord Mayor of London.
11. William de Huntingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk, etc., *d.* 125—.
12. John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, *d.* 1240.
13. William de Lanouellei, Governor of Colchester, *d.* 1217.
14. William Malet, Sheriff of Somerset, etc., *d. s. p., m.* 1224.

15. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Gloucester, *d. s. p.* 1219.
16. William Marshall, junr., Earl of Pembroke, *d. s. p.* 1231.
17. Richard de Montfichet, *d. s. p.*, 1260.
18. Roger de Monthegeon, *d. s. p.*, 1225.
19. William de Mowbray, Governor of York, *d.* 1222.
20. Richard de Percy, *d. s. p.*, 1244.
21. Soher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, *d.* 1219.
22. Robert de Ros, Sheriff of Cumberland, etc., *d.* 1227.
23. Geoffrey de Say, Governor of Carlisle, *d.* 1230.
24. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, *d.* 1221.
25. Eustace de Vesci, *k.* 1216.
26. Roger de Mowbray, brother to No. 19; substituted for No. 18.

Mr. C. H. Browning, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., the author of "*Americans of Royal Descent*," deduces, as below, the descent of several prominent Irishmen directly from thirteen of these twenty-five celebrated barons, to wit, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 21, 22, 24, and 25 (or from 13 of the 20 barons who had issue), in the above list, who, in turn, were related to nine of the remaining twelve, to wit, to Nos. 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, and 26.—The information preserved of the remaining three (Nos. 10, 11, and 14), is too meagre and uncertain to be used, or available. It will be seen that No. 26 in the list has been substituted for No. 18.

Gilbert de Clare, one of the 25 Securities, son of *Richard de Clare, one of the 25 Securities*, had: *Richard, m. Maud, dau. of John de Lacy, one of the 25 Securities*, and had: *Gilbert*, who had: *Elizabeth, m. Theodoredede Verdon*, and had *Isabel, m. Henry de Ferrers*, and had: *William*, who had: *Margaret, m. Thomas de Beauchamp*, and had:

Richard, who had: *Eleanor, m. Edmund de Beaufort*, and had:

Joan, m. Robert St. Lawrence, and had *Nicholas, m. Jeanette*, and had:

Hugh Bigod, one of the 25 Securities, son of *Roger Bigod, one of the 25 Securities*, had *Ralph*, who had: *Isabel, m. John FitzGeoffrey*, and had: *John*, who had: *Maud, m. William de Beauchamp*, and had: *Guy*, who had: *Thomas*, who was father of this *Thomas de Beauchamp*.

Robert de Vere, one of the 25 Securities, had: *Hugh*, who had: *Robert*, who had: *Joan, m. William Plantagenet*, and had: *Alice, m. Edmund FitzAlan*, and had: *Richard*, who had: *Alice, m. Thomas de Holland*, and had: *Margaret, m. John de Beaufort* and had this *Edmund de Beaufort*.

Eustace de Vesci, one of the 25 Securities, had: *Isabel, m. William de Welles*, and had: *William*, who had: *Adam*, who had: *Adam*, who had: *John*, who had: *John, m. Eleanor, dau. of John, son of John, son of John, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of William de Mowbray, one of the 25 Securities*, and had: *Enda*, who had: *William*, who had: *Elizabeth, m. Christopher Plunket*, and had this *Jeanette Plunket*.

William de Lanoullie, one of the 25 Securities, had: *Hawise, m. John de Burgh*, and had: *John*, who had: *John*, who had: *Margaret, m. Richard*

Eleanor, *m.* Walter Cheever, and had : Christopher, who had : Margaret, *m.* Bartholomew Aylmer, and had : Gerald, *m.* Alison Fitzgerald, and had :

Burgh, and had : Joan, *m.* John d'Arcy, and had : Elizabeth, *m.* James, son of Eleanor (and James Butler), dau. of Humphrey, son of Humphrey, son of Humphrey, son of *Henry de Bohun one of the 25 Securities*, and had : Thomas, who had : Eleanor, *m.* Robert de la Field, and had : Robert, who had : Thomas, who had : John, who had : Thomas, who had : Isabel, *m.* Gerald FitzGerald, and had this Alison FitzGerald

Robert de Ros, one of the 25 Securities, had : William, who had : Robert, *m.* Isabel, dau. of William, son of *William d'Albini, one of the 25 Securities*, and had : William, who had : Alice, *m.* Nicholas Meinille, and had : Elizabeth, *m.* John d'Arcy, and had : Philip, who had : John, who had : John, who had : John, who had : Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas de Rochefort, and had : Roger, who had : John, who had : John, who had : Catherine, *m.* Oliver Plunket, and had : Thomas, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Catherine (and Nicholas Barnewell) dau. of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Christopher, son of Robert, son of Jane (and Hugh Luttrell), dau. of John, son of Henry, son of John, son of Alice, (and Henry de Beaumont), dau. of Alexander, son of Elizabeth (and Alexander Cousin), dau. of Roger, son of *Saber de Quincey, one of the 25 Securities*, and had Oliver, who had : Mathew, who had : Margaret Plunket (d. Dec., 1673).

Bartholomew, who had : Christopher, who had : Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath (d. Sept., 1671). Bart., *m.* 1639,

Lady Catherine Aylmer, of Balrath (widow of Sir Nicholas Plunket, of Dublin), her will proved, 20th Dec., 1726.

m. 2ndly; Captain Michael Warren, of Warrenstown; co. Meath; served in King James's Irish Army; d. 1712. See the article on the "Warrens of the English Pale," p. 428 *ante*.

Oliver Warren, d. a Lieut. in the Navy of Queen Anne.

Anne Warren = Christopher Johnson, of Warrenstown.

Sir Peter Warren, K.B., Vice Admiral, R.N. Resided in New York; commanded at the Siege of Louisburg; left issue.

Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Warren, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, d. 1796; left issue.

Gen. Sir William Johnson; Bart., of New York; Supt. of Indian affairs in North America; left issue.

6.—THE FORTUATHA-LAIGHEAN UI-FEARGHAILE.

By Waller Farrell, London.

BESIDES the Ui-Fearghaile of the Muinter-Anghaile there was also an Ui-Fearghaile who were lords of the Fortuatha-Laighean. Fortuatha-Laighean signifies the "stranger tribe of Leinster," and would appear to have been an *alias* name for Ui-Mail or Imail. The territory of the Fortuatha-Laighean comprised the valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imail, in the present barony of Upper Talbotstown, county Wicklow. The tributes and stipends of the Fortuatha-Laighean are recorded in the Book of Rights; and O'Huidhrin (or O'Heerin) in his Topographical Poem notices the race thus:

"The Fortuatha of Leinster of slopes,
Over Cairbre of the red-speared hosts,
The tribe from the Boinn of Colla and Conn,
Of them right is the division."

From this John O'Donovan surmises that the Fortuatha-Laighean were from the neighbourhood of the River Boyne, and were of the race of the Clan Colla, and Conn of the Hundred Battles:

The Annals of Ulster record that Domhnall Ua-Fearghaile, King of the Fortuatha-Laighean was slain fighting on the side of the Monarch Brien Borumba. Duaid MacFirbis traces the pedigree of this Domhnall Ua-Fearghaile; and makes him twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, who was son of Cucorb or Concorb, king of Leinster, son of Moghcorb, king of Leinster, son of Conchobhar Abheadh Ruadh, Monarch, B.C. 12.

While Cucorb was King of Leinster (*circa* A.D. 150), the men of Munster overran and plundered Leinster. Cucorb, obtaining the assistance of Eochaidh Fionn, brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles, engaged and totally routed them. Re-instated in his dominion, Cucorb, out of gratitude to his ally Eochaidh Fionn, bestowed upon him the territory of the "Seven Fothortuaths."

The Annals of the Four Masters contain several entries concerning the Fortuatha-Laighean, and five concerning these Ui-Fearghaile, the last of which is:—

A.D. 1170. "Murchadh Ua-Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain by Ua-Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlaies."

Walter de Riddlesford, Baron of Brey, obtained from King John a grant of the lands of Ui-Muireadhaigh, in the now county Kildare, the territory of the Ui-Tuathail or O'Tooles. These being deprived of their original territory settled in Imail, of which they became lords; and, perhaps, it is not an improbable conjecture that this O'Fearghaile family then lost their possessions and disappeared from history, for, no trace of them is to be found after the twelfth century.

7.—IRELAND BEFORE THE MILESIAINS.

THE following is the descent of the *ante* Milesian Kings or Chiefs:

NEMEDH.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>10. Noe or Noah.
11. Japhet, had two sons, Gomer
and Magog.</p> | | <p>12. Magog, had three sons: Baoth,
Fathochta, and Iobhath.
From Baoth the Milesians are de-</p> |
|--|--|---|

scended. From Iobhath descended the Amazons, Bactrians, and Parthians.

13. Fathochta : second son of Ma-gog.

14. Fraimaint : his son.

15. Easru : his son.

16. Sru : his son.

17. Seara : his son ; had two sons, Tait ; and Partholan, who m. Dealgnait, and had issue : Rughruidhe, Slainge, Laighline, Er, Orbha, Fearon, and Fearna. His race is believed to be extinct.

18. Tait : son of Seara.

19. Paim : his son.

20. Adnamhain : his son.

21. *Nemedh* : his son ; mar. Macha, and had issue: 1. Stairn ; 2. Iarb-hainiel Faidh ; 3. Ainnin ; 4. Fergus Leathdhearg, whose son Briotan Maol, was ancestor of the Welsh ; 5. Art.

Nemedh voyaged in thirty-four ships, with 1,020 followers, from the Black Sea, over what is now known as Russia, keeping the mountains of Sleibhté Rife, on the left hand ; through the Baltic Sea, thence to Ireland, with his wife, Macha, and four sons. After being in Ireland twelve years Macha died and was buried at Ard-Macha (now Armagh). *Nemedh* laid the foundation of two Royal Forts, which were afterwards called Rath Crombhaoitile, and Cin-neich. These structures were erected by Bog, Robhog, Rodin, and Ruibhne, four sons of Madain Muinreamhair, a renowned Fomorian, of the Race of Cham or Ham, subdued by *Nemedh*.

Nemedh improved the soil, cut down twelve woods ; but was constantly at war with the Fomorians, over whom he gained three victories, namely, at Sliabh Blaidhniea ; Ross Fraochain, at which Gan and Geanan, two Pirate Commanders, were slain ; and at Murblug in Dailraidah, where Stairn was killed by Conuing, the son of Faobhar.

A fourth and a desperate battle was fought at Cenamhruis, in Leinster ; in this, *Nemedh* was utterly defeated ; most of his army cut to pieces ; his son Art, who was born in Ireland ; was slain, with Iobhchon, the son of Stairn. This defeat broke the heart of *Nemedh*, so that he, with two

thousand of his people, died at Oilean arda Nemeidh, now the Great Island in Cork Harbour.

After this defeat the Pirates followed up their success, making themselves masters of Ireland, their chief fort being at *Tor Inis*, now "Tory Island," whence they issued to prey on the Nemedians, robbing them of their women, children, cattle, butter, wheat, etc.

Seeing how grievously they were oppressed the Nemedians determined to make another effort to get rid of their oppressors ; and collecting all their force, under the command of three generals, Beothach, Fathach, and Fergus Leathdhearg, with the three brothers—Earglan, Manntan, Iarthacht who led the army of thirty thousand by sea and the same number by land, attacked the Fomorians, resulting in a sanguinary struggle in which Conuing the Fomorian General with his children and garrison, were destroyed. This battle was scarcely over when the Fomorian Admiral, More, the son of Dela, returned from Africa with sixty sail, landed at Tory and made for the mainland, when they were opposed by the Nemedians. The two armies fought on the strand, killing each other till the tide at length swept off most of the Nemedians. Of the Fomorians, More with the better part of the forces escaped to their ships, and soon after landed and took possession of Ireland.

About thirty officers with the three commanders escaped ; these were Simon Breac, Iobhath, and Briotan Maol ; and after a space of seven years they succeeded in leaving Ireland, taking with them as many as their vessels could carry ; those who were forced to remain lived in a state of servitude to the pirates, but governed by their own generals, till the coming of the *Firbolgs*.

Simon Breac, who led the Nemedians back to Greece, by the same route they came, over Poland and Russia, only exchanged taskmasters ; being obliged by the Greeks to perform the severest drudgery ; to sink pits, and take the clay from the vallies to the tops of the mountains in leather

bags, so as to form a soil for the growth of corn and other fruits.

The second General Iobhath; sailed with his part of the followers to the north of Europe; from him descended the *Tuatha de Danaans*.

The third General, Briotan Maol, landed in Scotland, and remained there; from him *Britain* has received its name. His posterity formed the Celtic people of Scotland, England, and Wales.

THE FIRBOLGS.

- 21. *Nemedh*, above mentioned.
- 22. *Stairn*: his son.
- 23. *Simon Breac*: his son.
- 24. *Beoan*: his son.
- 25. *Arglambh*: his son.
- 26. *Simon*: his son.
- 27. *Oirtheachta*: his son.
- 28. *Goisdean*: his son.
- 29. *Othoirbh*: his son.
- 30. *Triobhuith*: his son.
- 31. *Loich*: his son.
- 32. *Dela*: his son; had five sons:
 - 1. *Slainge*, m. *Fuaid*.
 - 2. *Rughraidhe*, m. *Eadair*.
 - 3. *Gann*, m. *Anuist*.
 - 4. *Geanann*, m. *Cnucha*.
 - 5. *Seangann*, m. *Labhra*.

- 33 {
- 1. *Slainge* was the first monarch of Ireland, reigned one year, and died at *Dumha Slainge*, made *Tara* his capital, erected the first Royal palace there.
 - 2. *Rughraidhe* was the second monarch, reigned two years, was drowned in the *Boyne*.
 - 4. *Geanann* and (5) *Seangann* succeeded, reigned together four years, they died at *Treamhain*.
 - 3. *Gann*, was the fourth monarch, reigned five years, and was slain by *Fiacha Cinnfionnan*.
 - 34. *Stairn*: son of *Rugraidhe*.
 - 35. *Fiacha Cinnfionnan*: his son; was the fifth monarch, reigned five years, was slain by *Riondal*. This king obtained his surname, "*Cinnfionnan*," from the *white heads* of his subjects.

34. *Riondal*: son of *Geanann*; was the sixth monarch, reigned six years, was killed in war by *Fiodhbhghean*, at *Craoibhe*.

34. *Fiodhbhghean*: son of *Leangann*, the fifth son of *Dela*; was the seventh monarch, reigned four years, but fell in battle when he fought

against *Eochaidh*, at *Muigh Muirtheimhne*.

35. *Eirc*: son of *Riondal*, No. 34 above.

36. *Eochaidh*: his son; was the eighth and last monarch of the *Firbolg* race. This *Eochaidh* m. *Tailte*, the dau. of *Maghmor*, King of Spain; on her death she was buried in the celebrated cemetery of *Tailtean*, on the *Lough Crew Hills*, which were covered with wood till *Tailte* ordered the trees to be cut down, so as to have a clear space for the *Oenach*. After the death of *Eochaidh*, *Tailte* married *Duach Dall*, a general of the *Firbolgs*.

After years of bondage in Greece, the five sons of *Dela*, seized on some shipping, and with five thousand followers, including their wives, quitted Greece, and made for Ireland where they landed 216 years after the death of *Nemedh*. On their arrival they divided Ireland into four portions:

Slainge got the central eastern part, now nearly corresponding with *Leinster*.

Rughraide governed the northern part, now *Ulster*,

Geanann had *Conacht*.

Seangann ruled the western, and

Gann, the eastern part of *Munster*.

Each of these sons had one thousand followers.

The *Firbolg* people were divided into three classes: 1. The *Firbolgs* (or *bag men*), whose office it was to carry leathern bags of earth up the mountains.

2. The *Firdhomhnoin* (*deep men*), who dug deep holes in the ground.

3. The *Firgailian* (*spear men*), who were armed with spears to defend the others from enemies.

Slainge landed at *Inbher Slainge*, Wexford harbour, on a Saturday. Gann and Seangann landed on the following Tuesday at *Iorris Domhoin* (now Erris), in Conacht. Geannann and Rughraidhe landed on the succeeding Friday at *Tract Rughraidhe*.

These people were chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, they were the builders of the earliest circular forts in which but few stones were employed; they finally became the peasantry (the *Attacotti*) of various parts of Ireland, possessing a distinct feature in the western Isles, and in Wales.

Three families have been traced to pure Firbolg origin, viz., *Gabhraidhe*, in Lucca, in Conacht; *UiTairsigh*, in Cricth O'Failge, and *Gailinin*, in Leinster.

The Firbolgs were the ruling fami-

lies in Conacht down to the third century of our era, when Cormac MacArt fought against and defeated Guire, the last Firbolg King of that province; after which defeat they merged into farmers.

The slayer of Cumhall, at the battle of Cnucha, was Goll MacMorna, the chief of the *Clauna Moirne*, who was of Firbolg descent.

It is certain the Firbolgs were Celts; they had laws and social institutions, and established a Monarchy on Tara Hill; but they were not a cultivated people, they were rather shepherds and agriculturists.

The Firbolgs were a small, straight-haired, swarthy race, dark or black hair, talkative, strolling, guileful, unsteady, disturbers of every council and assembly. It is remarkable that their eyes were blue-gray, and their eye-lashes of a dark colour.

THE TUATHA-DE-DANAAN.

21. Nemedh, above mentioned.
22. Iarbhainiel Faidh : his son.
23. Beothach : his son.
24. Iobhath : his son.
25. Baoh : his son.
26. Eana : his son.
27. Tabhran : his son.
29. Tait : his son.
30. Allai : his son ; had three sons :
 1. Iondaioi-Iabhneoin, 2. Ordan, and 3. Ordan.
31. Ordan : son of Allai.
32. Eadarlamh : his son.
33. Eachtach : his son.
34. Nuadh Airgiothlamh : his son ; was the first Tuatha-de-Danaan Monarch ; reigned 30 years ; was slain in the second battle of North Muighe Tuirreadh, by Ealadh, son of Dealbhaoith, and by Ballar-na-Neid.
31. Iondaioi-Iabhneoin : son of Allai.
32. Neid : his son.
33. Ealathan : his son ; had five sons, viz :
 1. Ogma, the inventor or teacher of the ogham (pr. *Owam*) writing ; 2. Alloid, 3. Breas, 4. Dealbhaoith, and 5. Daghdha Mór.
34. Breas : son of Ealathan ; was

elected king after the battle of Muighe Tuirreadh, when the hand was cut off Nuadha, in an engagement with the Fomorians. Breas remained Ard Righ during the seven years Nuadh's wound was being healed, at the end of which time he resigned the crown to the former monarch. This Breas was the second monarch.

33. Eachtairgbreac : son of Neid, No. 32.

34. Diancatch : his son.

35. Cein : his son,

36. Luighaidh Lambhfadha : his son ; was the third monarch ; was fostered by Tailte, widow of the last Firbolg Monarch ; instituted the annual assembly at Tailte's cemetery, on the 1st of August, called after this Prince, Lá Lughnassadh or "Lammas Day," the assembly games or festivals of Lughaidh.

34. Daghdha Mór : son of Ealathan ; was the fourth monarch ; he reigned seventy years ; he had four sons :

1. Bodhbh Dearg, 2. Cearníad Mil Bheoil, 3. Midhir, and 4.

Aongus Oge; his daus. name was Bugh. This Daghdha was a great and good monarch, and so well learned that it has been said he possessed magical powers.

34. Dealbhaoith: son of Ealathan, No. 33; had a dau. named Danan; her sons were:—Brian, Inchor, and Inchorba.

35. Oghmhagrian Eigis: his son.

36. Dealbhaoith (2): his son; was the fifth monarch; reigned ten years.

37. Fiachadh: his son; was the sixth monarch; reigned ten years; slain by Eogan at Ard Breac.

35. Cearmad Mil-Bheoil: son of Daghdha Mór.

36. Eathoir (Macuil), m. Banbha; Teathoir (Maceacht), mar. Fodhla; Ceathoir (MacGreine), m. Eire, were three sons of Cearmad; succeeded Fiachadh, and reigned 30 years, as the seventh, eight, and ninth monarchs. These princes reigned each one year by turns, and Ireland was called by the name of the queen of the reigning king during his term of government. It was during the reign of Ceathoir that the Milesian forces landed in Ireland.

Thus we find the Tuatha-de-Danaans reigned during a space of 197 years.

The posterity of Nemedh under the government of Iarbhainel Faidh, having left Ireland, returned to Greece, and settled near Thebes, where they became very skilful in mechanical arts, sciences, and letters, including, we have reason to believe, a knowledge of *chemistry*, which the uneducated called "magical knowledge," and ascribed to "dealings with the devil," etc. After a resistance of many years in Greece, or Persia, this people quitted Thebes, wandered about till they arrived at Scandinavia, where their superior civilization had a great effect on the hospitable natives. In the vicinity of Scandinavia (some say Denmark) they settled, having obtained possession of four cities as schools of learning (colleges), in which the natives were taught in what ignorant historians termed "diabolical learning."

These cities were named *Falias*, in which Morfhias taught; *Gorias* was presided over by Erus; *Finnius* having Arias as its teacher; and *Murias*, in which Senias taught.

Having lived for some time in this country the Tuatha-de-Danaans left and sailed to the north of Scotland where they remained seven years, near Dobhar and Iardobhar.

On leaving the four cities above mentioned, they brought with them four remarkable curiosities: the *Lia Fail*, from Falias; a sword, used by King Luighaidh Lamfhada, from Gorias; a spear, used also by Luighaidh, from Finnias; and Coirean Daghadha (a cauldron), from Murias.

This people, after a stay of seven years in the north of Scotland, removed to Ireland; landed here on Bealteine (or, the 1st of May); and made a Beal-fire of their shipping, as they intended never to return. A thick fog shrouded their arrival, and the deep woods covered their march into the interior of the country. When they arrived at a place called Sliabh-an-Iaruin they sent ambassadors to the Firbolg King, Eochaidh, to fight, or deliver up to them the government of the Island. Soon after, a desperate battle was fought at South Magh Tuiredh of Cunga (Cong, in West Conacht), at which upwards of one hundred thousand Firbolgs were slain. In this battle the Tuatha-de-Danaan leader, Nuadh, got his hand cut off; after a period of seven years the wound was healed, and a *silver* hand was so skilfully fitted to the arm, that he was able to use it just as if life and feeling were infused into it: This shows the mechanical skill of these people long since lost, and which modern science cannot reach.

Tailte was the queen of the subdued Eochaidh; she afterwards nursed Luighaidh, the third Tuatha-de-Danaan monarch; one of her royal residences was Rath Dubh, in the parish of *Telltown*, barony of Upper Kells, county Meath, and about 120 perches north of Telltown House, from this queen the townland and parish obtained their name. She was

buried at Sliabh na Coille, called afterwards Sliabh na Caillighe. The *Coille*, or wood, was cut down; but the *Caillighe* remained, meaning the mountain of the "old woman" Tailte, and is now known as the old pagan cemetery on the Loughcrew Hills: a cemetery at least three thousand seven hundred and sixteen years old, as Tailte was buried there, B.C. 1629; but on the death of Conchobhor it ceased to be used as a place of burial.

The Tuatha-de-Danaans were divided into three castes:—The *first* were the Tuatha ("tuath:" a lord, or commander) or nobility, i.e. the principal leaders of the colony; the Bantuathachs were the beautiful women Bechoil and Danan. The *second* caste was the *Dè* (i.e. gods), or those whose office it was to sacrifice and pray to God for the people, i.e., the *druids*. The *third* tribe was styled *Dè Danans*; they were chiefly employed in the study of poetry, and all profane learning.

We are of opinion that it was this people who erected most of our round towers; nearly all the large Duns in which heavy stone work is seen, as Cnoc-Buidhbb, Sidh Truim, etc.; and that they were a wise and highly learned race, skilled in medicine, poetry, mechanics, astronomy, agriculture, architecture, were famous builders in stone, and possessed a knowledge of religion as it was handed down from Noah to his posterity. Hence from their retired habits, and superior culture, the uneducated of a fanciful imagination termed them *siabhras, duiné sidhe*, "good people," etc.

And owing to many of these people living concealed in the duns or forts, out of which were underground passages, often for long distances, it has been said that the "good people," and "fairy queens" live in the green hills.

Next to Tara, the most ancient structure in Ireland is the Cathair of Aileach, in the county of Derry, built by Daghdá Mór the celebrated Tuatha-de-Danaan Monarch of Ireland, above mentioned. This was the king who

fought the battle of North Magh Tuireadh against the Fomorians. This fort he erected round the grave of his son Aodh, who was killed through jealousy by Corrgenu, a Conacht chieftain. This fort was built of stone, of a circular form, by the regular masons, Imcheall and Garbhan; and inside the protective circle were erected circular towers of cut stone. This fort afterwards became the capital of the Princes of the Milesian race of Ir; and more recently was used as the residence of the Hy-Niall Princes and Kings, who, in the centre of said fort, over the grave of Aodh, were solemnly inaugurated.

It is highly probable that the Tuatha-de-Danaan people brought the art of building from the cradle of the human race, Iran, or the high table land south east of the Black Sea.

They were a tall race, warlike, energetic, and progressive; great physiicians, fair-complexioned, opened mines and worked in metals, spoke same language as the Firbolg and Milesian; built the cemeteries at Howth, New Grange, Louth, and Slieve na Cailleagh.

On the arrival of the Milesians, the Firbolgs and the Tuatha-de-Danaan coalesced; and thenceforth formed the old Irish peasant and small farming class.

The first battle fought between the Milesians and the Tuatha-de-Danaans was between Queen Eire and Heber Fionn, at Sliabh Mis, in Kerry, in which many were slain on both sides; amongst them was Fais, wife of Un MacUighe, as well as Scota (the widow of Galanh, or Milesius of Spain), who was buried on the strand. Queen Eire then retreated with her army to Tailtean, where she related the circumstances of her defeat.

The next, and decisive battle was fought at Tailtean, where the three Tuatha-de-Danaan Monarchs with their Queens were slain; Ceathoir was slain by the sword of Amergin; Teathoir, by Heremon; and Eathoir, by Heber Fionn; Eric was slain by Luirge; Fodhla, by Headan; and Eanba, by Siacer, B.C. 1699, and A.M. 3,500.

The Tuatha-de Danaans made another effort to recover the control of Ireland, when they fought the disastrous battle of Druim Leighean (now Drumleene, in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, county Donegal, a short distance north of Lifford).

Soon after this battle the chiefs of the Tuatha-de-Danaans met at Brughna-Boinne (Brugh on the river Boyne), the great Tuatha-de-Danaans Lios to elect their own king, before they retired to their native hills. The five princes who appeared as candidates were: Bodhleah Dearg, son of Daghdha Mór; Ibhreach, of Eas Ruaidh; Lir, of Sidh* Fionnachaidh, son of Lughaidh; Midhir Mór Uallach, of Bri Leith; and Aongus Oge, another son of Daghdha Mór. The assembly was presided over by Manannan. Aongus retired from the contest. Eventually Bodhbh Dearg was chosen as the 10th

Tuatha-de-Danaan Ard Righ,—on account of the goodness of his father, for his own sake, and because he was the eldest of Daghdha's children. He kept his court at Sidh Bodhbh, on the shores of Lough Derg, above Killaloe, county Clare.

Manannan was chosen Chief Counsellor, who advised them (the chiefs and people) to distribute themselves over the plains and hills of Erin.

Midhir was appointed over Sidh Truim (a hill east of Slane, county Meath).

Clíodhva presided over the south of Ireland, having her palace near Mal-low, county Cork.

Finnbharr presided over Sidh Méadha (Knockma), south west of Tuam, county Galway.

It is worthy of remark, that nearly all these princes, chiefs, and princesses are still feared and courted by the peasantry of Ireland.

* *Sídh*: Sidh Fionnachaidh (or "Hill of the white field") on the top of Sliabh Fuaid, near Newtownhamilton, county Armagh.

8.—IRISH AND ANGLO-IRISH FAMILIES.

In the Manuscript Volumes in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, marked respectively, F. 3. 23, F. 3. 27, and F. 4. 18, are contained the genealogies of some of the families, whose names are given in these Lists.

In Volume F. 3. 23, are given the intermarriages and a few of the pedigrees of the following families ; commencing, at soonest, not earlier than the latter end of the 16th, and some of them in the 17th, century, and some of them brought down to, but none later than, the beginning of the 18th century. The names are here spelled as they are in the original :

Adrian	Bradshaw	Cox	Gay
Aldworth	Brangan	Crawford	Gee
Allen	Bray	Crofton	Gelagh (now
Annesley	Brereton	Culine	“Gealy,” and
Antiam	Brimingham*	Cullen	“Moone”)
Arnop	Broadrick	Dalton	Geoghagan
Ash	Brookes	Dancer	Geyton
Aston	Broughton	Davys	Gilbert
Atkins	Brown	Dawson	Glover
Atkinson	Bryan	Deering	Gookin
Avery	Buckworth	Denny	Gore
Aylmer	Bunbury	Devereux	Gorge
Bagnall	Burdett	Digby	Gough
Balford	Burrows	Domvile	Grace
Bambrick	Burton	Donellan	Graham
Barard	Bushe	Dopping.	Grange
Barlow	Butler	Dowdall	Grant
Barret	Cannon	Driscoll	Gratreax
Barrington	Carpenter	Drury	Green
Barrow	Carre	Duglas	Griffin
Barry	Cavanagh	Dukenfeild	Groves
Barsey	Cecill	Dungar	Hamilton
Bastwick	Chevers	Ecchlin	Hanson
Bayly	Chichester	Edgworth	Harding
Beard	Chopping	Edkins	Harman
Berkley	Clark	Egar	Harris
Birn	Clayton	Ellyot	Harrison
Bladen	Cliffe	Eustace	Hartpool
Blaney	Clotworthy	Farrell	Hewson
Blondell	Colclough	Fitzgerald	Hickman
Blount	Cole	Fitzharris	Hind
Bollard	Colley	Flood	Hodder
Bolton	Comerford	Forbes	Hodges
Booker	Conningsby	Ford	Holmes
Bourgh	Cooke	Forster	Houghton
Bowdell	Coot	Forth	Howard
Bowen	Cope	Fox	Howell
Bowyer	Copley	Francks	Hoy
Boyd	Cosby	Galway	Hubert
Boyle	Cottingham	Gardiuer	Hughes
Brabason	Courtney	Gavan	Hume

* *Brimingham* : This name is now *Bermingham*.

Hunt	Martin	Poole	Thompson
Hussey	Masterson	Preston	Tichborn
Ingoldesby	Maul	Price	Tirrell
Itchingham	Maultster	Priers	Toler
Jakeman	Mayart	Purcell	Topham
Jakson	Maynard	Purdon	Towers
Jepson	Meed	Ransford	Toxtell
Jones	Meredith	Reader	Trott
Jowers	Mildmay	Reding	Underwood
Judge	Miller	Rely.	Usher
Juxton	Molyneux	Richards	Wakely
Keasar	Montgomery	Rinzy	Walcot
Keating	More	Rochford	Wale
Kedder	Moreton	Rosse	Wallys
Kempston	Morgan	Rugge	Walker
Kenedy	Morrice	Ruth	Walsh
King	Mosse	Sambach	Ward
Knappe	Muschamp	Sauderson	Ware
Knight	Nangle	Sandes	Warren
Langredge	Nappe	Sandys	Watson
Latham	Neile	Sankey	Welden
Lattin	Nelson	Scott	Welsh
Lawrence	Newcomen	Scout	Wems
Lee	Nisbitt	Scurlog	Wentworth
Lehunt	Norris	Serjeant	Weseley
Leman	Nugent	Silliard	West
Lestrangle	O'Cahan	Silver	Westhorp
Lewlyn	O'Dempsey	Simcock	Wharton
Lilly	O'Hara	Skevington	Whoeler
Lindon	Oliver	Smith	White
Lions	Ormsby	Smithsby	Whitehurst
Lister	Osborne	Southwell	Whitfeild
Loftus	Otway	Spaight	Wibrants
Long	Owen	Stanhop	Williams
Love	Owens	Stanley	Willson
Lowther	Palliser	Starling	Wodenham
Loyd	Palmes	St. George	Wogan
Lucas	Parker	Stoughton	Wolverston
Luther	Parsons	Stowell	Woodfall
Lutterell	Peck	St. Paul	Woods
Madden	Penyfather	Strowde	Worsop
Mahon	Percivall	Stuart	Wybrants
Malady	Perrot	Tailour	Young.
Mansell	Phillips	Tallant	
Margetson	Piggot	Tench	
Markham	Pitts	Tent	
Marlay	Pollard	Thiroid	

End of F. 3. 23.

In Volume F. 4. 18, are given the genealogies, marriages, or deaths of the following families. Some of those genealogies are given in this Edition, traced down to the period when those families were dispossessed of their estates: some of them by the Cromwellian, and others by the Williamite Confiscations:

Acheson	Annesley	Ash	Aylmer
Agard	Archbold	Attewater	Babe
Allen	Arrundell	Aungier	Babington
Allington, Lord	Arthour	Auveray	Bagnall

Bagod	Catelin	Dulto	Harris
Bagot	Chambers	Du Lytz	Harvy
Balan <i>alias</i> Eelan	Chamberlin	Edmondson	Hawley
Balfe	Chaworth	Ellyot	Hector
Balford	Cherlis <i>alias</i> Sherle	Erskin	Henet, Lord
Ball	Chevers	Estmond	Hereford
Ballard	Chichester	Euleston	Heydon
Barnwell	Clayton	Everard	Hill
Baron <i>alias</i> Fitzgerald	Clinton	Eustace	Hodynet
Barrington	Clotworthy	Fagan	Hollywood
Barry of Santry	Clynch	Fairfax, Lord	Hoo (now "Howe")
Bath	Cockain, Lord	Faning	Hope
Batty	Coghlan	Fanshaw, Lord	Houghton
Beard	Coley	Fay	Hume
Beaumont	Coman	Finglas	Huring
Beg	Comeford	Fitton	Hussey, Baron of
Belan <i>alias</i> Balan	Conway	Fitzgerald	Galtrim
Beling	Coogin	Fitzharris	Janes
Bellev	Coote	Fitzherbert	Jeyers
Berkeley	Cope	Fitzjames	Jones
Bettagh	Cor	Fitzjohn	Jordan
Birfird	Corbet	Fitzleons	Kendall
Birford	Cornwallis	Fitzpatrick	Kenly
Birmingham	Cosby	Fitzsimons	Kent
Birt	Creny	Fitzsums	Kenton
Bisse	Cromwell, Lord	Flatsbury	Keppok
Blackfield	Cruce	Fleming	Kerdiffe
Blackney	Crump	Foliot	Kerovane
Blakney	Cuffe	Forbes	Keting
Blaney	Curey	Ford	Kiltale
Bodenham	Cusack	Forth	King
Boix	Dalton	Foster	Knatchbull
Bolton	Darcey	Fox	Lacy
Bor	Darditz	Franks	Lafian
Botome	Davys	Fyan	Lancaster
Bourke	Dawney, Lord	Galway	Lane
Boyle	De Agno	Garland	Langford
Brabason	De Artois	Garvy	Langton
Brandon	De Bargo.	Gaydon	Le Brune
Branford	De la Feild	Gedding	Ledwich
Brenan	De la Hide	Geneville	Lce
Bret	De la Pulle	Gernon	Lewis
Brimingham	Dempsey, Viscount	Geton	Lill
Brindley	Clanmaliere	Gilbert	Lint <i>alias</i> Skelton
Brown	Den	Godfry	Lodge
Brunchar, Lord	Dexter	Gold	Loftus
Bulkeley	Digby	Golding	London
Burke	Dillon	Goodrick	Long
Burnell	Dockra	Gorge	Losse
Butler	Dockwra, Lord	Grace	Lutterell
Caddell	Dollar	Grantham	Luttle
Caddle	Donellan	Gray	Lynam
Cade	Doppinge	Hacket	Lynch
Calthrop	Dormer	Hadsor	MacAuley
Calvert, Lord	Dorrel	Halmond	MacCarthy
Cane	Doting	Halpenny	MacCrath (Mac-
Carew	Dowdall	Hamilton	Grath)
Carleton	Dowden	Hamlin	MacDermot
Carrew	Doyne	Harbert	MacDonnell
Cashell	Dracot	Hare, Lord Visct.	MacEgan
Casse (or Casey)	Drumgoule	Harold	MacGilpatrick
	Duffe	Harington	MacGinnis

MacGuire	Olivers	Rooth	Tirrel
MacHenry	O'Meara	Roper, Ld. Balt.	Toben
MacMahon	O'Molloy	Rotheram	Townley
MacSweeny	O'Mulrooney	Rowley	Tracy
Madden	O'Naughten	Russell	Travers
Mandeville	O'Neile	Ryves (or Reeves)	Tremmet
Manwaring	O'Neylan	Salford	Trevedyn
Mape	O'Rely	Salle	Trevor, Viscount
Mares	O'Ryan	Salway	Dangan
Mareward	Osbaldeston	Sandall	Trollop
Mathews	O'Sheaghnausa	Sarsfield	Tuchet
Maulde	O'Sullivan	Saunderson	Tuit
May	Owens	Savage	Tully
Maynard, Visct.	Oweyn	Saville, Lord	Turk
Maypowder	Palmer	Scott	Tyndall
McCraith	Parsons	Scurlock	Upton
Mervin	Passavant	Sedgrave	Uriel
Messington	Patten	Shane	Usher
Mey	Peipho	Sheffield	Vaughan
Missett	Penkeston	Shelly	Veldon
Mondeford	Pentenoy	Sherlin	Verdon
Mooney	Pepard	Sidney	Vesey
Moore	Pepird	Sinnot	Wadding
Motton	Percivall	Skelton <i>alias</i> Lint	Wafer
Mounson, Lord	Petit	Skevington	Wall
Mountgomery	Pettid	Smith	Walleys
Muschamp	Pheipo	Southwell	Wallis
Nangle	Pinkeston	Spenser, Poeta	Walsh
Nasshe	Plunket	Stafford	Walsingham
Nedham, Lord	Poer	Stanihurst	Ware
Netterville	Poinings	St. Amandus	Warren
Neugent	Porter	Stanly	Waterhouse
Noble	Power	Starke	Weldon
Norris	Preston	Stephenson	Wellesley
Notingham	Profote	Stewart	Wenman
Nugent	Profotede	St. Lawrence	West
O'Brien	Purcell	Stoke	Wetherall
O'Cahane	Quartermas	Stokes	Whethell
O'Carroll	Quitriot	Strangewaiien	White
O'Connor	Rainford	Strongbow	Whitney
O'Conry	Rawson	St. Touben	Wilnot, Viscount
O'Daly	Read	Sudoprine	Athlone
O'Donnell	Reinsell	Sutton	Wingfield, Viscount
O'Driscoll	Rice	Taaffe	Wise
Ogle, Lord	Richardson	Tailor	Wogan
O'Hara	Ridgway	Talbot	Woodlock
O'Herlihy	Robinson	Tallan	Worth
O'Kearney	Roch, Viscount	Tankard	Wrytle
O'Kennedy	Fermoy	Tath	Wycombe
O'Kelly	Roche	Temple	Young
O'Leary	Rochford	Telling	

End of the family names contained in the Vol. F. 4. 18.

The earlier portion of Volume F. 3. 27 is occupied with obits and marriages ; the earliest date therein mentioned being, A.D. 1190 : " Rob. de Barry, oc. 1190." And the last entry in that Volume is : " Coll. Benj. Fletcher, Late Govern^r. of New York, died at Rokingham, near Boyle, on May 28, betw. 6 and 7 of ye clock, 1703." Some of the Anglo-Irish pedigrees contained in this Work are taken from that Volume, and a few of them from F. 4. 18.

9.—ROUND TOWERS.

SEE "Round Towers," in Appendix I., p. 724, (*ante*.)

VARIOUS theories as to the origin of our Round Towers have been propounded, viz.:

1. That they were erected by the Danes.
2. That they are the work of the early Christians.
3. That they are of Pagan origin.
4. That they were erected by the early Aryan settlers in Ireland, and that

St. Patrick and his followers converted them to Christian ecclesiastical uses.

That the Round Towers were built for Pagan worship; and that these ancient temples were, when the Christian religion was established in this country, utilized and sanctified by the early Christian Church, is our own firm conviction.

Dr. Lanigan says:—"It can scarcely be doubted that the original models, according to which they were constructed, belong to the times of Paganism, and that the singular style of architecture, which we observe in them was brought from the East."

The Very Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor is of opinion that the Round Towers have come to us from Pagan times—"from time immemorial,"—*ab immemorable conditas memorari*.

The Pagan origin of the Round Towers has been ably advocated by General Vallancy, Mr. Beaufort, Dr. O'Connor, Miss Beaufort, Moore, D'Alton, Windele, O'Brien, Keane, Giraldus, and by the late Very Rev. Canon U. J. Bourke, M.R.I.A., and P.P. of Claremorris, Co. Mayo, one of the ablest and best informed of Irish scholars, who says:—"Sameness of architectural features point to identity of origin. But the Round Towers of Ireland present, in the slanting door-way, in the style of arch, in the material used, in the cement, in the shape and size of the stones, and in the manner in which they are laid, architectural features which are nowhere to be found, except in the Cyclopean edifices of the earliest historic period. Therefore the Round Towers* had been built by men skilled, at the very earliest period, in the Cyclopean style of architecture."

There are now only sixty-six Towers remaining, and of these only forty-six have got doorways, the others are reduced to their foundations or have lost their original entrances. Thirty-four out of the forty-six doorways are round-headed, the remaining twelve are square-headed. Round-headed doorways generally exhibit a better style of workmanship and materials than are found in the quadrangular specimens.

There is a Tower at Kinneigh, co. Cork, erected on an octagonal base, convenient to an ancient Tuatha de Danaan Dun or Fort. This tower has a battlemented top, in which a bell is hung.

Another very fine Tower is at Cloyne, on a limestone eminence, between which and St. Colman's ancient Cathedral runs one of the streets of the town; the distance from the Church to the Tower being about thirty yards. Its present height is a little more than 100 feet; the diameter at the door is about 9 feet 2 inches, with a thickness of wall of 3 feet 8 inches; at the upper floor the diameter is 7 feet 2 inches, with a thickness of wall of 2 feet 9 inches. The Tower is divided internally into storeys by seven off-sets, taken from the thickness of the wall, so that drawn in section the internal line of wall would

* *Towers*: In another paper ("Ireland before the Milesians," p. 747, *ante*.) it has been shown that Daghda Mór, the celebrated Tuatha de Danaan Monarch, who planned and fought the battle of the second or northern Magh Tuiredh against the Fomorians, erected a fort around the grave of his son Aodh; that the buildings inside the circular wall were also of cut stone, and were of *circular* form,—like our Round Towers.

show a zig-zag outline. The Tower was originally crowned by the usual conical stone roof, which was destroyed by lightning on the night of the 10th of January, 1749. The stones of the building are flat-bedded, carefully worked to the curvature of the Tower, with a chisel-pointed hammer; the masonry of the doorway is put together in a laboured manner, and finely chiselled, each stone being apparently worked as it was required; a file would scarcely produce such careful work now!

In Lough Derg on Holy Island, near Inniscaltra old church, is a Tower in a remarkably perfect state.

The Tower at Clones is broken on the top and around the doorway which is nearly on a level with the surface of the adjoining graveyard.

At Killashee, co. Kildare, there is a Tower very much ruined, and within a mile of Naas.

A beautiful Tower formerly stood at the south-west of Down Cathedral, but, in 1789, it was pulled down by Vandal hands.

At Drumbo, co. Down, a Tower 35 feet high and 47 in circumference, stands near the site of an ancient church.

At Ard-Patrick, co. Limerick, is a fragment of what was once a very fine Tower, built in regular courses of masonry; it is now only 45 or 50 feet in height.

The Tower of Donoghmore, co. Meath, near the ruins of an old Priory, is in good preservation, and has a curious carving on the keystone of the arch.

The ruined Tower at Aghagower, co. Mayo, is near the ruins of a church. The present door is a modern formation on the ground floor; the upper portion of the Tower has fallen, and now the ruin is nearly covered with ivy.

In Devenish Island, Lough Erne, there is a Tower in a good state of preservation, near the ruins of a very ancient church. Other interesting ruins may also be seen on that island.

The Round Tower of Dromiskin, co. Louth, called the "Tor" by some, is about 50 or 60 feet in height; on its south side was to be seen an entrance 5½ feet high, and 3 feet at bottom; there were four openings near the top facing the cardinal points, these were four feet high by two feet and a half broad; a bell once hung in the top. The common name for this Tower was "Clogar."

A very fine Tower remains at Killala, co. Mayo, quite perfect, retaining its original stone roof of conical shape.

At Turlough, co. Mayo, another fine Tower exists, overshadowing the grave of the celebrated George Robert Fitzgerald.

The Round Tower near St. Cronan's Church, Roscrea, co. Tipperary, is in good preservation; 8 feet 3 inches in diameter; about 15 feet from the ground is a window with a circular arch; and at an equal distance above this is another window with a pointed arch. The roof having fallen, the height is now only 80 feet; it is 50 feet in circumference, and the wall is 4 feet in diameter. It is built of sandstone, in irregular courses, specially shaped, and notched peculiarly, lapping into one another. The stones are of moderate size, and worked roughly to a curve; while, on the interior and below the door, there is rough masonry, evidently intended to be filled up to that level. On the inside are projecting stones. Two floors remained in 1840; it was inhabited in 1815.

At Kilcullen, co. Kildare, is a fine Tower, partly destroyed at the top; near old ruined crosses.

On Scatterry Island (in the mouth of the Shannon) there is a very old Tower, showing marks of time; the top of the cap is wanting; it is 120 feet in height; four windows of good size in the top face the cardinal points; the present doorway is evidently modern.

On the summit of Oughterard, co. Kildare, is a ruined Tower, near the ruins of an old church. The doorway of this Tower is formed by a circular

arch, 10 feet from the ground ; and 10 feet higher, on the south side, is a window of the same shape and dimensions.

In the parish of Antrim, baronies of Upper Antrim and Upper Toome, at some distance N.W. of the Town of Antrim, and now called Kilbride parish, is a very fine Round Tower, from near which a quantity of human bones were some time ago cleared away ; the place is now levelled, and planted with trees.

At Lusk, co. Dublin, may still be seen a very perfect specimen of a Round Tower, attached to a mediæval church, lately restored for Protestant worship.

At Armoy, co. Antrim, about 28 feet from the N.W. angle of the modern church, are the remains of a Round Tower, 35 feet high and $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. The doorway, which is 6 feet high, and on the south side, is semi-circular-headed, the arch being hollowed out of a single stone ; internally this Tower is about 9 or 10 feet below the outside surface of the graveyard.

There is a portion of a Tower at Drumcliffe, a parish in the barony of Lower Carbury, co. Sligo, where St. Columb-Cille founded a religious house.

A very fine Tower is also seen on the Rock of Cashel ; and who has not read of the Tower at Glendalough, co. Wicklow, which yet casts its shadow over the remains of very ancient Churches founded by St. Kevin.

Two very ancient Towers yet remain at Clonmacnoise, that ancient retreat of Ireland's regal and noble families.

Another Tower stands near the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny within the enclosure of the extensive burial ground.

A very fine Tower stands near the ruins of the Church of St. Brigid, Kildare.

At Kilmacduagh, co. Galway, there is a very ancient looking Tower near the great church, erected for St. Colman MacDuach, by his kinsman, Guaire Aidhne, King of Conacht.

On Mahee Island, co. Down, stands a ruin, which is all that remains of a Round Tower ; at present it is only 9 feet in height, and is covered with ivy.

The Tower at Ardmore, co. Waterford, erected over the graves of two persons, is nearly perfect. It is built of hard, chiselled sandstone quarried four miles off at Slievegrian ; it is 15 feet in diameter ; and tapering gradually to its stone conical apex, 97 feet from the ground. Four string-courses divide it externally into five storeys ; grotesque corbels spring from the interior of the walls ; the windows in the top storey, each 3 feet 9 inches high, face the cardinal points ; a bell once hung under the apex, whose tone was heard at Gleanmhór, eight miles distant.

On Ram's Island, in Lough Neagh, barony of Upper Massereene, is another Tower, evidently erected before the waters of the lake covered this part of the Antrim coast, which took place in the reign of Lugaidh Sriabh-n-dearg, the 98th Monarch of Ireland, who died B.C. 8 :

“ On Lough Neagh's banks, as the fisherman strays,
When the calm clear eve's declining,
He sees the Round Tower of other days
In the waves beneath him shining.”

—MOORE.

Besides these here partly described, there are Round Towers at Aghadoe, Co. Kerry ; Balla, co. Mayo ; Castledermot, co. Kildare ; Clondalkin, co. Dublin ; Drumlane, co. Cavan ; Dysert, co. Limerick ; Dysert O'Dea, co. Clare ; Kilcullen, co. Kildare ; Kilree, co. Kilkenny ; Monasterboice, co. Louth ; Rathmichael, co. Dublin ; Rattoo, co. Kerry ; Seirkieran, King's Co. ; Swords, co. Dublin ; Taghadoo, co. Kildare ; Timahoe, Queen's Co. ; Tory Island, co. Donegal ; Tomgrany, co. Clare ; Trummery, co. Antrim ; and at Tullaherin, co. Kilkenny.

The late Denis Florence MacCarthy writes :—

“Two favourites hath time—the Pyramids of Nile,
And the old majestic temples of our own dear Isle ;
And the breeze o'er the seas, where the halcyon has his nest,
Thus time o'er Egypt's tombs and the Temples of the West !

“The names of their founders have vanished in the gloom,
Like the dry branch in the fire, or the body in the tomb ;
But to day, in the ray, their shadows still they cast—
These Temples of forgotten gods—these relics of the past !

“How many different rites have these grey old Temples known ?
To the mind what dreams are written in these chronicles of stone !
What terror and what error, what gleams of love and truth
Have flashed from these walls since the world was in its youth !

“Here blazed the sacred fire, and when the sun was gone,
As a star from afar, to the traveller it shone ;
And the warm blood of the victim have these grey old Temples drunk,
And the death-song of the Druid, and the matin of the monk.

“Here was placed the holy chalice that held the sacred wine,
And the gold cross from the altar, and the relics from the shrine,
And the mitre, shining brighter with its diamonds, than the East,
And the crozier of the Pontiff, and the vestment of the priest.

“Where blazed the sacred fire, hung out the Vesper bell,
Where the fugitive found shelter, became the hermit's cell ;
And hope hung out its symbol to the innocent and good,
For the cross o'er the moss of the pointed summit stood.”

10.—STEM OF THE NICHOLSONS.

IN connexion with the Nicholson (No. 1) pedigree, contained in pp. 281-285, Vol. I., we feel pleasure in here giving the following paper by our friend Mr. Patrick William Nicolson, of Laird's Hill, Coleford, Gloucestershire, England ; and of Millaquin Refinery, Bundaberg, Queensland. (See also in p. 282, Vol I., his “NOTES ANENT CLAN MAC NICOL.”) Nicolson's of the present time are unanimous in asserting that the settlement of the family in Skye took place one thousand years ago. Their assertion is confirmatory of the tradition respecting No. 91 on the Nicholson (No. 1) pedigree, who is said to have been the first of his race in the Island of Skye ; other members of the family think that the first of their sept who settled in that Island was Niocholl, who (see p. 280) is No. 88 on the “Coffey” (of Munster) pedigree, and who was grandfather of Niocholl, No. 91 above mentioned.

There is a legend that at one time General Washington was informed that some portion of his army was running short of gunpowder. One of the Nicolson family, who was well up in chemistry, and who was intimate with Washington, immediately undertook to manufacture powder for them ; and thus had a considerable share in making Washington's army independent of any imports of powder.

The following is the paper above referred to :

<p>69. Con-a-Cille was contemporary with Læghaire MacNiall who became Monarch of Ireland in 428. Con-a-</p>	<p>Cille, or Con of the Churches, was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick. It is probable that he witnessed</p>
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the sacrifice of the 50 prisoners at the tomb of Fiachra, King of Connaught, in A.D. 402; and that the contrast between Pagan and Christian custom was not without its use in Con-a-Cille's experiences.

73. Cobtach Fionn went with Fergus Mór Mac Earca to Scotland. It is tolerably certain that he and his two gigantic descendants, *i.e.* Donoch Mór his son, and Donald Mór his grandson, were with their clansmen the founders of the race of the Daireinói or Kairinói of Ptolemy, in Scotland, identified by Skene and other competent historians with the clan Mac Nicol or Nicolson. The tradition that the progenitors of the family of the chiefs of this clan were men of extraordinary stature is fully borne out by the fact that many of their descendants, mere pigmies in comparison, are known to have been men of nearly 7 ft. in height. Fergus Mór himself was unusually tall even in *his* day, and is known to have had all Frederick the Great's partiality for giants as his body guard. Every one has heard of Frederick's favourite 9 ft. Irishman! Cobthach, Donald, and Donoch were certainly not less tall than he.

76. MacReithe had the honour and happiness of being intimate with St. Columba, who, in A.D. 565, left Ireland and landed in Iona. Columba was kinsman to Conal, king of the Scots, at whose court MacReithe was in attendance. Every circumstance attending the history of Con-a-Cille (No. 69), and attending the history of his descendants, to the time of MacReithe (No. 76), tends to show that the influence of St. Patrick had not died out in the family, and that the natural consequence was intimacy between Columba and MacReithe.

77. Conor or Conchobar.—In his infancy was held the last of the conventions of Tara. He certainly obtained his surname of "Helping Warrior" by reason of his share in the struggles for independence maintained by the Scots against Ireland, their mother country. The Annals of Ulster record that the people of Skye, *i.e.* the clan now known as

"Nicolson," paid tribute to Bœdun, son of Conill, king of Ireland; and that Aidun, son of Gabhran, king of Dalriada, submitted himself to him. The Scotch historians however assert that Aidun carried his arms into Ireland, and in several battles was so successful, that he succeeded in abolishing the tribute of Dalriada and the Western Isles to Ireland. It was in these battles that Conor or Conchobar became known as the "Helping Warrior"; nevertheless, we opine that these battles would never have been fought had the conventions of Tara been maintained.

78. Magnus the Huge was evidently of as great stature as his forefathers; to this day the tradition that the chiefs of clan MacNicol were giants is extant in Skye.

79. Conor the Swift.

80. Maithan Dall or "Blind Matthew."—In his day the custom of putting out the eyes of conquered Sampsons was rampant, and he was probably the victim of this cruel practice.

83. Fergal was contemporary with Fergal, the 156th Monarch of Ireland, and his kinsman; as can be proved from O'Hart's "Pedigrees."

84. Donoch was contemporary with Donoch the 163rd Monarch of Ireland, and his kinsman: like proof.

85. Aodh was contemporary with Aodh the 164th Monarch of Ireland and his kinsman: like proof.

86. Magnus Mór was another traditionally gigantic man. In his day the Danes were invading Ireland; and voyages of the people of Skye to Ireland are mentioned in the Irish Annals. He probably was at the head of some of them.

87. Conor or Conchobar was contemporary with Conor the 165th Monarch of Ireland, and of kin to him: like proof.

88. Niocol: his son; was contemporary with Niall Caille, the 166th Monarch of Ireland, and of kin to him: like proof. Query: Is not the great similarity between the names *Niochaill* or *Neachdaille* as now spelt, and *Niall Caille*, capable of being orthographically accounted for, as

indicative of the relationships above pointed out? The tradition of royal lineage is strong in the Nicolson clan. The identity of names above noted, in view of kinship easily traceable, appears to confirm the idea that these Chiefs were namesakes of the Monarchs.

91. Niocol, who, with his father, grandfather, and a considerable body of Irish kindred, settled in Skye. The writer was assured by an aged Highlander, well up in folk lore, that it is now exactly 1000 years since this chief made Skye the head quarters of the Clan. Previously, though the Daireinians had settled on the mainland of Scotland and in Skye, they regarded Ireland as their home. Now, however, *Nous avons changé tout cela*. The reason is not far to seek. In 812-13, the Danes made a raid into Munster, a principal habitat of the clan of O'Niocol, and thenceforth committed such ravages that O'Niocol had eventually to flee for his life to his kindred in Skye. He is traditionally remembered as "Nicol of the unbounded Hospitality," and the huge vat kept ever full of boiling broth and choice morsels to which all comers were welcome to partake of unquestioned, is yet the theme of the clan comment. *MacNicol of the Brose* most decidedly took the best way in the world to strengthen his clan, physically and morally. Some mishap in his harvesting or housekeeping, however, led to an appendix to this title, and he became known as *Mac-Neachdaille a brochains an droch arain corna*—"MacNicol of the brose and the bad barley bread."

93. Asmain seems to have married a Norwegian princess of the families settling in the Western Isles of Scotland after the revolution of A.D. 880, which took place in Norway, by which Harold Harfager established himself sole king of that country.

94. Arailt or Harold of the golden hair, so named after Harold Harfager.

95. Torc Athcliath. This *Athcliath* was a castle near Sligo, demolished in 1317. Torc was about 22 years of age at the time of the battle of Clontarf. In spite of his Norwegian and Danish relationships, he was an adherent of Brian Boru. It is noteworthy that Brian whilst declining the offer of troops by the King of Ulster, accepted the aid of *Sitrig the Dane*;* and it is opined that this was the result of Torc's leanings and counsel. Torc Athcliath is known as the "Wild Boar of Dublin," and undoubtedly he had a Danish retinue; for, we find, later on, Sitrig O'Niocol and Ottar *Snacoll*,† the latter a king of the Danes in Dublin.

That Torc was an adherent of Brian Boru is evident from the fact that it was not until Brian Boru's day that the Daireinói took the name of "Clan Mac Nicol or O'Niocol." It was in consequence of Brian Boru's ordinance that every family and clan should adopt a particular surname, in order to preserve exactly the history and genealogy of their tribe, that the Daireinói nearest of kin to Nichol the Hospitable (No. 88 or 91, no matter which) took the name now metamorphosed into *Nicolson*.

96. Amlæimh or Aulaf was contemporary with the Aulafs kings of Dublin. It is palpable, in the scrutiny of average duration of lives in the family of the chiefs of clan Mac Nicol, that the fact that many of them bore names identical with those of Danish kings can only be accounted for by the intermarriages then so frequent between the leading families of the invaders and the invaded. The Celtic custom of invariably naming children after best known kindred is not less capable of proof than the like custom amongst the Hebrews:—Vide the case of Zacharias, whose son was about to be named Zacharias also, of whom when named "John" all the neighbours urged: "*But there is not one of thy kindred called by that name*"!

* Was this really Sitrig the Dane, or Sitrig O'Niocol?

† Ottir Snacoll is known to be Ottir O'Niocol.

Herein we discover the foundation for the assertion of some Nicolsons, that the Clan is of Danish* lineage, whereas the fact is their Sires are *Irish* wholly and solely, of whatever race their mothers might be.

97. Taid or Teague, son of Aulaf, was doubtless so named after Taid or Teague of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who died in 1030. This Teague was a poet and musician, and from his era dates the Gælic proverb :

Far am bi fiodhal na piob bi Mac Neachdail : "Find a fiddle or piper and you find Mac Nicol." Contemporary with Taid was Ottir Snackoll or Nicolson Iarl of the Hebrides and King of Dublin, slain by Torcil M'Leod in 1148. See Annals of the Four Masters, and Cameron's "Skye."

101. Fogail the Fugitive. Query, is this the Fergal MacTagadain (query MacNeachdain or Machneachdail) who was slain by Conor MacTighernain on Inis Fraoch, in Lough Gill, county of Sligo? The writer was about twelve years ago informed that

one of the chiefs of the Clan MacNicol came to a violent death in Inis Fraoch, and that he was thenceforth known as "Fraochbhair": query as to spelling and meaning of the termination *bhair*.

102. Mureadach : his son ; became a Viking—a pirate in fact. The fate of his father and his own taking to the sea, in lieu of remaining on land, is fully accounted for in the troubles of the times ; for, in their day, occurred the English invasion of Ireland. In Mureadach's time Donoch O'Taireceirt, the representative and chief of clanna Nicolson in Ireland, was slain : see Annals of the Four Masters. Donoch O'Taireceirt and Mureadach were probably first or second cousins. The Four Masters couple clanna MacNeachtain and Snedgile or MacNicol together at this period ; and in this respect confirm the tradition of the MacNicol and MacNaughten in Scotland, whose tartan is all but identical.

In 1204, Another Sitrig O'Niocol :

* *Danish Lineage* : The celebrated Ragnar Lodbrog, King of Denmark, in his song "We fought with swords," celebrates his slaughter of the men of Skye, *i.e.*, Nicolsons, and says of them that the Kites or Hawks were grieved for the death of their friends, The Hawk is the cognisance of the Nicolsons to this day ; and, since the grant of armorial bearings to the family, the Hawk or Kite is thus emblazoned :

Arms : Or, a chevron between three hawks' heads couped gules. *Crest* : A hawk's head as in the Arms. *Motto* : Generositate non Ferocitate.

The Motto commemorates the character of O'Taireceirt or O'Darieceirt, chief of the clanna Suedgile, Snacoll, or O'Niocol, of whom the Four Masters record that he was the "mainstay of hospitality, generosity, wisdom, and counsel of all *Tir-connell*."

The "Song of Swords," above mentioned, commemorates the slaughter of the O'Niocol or MacNicol, thus :

"We hewed with swords in the Sudreyan Isles (Hebrides).
 Herthioff (Cobhach ?) himself was forced to fly ;
 And Royvalder fell amid the shower of arms ;
 The *kites* were grieved for the death of their friend,
 The breaker of helmets in the strife of swords,
 Who from his bowstring shot the unerring darts.
 We smote with swords the sons of Endil (McNeachdail),
 Cut up for wolves a plenteous prey
 For seven days at Scaias fight (the Isle of Skye).
 Red were our ships with reeking gore,
 As if 'twere damsels carrying wine
 Amid the din of clashing arms.
 Full oft were Scoguls (Snackolls or Nicols) buckless rent
 By Skiolds warriors (Warriors of Skye) in that battle.

The foregoing quotations sufficiently prove the Irish and *non-Danish* affinities of the Nicolsons ; they being *Daireinians* and *not Danes*.

"Sitrig O'Sruithen, Airenach of Congbhala, leader of the Hy Murtele, and chosen chief of clanna Snedgille (Nicolson), died after true penance, and was buried in the church built by himself."

Giollareigh, chief of clan Sneidghile, is named as chief also of clan Fingin (MacKinnon): the Nicolsons and Mackinnons are as of near kin by intermarriages as are the MacNeachdain and MacNeachdail, *i.e.*, MacNaughten and Nicolson.

In 1213, we find Ainmire O'Coffey died; a very near kinsman of No. 104, Erlile; * "as abbot of the church of Derry, an ecclesiastic of noble birth, distinguished for piety, charity, wisdom and other virtues." In him Erlile, then a child, seems to have lost a friend and protector. O'Hart, to whom is due the credit of tracing the O'Coffey and Nicolson kinship, has the writer's warmest gratitude for transmission of the clue to the facts just noted. In 1224 the people of Connaught sustained irreparable loss and calamity by the death of Cathal Crowdearg, "a man who had during a long time destroyed more of the traitors and enemies of Ireland than any other man had done. He was a benefactor of the poor and indigent, a chief supporter of the clergy, a man in whom God had implanted more goodness and greater virtues than in any other of the Irish nobility of his time."

105. Fuileadh the Destitute, born circa A.D. 1225. The Four Masters state that, during the time when he lived, "no man spared his neighbour, but took advantages of his misfortunes, and plundered him, and that untold numbers of women and children perished in war."

We are now come to the period when the Nicolsons begin to lose their prestige and power, not only in Ireland but in Skye.

In the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1208, it is stated that the sons of

Reginald, son of Somerled Gillebride na-hnamha, gave battle to the men of Skye the O'Niochol or MacNiochol, who were in that year defeated with great slaughter; nevertheless, the MacDonaldis did not obtain a permanent footing in Skye until upwards of two centuries later. In 1247 many of the Skye Nicolsons were with the men of Tirconnell fighting against the English; again and again we meet with indications in Irish history, that the MacNicol of Skye continually aided, as far as they were able, their Irish kindred in their struggle for independence; and in Irish history we find the cause of the otherwise unaccountable submission of the Nicolsons to the MacDonaldis, who thenceforth became paramount in Skye.

In 1252 Conor MacCathmoil, the peacemaker of Tirconnell, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill. The Nicolsons were, as we have seen, on the side of the Tirconnellians in all their struggles with the English. In 1257 another fearful battle was fought by the Tirconnellians against the English, under Geoffrey O'Donnell, the then Lord of Tirconnell. Geoffrey was severely wounded, and eventually died of his wounds. Brian O'Neill thereupon demanded of the Tirconnellians and their allies, that they should accept him as lord, and give him hostages and other pledges of submission, A.D. 1258. While they were consulting what to do in this extremity, Donald Oge, son of Donal Mór O'Donnell, who had arrived from Skye, spoke up boldly, saying: *Go mbiadh a domhan fém ag gach fear*: "That every man should possess his own country."

Though only 18 years of age, Donal Oge was, on account of his patriotism and wisdom, then unanimously chosen chief of the Tirconnellians and of the Nicolsons: Fogail, the true chief of the Nicolsons being a fugitive, *Mureadach* at sea, *Erlile* all but unknown,

* *Erlile*: It has by some been conjectured that Erhle, Erlile, and Giollareigh, mentioned in this paper, are equivalent terms; and even that "Giollareigh" is another form of the word *Giolla-ard-Righ*. But we cannot see the equivalency.

and *Fuileadh* only known as Fuileadh the destitute, Donal Oge naturally became leader of the Nicolsons from Skye also; and thus was with the best intentions the thin end of the wedge inserted, which was to make the Nicolsons a broken clan.

In 1263, we find another Sea Rover, Andrew Nicolson, chief of the Nicolsons in Skye. Of him it is recorded that he fought on the side of the Danes against Alexander III. and the Scots, and sliced one Peter Currie, (MacVourigh) in halves with one sweep of his sword, cutting him in twain from the crown of his head to the seat in the saddle; so that in sight of the opposing hosts one half of MacVourigh fell on one side of the horse he rode, and the other half on the other side.

Andrew Nicolson settled at Scorbrec in Skye, which until within the last hundred years was the seat of all the chiefs of the clan MacNicol from that day. Andrew Nicolson is said to have been as gigantic and powerful a man as any of his race. The feats of arms performed by him are still to be found in Scandinavian stories.

In consequence of the now thoroughly Danish alliances of the Nicolsons, many of them are found to have settled for a long prior period in Cumberland and Northumberland, where their descendants are to be found yet; nevertheless, the fact remains that they are of strictly *Irish* lineage: the custom of the Celts being strictly that of the Hebrews in genealogical and other matters—Every man being reckoned to the tribe of his ancestors!

107. Sdacaill the Estate loser. About his time we find the Macdonalds setting up a claim to be chiefs of the Nicolsons; the submission of the MacNicol from Skye with the Tirconnellians to Donal Oge O'Donnell being doubtless the precedent wanted, and Sdacaill being for sundry now unknown reasons unable to contest the point. An ancient Macdonald MS. states that Macdonald of the Isles brought the Magnagills to Skye from Nonody; with how much truth the foregoing narrative has shown. Any pretext for lordship sufficed.

In 1263 O'Donnell led his forces (amongst whom as usual there were many Nicolsons) into Connaught and joined Hugh O'Connor at the Curlew mountains. In 1265 Hugh O'Connor became King of Connaught.

Thenceforth the Tyronians who had joined the English were at feud with the Tirconnellians; and in 1281 Donal Oge O'Donnell was by them slain in battle, being but 41 years of age. It is the writer's opinion that the sons of Sdacaill (if any) must have been slain in the contests following this period; for, whilst it could be no disgrace for the Nicolsons in default of their proper leaders to be followers of Donal Oge, a man spoken of by the Four Masters as *eminent* for hospitality, generosity, prudence, and magnanimity, at his death they could have no excuse for abandoning clan rights if they had any chance of retaining them. Hugh, son of Donal Oge, was appointed chief, in room of his father by the Tirconnellians, but was deposed through the influence of his brother Torlogh O'Donnell and several other Scots. In 1295 the contest between the brothers was renewed, and Torlogh was expelled from Tirconnell.

In 1296 Edward invaded Scotland, there was war, war, war, everywhere. Under such circumstances Sdacaill became the Estate loser.

In 1309 the only representative of the family of the chiefs of clan MacNicol was a daughter, probably daughter of Sdacaill. Torcill MacLeod, son of Tortin, son of Thorstain—a friend and supporter of Robert the Bruce—married her and obtained from Bruce a grant of the Nicolson lands in Skye, and presumably elsewhere wherever the fragments of clan MacNicol could be by Celtic laws found. Strictly speaking, there being no such thing as female succession, there could be no clan *heiress*, and the Bruce exceeded his powers in granting to MacLeod lands contrary to provision of Brehon laws; but these were essentially lawless times, when no man scrupled at means of obtaining power. To the era of Sdacaill and his immediate progenitors must be

assigned the date of the proverb: *Bumasdair de Chlann Mhic Neach-daiill agus amadan de chlann McCuin*: "A fool of the clan Nicolson and an idiot of the clan McQuinn."

It will be remembered that Ottar Snackoll slew the Torkill MacLeod of his day. By the irony of fate the Torcill MacLeod of another period becomes the chief of the entire clan MacNicol, but not legitimately, as in the case of Donal Oge O'Donnell. It would seem by careful comparison of generations and duration of human life in those days that the genealogy: *Seaillic Torcill (ic Totin ic Torstan) MacSdacaill ic Erlele O'Fuileadh* is to be read as indicative of interregnum, and *not* of regular descent.

Scail would be son of Torcill and the so-called Nicolson "HEIRESS."

Torcill would be Torcil MacSdacaill by virtue of his marriage with that heiress; and *Scail* becomes *Scail O'Fuileadh*, a more flattering form of *Sdacaill*, and indicates that even Torcil MacLeod was as anxious to persuade the clan MacNicol that in

Scail they had their chief again; as King Edward was to persuade the Welsh that in his son they had what he promised them, a Prince of Wales for their head and chief.

Without some such explanation or adjustment of the chronology as is here involved, it is impossible to bring Gregall, No. 113 on the pedigree, within the era of conflicts with the Danes—a noteworthy fact; and that he fought with the Danes is a matter of history. It is possible, however, that Gregall, No. 113, may be but a namesake of the Gregall who fought with the Danes and settled at Assyut; if so, this would give probability to the writer's view that Gregall the 1st was contemporary with Andrew Nicolson, and that, as in Brian Boru's time, the Nicolsons were often engaged in fratricidal war. If this be not mere conjecture, Gregall No. 1, and Andrew Nicolson, may each have shared the responsibility of contributing to make the Nicolsons a brother clan. From this period the Nicolsons gradually sink into comparative oblivion.

II.—IRISHMEN WHO SERVED IN THE SPANISH NETHERLANDS.

THE sympathy with France, cultivated by the House of Stewart, led to the formation of several Regiments of Irish in that service during the Exile of Charles II. Of these a Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Earl of Bristol, served with distinguished reputation during the campaign of 1652 under Marshal Turenne; and towards the close of that year an Irish Regiment in the service of the Duke of Lorraine entered the same service. The French had laid siege to Bois-le-Duc, garrisoned by these Irish; a deadly conflict ensued; the Regiment of Picardy at length entered; but the garrison defended their barricades; the streets and houses, until driven to the upper town and citadel by superior numbers.

The Great Condé, then Generalissimo of the Spanish Armies approached to relieve the place, the French returned to the siege, a breach in the upper town was immediately assaulted, but the storming party were valiantly beaten off. A fresh breach was, however, soon after effected; and, the town and citadel being no longer tenable, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. The Irish considered they owed a paramount duty to their own King (Charles II.); and, as soon as the surrender of Bois-le-Duc had discharged them from the Standard of Lorraine, they made a tender of their services to the Duke of York, which was accepted by Cardinal Mazarin. Their numbers had been much reduced during the siege; so that, not being qualified to act as a separate body, they were incorporated with the Duke's own Regiment. The Irish were now

opposed to Irish in the campaign of 1653, in the French and Spanish armies; *Moinon*, on the Meuse, in that year withstood an obstinate siege. The York regiment with those of Picardy and Turenne mounted the trenches alternately. The Spanish and Irish garrison defended the place with unusual bravery. The Duke of York and his regiment took a very distinguished part. The skill of engineers and the perseverance of the troops ultimately forced the garrison to a capitulation, after seventeen days of open trenches.

Before the opening of the campaign of 1654, 800 Irish quartered at Eterre and Gorque were surprised by Count de Broglio. These villages were divided by the Lis, and had been guarded by the Spaniards and Irish during the winter. The Spaniards had suddenly withdrawn, leaving the Irish unsupported, exposed to the attacks of the enemy, and unable to act unitedly in any emergency, being divided by the river. The French, with their wonted activity, assailed, routed, and nearly destroyed the whole corps.

At the lines of Arras, gained by Turenne over the Spanish under Condé, the regiments of York and Dillon shared with the French the honour of that great victory.*

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| <p>Aubrian (O'Brien), Don Dermiro, Capitán, 1660.
 Bath, Don Patricio, Alferéz (Lieutenant) 1663.
 Barry, Don Nicholas, Capitán, 1663.
 Bedloe, Don Jorge, Sargento (Sergeant), 1660.
 Berneo (Byrne), Don Thadeo, Capitán, 1660.
 Berne (Byrne), Don Donato, Soldado, 1661.
 Blacq (Blake), Don Juan, 1663.
 Blanchville, Don Dionisio, Capitán, 1660.
 Birn (Byrne), Don Ricardo <i>Clerigo</i>.
 Birn, Don Carlos, Alferéz, 1663.
 Botler (Butler), Don Willem, Alferéz, in the Regiment of the Earl of Bristol, 1621.
 Brady, Don Hugo Alferéz, 1581.
 Brady, Don Nicholas, 1657.
 Brady, Don Juan Alferéz, 1660.
 Brady, Don Folipe " "
 Brady, Don Diego, " "
 Brangan, Don Thadeo.
 Brun (Brown), Don Ambrosio, Alferéz.
 De Burgo Don Theobaldo, Mariscal de Campo, 1660.
 De Burgo, Don Edmundo, Alferéz, 1661.
 Burk, Don —, Capitán in the Wallon Infantry Regiment, 1658.
 Butler Don Edmundo, Capitán, 1660.
 Butler, Don Theobaldo, Alferéz, 1660
 Butler, Don Waltero, Coronel, 1660.
 Butler, Don Pedro, Soldado, 1660.
 Butler, Don Jacques, Alferéz, 1621, obtained leave to enter the service of the Duke of Lorraine.
 Butler, Don Pedro Alferéz; in the Regiment of the Duke of York, 1661.</p> | <p>Butler, Don Guillermo. Sargento-Mayor, 1663.
 Butelar, Don Antoin, Alferéz, 1663.
 Butelar, Don Edmundo, Coronel, 1663.
 De Calahan, Don Malachia, Capitán 1660.
 Callagan (Callaghan), Don Juan, <i>Clerigo</i>, Cappellan Mayor in the Royal Hospital at Malines.
 Cassy (Casey), Don Juan, Coronel, 1660.
 Castelo (Costello), Don Dudleo, Mariscal de Campo, 1653.
 Carti, Don Dermityo (Dermod), Alferéz, 1660.
 Carty, Don Theodoro, Capitán, 1661.
 Carthy, Don Danielo, Capitán, 1660.
 Carthy, Don Calagan (Callaghan), Alferéz, 1660.
 Carthy, Don Dionisio Sargente, 1660.
 Carroll, Don Juan, Alferéz, 1660, Capitán in the Regiment of the Duke of York, 1661.
 Cavanagh, Don Tomas, 1650.
 Clanchy (Clancy), Don Dionisio, Mariscal de Campo, 1657.
 Clanchy (Clancy), Don Morto, Alferéz, 1660.
 Clanchy (Clancy), Don Moriarti, Capitán, 1660.
 Clery, Don Floriencio.
 Clery Don Thadeo, Soldado, 1622.
 Chute, (Tuite), Don Huberto, Alferéz, 1663.
 Coghlan, Don Moriarti, Alferéz, 1653.
 Coghlan Don Francisco, Capitán, 1663.
 Comant (Cummin), Don Moriarti, Soldado, 1662.
 Conor, Don Thadeo, Alferéz, 1661.
 Connel, Don Jacques, Capitán in the Regiment of the Duke of York, 1661.</p> |
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* *Victory*. See O'Conor's *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*.

- Croke, Don Edmundo, Alferéz, 1653.
 Cummin, Don Andreeo, Capitan, 1660.
 Cuscar (Cosgrave), Don Tomaso.
 Cusacq (Cusack), Don Jorge, Mariscal de Campo, 1658.
 Cusacq (Cusack), Don Pedro, Alferéz, 1661.
 Daly, Don Felipe, Alferéz, 1660.
 Dalway, Don —, Sargente, 1660.
 Danielo, Don Patricio, Alferéz.
 Denise, Don Dermicio, Capitan.
 Dilon (Dillon), Don —, Coronel, 1654 ; Mariscal de Campo, 1660.
 Dilon (Dillon), Don —, Capitan, 1657 ; Coronel, 1663.
 Demse (Dempsey), Don Juan, Sargento-Mayor, 1653.
 Demse (Dempsey) Don Danielo, Alferéz, 1653.
 Dempsy, Don Diego, Coronel, serving in the army of the Prince of Condé, 1660 ; appointed Mariscal de Campo, 1663.
 Dempsy, Don Murtagh, Capitan, 1663.
 Dempsy, Don Carlos, Capitan, 1663.
 Elmer (Aylmer), Don Garrett, del Regimento de Coronel Ricardo Grace, 1660.
 Fanan (Fanning), Don Ricardo, Capitan, 1663.
 Fige (), Don Eugenio, Soldado, 1662.
 Fitzpatrice, Don Juan, Capitan in the Regiment of the Duke of Gloucester (Gloster).
 Geoghan, Don Dermicio, Capitan, 1660.
 Geraldin (Geraldine), Don Ricardo, Capitan in the Regiment of the Duke of York.
 Geraldin (Geraldine), Don Bernardo, 1663.
 Geraldin (Geraldine), Don Tomas, Capitan, 1663.
 Goyle (Coyle), Don Guillermo, Sargento, 1661.
 Grace, Don Ricardo, Coronel, 1660.
 Guines (Guinness), Don Patricio, 1663.
 Haneli (Hanly), Don Dionisio, Alferéz, 1661.
 Hanly, Don Maurisco, Alferéz, 1663.
 Hadsor (Hadsor), Don Patricio.
 Hesdin, Don Jorge, Capitan, 1660.
 Henegan, Don Guillermo, Alferéz.
 Heydon, Don Jorge, Capitan, 1663.
 Hillody, Don Cornelio, Capitan, 1660.
 Hogan, Don Eduardo, Alferéz, 1660.
 Horel, Don Juan, Capitan, 1660.
 De la Hoyd, Don Jorge, Capitan.
 Jordan, Don Edmundo, Coronel in service of the Duke of Lorraine.
 Kavanagh, Don Bernardo, Alferéz, 1661.
 Kenedi (Kennedy), Don Bernardo, Alferéz, 1661.
 Keogh, Don Theodoro, Alferéz, 1660.
 Lalour (Lalor), Don Ricardo, Capitan.
 Lalor, Don Ricardo, Capitan, 1661.
 Leynsi (Lynch), Don Cornelio, Sargento, 1660.
 Lonergan, Don Phelipe, Alferéz, 1660.
 Magher (Meagher), Don Juan, Capitan, 1660.
 Mara (Meara), Don Thadeo, Mariscal de Campo, 1660.
 Meaher (Meagher), Don Theodoro (Thadeo), Coronel in the service of the Prince of Condé, 1660 ; Mariscal de Campo, 1663.
 Macisbis, Don Patricio.
 MacMahon, Don Manrico, Sargento-Mayor, 1653.
 Macmahum (MacMahon), Mariscal de Campo, 1657.
 Macdonogh, Don Florencio, Alferéz, 1663.
 Maguir (MacGuire), Don Juan, Ayudante (Adjutant).
 Maugiro (MacGuire), Don Constantino, MacKarri (MacGarry), Don Juan, Alferéz, MacCarti, Don Danielo, Alferéz, 1660.
 MacCarthy Roagh, Don —, Coronel Reformado, in the Regiment of the Duke of York.
 Magrath, Don Juan, Capitan, 1660.
 Macnamara, Don Thadeo, Alferéz, 1660.
 Macnamara, Don Reny, Alferéz, 1661.
 MacGulcuddy, (MacGillcuddy), Don Florencio, Alferéz, 1660.
 MacGulcuddy (MacGillcuddy), Don Dionisio, Sargento-Mayor, 1663.
 MacGulcuddy (MacGillcuddy), Don Cornelio, Capitan, 1663.
 MacGulcuddy (MacGillcuddy), Don Florencio, Alferéz, 1663.
 Magilpatric (MacGilpatrick), Don Tadeo, Capitan, 1653.
 Macruri (MacRory), Don Hugo, Sargento, 1661.
 Masterson, Don Tomaso, Soldado.
 Mauro (Moore), Don —, Capitan, 1655.
 Maurisco (Morris), Don Simon.
 Morfi (Murphy), Don Juan, Coronel in the Regiment of the Duke of York, 1654 ; Mariscal de Campo, 1658.
 Morfi (Murphy), Don Thadeo.
 Morfi (Murphy), Don Hugo, Ayudante in the Regiment of the Duke of Gloucester (Gloucester), 1662.
 Morfi (Murphy), Don Juan, Capitan, 1663.
 Morfi (Murphy), Don Dionisio, Capitan, 1663.
 Mighan (Meehan), El Conde, Commander of the Walloon Infantry Regiment, 1658.
 Mighan (Meehan), Don Dermicio, Sargento, 1662.
 Mincan (Minchan), Don Guillermo, Soldado.

- Michlod (MacLeod), Don Manus, Alferéz.
 Molody (Melody), Don Carlos, Capitan.
 Molody (Melody), Don Patricio.
 Morny, Don Mateo, Capitan, 1663.
 Molrian (Mulryan), Don Pedro, Capitan, 1660.
 Molrian (Mulryan), Don Carlos, Alferéz, 1661.
 Molrian (Mulryan), Don Edmundo, Alferéz, 1661.
 Mulrian (Mulryan), Don Juan, Alferéz, 1663.
 Mulcair, Don Laurencio, 1661.
 Namagan (), Don Maurisco, Soldado, 1662.
 Nolane (Nolan), Don Diego, Capitan, 1660.
 Nolan, Don Nicolas, Ayudante (Adjutant), 1661.
 Nolan. Don Juan, *Clerigo*, appointed *Capellan Mayor* to the Walloon Infantry Regiment, commanded by Baron Argones, 1663.
 Ocahill, Don Danielo.
 Ocellane (O'Cullin), Don Juan.
 Obery, Don Jacques, Alferéz, 1663.
 Obern (O'Beirne), Don Pablo, Alferéz, 1663.
 Obrin (O'Brien), Don Bernardo, Alferéz, 1653.
 Obrin (O'Brien), Don Bernardo, 1653.
 Obrin (O'Brien), Don Theodoro, Capitan, 1663.
 Obrin (O'Brien), Don —, Alferéz, 1653.
 Obirren (O'Byrne), Don Carlos, Capitan, 1661.
 O'Brian, Don Theodoro, Coronel, 1663.
 O'Brian, Don Henrico, Alferéz, 1660.
 O'Brian, Don Theodoro, Capitan, 1660.
 O'Brian, Don Cornelio, Alferéz, 1661.
 Obrian, Don Moriarty, Coronel, 1660.
 Obrian, Don Dionisio, 1663.
 Obrian, Don Terencio, Alferéz, 1663.
 O'Daly, Don Thadeo, Soldado.
 O'donnelly, Don Patricio.
 O'donnelly, Don Henriquez, Alferéz, 1663.
 Odocarte (O'Doherty), Don Roderigo.
 O'donneill (O'Donnell), Don Diego, Capitan, 1660.
 O'Daniel (O'Donnell), Don Felipe.
 O'Donol, Don Neagsan, Soldado, 1660.
 O'Donol, Don Henriquez, Ayudante.
 O'Donogh (O'Donoghoe), Don Mortagh, Alferéz, 1660.
 O'Donogh (O'Donoghoe), Don Roger, Sargento.
 O'Dwyer, Don Phelipe, Alferéz, 1663.
 Ofaril (O'Farrell), Don Jamie, Soldado, 1653.
 Offerral (O'Farrell), Don Luis, Coronel, 1661.
 Offerral (O'Farrell), Don Ferguso, Capitan, 1660.
 Offerral (O'Farrell), Don Terencio, Mariscal de Campo, 1662.
 Offerral (O'Farrell), Don Juan, Capitan, 1662.
 Offerral (O'Farrell), Don Gerardo, Capitan, 1662.
 O'Fibily (O'Feely), Don Juan, Capitan, 1663.
 O'Gara, Don Hngo, Capitan, 1660.
 O'Gaygin (MacGeoghegan), Don Malachia, Alferéz, 1660.
 O'Hartagain, Don Dermicio, Regiment of Conde de Inchinquin.
 O'Hart, Don Cahiro, Alferéz, 1653.
 O'Hair (O'Hayer), Don Cahir, Alferéz.
 Ohara (O'Hara), Don Hugo, Capitan, 1656.
 O'Hanlan, Don Ardel.
 O'Hanlan, Don Eugenio, Capitan.
 Ohay (O'Hea), Don Phelipe, Capitan, 1653.
 Oleehie (O'Leahy), Don Tomas, Alferéz, 1663.
 De O'mally, Don Edmundo, Capitan.
 Omehair (O'Meagher), Don Phelipe, Capitan, in the Regiment of the Duke of York, granted on 25th June, 1653, a license to repair to Ireland.
 De Omeara. Don Alesandro Dionisio, Soldado, 1660. Capitan, 1662.
 Omarra, Don —, Mariscal de Campo, 1660.
 Omeara, Don Dionisio, Alferéz, 1661.
 Omeara, Don Tomas, Capitan, 1672.
 Omoriarty, Don Morro, Alferéz, 1660.
 Omor (O'Moore), Don Edmundo, Capitan.
 Omorra (O'Moore), Don Edmundo, Capitan.
 Omulrian, Don Theodoro, Alferéz.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Terencio.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Hugo, Alferéz.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Phelipe, Mariscal de Campo.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Juan, Soldado, 1662.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Juan, Alferéz, 1657; Capitan, 1663.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Felime, Sargento Mayor.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Felipe, Mariscal de Campo, 1663.
 Orelly (O'Reilly), Don Felipe, Sargento Mayor, 1663.
 O'Ruarque (O'Rorke), Don Cornelio, Capitan.
 Peregrine. Don Guillermo, Soldado, 1662.
 Rayner, Don Guillermo, Soldado.
 Reane (Ryan), Don Carlos, *Clerigo*, appointed *Capellan Mayor*, 1660.

Rely, Don Edmundo, Sargento Mayor, 1656.	Shea, Don John, Sargento Mayor, 1663.
Rely, Don Edmundo, Furrier Mayor; Quarter Master, 1660.	Sirridan (Sheridan), Don Diego, Sargento.
Rely, Don Eugenio, Sargento, 1660.	Sinot (Sinnott), Don —, Coronel, 1658.
Rely, Don Hugo, Alferéz, 1660.	Shortall, Don Pedro, Capitan, 1660.
Rely, Don Dionisio, Alferéz, 1663.	Stapleton, Don —. Capitan in the Regiment of Grace.
Rian (Ryan), Don Edmundo, 1660.	Tully, Don Marcus, <i>Clerigo</i> , appointed Chaplain to the Corps of Mariscal de Campo, Furtado de Furtado.
Rian, Don Juan, Sargento, 1661.	De Vithe (White), Don Miguel, 1657.
Rian, Don Carlos, Alferéz, 1663.	De Wal (Wall), Don Juan.
Rirden (Reardon), Don Jacques, Alferéz, 1660.	De Welde, Don Carlos, Capitan in the Walloon Regiment.*
Roche, Don Danielo, Alferéz, 1653.	
Rochei, Don Adam, Capitan, 1653.	
Rossel (Russell), Don Ricardo, 1661.	
Seridan (Sheridan), Don Jacques, Sargento.	

End of the Names of Irishmen who served in the Spanish Netherlands.

12.—THE IRISH PARLIAMENT OF KING JAMES THE SECOND.

IN 1689.

ACCORDING to a Work† printed in London in 1691, the following is a list of the Lords and Commons that sat in King James's Irish Parliament, at Dublin, commencing on the 7th of May, 1689.

1. Sir Alex. Fitton, Knight, Baron of Gausworth, Lord Chancellor.		
2. Doctor Michael Boyle, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.		
3. Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell.		
	<i>Earls.</i>	<i>Viscounts.</i>
1. Aungier ... Earl of Longford.	1. Barnwell ... Viscount Kingsland.	
2. Barry ... ——— Barrymore.	2. Bourke ... ——— Galway.	
3. Dungan ... ——— Limerick.	3. Bourke ?.. ——— Mayo.	
4. Forbes ... ——— Granard.	4. Browne ... ——— Kenmare.	
5. Lambert ... ——— Cavan.	5. Butler ... ——— Galmoy.	
6. MacCarthy ... ——— Clancarthy.	6. Butler ... ——— Ikerin.	
7. MacDonnell... ——— Antrim.	7. Butler ... ——— Mountgarret.	
8. Nugent ... ——— Westmeath.	8. Cheevers ... ——— Mount Leinster.	
9. Power ... ——— Tyrone.	9. Dempsey ... ——— Clanmalier.	
	10. Dillon ... ——— Costello and Gallen.	
	11. MacCarthy... ——— Mountcashel.	
	12. Magennis ... ——— Iveagh.	
	13. Netterville... ——— Dowth.	
	14. O'Brien ... ——— Clare.	

* *Regiment*: The names in this list were taken from "Registres de Patentes Titres et Depeches concernant les Troupes, &c., servant dans les Pays Bas sous le gouvernement Espagnol," preserved in the "Achives du Royaume," Brussels.

† *Work*: "The State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government," pp. 369-377; published in London, in 1691; which, in front of its Title-page, has the following *Imprimatur*:

"Let this be Printed:

NOTTINGHAM.

"WHITE-HALL, Octob. 15, 1691."

That work contains much curious information, including the names of the persons in Ireland attainted by King James's Parliament; and may be had at Mr. Patrick Traynor's, Bookseller, 29 Essex-quay, Dublin.

15. Parsons ... Viscount Rosse.
 16. Preston ... ——— Gormanstown.
 17. Sarsfield ... ——— Kilmallock.

Bishops.

1. Symon Digby, Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert.
 2. Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath.
 3. Thomas Otway, Bishop of Ossory and Kilkenny.
 4. Edward Wettenhall, Bishop of Cork and Rosse.

Barons.

(In the Order of Precedence.)

1. Bermingham, Baron of Athenry.
 2. Courcey ... ——— Kinsale.

3. Fitz-Morris ... Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.
 4. Fleming ... ——— Slane.
 5. St. Lawrence ... ——— Howth.
 6. Barnwall ... ——— Trembles-town.
 7. Plunket ... ——— Lowth.
 8. Bourke ... ——— Castleconnel
 9. Butler ... ——— Cahair.
 10. Bourke ... ——— Brittas.
 11. Blaney ... ——— Monaghan.
 12. Malone ... ——— Glenmalun and Courchey.
 13. MacGwyre ... ——— Enniskillen.
 14. Hamilton ... ——— Strabane.
 15. Bellew ... ——— Duleek.
 16. Bourke ... ——— Bophin.
 17. Nugent ... ——— Riverstown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

—*Ibid.*

“NAMES of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses returned to the Parliament beginning the 7th May, 1689.”

CONSTITUENCIES.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

County <i>Armagh</i>	...	Arthur Brownloe and Walter Hovendon.
Borough of Armagh	...	Francis Stophard and Constantine O'Neile (16th May, 1689).
„ Charlemont*	...	(No name returned therefor.)
County <i>Antrim</i>	...	Cormack O'Neile and Randal MacDonnell
Borough of Carrickfergus	...	(No name returned.)
„ Belfast	...	Mark Talbot.
„ Lisbourn	...	Daniel O'Neile (20th May, 1689.)
„ Antrim	...	(No name returned.)
County <i>Carlow</i>	...	Dudley Bagnal, and Henry Luttrell.
Borough of Carlow	...	Mark Baggot, and John Warren.
„ Old Leighlin	...	Darby Long and Daniel Doran.
County <i>Cork</i>	...	Justin MacCarthy; and Sir Richard Nagle, Knt.
Town of Youghal	...	Thomas Uniack, and Edward Gough—Aldermen.
„ Kinsale	...	Andrew Murrough, and Myles de Courcey.
Borough of Baltimore	...	Daniel O'Donovan and Jeremiah O'Donovan.
„ Bandonbridge	...	Charles MacCarthy of Balloa; and Daniel MacCarthy Reagh.
Borough of Cloghnerkilty	...	Lieut.-Col. Owen MacCarthy, and Daniel Fion MacCarthy.
„ Middletown	...	Dermot Long, and John Longan.
„ Moyallow (Mallow)	...	John Barret of Castlemore, and David Nagle of Carrigoone.
Manor and Borough of Rathcormuck	...}	James Barry and Edward Powell.

* *Charlemont*: In King James's Parliament, held in Dublin in 1689, no Members attended thereat from the following Constituencies: 1. Charlemont, 2. Carrickfergus, 3. Bangor, 4. Antrim (the Borough of), 5. Hillsborough, 6. Downpatrick, 7. County Donegal, 8. Borough of Donegal, 9. Lifford, 10. Ballyshannon, 11. Killibegs, 12. St. Johnstown (in Donegal), 13. St. Canice (in Kilkenny), 14. Birr, 15. Town of Longford, 16. Dunliver, 17. Carrickdrumrusk (in Leitrim), 18. Duleek, 19. Kells (in Meath), 20. Town of Monaghan, 21. County of Fermanagh, 22. Enniskillen, 23. Tulske (in Roscommon), 24. Thurles, 25. Tipperary, 26. Clogher, 27. Augher (in Tyrone), 28. Lismore, 29. Tallow, 30. Arklow, 31. Baltinglass, 32. County of Londonderry, 33. City of Londonderry, 34. Coleraine, 35. Limavady.

CONSTITUENCIES,	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.
Manor of Doneraile	... Donal O'Douvan, and John Baggot, jun.
Barony of Charleville	... John Baggot of Baggotstown, sen., John Power of Killbelone.
City of Cork	... Sir James Cotter, Knt., and John Galway.
County <i>Cavan</i>	... Philip Reily of Aghnicrery; and John Reily of Garryrobock.
Borough of Belturbet	... Sir Edward Tyrrell, Bart.; and — Tuite, of Newcastle.
County <i>Clare</i>	... David O'Brien, and John MacNemara of Crattelagh.
Borough of Ennis	... Florence MacCarthy of Dromad; and Theobald Butler of Strathnagalloon (10th May, 1689).
County <i>Down</i>	... Murtagh Magennis of Greencastle, and Ever Magennis of Castlewelan.
Borough of Hillsborough	... (No name mentioned).
„ Newry	... Rowland Wite (? White), and Rowland Savage.
„ Bangor	... (No Name mentioned).
„ Keleleagh	... Bernard Magennis of Balligorianbeg and Tool O'Neile, of Droman Kelly).
„ Down	} (No names returned).
Newtown	
County <i>Dublin</i>	... Symon Luttrell of Luttrellstown; and Patrick Sarsfield, junr., of Lucan.
Borough of Swords	... Francis Barnwell of Woodpark, co. Meath; and Robert Russell, of Drynham.
„ Newcastle	... Thomas Arthur of Colganstown, and John Talbot of Belgard.
City of Dublin	... Str Michael Creagh, Knt.; and Terence (Mac) Dermott, sen., Alderman.
(Trinity) College, Dublin	... Sir John Mead, Knt.; and Joseph Coghlan.
Town of Drogheda	... Henry Dowdell, Recorder; and Alderman Christopher Peppard FitzGeorge (or son of George).
County <i>Donegal</i>	} (No names mentioned).
Lifford	
Ballyshannon	
Killibegs	
Donegal	
St. Johnstown	... Sir William Ellis, Knt.; and Lieut.-Col. James Nugent.
County <i>Galway</i>	... Sir Ulick Bourke, and Sir Walter Blake, Bart.
Borough of Athenry	... James Talbot of Mount Talbot, and Charles Daly of Dunsandle.
„ Tuam	... James Lally, of Tullendaly, and William Burke of Carrowfrila.
Town of Galway	... Oliver Martin, and John Kirwan.
County <i>Kilkenny</i>	... John Grace, of Courtstown, and Robert Walsh of Clooneshy.
Borough of Callain	... Walter Butler, and Thady Meagher.
„ Thomastown	... Robert Grace, sen.; and Robert Grace, jun.
„ Gowran	... Richard Butler; Walter Keily, Doctor of Physic; and Col. Robert Fielding by a new Election.
„ Inishoge	... Edward Fitzgerald, and James Bolger.
„ Knocktopher	... Harvy Morris; and Henry Meagh (and after him by Redmond Purcell).
City of Kilkenny	... John Rooth, Mayor; James Bryan Ald. (4th May, 1689).
Borough of Kells	... Patrick Everard, and John Delamare.
„ St. Canice	... (No name mentioned).
County <i>Kildare</i>	... John Wogan, and George Aylmer.
Borough of Naas	... Walter Lord Dungan, and Charles White.
„ Athy	... William Fitzgerald, and William Archbold.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.
Borough of Harristown ...	James Nihell, and Edmund Fitzgerald.
" Kildare ...	Francis Leigh, and Robert Porter.
<i>King's County</i> ...	Heward Oxbourgh, and Owen Carroll.
Borough of Philipstown ...	John Connor, and Heward Oxbourgh.
" Banagher ...	Terence Coghlan, Esq.; and Terence Coghlan, gent.
" Birr ...	(No name mentioned).
County of <i>Kerry</i> ...	Nicholas Brown; and Sir Thomas Crosby, Knt.
Borough of Tralee ...	Maurice Hussey of Kerries, and John Brown of Ardagh.
" Dingle-Icouch ...	Edward Rice (son of James), of Ballinleggin; and John Hussey of Cuhullin, co. Limerick.
" Ardfert ...	Col. Roger MacElligott, and Cornelius MacGillcuddy.
County <i>Longford</i> ...	Roger Farrell, and Robert Farrell.
Borough of Lanesborough ...	Oliver Fitzgerald, and Roger Farrell.
Town of Longford ...	(No name mentioned).
County <i>Louth</i> ...	Thomas Bellew, and William Talbot.
Borough of Ardee ...	Hugh Gernon, and John Bebe.
" Dundalk ...	Robert (Mac) Dermott, and John Dowdall.
" Carlingford ...	Christopher Peppard (son of Ignatius), and Bryan Dermod.
Dunlier ...	(No name mentioned).
County <i>Limerick</i> ...	Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart.; and Gerald Fitzgerald, commonly called "Knight of the Glynn."
Borough of Kilmallock ...	Sir William Harley (Hurley), Bart.; and John Lacy.
" Askeaton ...	John Bourke of Carrickinohill, and Edward Rice.
City of Limerick ...	Nicholas Arthur, and Thomas Harrold.
County <i>Leitrim</i> ...	Edmond Reynolds, and Irrell Farrell.
Borough of Jamestown ...	Alex. MacDonnell, and William Shanley (15 May, 1689).
Carrickdrumrusk ...	(No name mentioned).
County <i>Mayo</i> ...	Garret Moor, and Walter Bourke.
Castlebar ...	John Bermingham of Portreene, and Thomas Bourke.
County <i>Meath</i> ...	Sir William Talbot, and Sir Patk. Barnwall, Barts.
Borough of Ratoath ...	John Hussey, and James Fitzgerald.
" Trim ...	Captain Nicholas Cusack, and Walter Nangle.
" Navan ...	Christopher Cusack of Corballis, and Christopher Cusack of Ratholdran.
" Athboy ...	John Trinder, and Robert Longfield.
Duleek ...	} (No names mentioned).
Kells ...	
County <i>Monaghan</i> ...	Bryan MacMahon, and Hugh MacMahon (9th July, 1689).
Town of Monaghan ...	} (No names mentioned).
County <i>Fermanagh</i> ...	
Enniskillen ...	
County <i>Queen's</i> ...	Sir Patrick Trant, Knt.; and Edmond Morris.
Borough of Maryborough ...	Pierce Bryan, and Thady Fitzpatrick.
" Ballinakill ...	Sir Gregory Bourne, Bart.; and Oliver Grace.
Port Arlington ...	Sir Henry Bond, Bart.; and Sir Thomas Hacket, Knt.
County <i>Roscommon</i> ...	Charles Kelly, and John Bourke.
Borough of Roscommon ...	John Dillon, and John Kelly.
" Boyle ...	Captain John King, and Terence MacDermott (6th May, 1689).
Tulske ...	(No name mentioned).
County <i>Sligo</i> ...	Henry Crofton, and Oliver O'Gara.
Borough of Sligo ...	Terence MacDonogh, and James French (8th May, 1689).

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.
County of <i>Tipperary</i>	... Nicholas Purcell* of Loughmoe; and James Butler, of Grangebeg.
City of Cashel	... Denis Kearney, and James Hacket, Aldermen.
Borough of Clonmel	... Nicholas White, and John Bray, Aldermen.
" Fethard	... Sir John Everard, Bart.; and James Tobin, of Fethard.
" Thurles	} (No names mentioned).
" Tipperary	
County <i>Tyrone</i>	... Col. Gordon O'Neill, and Lewis Doe of Dungannon.)
Borough of Dungannon	... Arthur O'Neill, of Ballygawley; and Patrick Donnelly, of Dungannon.
" Strabane	... Christopher Nugent, of Dublin; and Daniel O'Donnely, of Dublin (8th May, 1689).
Clogher	} (No names mentioned).
Augher	
County <i>Waterford</i>	... John Power, and Mathew Hore.
Borough of Dungarvan	... John Hore, and Martin Hore (7th May, 1689.)
City of Waterford	... John Porter, and Nicholas Fitzgerald.
Borough of Lisimore	} (No names mentioned).
Tallow	
County of <i>Wexford</i>	... Walter Butler, of Munfine; and Patrick Colclough, of Mounlirry.
Borough of Wexford	... William Talbot, and Francis Rooth.
" New Rosse	... Luke Dormer, and Richard Butler.
" Bannow	... Francis Plowden, Commissioner of the Revenue; and Doctor Alexius Stafford.
" New Borough	... Abraham Strange, of Tobberduff; and Richard Daly, of Kilcorky.
" Enniscorthy	... James Devereux, of Carrigmenan; and Dudley Colclough, of Moughery; and Arthur Waddington, by a new election.
" Taghmon	... George Hore, of Polhore; and Walter Hore, of Harperstown.
" Cloghmyne	... Edward Sherlock, of Dublin; and Nicholas White, of New Rosse (merchant).
" Arklow	... (No name mentioned).
Fytherd (Fethard)	... Col. James Porter, and Capt. Nicholas Stafford.
County of <i>Wicklow</i>	... Richard Butler, and William Talbot.
Borough of Carysfort	... Hugh Byrne, and Pierce Archbold—upon whose default of appearance, Barth. Polewheele.
" Wicklow	... Francis Toole, and Thomas Byrne.
" Blesington	... James Eustace, and Maurice Eustace.
Baltinglas	... (No name mentioned).
County <i>Westmeath</i>	... The Honble. Col. William Nugent, and The Honble. Col. Henry Dillon.
Borough and Manor of Mullingar	} Garret Dillon, Prime Sergeant; and Edmond Nugent, of Garlanstown.
Borough of Athlone	
" Kilbeggan	... Edmund Malone, of Ballynehown; and Edmond Malone, "Councillor-at-Law."
" Fore	... Bryan Geoghagan, of Donore; and Charles Geoghagan, of Syenan.
" Fore	... John Nugent, of Donore; and Christopher Nugent, of Dardistown.
County of <i>Londonderry</i>	} (No names returned for)
City of Londonderry	
Borough of Coleraine	
" Limavady	

End of the names of the Lords and Commons that sat in the Irish Parliament of King James the Second, A.D. 1689.

* *Purcell*: See Note (*) in page 364 of this Volume.

13.—RETINUE OF KING JAMES THE SECOND,
IN IRELAND, IN 1690.

THE following is a "List* of all the Men of Note that came with King James (the Second) out of France, or that followed him after; so far as could be collected." Those names are here given in the order in which they appear in the book from which they are taken, to afford the inquirer the greater facility of reference.

The Duke of Berwick.
Mr. Fitz James, Grand Prior.
Duke Powis.
Count D'Avaux, Ambassador from France.
Earl of Dover.
Lord Henry Howard.
Lord Thomas Howard.
Lord Drummond.
Marquis D'Estrades.
Earl Melfort.
Lord Seaforth.
The Bishop of Chester, who died here; and is buried in Christ Church, Dublin
Gourdon, Bishop of Galway.
Hamilton, Dean of Glasgow.
Sir Edward Herbert.
Sir John Sparrow.
Colonel Porter.
Mr. Pedle.
Monsieur Pontee, Engineer.
Captain Stafford.
Captain Trevanyon, Sea Captain.
Sir Roger Strickland, do.
Captain Arundel, do.
Colonel Sarsfield.
Colonel Anthony Hamilton.
Colonel John Hamilton.
Colonel Symon Luttrell.
Colonel Henry Luttrell.
Colonel Ramsey, killed at Derry.
Lord Abercorne,
Colonel Dorrington.
Major Thomas Arthur.
Lord Dungan.
Captain MacDonnell, Sea Captain.
Sir William Jennings.
Colonel Sotherland.
Sir Henry Bond, Receiver General.
Mr. Collins, Commissioner of the Revenue
Colonel Clifford.
Colonel Parker.

Marshal de Rosene.
Lieut.-General Mamve, killed at Derry.
Lieut.-General Pusignak, killed at Derry
Major-General Leary.
Lord Trendraught.
Lord Buchan.
Major John Gourdon.
Lieut.-Col. John Skelton.
Major John Ennis.
Major William Douglas.
Lieut.-Colonel Hungate.
Major William Connock.
Sir Charles Carney.
Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Mackenzy.
Major James Fountaine.
Major Teig Regan.
Lieut.-Colonel Edward Scott.
Major Robert Freyne.
Major Symon O'Hogherne (? O'Aherne).
Lieut.-Colonel Bynas.
Colonel James Purcel.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Traps.
Major Robert Ingram.
Major Edmond Pendergast.
Major John Gifford.
Lord Hunsdon, Colonel.
Lieut.-Colonel Francis Leonard.
Col. Alex. Cannon, went for Scotland.
Major Edmond Bourk.
Major James Dempsey.
Major Frederick Cunningham.
Colonel Robert Fielding.
Major Richard Hillersden.
Major Boepry.
Monsieur Boisseau, made Governor of Cork.
His Brother St. Martin, Commissary of the Artillery, killed at Crompt Castle.
Sir Edward Vaudrey.
Sir Charles Murray.
Sir Robert Parker.

CHAPLAINS:

Father Nicholas Dunbar.
Father Dan MacAylisse.
Anthony MacGwyre.
Nicholas Trapps.

John Madden.
Austin Mathews.
Laurence Moore.
Father Edmund Reily.

* List: This List is taken from "The State of the Protestants in Ireland, under King James's Government," pp. 366-368; published in London, in 1691.

John de Gravell.
John Hologhan.
Father Richard Peirce.
Patrick Aghy.

Darby Daley.
Thady Croiy.
Daniel MacCarthy.

CHIRURGEONS (OR SURGEONS).

John Brunton.
Thady Regan.
Jo. Baptista Monlebeck.
Charles Stapleton.

John James Aremore.
John Cassell.
Edmond Tully.
Nicholas Reynard.

CAPTAINS.

William Charters.
William Oliphant.
Robert Charters.
Peter Blare.
Thomas Brown.
Francis Creighton.
James Buchan.
Alexander Gourdon.
George Lattin.
Sir Alphonso Moiclo.
John Baptista du Moll.
John Mollins.
John Wynnell.

John Fortescue.
Robert London.
George Roberts.
Thomas Scott.
James FitzSymons.
William Gibbons.
William Delaval.
Mau. Flynn.
Richard Scott.
Connor O'Toghill.
Anthony Ryan.
Rupert Napier.
Terence O'Brien.

14.—SKETCH* OF THE IRISH BRIGADES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE foreign military achievements of the Irish began on their own account ; at an early period they conquered and colonized Scotland ; frequently overran England, during and after the Roman dominion in that country ; and more than once penetrated into Gaul. During the time of the Danish invasion they had enough to do at home ; but the progress of the English settlement in Ireland, brought our countrymen again to battle on foreign ground. In the Brigades wherewith Edward I. ravaged Scotland there were many Irish soldiers. Yet Scotland may be content ; the Scotch soldiers in their turn have helped to ravage Ireland. The lords of the "Pale" took an active and prominent part in the "Wars of the Roses" in England ; and their vassals shared the victories, the defeats, and the carnage of the time.

In the continental wars of Edward III. and Henry V., their Norman-Irish soldiers served with much distinction ; and the invaluable services during the short war in France, and especially at the siege of Boulogne, of the Irish soldiers whom Henry VIII. demanded of the Irish government, are well known.

At the submission of Ireland to England in 1603, O'Sullivan Bearra, and others excepted from the amnesty, took service and obtained high rank in Spain : and after the "Flight of the Earls" (O'Neill and O'Donnell) in 1607, many Irishmen entered into the Continental services. From Strafford's Letters we discover the estimation in which the Irish were held as soldiers in foreign services during the early part of the seventeenth century : we find them holding commissions in Spain, France, Austria and Italy. The Spanish government in particular seems to have been extremely desirous of enlisting

* *Sketch* : For further information on this subject see O'Callaghan's "Irish Brigades in the service of France ;" "National and Historical Ballads, Songs, and Poems," by Thomas Davis (Dublin : James Duffy & Sons. 1874) ; and the Paper "The Irish American Brigades," in this Appendix.

in Ireland : their own troops, especially their infantry, being at that time equal, if not superior, to any in the world.

Nor were the Irish troops less active for the King of England : Strafford had increased the Irish Army ; these he paid regularly, clothed well, and frequently "drew out in large bodies." He meant to *oppress* ; but, during the wars which followed 1641, some of these disbanded troops which Strafford had raised, being well disciplined, served Ireland. In 1639, when the first row with the Scotch took place, Wentworth was able to send, with other forces, a garrison of 500 Irish to Carlisle, to assist King Charles the First. And the victories of Montrose were owing to the valour and discipline of the Irish auxiliaries under Sir Alexander ("Coll-Kittagh") MacDonnell.

Many of the Irish who had lost their fortunes by the Cromwellian wars also served on the Continent.

The Duke of Tyrconnell increased the Irish Army in the reign of James II. ; but numbers of his regiments, when real work began in 1689, were disbanded, as having neither arms nor discipline. His sending of the Irish troops to England hastened the Revolution, by exciting jealousy, and they were merely a handful to resist ; they were forced to enter the service of German princes, especially the Prussian.

After the Treaty of Limerick, the Garrison of that city landed in France, and the second Irish Brigade was formed. It is not our purpose to here mention all the battles in which the Irish Brigades in foreign countries were engaged. The Peace of Utrecht put an end to the war in Flanders ; but still many of the Irish continued to serve in Italy and Germany, and thus fought at Parma, Guastalla and Philipsburg. In the next war the great and peculiar achievement was at the Battle of Fontenoy, which (see note, p. 168, Vol. I.) was almost lost to the French, when Marshal Saxe, who commanded on the occasion, ordered up his last reserve—the Irish Brigade :

" And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, had been a Waterloo,
Were not these exiles ready then, fresh, vehement and true."

On that day it consisted of the Regiments of O'Brien (Lord Viscount Clare), Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Roth, and Buckley, with Fitzjames's Horse. Aided by the French Regiments of Normandy and Vaisseany, the Irish Brigade was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets upon the flank of the English, without firing ; they were led by Lord Clare to immediate action, and the stimulating cry of *Cuimhnigídh ar Luimneach agus ar Fheile na Sacsanaigh* ("Remember Limerick and Saxon Faith") was re-echoed from man to man in the Brigade. At that battle victory the most decisive crowned the French arms. It is recorded that Louis, King of France, who was present on the occasion, rode down to the Irish bivouac, and personally thanked them ; and George II., King of England, on hearing of his defeat at Fontenoy, uttered the memorable imprecation on the Penal Code in Ireland : "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects." The one English volley, and the short struggle on the crest of the hill, cost the Irish dearly : one-fourth of their officers, including Colonel Dillon, were killed ; and one-third of the men.

The history of the Irish Brigade after Fontenoy may be easily given : in 1747, they carried the village of Laufeldt, after three attacks, in which another Colonel Dillon, 130 other officers, and 1,600 men were killed ; and in 1751 they were at Maestricht. Lally's Regiment served in India ; and the other Regiments in Germany, during the war from 1756 to 1762. During the American Revolutionary War the Irish fought in the French West India Islands. By that time they were greatly reduced ; and, at the French Revolution, the Irish Regiments in the service of France were completely broken up.

15.—THE "WILD GEESE."*

By an Abstract from the Stuart Papers of a *Memoire touchant des Moyens pour avoir Recrutes d'Irlande*, 1693, it appears "An agent was to be established at Dublin, who was to have agents to act according to his directions in several counties. They were to enlist recruits, and to facilitate their escape from Ireland" (to France).

Primate Boulter, writing from Dublin, in January, 1710, mentions that some Officers in the French Service had men engaged to sail with those recruits from Bullock; that the Commander of the Forces ordered fifty Foot and four Dragoons to march to Bullock to seize or disperse those persons; and, when his soldiers came there, they found about forty men listed for abroad and four or five French Officers with them.

In 1726, Captain Moses Nolan, who hailed from Carlow, was hanged in Stephen's Green, Dublin, for having "shipp^d off 200 men those two months past, and had 100 more to go off the night he was arrested."

In 1746, Captain Anthony M'Donagh (who distinguished himself at Fontenoy), with a Mr. O'Brien, was sent to the county of Clare to recruit for the Brigade.

Through the arbitrary suppression by England of the Irish Woollen Manufacture, and the constant limitations to employment in this country by the constant additions to the Penal Code[†] in Ireland, the causes of such intercourse with France were necessarily increased. Well equipped smuggling vessels, freighted with claret, brandy, laces, and silks, constantly plied to the coast of Kerry, Clare, and Galway; having Irish officers on board, possessing influence with their countrymen. In exchange for the smuggled commodities, cargoes of wool and hardy recruits were returned. The periodical emigration of those recruits was fancifully styled, "*The Flights of the Wild Geese.*"

Those enlistments for the Irish Brigade in the Service of France were, down to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, most extensive. Prohibitory measures were subsequently adopted by the Government in Ireland, and thenceforth the enlistments may be said to have comparatively ceased, yet they did not do so altogether; for, in 1756, Morty-Oge-O'Sullivan, of Bearhaven, who held a Captain's Commission in the French Service, fell under the vengeance of the law, for enlisting men for the Irish Brigade; and, later on, informations were sworn against James Herbert, otherwise Thomas Fitzgerald, "who calls himself a French Officer," for having on four several occasions enlisted men at Kilfinan and Kilmallock, and shipped them at Bantry for the French Service.

In 1759, the French Government commanded preparations on an extensive scale to be made for the invasion of the British Isles. Twenty-five thousand men, including the Irish Brigade, were to take part in the enterprise; and the enthusiastic Franco-Irish Officers did not doubt that, if this force could once land and obtain a first success, the whole Catholic population of Ireland would

* *Wild Geese*: "The recruits for the Irish Brigade were generally conveyed to France in the smugglers which brought foreign wines, brandy, etc., to the West Coast of Ireland, and were entered on the ships' books as 'Wild Geese:' hence this became the common name for them among the country people."

—DUFFY'S *Spirit of the Nation*.

† *Penal Code*: See Note‡ p. 701, Vol. I., for a Stanza from p. 222 of "The Book of Irish Ballads," edited by Denis Florence MacCarthy (Dublin: James Duffy, 1869), which will give some idea of the Penal Laws in Ireland.

rise to support it. Referring to the return of the *Wild Geese*, the composer of a contemporary Gaelic ballad exclaims :

“ The Wild Geese shall return, and we'll welcome them home :

So active so armed and flighty ;
A flock was never known to this island to come,
Since the years of Prince Fionn the Mighty.”

—O'DALY'S *Poets and Poetry of Munster*.

The defeat of Admiral Conflans at Quinberon Bay by Admiral Hawke, and the capture of Thurat O'Farrell's ships at Belfast Lough, prevented the realization of the poet's hopeful anticipations.

16.—DESCENDANTS OF THE “WILD GEESE.”

THE following are the names of some of the descendants of the “Wild Geese,” above alluded to; which appear in the *Annuaire de l'Armee Francaise*, 1873-6 :

Aubrien (O'Brien), Pierre Auguste, Sous directeur de la Manufacture d'armes de Tulle, L. H.		
Brady, Colonel, O. L. H. ... ..	...	5 ^e Regt. d'Artillerie.
Brady, Louis Paul, O. L. H., Commandant, ...	...	5 ^e Regt. de la Lique.
Burck, A., Lieutenant en premier ... ..	...	17 ^e Regt. de Dragons.
Burck, K. A., Aide Vétérinaire ... ..	...	14 ^e Regt. de Dragons.
Burck, L., Aide Vétérinaire ... ..	...	2 ^e Regt. de Spahis.
De Butler, J. R., Capitaine Commandant ...	...	12 ^e Regt. de Dragons.
De Butler, C. F., Sous Lieutenant ... ..	...	2 ^e Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Butler, O'Madden, E. M. G. L., Lieutenant en Premier ... ..	...	11 ^e Chasseurs.
Conick, George Frederick, Sous Lieutenant d'Artillerie ... ..	...
DeConik, Jacques, Sous Lieutenant d'Artillerie		
De Conick, Lionel Henri, Sous Lieutenant d'Artillerie ... ..	...
Coyne, A. A., Capitaine, L. H. ... ..	...
Dillon, Arthur Edouard Francois, L. H., Ad- jutant-Major ... ..	...	73 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
Dillon, Paul George, Sous Lieutenant de Genie		
Dillon, Albert Nicholas, Lieutenant ... ..	...	22 ^e Regt. Armée Territoriale.
Dillon, Arthur, Chef d'Eseadron ... ..	...	1 ⁿ Regt. de Cavalerie, A.T.
Doyelle (Doyle), M. T. E. H. L. I., Lieutenant en premier ... ..	...	7 ^e Regt. de Dragons.
Fallon, Joseph Alphonse, Adjudant d'Adminis- tration en second ... ..	...
Hennessy, Frederick Charles Armand, Adju- tant Major ... ..	...	94 ^e Regt. A.T.
Hennessy, Robert, Sous Lieutenant ... ..	...	12 ^e Regt. de Cavalerie, A.T.
Long, Laurent T., Jadis Adjoint du Genie 3 ^e Classe ... ..	...
Long, J. J. A. F., Lieutenant ... ..	...	112 ^e Regt. A.T.
Long, Anthony, Aide Medecin de 1 ^e Classe ...		
MacAuliffe, Adrien Ernest, Chef de Section de la Telegraphie Militaire ... ..	...
MacCarthy, Paul Emile, Lieutenant en second		11 ^e Regt. A.T.
MacDermott, Armand Eugene Francois Louis, Lt.-Colonel ... ..	...	10 ^e Regt. de Cuirassiers.

MacMahon, Marie Edmond Patrice Maurice, G.C.L.H., Duc de Magenta, Maréchal de France	
MacMahon, Marie Armand Patrice, Sous Lieu- tenant	13 ^e Chasseurs à Pied.
MacMahon, Charles Marie, Marquis Sous Lieut.	8 ^e Regt. de Dragons.
Maher, Marie Victor Henri, Capitaine Com- mandant	2 ^e Regt. de Sapeurs Mineurs.
Nolan, H. J., Sous Lieutenant	77 ^e Regiment.
O'Brien, Jean Salomon Edouard, O.L.H., Colonel	12 ^e Regt. de Hussards.
O'Connor, Fernand Marie, Capitaine, Officier d'Ordinance au Ministre de la Guerre ... }	18 ^e Regt. Chasseurs.
O'Connor, Arthur, Capitaine	38 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
O'Farrell, Jacques, O.L.H., General de Bri- gade	
O'Farrell, Salaville Laval, Chef de Bataillon	49 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
O'Gorman, Marie Joseph Gaston, Capitaine...	78 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
O'Kelly, Adjudant Major	3 ^e Regt. de Cuirassiers.
O'Kelly, Conor Denis Jean, Chef de Bataillon	59 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
O'Kelly, Marie Louis, Capitaine Commandant	4 ^e Regt. de Cuirassiers.
O'Mahony, Marie Maurice Auguste Patrice, Sous Lieutenant d'Artillerie	
O'Neill, Armand Marie, Colonel	12 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
Plunket, Louis Joseph, Adjudant Major ...	89 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
Prendergast-Hevert, E. A., Capitaine Major ...	8 ^e Battallion Chasseurs à Pied.
Talbot, F. J., Lieutenant de-Reserve	47 ^e Regt. de la Ligne.
Welsch, C. S. M., Capitaine en second, Ad- joint Professeur d'Artillerie, Ecole Spe- ciale Militaire de St. Cyr	25 ^e Regt. d'Artillerie.
Welsch, L. N., Capitaine	6 ^e Regt. Territoriale d'Artillerie.

17.—THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE.

Paper No. 1.

THE following is an *additional* List of Irishmen who served in the French Army (—See Appendix I., pp. 644-648, *ante*.)

Aylmer, Capt., 1775, Knt. of St. Louis. Wounded at Laffeldt. Left service in 1778	Regt. de Clare.
Anthony, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy ...	„ de Berwick.
Bagot, Mark, Adjudant, 1745	FitzJames' Horse.
Bagot, John, Lieut., 1749, Knt. of St. Louis. Left service 1763	Regt. de Berwick.
Bagot, Thomas, Captain, 1771	FitzJames' Horse.
Bagot, Thomas, Lieutenant, 1775	
Barnwall, Lieutenant, 1745	Regt. de Clare.
Barnwall, Lieutenant, 1745	
Barnwall, Basil, Lieutenant, 1745	„ Royal Ecossois.
Barnwall, George, 2nd Lieut. 1745. Killed at Laffeldt	„ de Berwick.
Barnwall, George, Capt. 1745. Wounded at Laffeldt	
Bridgeman, Lieut. 1747. Killed at Laffeldt...	„ de Clare.
Bourke, Laurence, Captain, 1707	„ de Dillon.
Bourke, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy ...	„ de Be wick.

Bourke, Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt ...	Regt. de Dillon.
Bourke, Captain, 1745. Killed at Laffeldt ...	" " "
Bourke, Lieutenant. Killed at Laffeldt ...	" de Bulkeley.
Bourke, Michael, Lieut. 1745 ...	" de Dillon.
Bourke, Major, 1767. ...	" " "
Bourke, Captain, 1796. Knt. of St. Louis ...	" de Rothe.
Bourke, Captain, 1767 ...	" de Berwick.
Bourke, Michael, Captain, 1777 ...	" de Walsh.
Bourke, Michael, Lieut. 1790 ...	" de Dillon.
Burke, Brigadier-General, 1703 ...	" " "
Burke, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy ...	Regt. de Bulkeley.
Butler de Cahir, Pierre, Captain, 1725 ...	" de Roscommon.
Butler, Richard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1768, } Brigadier-General, 1784 ... }	" " "
Butler, Major, 1761 ...	" de Lally.
Butler, Ensign. Wounded at Laffeldt ...	" de Bulkeley.
Butler, Captain, 1710 ...	Sheldon's Horse.
Butler, Le Baron, Captain, 1745 ...	FitzJames' Horse.
Butler, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy and } Laffeldt ... }	Regt. de Bulkeley.
Bridgeman ...	" " "
Byrne, Lieut. Killed at Fontenoy ...	Regt. de Lally.
Byrne, Lieut. Killed at Fontenoy... ..	" " "
Byrne, Cornet, 1745 ...	FitzJames' Horse.
Byrne, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy ...	Regt. de Rothe.
Cantillon, James, Captain, 1709. Taken pri- } soner at Malplaquet ... }	" de Dillon.
Carroll ...	" de Bulkeley.
Carroll, Lieut. Wounded at Laffeldt ...	" de Dillon.
Carroll, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy. } Major, 1746. ... }	" de Berwick.
Cassidy, Quarter Master, 1745 ...	FitzJames' Horse.
Christian, Capt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1747. Killed } at Fontenoy ... }	Regt. de Rothe.
Clory, Captain, 1745 ...	" de Berwick.
Colclough, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy ...	" " "
Comerford, N., Captain, 1745 ...	" " "
Comerford, —. Taken prisoner at Malpla- } quet ... }	" de Dorrington.
Comerford, Alex., Capt. of Grenadiers, 1789... ..	" de Dillon.
Comerford, —, Captain, 1766 ...	" de Bulkeley.
Comerford, Thomas, Captain, 1777. Knt. of } St. Louis ... }	" " "
Comerford, Joseph, Captain, 1782 ...	" de Dillon.
Connick, Colonel. Lieut.-Colonel, 1747. Killed } before Ivrou, 1704 ... }	" " "
Conway, Colonel, 1777 ...	" " "
Conway, James, Captain, 1748 ...	" de Clare.
Condon. Taken prisoner at Malplaquet ...	" de Lee.
Cooke, Matthew. Capt. Nugent's Horse, 1727. } Brig.-General, 1745. Major-General, 1760, } of Horse ... }	FitzJames' Horse.
Cooke, Captain, 1745 ...	" " "
Cooke, Lieut.-General. Died, 1740 ...	" " "
Cooke, Cornet, 1745 ...	FitzJames' Horse.
Coulaghan, Lieutenant, 1745 ...	" " "
Coughlan, Quarter-Master, 1745 ...	" " "
Croagh, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy ...	Regt. de Lally
Croagh, Lieutenant. Severely wounded at } Fontenoy. Major-General, 1711 ... }	" de Clare.
Cruice, Baron, Captain, 1777. Knight of St. } Louis ... }	" de Berwick.

Cruise, James, Captain, 1770	...	...	Regt. de Walsh.
Cruise, William, 1790	...	...	" "
Cullen, Stephen, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Berwick
Cusack, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Dillon.
Cusack, Captain, 1745. Major-General, 1748. } Knt. of St. Louis	...	...	" "
Dalton, Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Rothe.
Delaney, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" "
De-la-hoyde, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Berwick.
Dease, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" "
Dowdall, Lieutenant, 1745	...	...	FitzJames' Horse.
Dowdall, Lieut. Wounded at Laffeldt.	...	...	Regt. de Berwick.
Dillon, John, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Dillon.
Dunne, Edward, Lieutenant, 1745	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Dungan, Colonel, 1777	...	...	" "
Dwyer, Edmund, 1747	...	...	Regt. de Bulkeley.
Dwyer, Lieutenant, 1777	...	...	" de Dillon.
Dwyer, Lieut. Killed at Laffeldt, 1747	...	...	" de Berwick.
Egar, John, 2nd Lieutenant, 1745	...	...	" de Clare.
Fahay, Lieutenant, 1745	...	...	FitzJames' Horse.
Flanaghan, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	Regt. de Dillon.
Flaherty, Lieut. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Lally.
Fitzgerald, 2nd Lieutenant, 1781	...	...	" de Walsh.
Fitzgerald, Lieut. Killed at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Lally.
Fitzgerald, Patrick, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Fitzgerald, William, Lieutenant	...	...	" "
Fitzgerald, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Clare.
Fox, Anthony, Lieutenant, 1746	...	...	" de Dillon.
Grace, Robert, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Lally.
Grant, James, Lieutenant, 1745	...	...	" de Dillon.
Grant, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy. } Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Clare.
Hagarty, Capt. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Berwick.
Hagarty, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Dillon.
Hennessy, Lieutenant	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Hennessy, Robert, Lieutenant. Wounded at } Fontenoy	...	...	" de Lally.
Healy, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Rothe.
Healy, Lieut. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" "
Hickey, Captain. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Berwick.
Hogan, Thomas, Surgeon, 1745	...	...	" "
Hussey, Captain	...	...	" de Lally.
Hussey, Peter, Captain, 1791	...	...	" de Berwick.
Kearney, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Kearney, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy	...	...	" de Dillon.
Kearney, Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Lally.
Kennedy, Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" "
Kelly, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	...	" "
Laffan, Lieut. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Berwick.
Lewis, Captain. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Dillon.
Lee Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
Lee, Lieut.-Colonel, 1745	...	...	" "
Lynch, 2nd Lieut., 1772	...	...	" de Walsh.
Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel. Killed at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Lally.
Mannery (MacEnery), Lieut.-Col. Killed at } Fontenoy	...	...	" de Dillon.
Mannery (MacEnery), Lieut.-Col.	...	...	" de Clare.
Manery " Captain. Killed at } Fontenoy	...	...	" "
MacEnery, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	...	" de Bulkeley.
MacDermott, Thomas, Captain, 1745	...	...	" de Rothe.
MacDermott, Dudley, Captain, 1745	...	...	" "

MacDermott, Quarter-Master, 1745	...	FitzJames Horse.
MacDonogh, John, Lieut., 1745	... ..	Regt. de Dillon.
MacDonogh, John, Colonel, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
McElligott, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy	... ..	Regt. de Clare
Magennis, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy	... ..	" "
Magennis, Captain. Killed at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Bulkeley.
Magennis, Captain, 1745	... ..	" de Dillon.
Magennis, Captain, 1706	... ..	" de Galmoy.
Maguire, Lord, Lieut.-Col., 1769	... ..	" de Dillon.
MacMullen, Captain, 1745	... ..	" de Hainault.
MacMullen, Captain. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Bulkeley.
Mandeville, Captain. Taken prisoner at Malplaquet	... ..	" de Galmoy.
MacNamara, Capt. Killed at Fontenoy	... ..	" de Clare.
MacSweeney, Major. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" de Bulkeley.
Mahony, Darby, 2nd Lieutenant, 1745	... ..	" "
Mahony, Denis, 2nd Lieutenant, 1745	... ..	" "
Mathews, Gerrard, Cadet, 1748	... ..	" "
Mathews, Francis,	... ..	" "
Martin, Quarter-Master, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
Meegan, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	Regt. de Clare.
Mervyn, Valentine, Captain, 1745	... ..	" "
Morgan, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" de Bulkeley.
Morgan, Lieutenant, 1777	... ..	" de Dillon.
Moriarty, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" de Clare.
Morris, Cornet, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
Morris, Captain, 1745	... ..	Regt. de Bulkeley.
Moon, Quarter-Master, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
Moon, Lieut. Killed at Laffeldt	... ..	Regt. de Clare.
Moon, Eusign. Killed at Laffeldt	... ..	Regt. de Dillon.
Murphy, ———. Taken prisoner at Mal- plaquet	... ..	" de O'Donnell.
Nagh, Lieut. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Bulkeley.
Nangle, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" de Berwick.
Nihil, Lieut. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Dillon.
Nugent, Colonel of Horse, 1748	... ..
Nugent, Captain of Horse, 1748	... ..
Nugent, Captain of Horse, 1745	... ..
Nugent, Lieutenant of Horse, 1745	... ..
Nugent, Cornet of Horse, 1745	... ..
Nugent, Frances, Captain, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
Nugent, Captain, 1745	... ..	" "
Nugent, John, Lieut., 1745	... ..	" "
Nugent, Edw., Captain	... ..	Regt. de Dillon.
O'Brien, Daniel, Capt.; Colonel in 1709	... ..	" de Clare.
O'Brien, Bernard, 1st Lieut., 1745	... ..	de Galmoy's Horse.
O'Brien, Quarter-Master, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
O'Brien, John, Captain, 1745	... ..	Paris Regt. Militia.
O'Brien, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	Regt. de Clare.
O'Brien, Capt. Killed at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Rothe.
O'Brien, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" "
O'Brien, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	" "
O'Connor, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	... ..	" de Dillon.
O'Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1777	... ..	" de Berwick.
O'Donnell, Lieutenant	... ..	de Bulkeley.
O'Donoghue, Captain, 1745	... ..	Royal Scotch Regt.
O'Farrell, Cornet, 1745	... ..	FitzJames' Horse.
O'Hanlou, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	... ..	Regt. de Rothe.
O'Hanlon, James, Captain, 1745	... ..	" de Berwick.
O'Mahony, Daniel, Major, 1702; Colonel 1703	... ..	" de Burke.
O'Moran, Major, 1777	... ..	" de Dillon.
O'Neill ——— Taken prisoner at Malplaquet	... ..	Nugent's Horse.

O'Neill, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	Regt. de Clare.
O'Reilly, Peter, Lieutenant	...	" de Berwick.
O'Sullivan, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	" de Rothe.
O'Sullivan, John, Colonel, 1745	...	" de Berwick.
Osborne, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	" de Rothe.
Plunkett, Capt. Wounded at Laffeldt	...	" de Clare.
Plunkett, 1st. Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	" de Berwick.
Plunkett, ———	...	
Preston, Capt. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	" de Berwick.
Reilly, Edward, Captain, 1745	...	" de Dillon.
Reilly, John, Lieutenant, 1745	...	" de Bulkeley.
Reilly, John, 1st Lieutenant	...	"
Renally, Thomas, Lieutenant, 1745	...	" de Lally.
Roche, de Fermoy, Colonel, 1777	...	
Ryan, John, 2nd Lieutenant, 1745	...	Regt. de Lally.
Sarsfield, Patrick, Lieutenant	...	" de Lally.
Scott, Thomas, Volunteer	...	"
Seaton, James, Captain	...	" de Rothe.
Shee, James, Captain, 1745	...	
Shea, Robert, Captain, 1745	...	FitzJames' Horse.
Sheridan, Michael, Colonel, 1742; Major- General of Cavalry, 1760. Knt, of St. Louis	... } ... } ... }	Regt. de Dillon.
Shortall, Capt. Killed at Fontenoy	...	" de Clare.
Shortall, Thomas, Captain, 1745	...	"
Sheill, Lieut. Killed at Laffeldt	...	" de Dillon.
Stack, Robert, Captain, 1745	...	" de Lally.
Stack, Lieut. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	"
St. Leger, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy	...	" de Dillon.
St. Leger, John, 1747	...	Royal Scotch Regt.
Sweeny, Miles, Lieutenant, 1745	...	Regt. de Lally.
Sweeny, Captain. Killed at Laffeldt	...	" de Bulkeley.
Stapleton, Cornet, 1745	...	FitzJames' Horse.
Stapleton, Lieutenant-Col., 1745; Brigadier- General, 1745	... } ... }	Regt. de Berwick.
Stapleton, Walter, Q., 1745	...	FitzJames' Horse.
Talbot, James, 3rd Earl of Tyrconnell, Briga- dier-General, 1745	... } ... }	
Walker, ———. Taken prisoner at Malplaquet	...	Regt. de Dorrington.
Windham, Captain. Killed at Fontenoy	...	" de Rothe.
Wogan, Captain. Wounded at Fontenoy	...	" de Dillon.
Wollock, Captain. Killed at Laffeldt	...	" de Bulkeley.
Wyer, Lieutenant, 1745	...	Royal Scotch Regt.

End of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France ; Paper No. 1.

18.—THE IRISH BRIGADES IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE.

Paper No. 2.

LIST of Irishmen who served in the Armies of France ; extracted from the *de la Ponce MSS.*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Aylmer, Baltazard André, Chevalier de St.	... } ... } ... }	Regt. de Clare.
Louis. Capitaine, 1770	...	
Passé en 1775-1777	...	" de Berwick.
Bagot, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis. Lieut.	... } ... }	" de Dorrington.
Réformé en 1707	...	
Lieut.-Col. en 1759	...	" de Rothe.
Bagot, Capitaine en 1741	...	" de FitzJames (cavalerie).

Bagot, Sous Lieutenant en 1777	Régt. de Walsh.
Barnewall, Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel en } 1698-1702	„ de Galmoy (cavalerie).
Barnewall, Capitaine en 1767-1769	„ de Berwick.
Barnewall, Sous Lieutenant en 1790	„ de Dillon.
Barry, Capitaine d'Invalides en 1703.	
Barry, Major en 1719	„ de Clare.
Barry, Lieutenant-Colonel en 1736-1741	„ de Berwick.
Barry, Jean, Cadet, en 1745; Lieutenant en } pied en 1760	„ de Rothe.
Barry, Robert de, Maréchal des Logis des } Gardes du Corps en 1731	
Barry, Richard, Sous Lieutenant en 1777; } Capitaine en 1790	„ de Walsh.
Barry, David, Capitaine en 1790	„ „
Barry, Leamlhary, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Capitaine en 1774-1790	„ „
Barry, Sous Lieutenant en 1784; Lieutenant } en 1790	„ de Dillon.
Barry, C ^{te} . d'Harigicourt, Colonel, Maréchal } de Camp en 1788	„ de Champagne.
Bellew, Luc, Cadet en 1756; Lieutenant en } pied 1761	„ de Rothe.
Bellew, Capitaine en 1767-1769	„ de Berwick.
Bellew, Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en } 1777-1785	„ de Walsh.
Bellew, Michel, Sous Lieut. en 1790	„ de Dillon.
Betagh, le Chevalier de, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Capitaine en 1744, Major en 1749-1761	„ de FitzJames (cavalerie).
Betagh, Chevalier de St. Louis, Colonel en } Second en 1763; Maréchal de Camp en } 1770	„ de Clare.
Bourck, Walter C ^{te} . de, Lieut.-Colonel en } 1691; Maréchal de Camp en 1709	„ d'Athlone.
Bourck, Theobald de, Major en 1692	„ de Dublin.
Bourck, Michel, Lieut.-Colonel en 1702; Briga- } dier d'Inf ^{te} . en 1711	„ d'Albemarle.
Bourck, Laurent de, Capitaine en 1710	„ d'O'Donnell.
Bourck, Miles de, Capitaine, en 1707	„ de Dillon.
Bourck, Capitaine, Aide Major en 1722	„ „
Bourck, Major en 1765	„ „
Bourck, Chevalier de St. Louis, Sous Lieut. } en 1777; Capitaine en 1790	„ de Berwick.
Bourck, Richard de, Capitaine en 2 ^d	„ de Lally.
Bourck, Victoire de, Sous Lieut. en 1790	„ de Walsh.
Bourck, Jean Raymond Charles C ^{te} . de Pais de } France et Grand Cordon de la Légion } d'Honneur, Sous Lieut. en 1784; Lieut.- } Général en 1813	„ de Irlandais.
Browne, Chevalier de St. Louis, Aide Major } en 1767; Major en 1778-1779	„ de Dillon.
Browne, Walter, Chevr. de St. Louis, Lieut. en } 1775; Capitaine in 1779	„ „
Browne, Thomas, Sous Lieut. en 1777; Lieut. } en 1781	Regt. de Dillon.
Browne, Jean, Sous Lieutenant en 1777; Capi- } taine en 1782	„ „
Browne, Pierre, Sous Lieut. en 1779-1780	„ „
Bryan, L. Capitaine en 1716	„ de Lee.
Bryan, Aylmer, Chevalier de St. Louis, Cadet } en 1742; Lieut.-Col. en 1772	„ de Walsh.
Bryan, Capitaine en 1759	„ de Ruth.

Bryan, Jean, Capitaine en 1772-1778 ...	Régt. de Berwick.
Briant de, Chevalier de St. Louis, Capt. Com- mandt., de Grenadiers en 1785 ...	" "
Brian, Eugène Claude, de Membre de le Légion d'Honneur, Chirurgin Major aux Inva- lides en 1845	
Brian, Auguste Charles, Sous Lieut. en 1845...	4 ^e Bataillon des Chasseurs d'Orleans
Brian, Jean Marie, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur, Capt. Instructeur en 1845 ...	2 ^e Régt. des Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Briand, Claude, Capitaine en 1845	8 ^e d'Artillerie.
Bulkeley, Francois C ^{te} de, Chevalier des Ordres du Roi, Lieutenant en 1703; Lieut.- Général en 1738	Régt. de Berwick.
Bulkeley, Francois Henry, Colonel en 1754; } Lieut.-Général en 1784-1790	" de Bulkeley
Bulkeley, Lieutenant en 1790	" de Walsh.
Butler, My Lord Edmond, Capitaine de Gre- nadiers en 1706	" de Galmoy (cavalerie).
Butler, Richard de, entré au Service de France en 1653	
Butler, Pierre de V ^{te} de Galmoy, Colonel en 1692; Lieut.-Général en 1705	" de la Reine d'Angleterre (cavalerie).
Butler, Edmond, Major en 1692	" de Sheldon (cavalerie).
Butler, Capitaine Réformé, Admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1710	" de Berwick.
Butler, Lieut., Reformé, Admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1710	" de Galmoy (cavalerie).
Butler, Capitaine en 1714	" "
Butler, Pierre de, V ^{te} de Galmoy, Cadet en 1759	" de Rothe.
Capt. Commandt. la Comp ^{te} Colonelle en 1771	" de Walsh.
Butler, Richard, Cadet en 1746; Brigadier des Armées en 1784-1790	" de Rothe.
Butler, de Cahir, Pierre Capitaine Réformé à la Suite en 1789	" de Lally.
Butler, Major en 1761	" de Berwick.
Butler, Louis V ^{te} de Galmoy, Capitaine en 1770 Capitaine Commandant	" de Roscommon. " de Walsh.
Butler, My Lord Galmoy, Capitaine en 1745 ...	Régt. de Bulkeley.
Butler, ———, Major en 1760; Colonel en 1789	" "
Cantwell, Edmond, Major en 1692-1695	" d'Athlone.
Cavanac (O'Cavanagh), Louis Aimé Stanislaus (Baron de), Chef de Bataillon en 1809-1819 }	" 68 ^e de Ligne.
Commerford, le Chevalier Joseph de, Capitaine en 1733	" de Bulkeley.
Commerford, Alexandre, Capitaine de Grana- diers en 1789	" de Dillon.
Commerford, Capitaine en 1766-1765	" de Bulkeley.
Commerford, Louis, Chevalier de St. Louis, Lieutenant; Capitaine en 1777	" "
Comerford, Joseph, Sous Lieut. en 1777; Capi- taine en 1782-1786	" de Dillon.
Conway, Mathieu, C ^{te} de, Chevalier de St. Louis en 1770; Capitaine en 1769; Maré- chal de Camp en 1784... ..	" de Berwick..
Conway, le Vicomte de, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant en Second en 1756; Maréchal de Camp en 1788	" de Clarc.
Conway, Capitaine en 2 ^d en 1848	13 ^e de Chasseurs.
Conway, Jules Charles de Cotte, Colonel 1846	2 ^e "

Conway, de Cotte, Chef d'Escadron en 1848 ...	4 ^e Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Creagh, André, Sous Lieutenant en 1790 ...	Régt. de Walsh.
Creagh, Michel, Sous Lieut en 1790 ...	" de Rothe.
Croly, Capitaine Aide Major en 1746-1752 ...	" de Rothe.
Cruice, le Baron de, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en 1777-1790 ...	" de Berwick.
Cruice, Jacques, Sous Lieutenant en 1779; } Capitaine en 1790 ...	" de Walsh.
Cruice, Guillaume, Lieutenant en 1790 ...	" "
Cusack, Gérard Alexandre, Chevalier de St. } Louis, Capitaine en 1728; Lieut.-Colonel } en 1743 ...	" de Rothe.
Cusack, Charles, Officier; Maréchal de Camp } en 1748 ...	" de Lee.
Cusack, Richard Edmond, Chevalier de St. } Louis, Cadet en 1702; Maréchal de Camp } en 1759 ...	" de Dorrington.
Darcy, Sous Aide Major en 1772 ...	" de Bulkeley.
Capitaine en 1776 à 1780 ...	" de Walsh.
Darcy, —, Chevalier de St. Louis, Sous } Lieut. en 1776 à 1779; Capitaine en 1785 } à 1790 ...	" de Dillon.
Darcy, Sous Lieut. Porte Drapeau en 1783 ...	" "
Darcy, Major en 1783 ...	" de Clare.
Darcy, Sous Lieut. en 1792 ...	" de Dillon.
Darcy, Ancien Command ^t en 1789 ...	" de Lally.
Davoren, Michel, Officier en 1741; Il a perdu } une jambe à la bataille de Fontenoy; } admis aux Invalides en 1746 ...	" de Clare.
De Crotto, C —, Capitaine en 1777 ...	" de Dillon.
De Crotto, Sous Lieut. en 1785-1789 ...	" de Berwick.
De Crotto, Sous Lieut. en 1787 ...	" de Walsh.
Dillon, James Maréchal de Camp au Service } de France en 1653 ...	
Dillon, Arthur C ^{te} de, Brigadier des Armées } en 1702; Lieut.-Colonel en 1706 ...	
Dillon, Charles C ^{te} de Capitaine Réformé en } 1705; Brigadier des Armées en 1740 ...	" de Dillon.
Dillon, Henry C ^{te} de, Colonel en 1741; Colonel } Réformé en 1787 ...	" "
Dillon, le Chev ^r . Capitaine en 1743; Colonel } en 1744; Il fut tué sur le champ de bataille } de Fontenoy en 1745 ...	" "
Dillon, Edward C ^{te} de, Lieutenant Colonel en } 1702; 5 ^e Colonel en 1745; tué à la bataille } de Lawfeld en 1747 ...	" "
Dillon, Arthur C ^{te} de, 6 ^e Colonel en 1767; } Commandant un Corps d'Armée en 1792; } condemné à mort par le Tribunal Revo- } lutionnaire et exécuté en 1794 ...	" "
Dillon, Theobald C ^{te} de, Capitaine en 1774; } Maréchal de Camp en 1783 ...	" "
Dillon, Robert, Comte de Roscommon, Cheva- } lier de St. Louis; Cadet en 1721; Briga- } dier des Armées en 1759 ...	" de Rothe.
Dillon, Barthelemy, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1760; Colonel en Second } 1787 ...	" de Dillon.
Dillon, Gerard, Chevalier de St. Louis Capi- } taine en 1768-1770 ...	" "
Dillon, Jean, Capitaine en 1769-1774 ...	" "

Dillon, Edouard de, Commandeur de St. Louis ; } Capitaine en 1774 } Lieutenant Général en 1814 }	Régt. de Dillon.
Dillon, Théobald Comte de, Chevalier de St. } Louis, Maréchal de Camp } Dillon, Robert Guillaume C ^{te} de, Chevalier de } St. Louis, et de l'Ordre Américain, de } Cincinnatus ; Sous Lieutenant en 1779 ; } Lieutenant-Général en 1814 }	" de Blaisois.
Dillon, Luc, Lieutenant en 1723 }	" de Dillon.
Dillon, Charles, Chevalier de St. Louis, Capi- } taine en 1728 }	" de Dillon.
Dillon, Olivier, Capitaine Réformé en 1736 ... }	" de Berwick.
Dillon, Arthur, Sous Lieutenant en 1764 ; } Capitaine Commandant 1773 }	" de Dillon.
Dillon, Sous Aide Major en 1767 }	" de Roscommon.
Capitaine en 1773 }	" de Walsh.
Dillon, Jacques, Lieut.-Colonel en 1761-1769 ... }	" de Lally.
Dillon, le C ^{te} Edward de, Chevalier de St. } Louis ; Mestre de Camp en 1785 }	" de Blaisois.
Dillon, Thomas, Chevr. de Sous Lieutenant } en 1776 ; Capitaine en 1782-1793 }	" de Dillon.
Dillon, le Chevalier de, Lieutenant en 1785 ... }	2 ^d aux Hussards de Lauzun.
Dillon, Jacques Henry, Capitaine en 1741 ... }	Régt. de Dillon.
Dillon, le C ^{te} de Shanly, Capitaine au bataillon } de Garrison en 1785 }	de Royal Courtirs.
Dillon, Franck C ^{te} de, Major en Second en } 1789-1791 ; Attaché à la 18 ^e Division Mili- } taire en 1819 }	Régt. de Dillon.
Dillon, Cilly de, Chevalier de Malte, Capitaine } en Second en 1785 }	aux Hussards de Lauzun.
Major en Second en 1787-1789 }	Régt. de Dillon.
Dillon, Theobald de, Membre de la Legion } d'Honneur ; Intendant Militaire de la } 3 ^e Division en 1844 }	77 ^e de Ligne.
Dillon, Auguste, Lieut.-Colonel en 1817 ... }	la Légion d'Hohenlohe.
Dillon, Jean, Capitaine en 1816 }	7 ^e Régt. de Ligne.
Dillon, F ^s L. Calender, Capitaine en 1843 ... }	
Dillon, Jean, Capitaine en 1846 ; Commdt. de } 3 ^e Classe à ; Fort les Caines }	
Dillon, Charles Auguste, Lieut. en Second en } 1844 }	4 ^e Régt. de Chasseurs de Chaval.
Dillon, Charles, Henry, Capitaine en 1838 ... }	7 ^e Régt. de Hussards.
Dooley, Capitaine en 1700 }	Régt. de Lee.
Dorrington, Lord William, Lieut.-Colonel en } 1691 ; Lieutenant-Général en 1704 }	Régt. des Gardes Irlandais.
Dorrington, Capitaine en 1741 }	" de Rothe
Dorrington, Sous Lieutenaat en 1779 }	" de Berwick
Dungan, Colonel en 1677 }	" d'Irlandais.
Fagan de Beaulieu, Capitaine Commdt. en 1785 }	" Mustrie.
FitzGerald, Nicolas, Colonel en 1691 ; Maréchal } de Camp en 1708 ; Il fut Blessé mortelle- } ment à la Bataille d'Oudenard }	" "
FitzGerald, James, Lieut. Réformé en 1730 ; } Maréchal de Camp en 1762 }	" de Dillon.
FitzGerald, Jean, Colonel en 1696 }	" Limerick.
FitzGerald, Officier Réformé en 1703 ; Admis } à l'hôtel des Invalides }	" de Dillon.
FitzGerald, Dudley, Capitaine en 1709 ... }	" d'O'Donnell.
FitzGerald, Christophe, Capitaine en 1723 ... }	" de Clare.
FitzGerald, Capitaine en 1766-1769 }	" "

FitzGerald, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut- en } 1744 ; Capitaine en 1777 ... }	Régt. de Bulkeley.
FitzGerald, Edward, Sous Lieut. en 1779 ; } Lieut. en 1782-1786 }	, de Dillon.
FitzGerald, Sous Lieut. en 1780-1781 ...	, de Berwick.
FitzGerald, Sous Lieutenant en 1785 ...	, de Walsh.
FitzGerald, William, Sous Lieutenant en 1781- } 1783 }	, de Dillon.
FitzGerald, James, Lieut. en 1784-1786 ...	, "
FitzGerald, Eame, 1790	, "
FitzHarris, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lient. en } 1778-1784 }	, "
FitzMaurice, Robert MacRobert, Chevalier de } St. Louis ; Cadet en 1729 }	, de Rothe.
Lieutenant-Colonel en 1766	, de Roscommon.
FitzMaurice, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis ; } Cadet en 1751 ; Lieut.-Col. et Gouverneur } de l'Ile St. Eustache en 1789 }	, de Rothe.
FitzMaurice, Sous Lieut. en 1771 ; Capitaine } en 1786-1790 }	, de Dillon.
FitzPatrick (MacGilpatrick), Chevalier de St. } Louis ; Capitaine, avec rang de Lieut.-Col. } en 1777 }	, de Firx.
Geraldin, Nicolas, Lieut.-Col., Brigadier des } Armées en 1762 }	, de FitzJames (cavalerie).
Geraldin, François, Major de Cavalerie ...	, de Ponthierry.
Grace, Robert, Capitaine en 1697	, de Dublin.
Grace, Olivier, Ancien Lieut. Col. en 1700 ...	, de Clare,
Grace, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Lieut. en } 1779 ; Capitaine en 1790 }	, de Berwick.
Grant, Capitaine en 1737 ; Colonel de la Legion } Royale en 1774 }	, de Clare.
Hagan, Officier Réforme en 1707	, de Berwick.
Hamilton, Richard, Colonel en 1678 ...	, de Irlandais.
Hamilton, George, Maréchal de Camp en 1676	
Hamilton, Jacques Louis C ^{te} d', Maréchal de } Camp en 1759 }	
Hussey, Capitaine en 1763	, de Clare.
Hussey, Walter, Capitaine en 1769-1785 ...	, de Berwick.
Hussey, John, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. } en 1774 ; Capitaine en 1777-1785 ... }	, "
Hussey, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Lieute- } nant en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1785-1790 ... }	, de Dillon.
Hussey, Pierre, Sous Lieutenant en 1777 ; } Capitaine en 1791-1793 }	, de Berwick.
Hussey, William, Sous Lieutenant en 1780 ; } Capitaine en 1791-1792 }	, "
Hussey, Ignase, Sous Lieut. en 1785-1790 ...	, de Dillon.
Joyce, Walter, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieute- } nant en 1774 ; Capitaine en 1776-1785 ... }	, de Berwick.
Keating, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis ; } Lieutenant en 1775 ; Capitaine en 1790 ... }	, de Walsh.
Keating, John, Sous Lieut. en 1778-1785 ...	, "
Keating, le Chevalier, Sous Lieutenant en 1777 ; } Lieutenant en 1781-1785 }	, "
Keating, Edward, Sous Lieut. en 1781-1783 ...	, "
Kendall, George, Cadet en 1752 ; Colonel en } 1770 }	, de Dillon.
Keneallagh, Joseph, Sous Lieut., 1763 ...	, "
Lally, Sir Gerard, Officier en 1689 ; Brigadier } des Armées en 1734 }	, "

Lally, Thomas Arthur, C ^{te} de, Commandeur de St. Louis, Capitaine Réformé en 1709 ; Lieut. Général 1756 ...	Régt. de Dillon.
Lally, Michel de, Cadet en 1734 ; Brigadier des Armées en 1762 ...	" "
Lally, le C ^{te} de Lally Tolendal, Capitaine en 1785 ...	2 ^d aux Cuirassiers du Roi.
Lutterell, Simon, Colonel, Brigadier des Armées ; fut tué au Combat de la Marsaille en 1693 ...	d'Inf ^{te} de la Reine d'Angleterre.
Luttrell, Henry de, Lieut.-Colonel en 1691 ; Brigadier des Armées en 1696 ...	d'Inf ^{te} de la Reine d'Angleterre.
Lynch, Capitaine Command ^t en 1715-1723 ...	Régt. de Dillon.
Lynch, Isidore, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1775 ...	" de Walsh.
Mestré de Camp en 2 ^d en 1789 ...	" de Walsh.
Lynch, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1790 ...	" de Berwick.
Lynch, Denis, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1785 ...	" "
Lynch, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1780 ...	" de Walsh.
Magee, Capitaine en 1741 ...	" de Rothe.
Magennis, Capitaine Commandt. en 1698 ; Colonel en 1706-1711 ...	" de Galmoy (cavalerie).
Magennis, Cadet ; admis aux Invalides en 1701	" de Lee.
Magennis, Bernard, Lieutenant-Colonel en 1703 ; tué à la bataille de Spire en 1703 ...	" de Charlemont.
Magennis, Morthough, Capitaine en 1730 ; tué au Service de France ainsi que ses trois frères ...	" de Dillon.
Magennis, Capitaine Commandt. les Compagnies d'Invalides Détachées à Morinbourg en 1718-1724 ...	"
Magennis, Capitaine Aide Major en 1717-23 ...	" de Lee.
Magennis, Capitaine Réformé en 1737 ...	"
Magennis, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Capitaine de Grenadiers en 1770 ...	" de Bulkeley.
Magennis, Edward, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1740 ; Capitaine en Second en 1756 ; Réformé en 1763 ...	" de Rothe.
Magennis, Jean Arnaud, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Capitaine en 1757 ; Chef de Bataillon en 1774 ...	" de Dillon.
Magennis, Bernard, Lieutenant en 1757 ...	" "
Magennis, Charles, Sous Lieut. en 1763 ...	" "
M'Guire, Terence, Capitaine en 1703 ...	" de Lee.
M'Guire, Capitaine en 1700 ...	" de Dorrington.
M'Guire, Corneille, Lieut. de Grenadières en 1712 ...	" d'O'Donnell.
M'Guire, Lieutenant en 1763 ...	" FitzJames (cavalerie).
M'Guire, Philippe François, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1775 ; Capitaine en 1779-1783 ...	" de Dillon.
Maguire, Capitaine en 1809 ...	3 ^e Régt. Stranger.
Maguire, Baron d'Enniskillen, Capitaine Réformé en 1789 ...	Régt. de Lally.
Mandeville, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. ...	" de Bulkeley.
Capitaine en 1779-1790 ...	" de Dillon.
Maxwell, Capitaine en 1701 ...	" de Berwick.
Mehegan (O'Meehan), Le Comte de, Brigadier d'Armée en 1768 ; Maréchal de Camp en 1790 ...	"

M'Arthur, François, Capitaine à la Suite des Gardes du Corps du Roi d'Angleterre, Jacques II, en 1695. Premier Capitaine en 1699 ...	} Regt. de Dorrington.
M'Arthur, Jean, Enseigne en 1688; Brigadier des Armées en 1734 ...	
M'Arthur, Richard, Lieut. en 1717 ...	} „ des Gardes du Roi d'Angleterre.
M'Arthur, Robert, Capitaine de Grenadiers en 1741 ...	
M'Arthur, Jean, Capitaine en 1741 ...	} „ de Dorrington.
M'Brenan, Edward et Edmund, Lieutenants réformés en 1727 ...	
M'Brenan, Sous Lieut. en 1781-1783 ...	} „ de Rothe.
M'Brenan, Sous Lieut. en 1779-1784 ...	
M'Cartan, Thomas, Lieut, réformé en 1707 ...	} „ „
M'Carton, Capitaine en 1714 ...	
M'Carton, Antoine, Sous Lieut. en 1712; Capitaine en 1735 ...	} „ de Dillon.
M'Cartan, Jean, Sous Lieut. en 1763 ...	
M'Carthy, Justin, Vicomte de Mountcashel. Lieut.-Général. Col. en 1690. Il mourut à Barège, en 1694, des Suites d'une blessure reçue à la Bataille de Staffarde em Piémont	} „ de Berwick.
M'Carthy, Spanaigh, Capitaine en 1698 ...	
M'Carthy, Capitaine en 1712 ...	} „ de FitzGerald.
M'Carthy, Capitaine en 1714 ...	
M'Carthy, Charles, Capitaine en 1722; Lieut.-Colonel en 1741 ...	} „ de Beurmonville.
M'Carthy, Denis, Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet, 1735, Capitaine en pied en 1756 ...	
M'Carthy, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1767-1775 ...	} „ de Lyonnais.
M'Carthy, Eugene, Chevalier de l'ordre de Cincinnatus d'Amerique; Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en 1789-1790 ...	
M'Carthy, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieutenant, Capitaine en 1786 ...	} „ de Berwick.
M'Carthy, Daniel, Sous Lieutenant en 1777; Lieutenant en 1780 ...	
M'Carthy, Robert, Chevalier de St. Louis et de Cincinnatus, Sous Lieutenant en 1777; Capitaine en 1779-1792 ...	} „ de Bulkeley.
M'Carthy, le Vicomte de, Capitaine en 1790 ...	
M'Carthy, Charles, Sous Lieutenant en 1786-1790 ...	} „ de Mt. Cashel.
M'Carthy, M ^r . Charles, Chevalier de St. Louis, Capitaine en 1760 ...	
M'Carthy, le Comte, Maréchal de Camp en non activité en 1814-1819 ...	} „ de Lee.
M'Creagh, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant Réformé 17—, Maréchal des Camps et Armées, 1771 ...	
Maglosky, (M ^c Closky), Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieut. de Grenadiers, 1785-1790 ...	} Au batn. d'Invalides.
M'Coghlan, Lieutenant en 1707 ...	
M'Coghlan, Capitaine en 1718; Lieut. Colonel en 1722-1733 ...	} Régt. de Dorrington.
M'Coghlan, Térance, Chevalier de St. Louis; Cornette en 1710 ...	
M'Coghlan, Térance, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1733 ...	} „ de Rothe.
M'Coghlan, Lieutenant en 1763 ...	
	} „ „
	} „ de Clare.
	} „ de Walsh.
	} „ de Berwick.
	} „ „
	} „ de Walsh.
	} Aux Dragons du Roi.
	} Régt. de Berwick.
	} „ „
	} „ de Clare.
	} „ de Dillon.
	} „ „
	} „ Nugent (cavalerie).
	} „ „
	} „ de FitzJames (cavalerie).
	} „ „

M ^c Coghlan, Térance, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Sous Lieutenant en 1766; Capitaine en } 1780 } M ^c Cormack, Sous Lieutenant en 1718 à 1737; } Capitaine en 1797-1793 } M ^c Dermott, Aide Major en 1703 } M ^c Dermott, Capitaine en 1713 } M ^c Dermott, Aide Major en 1761-1763 } M ^c Dermott, Pierre, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Cadet en 1739; Major en 1770 } M ^c Dermott, Dudley, Officier en 1752 } M ^c Dermott, Patrice, Cadet en 1751; Capitaine } en 1770 } M ^c Dermott, Michael, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Cadet en 1753; Capitaine en 1779 } M ^c Dermott, Thomas, Cadet en 1756; Quartier- } Maitre en 1763-1766 } M ^c Dermott, Thomas, Quartier-Maitre en 1766 à } 1769; Capitaine en 1777-1789 } M ^c Dermott, Bernard, Cadet en 1759; Chief de } Bataillon en 1793 } M ^c Dermott, Francis, Cadet en 1780; Capitaine } en 1791 } M ^c Dermott, Bernard, Sous Lieut. en 1789; } Capitaine en 1792; Blessé mortellement } en 1793 } M ^c Dermott, John, Sous Lieut. en 1791; Capi- } taine Adjudant-Major en 1792 } M ^c Dermott, Major en 1790; Lieut.-Colonel en } 1791 } M ^c Dermott, Louis, Capitaine Adjudant Major } en 1815-1819 } M ^c Dermott, Tbalde, St. Antoine, Officier de la } Legion d'Honneur; Colonel de Gendar- } merie en 1840-1846 } M ^c Dermott, Armand Eugène François Louis, } Sous Lieut. en 1844 } M ^c Donnough, Capitaine puis Major en 1713- } 1747 et 1753 } M ^c Donnough, Capitaine Commandt. en 1721 à } 1726 } MacDonnough, Capitaine en 1713-1727 } M ^c Donagh, Major en 1744-1753 } M ^c Donagh, Jean, 1 ^e Lieut. en 1702 } M ^c Donagh, Thadée, Lieut. en Second, en 1702 } M ^c Donagh; Andre, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieut. en 1 ^{er} en 1702 } Lieutenant-Colonel en 1792 } M ^c Donagh, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1773 } M ^c Donald, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, } Grand Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur, } Pais de France. } M ^c Donnell, Michel, Porte Drapeau en 1763 } M ^c Donnell, Jean, Sous Lieut. en 1770 } M ^c Dounell, de, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capi- } taine de Grenadiere en 1785 } M ^c Egan, Antoine, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieut. en 1761; Capitaine en 1779-1790 } M ^c Egan, Ignace, Capitaine en 1814-1819 } M ^c Elligott, Capitaine en 1725-1737 } M ^c Elligott, Lieutenant en 1730 }	Régt. de Dillon. ,, de Berwick. ,, de FitzJames (cavalerie). ,, de Galmoy. ,, de FitzJames (cavalerie). ,, de Rothe. ,, " ,, de Walsh. ,, de Dillon. ,, " ,, " ,, de FitzJames. ,, de Dillon. ,, de Walsh. ,, de Dillon, ,, de Berwick. 1 ^r de Carabiniers. 7 ^e Cuirassiers. Régt. de Bulkeley. ,, de Dillon. ,, de Dillon. ,, de Bulkeley. ,, de Dillon. ,, " ,, " 60 ^e Régt. Régt. de Dillon. ,, de Dillon. ,, " Bat. de Garrison de Lorraine. Régt. de Berwick. 4 ^e Regt. d'Infant ^{ie} . Regt. de Clare. ,, "
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M'Elligott, Michel, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1762-1777 ...	Régt. de Berwick.
M'Elligott, Chevalier de St. Louis; Quartier- } Maitre en 1768; Maréchal de Camp en } 1788-1790 ...	,, de Roscommon.
M'Elligott, Richard, Sous Lieut. en 1786-1788 } M'Elligott, André, Sous Lieut. en 1789; Capi- } taine en 1791-1793 ...	,, de Berwick.
M'Elligott, Henry, Chef d'Escadron en 1817 } Manery (MacEnery), Antoine, Lieut.-Colonel } en 1696 ...	6 ^e Régt. de Chasseurs à Cheval- } Régt. de Dillon.
Mannery (MacEnery), Justin, Capitaine en } 1722, Lieutenant de Roi à Salins en } 1736 ...	,, ,,
Manery (MacEnery), Vincent, Capitaine en } 1728 ...	,, ,,
Macenery, Arthur, Lieut.-Col. en 1751; Brig- } adier des Armées en 1748-1761 ...	,, ,,
Manery (MacEnery), Charles, Capitaine, en } 1741 ...	,, ,,
Manery (MacEnery), Jean, Capitaine en 1728; } Lieut.-Colonel en 1746 ...	,, ,,
M'Geoghegan, Charles, Capitaine Aide Major } en 1741-1743 ...	,, de Berwick.
M'Geoghegan, Alexandre, Major en 1761 ...	,, de Lally.
M'Geoghegan, Lieutenant en 1728 ...	,, de Dillon.
M'Geoghegan, Capitaine en 1763 ...	,, de Bulkeley.
M'Geoghegan, François, Capitaine en 1763; } Lieut.-Colonel ...	,, de FitzJames.
M'Geoghegan, Jean, Lieutenant en 1768 ...	,, de Berwick.
M'Geoghegan, Jean, François, Sous Lieut. en } 1771; Capitaine en 1786-1791 ...	,, ,,
M'Grath, George, Sous Lieut.; admis à l'Hôtel } Royal des Invalides en 1696 ...	,, de la Marine Royale- } d'Irlandais.
M'Grath, Lieutenant en 1722 ...	,, de Rothe.
M'Grath, Capitaine en 1737 ...	,, de Berwick.
M'Grath, James, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1784 ...	,, ,,
M'Grath, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieut. en 1771 ...	,, ,,
M'Grath, le Baron, Lieut. en 1813-1819 ...	20 ^e Chasseurs.
M'Henry, Patrice, Cadet en 1729; Capitaine } en 1744; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en } 1756 ...	Régt. de Alsace.
M'Henry, Lieut.-Colonel en 1753 ...	,, de Bulkeley.
M'Kenna, O., Quartier-Maitre en 1763-1776 ...	,, de Clare.
M'Kenna, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieut. en 1776 ...	,, de Berwick.
M'Kenna, François, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Quartier-Maitre en 1764-1780; Capitaine } en 1774-1780 ...	,, de Dillon.
M'Kenna, Alexandre, Lieut. en 1814-1819 ...	3 ^e Régt. de Hussards.
M'Mahon, Capitaine en 1699 ...	Régt. d'Albemarle.
M'Mahon, Capitaine en 1703-1741 ...	,, de Bulkeley.
M'Mahon, Capitaine de Grenadiers en 1714 ...	,, d'O'Donnell.
M'Mahon, Eugène, Capitaine en 1724-1730 ...	,, de Lee.
M'Mahon, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1754 ...	,, de Bulkeley.
M'Mahon, Maurice, Capitaine réformé en 1763 } M'Mahon, Henry, Sous Lieut. en 1777; Lieut. } en 1778-1782 ...	,, de FitzJames (cavalerie)- } ,, de Walsh.
M'Mahon, Térrence Gaspard, Sous Lieut. en } 1781; Lieut. en 1782 ...	,, ,,

M'Mahon, James, Sous Lieut. en 1789-1792	Régt. de Walsh.
M'Mahon, Francis, Sous Lieut. en 1792 ...	" "
M'Mahon, Matin, Sous Lieutenant ...	" "
M'Mahon, l'Abbé, Chapelain de la Bastille en 1789 ...	
M'Mahon, Arthur, Capitaine en 1814 ...	3 ^e Régt. Etranger.
M'Mahon, B. M. P. I., Garde du Corps en 1817-1819 ...	Comp ^{ie} de Luxembourg.
M'Mahon, Le Viscomte Charles de, Capitaine en 1814 ...	1 ^{er} Régt. de Carabénier.
M'Mahon, Lieut. d'Etat Major en 1831 ...	20 ^e de Ligne.
M'Mahon, Michel Etienne Patrice Maurice, Officier de la Légion d'honneur; Colonel en 1845 ...	41 ^e Régt. de Ligne.
M'Nally, Cadet; admis à l'Hotel des Invalides en 1706 ...	Régt. d'O'Brien.
M'Namara, Thadée, Capitaine en 1676 ...	" de Hamilton.
M'Namara, Daniel, Capitaine en 1678 ...	" "
M'Namara, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capt. de Vaisseau; Major de la Marine à Rochfort en 1740 ...	" de Dillon.
M'Namara, Sous Lieut. en 1786-1790 ...	" de Bulkeley.
M'Sheehy, Jean, admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1741 ...	" de FitzJames (cavalerie).
M'Sheehy, Bernard ...	Brig. Irlandaise.
M'Sheehy, Patrice, Officier ...	Régt. de Dillon.
M'Sheehy, Patrice, Officier; à la prise du fort de l'isle de la Grenade (en Amérique) 1779 ...	
M'Sheehy, Bernard, Adjudant-General; Il fut tué à la bataille d'Eylan en 1807 ...	
M'Sheehy, Patrice Maurice, Aspirant de 2 ^e Classe; tué au combat de Trafalgar en 1805 ...	Marine Militaire.
M'Sheehy, Jean Bernard Louis, Officier de la Legion d'honneur, et Officier de St. Louis; Cadet gentilhomme en 1788; Lieutenant-Colonel à l'Armée d'Espagne 1823 ...	Régt. de Dillon.
M'Sweeney, Eugène, Lieutenant Réformé; admis à l'Hotel des Invalides en 1693 ...	" de Clancarthy.
M'Sweeney, Roland, Lieut. en 1730-1738 ...	
M'Sweeney, Capitaine détaché, Commandt. de Dépôt d'Invalides à Boulogne Sur. Mer. en 1737 ...	
M'Sweeney, Bernard, Sous Aide Major en 1765; Capitaine Aide Major en 1773 ...	Régt. de Bulkeley.
M'Sweeney, Paul, Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet en 1754; Capitaine en 1771 ...	" "
M'Sweeney, G., Lieutenant en 1775 ...	" de Clare.
M'Sweeney, Eugène, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant ...	" "
Capitaine en 1778-1790 ...	" de Berwick.
M'Sweeney, James, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant en 1760; Capitaine en 1778-1790 ...	" "
M'Sweeney, Edward, Sous Lieut. en 1776; Lieut. en 1780-1782 ...	" de Dillon.
M'Sweeney, François, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1765 ...	" de Bulkeley.
Capitaine en 1777 ...	" de Dillon.
M'Sweeney, Sous Lieut. en 1780; Lieut. en 1782 ...	" "

M'Sweeney, Sous Lieutenant en 1793	...	87 ^e Regt. de (Dillon):
M'Sweeney, John, entré au Service comme Volontaire en 1721; Adjudant Major en 1792	... ..
Montgomery, Capitaine en 1795	... ..	Régt de Cavalerie.
Morres, Major en 1760; Lieut.-Colonel en 1761-1763	... ..	„ de Bulkeley.
Morres, Hervé de Montmorency, Adjudant Commandant; Colonel en 1815	... ..	Etat Major.
Mullen, A., Capitaine en 1700	... ..	Régt. de Dorrington.
Murphy, Sous Lieut. en 1790	... ..	aux Chasseurs de Franche Comté.
Murphy, M. de Sous Lieut. en 1785	... ..	Régt. de la Marche.
Nangle, le Baron de, Lieutenant en 1727; } Capitaine en 1741	... ..	„ de Berwick.
Nangle, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en 1777-1785	... ..	„ de Walsh,
Nangle, Sous Lieut. en 1784; Lieut. en 1785- 1790	... ..	„ de Berwick.
Nangle, Capitaine de Grenadiers en 1789	... ..	„ de Bulkeley.
Nangle, Major en 1786	... ..	„ de Dillon.
Nangle, Sous Lieutenant en 1786	... ..	„
Nugent, Sir Walter, Col. en 1690-1691	... ..	Régt. des Dragons „ a pied du Roi d'Angleterre.
Nugent, Jean Christophe de, C ^{te} de Teach- mond, Lieutenant; Maréchal de Camp en 1718	... ..	1 ^{re} Compagnie des Gardes du Corps, du Roi d'Angleterre.
Nugent, le Comte de, Colonel en 1716-1733	... ..
Nugent, Jean C ^{te} de Westmeath, Cornette dans les Dragons de Limerick; Maréchal de Camp en 1744	... ..
Nugent, Robert, Capitaine en 1710; Major en 1733	... ..	Régt. de Cavalerie de Nugent.
Nugent, Le Chevr. Pierre de, Lieutenant en 1717; Lieutenant Général en 1762	... ..	„ „
Nugent, Franck de, Capitaine en 1720	... ..	„ de FitzJames.
Capitaine en 1733-1741	... ..	„ de Dillon.
Nugent, le Chevalier de, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1771-1786	... ..	„
Nugent, Sous Lieut. en 1777	... ..	„ de Walsh.
Nugent, le C ^{te} de, Lieut. en 1777-1780	... ..	„
O'Ahern, Capitaine; Lieutenant en 1662; } Passé en 1675 dans les Gendarmes Anglais en France	... ..	„ de Muskerry.
O'Ahern, Edward, Capitaine en 1805	... ..	1 ^{er} Batt. Irlandais.
O'Birn, Gérard, Officier au Service de France en 1702	... ..
O'Berne, Capitaine en 1716	... ..	Régt. de Berwick.
O'Berne, P., Capitaine en 1727	... ..	„ de Dillon.
O'Berin, Capitaine	... ..	„ „
O'Berin, Michel, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieut.; Capitaine en 1776	... ..	„ de Clare.
O'Brien, Daniel, 1 ^{er} Colonel en 1690	... ..	„
O'Brien, Charles, Colonel en 1696; Maréchal des Camps et Armées en 1704. Il fut tué à la Bataille de Ramillies en 1706	... ..	„
O'Brien, Morrourgh. Enseigne en 1673; Maréchal de Camp en 1719	... ..	„ d'Hamilton.
O'Brien, Charles Jean, Vicomte de Clare, Capitaine Réformé en 1703; Maréchal de France en 1757	... ..	„ de Clare.

O'Brien, Charles, Vicomte de Clare; Col. en 1761-1775	Régt. de Clare.
O'Brien, Jean, Enseigne; admis aux Invalides en 1678	„ d'Hamilton.
O'Brien, Major en 1698	„ de la Reine d'Angleterre.
O'Brien, Lieutenant en 1703	„ de FitzJames (Berwick).
O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel en 1705	„ de Clare.
O'Brien, Jean, ancien Officier au Service de France très âgé en 1712	
O'Brien, Matieu, Major en 1715	„ de O'Brien.
O'Brien, Capitaine en 1705	„ de Clare.
Capitaine en 1710	„ de Lee.
O'Brien, Daniel, Capitaine en 1717	„ d'O'Brien.
O'Brien, Guillaume or Georges, Capitaine en 1723	„ de Clare.
O'Brien, Major en 1725	„ „
O'Brien, Derby, Capitaine en 1723-1737	„ „
O'Brien, Corneille, Capitaine en 1746	„ „
O'Brien, L., Major en 1751	„ „
O'Brien, Pierre, Capitaine en 1753	„ de Rothe.
O'Brien, André, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1762	„ „
O'Brien, Thadée, Chevalier de St. Louis; Major en 1778	„ de Walsh.
O'Brien, Timothée, Chevalier de St. Louis; ancien Major en 1789	„ „
O'Brien, Jacques Daniel, Chevalier de St. Louis; Comte de Lismore; Vicomte de Tallow; ancien Colonel Réformé	„ de Clare.
O'Brien, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet en 1753	„ „
Lieutenant-Colonel en 1792-1794	„ de Chasseurs.
O'Brien, Germain Florence Derby, Lieut. 1770	„ de Clare.
Lieutenant en 1775-1777	„ de Berwick.
O'Brien, Capitaine en 2 ^e de Grenadiers en 1785	„ de Navarre.
O'Brien, Louis Marie Patrice, Sous Lieut. 1787	„ de Walsh.
O'Brien, Capitaine de Grenadiers 1780	„ de Navarre.
O'Byrne, Capitaine en 1698	„ de Dublin.
O'Byrne, Charles, Capitaine en 1709	„ de Galmoy (cavalerie).
O'Byrne, Capitaine en 1716-1727	„ de Berwick.
O'Byrne, Lieut. de Roi à St. Jean; Pied de port en 1736	
O'Byrne, Grégoire,* Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine, en 1770	Regt. de Berwick.
O'Byrne, James, Sous Lieut. en 1777	„ „
O'Byrne, John, Sous Lieut. en 1780	„ „
O'Byrne, Richard, Sous Lieut. en 1788; Lieut. en 1788-1790	„ „
O'Byrne, Daniel, Sous Lieut. en 1778-1780	
Capitaine en 1788-1792	„ de Walsh.
O'Byrne, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1769	„ de Berwick.
O'Byrne, Georges, Sous Lieut. en 1788; Capitaine en 1792-1794	„ de Walsh.

* *Gregoire* : Of officers of the name of O'Byrne, there were several in the regiments of Power, Galmoy, Berwick, and Walsh. Of these, this Gregory O'Byrne, born in Dublin, March 1724, and captain in Berwick's regiment, in 1770, was created in Nov. 1774 Chevalier of St. Louis; James O'Byrne, born in June 1730, also captain in same regiment, was made in April 1770 a Chevalier of same order; and in 1843 Miles O'Byrne was Chef de Bataillon and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, as well as of the Order of St. Louis.

O'Byrne, Chef de Bataillon	...	...
O'Cahan, Capitaine en 1702	...	...	Régt. de Galmoy (cavalerie).
O'Cahan, Manus, Officier en 1722	...	...	„ de Dillon.
O'Cahan, Nicolas, Lieut. de Cavalerie ; Sous Brigadier en 1734	...	...	Gendarmes Ecossois.
O'Cahan, Aîné Capitaine Commandt. par Brevet en 1738	...	...	pere Brig. Franc. d'Officiers reformés.
O'Cahill, Sous Lieut. en 1778-1784	...	...	Régt. de Walsh.
O'Callaghan, Denis, Capitaine 1698	...	...	„ de Dillon.
O'Callaghan, Colonel en 1710	...	...	„ de Milan.
O'Callaghan, Denis, Capitaine en 1717	...	...	„ de Dorrington.
O'Callaghan, Capitaine en 1719	...	...	„ de O'Brien (Clare).
O'Callaghan, Denis, Capitaine en 1722	...	...	„ de Rothe.
O'Callaghan, Capitaine en 1756	...	...	„ de FitzJames.
O'Callaghan, Capitaine en 1746	...	...	„ de Dillon.
O'Carroll, Daniel, Lieut.-Colonel avant 1698 ; Brigadier des Armées en 1705	...	...	Dragons du Roi d'Angleterre.
O'Carroll, Major en 1706	...	...	Regt. de Clare (cavalerie).
O'Carroll, Michel, Lieutenant-Colonel en 1753- 1761	...	...	„ de Berwick.
O'Carroll, Capitaine en 1741	...	...	„ de Bulkeley.
Lieut.-Col. en 1761	...	...	„ de Berwick.
O'Carroll, César, Capitaine en 1768-1770	...	...	„ „
O'Carroll, Michel, Capitaine en 1769-1775	...	...	„ „
O'Carroll, Daniel, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Capitaine en 1770	...	...	„ de Bulkeley.
Capitaine en 1775-1779	...	...	„ de Dillon.
O'Carroll, le Baron de Kilmaine, Sous Lieut- enant en 1785 ; Capitaine en 1790 ; en 1848, des Membres de cette famille ser- vaient encore dans les Armées de France	...	...	Hussards de Lauzun.
O'Cavanagh, Capitaine en 1698	...	...	Dragons du Roi Jacques II.
O'Cavanagh, Capitaine, en 1706	...	...	Régt. de Berwick 2 ^e Bataillon.
O'Cavanagh, Jean Baptist Justin, Mosque- taire en 1727 ; Lieutenant du Roi au Port Louis en 1760-1766	...	...
O'Cavanagh, 3 ^e Maréchal des Logis en 1739- 1741 ; Maréchal des Camps et Armées 1780	...	...	Gendarmes Ecossois.
O'Cavanagh, Morgan, Sous Lieut. en 1785	...	...	Régt. de Walsh.
O'Cavanagh, Thomas, Sous Lieut. en 1786	...	...	des Gardes du Roi de Pologne.
O'Cavanagh, Major en 1780	...	...	Régt. de Berwick.
O'Cavanagh, Sous Lieut. en 1787-1790	...	...	„ „
O'Cavanagh, Cadet Gentilhomme en 1789-1790	...	...	„ de Clare.
O'Connell, C., Capitaine Commandant en 1707	...	...	„ „
O'Connell, Charles Daniel, Chevr. de St. Louis ; Sous Lieut. en 1762	...	...	„ de Royal Suédois.
Lieut.-Col. en 1779	...	...	„ de Salem Salem.
O'Connell, Cornet Daniel Charles, Mestre de Camp en 1782-1785 ; Lieutenant Général O'Connell, Chevalier de St. Louis, Sous, Lieut. en 1785	...	...	„ „
O'Connell, Maurice, Sous Lieutenant en 1785 ; Lieutenant en 1791	...	...	„ de Walsh.
O'Connell, Sous Lieut. en 1780-1784	...	...	„ de Berwick.
O'Connell, Richard Theodore, Lieut. en 2 ^d en 1845...	...	...	12 ^e Régt. de Dragons.
O'Connellan, Jean, Sous Lieut. en 1706	...	...	Régt. de Lee.
O'Connellan, Capitaine en 1722	...	...	„ de Rothe.
O'Connely, Lieutenant ; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides 1710	...	...	„ de Boschet (grenadiers)
O'Connor, Capitaine en 1694	...	...	„ de Limerick.

O'Connor-Kerry, Jean, Capitaine avant 1745 ; Lieutenant-Colonel }	Régt. de Rothe.
O'Connor, Capitaine en 1723 }	„ de Dillon.
O'Connor, Charles, Lieut. en 1726 ; Médecin des Hopitaux du Roi en 1724 }	„ de Clare.
O'Connor-Roe, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1731 ; Maréchal des Camps et Armées en 1780-1790 }	„ de Dillon.
O'Connor, Charles Alexis, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Enseigne en 1761 }	„ de Walsh.
Major en 1786-1789 }	„ de Dillon.
O'Connor, Denis, Sous Lieut. en 1770 }	„ „
O'Connor, Armand Hippolyte Lambert, Cheva- lier Lieutenant en 1775 ; Capitaine en 1778 }	„ de Walsh.
O'Connor, Terry, Sous Lieut. en 1786-1792 }	„ „
O'Connor, Arthur, Lieut.-Général en 1804 }	„ „
O'Connor, Patrice Charles, Capitaine en 1819 }	57 ^e de Ligne.
O'Croly, Guidon des Gendarmes Anglais en 1676 }	„ „
O'Crowly, (le Chevalier), Mestre de Camp et Sous Lieut. en 1679, de la Compagnie des Gendarmes Anglais du Roi.	
O'Croly, M ^{al} des Logis des Gendarmes Ecosais en 1687 }	
O'Crowley, Charles, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Cadet en 1730 }	Régt. de Walsh.
Lieutenant Colonel en 1775 }	„ d'Annis.
O'Crowley, Charles Edward, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1775-1778 ; } Capitaine en 1778 }	„ de Walsh.
O'Crowley, le Chevalier de, Sous Lieut., en 1787 }	„ „
O'Crowley, Capitaine en 1766-1769 }	„ de Roscommon.
O'Daly, C., Capitaine, Aide Major en 1716- 1720 }	„ Nugent (cavalerie).
O'Delany, Sous Lieutenant. en 1786 ; Capi- taine en 1791-1793 }	„ de Berwick.
O'Dogherty, Charles, Lieutenant ; admis aux Invalides en 1719 }	„ de Dorrington.
O'Donnell, Daniel, Capitaine, 1698 ; Briga- dier des Armées du Roi en 1719 }	„ d'Albemarle.
O'Donnell, Charles, Capitaine en 1714 }	„ d'O'Donnell.
O'Donnell, Michel, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Capitaine en 1770 }	„ de Berwick.
O'Donnell, Capitaine en 1771-1774 }	„ de Clare.
O'Donnell, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1780 }	„ de Dillon.
O'Donnellan, Capitaine en 1700 }	„ de Berwick.
O'Donnelly, Jean, Lieutenant Réformé en 1726 }	„ „
O'Donoghue, Caliset, Capitaine en 1712 }	„ de Dorrington.
O'Donoghue, Lieutenant Réformé, 1718 }	Brigade de Berwick.
O'Donoghue, Ed., Capitaine en 1741-1744 ; } Admis aux Invalides }	Régt. de Rothe.
O'Donovan, Richard Philippe, Lieut. en 1773- 1775 }	„ de Clare.
Lieutenant en 1775 }	„ de Berwick.
O'Donovan, Chevalier de St. Louis, Com- mandant de la Légion d'honneur ; Lieut. Adjut. de la Ville de Paris, 1815-1829 }	
O'Doran, Jean, Sous Lieut. 1690 }	„ de M ^t Cashel.
Capitaine Réformé ; Admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1706 }	„ de Lee.

O'Doran, Sous Lieut. en 1783 ; Lieut. en 1786-1792	Régt. de Dillon.
O'Dowle, Lieut. en 1763	" "
O'Dowling, Jeremy, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Capitaine en 1812-1829	" de Hohenlohe.
O'Dowling, Sous Lieutenant	Au 2 ^e Bataillon Irlandais au Service de France, à l'armée d'Espagne.
O'Doyle, Sous Lient. en 1785 ; Capitaine. en 1791-1793	" de Berwick.
O'Driscoll, Cornelius Q., Capitaine en 1693 ..	2 ^e Bataillon du Régt de la Marine d'Irlande.
O'Driscoll, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis, Lieut. en 1775 ; Capitaine en 1778-1790 ...	Régt. de Walsh.
O'Dugan, Jean, Sous Lieutenant en 1774 ...	" de Bulkeley.
Lieutenant en 1779-1783	" de Dillon.
O'Duhig, Sous Lieutenant en 1789-1792 ...	" de Walsh.
O'Dunn, Daniel, Lieut. Réformé ; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1709 ...	" d'O'Donnell.
O'Dunn, Capitaine de Grenadiers en 1741 ...	" de Clare.
O'Dunn, Jacques Bernard, au Service de France, 1789	
O'Dunn, Thadée, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. en 1751 ; Lieut.-Colonel en 1780 ...	" de Walsh.
O'Dunn, Humphrey, Lieut.-Colonel d'Inf ^{ie} Command ^t à la Grenade	
O'Dunn, Joseph, Sous Lieut. en 1787 ; Lieut. en 1791	" de Walsh.
O'Dwyer, Richard, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1758 ; Lieut.-Colonel en 1789	" de Berwick.
O'Dwyer, Denis, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Volontaire en 1750 ; Capitaine en 2 ^d en 1780	" de Bulkeley.
O'Dwyer, Terry, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Lieutenant ; Capitaine en 1778 à 1789	" de Berwick.
O'Dwyer, Joseph, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant ; Capitaine en 1770 ...	" "
O'Dwyer, Joseph Pierre Paul, Capitaine en 1807	d'Artillerie.
O'Dwyer, Jacques Abel, Capitaine en 1812 ...	" "
O'Dwyer, Joseph Abel, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur ; Capitaine en 1812 ...	" "
Colonel en 1846	Régt. à Mézierse.
O'Fagan, André, Sous Lieut. en 1773 ...	" de Dillon.
O'Fagan, Aine, Sous Lieut. avant 1783 ; Capitaine, 1788-1792	" "
O'Fagan, Christophe, Sous Lieutenant en 1786-1792 ; Lieut. en 1792-1793 ...	" "
O'Fagan, le Chevalier, Sous Lieut. en 1782 ...	" "
O'Falvy, , Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant Réformé en 1741 ; Lieut.-Colonel en 1770-1775	" de Clare.
O'Falvy, Jérémie (Darby), Sous Lieut. en 1773 ; Lieut. 1778-1783	" de Berwick.
O'Falvy, L., Sous Lieut. en 1779-1780 ...	" de Walsh.
O'Farrell, Fergus, Capitaine en 1757-1763 (cavalerie) ; blessé à la Bataille de Rosback	" de FitzJames.
O'Farrell, Richard, Capitaine en 1761 (infanterie)	" "
O'Farrell, Philippe, Capitaine en 2 ^d en 1779 Capitaine en pied en 1781	

O'Farrell, Philippe, Cornette en 1763 (cavalerie)	Régt. de FitzJames.
O'Farrell, Capitaine Aide Major en 1761 ...	„ de Lally.
O'Farrell, Denis, Sous Lieutenant en 1777; } Capitaine en 1785-1792 ... }	„ de Dillon.
O'Farrell, Claude, Sous Lieutenant en 1768 ...	„ „
O'Farrell, James, Sous Lieutenant en 1776; } Lieutenant en 1777-1783 ... }	„ „
O'Farrell, Hyacinth, Sous Lieut. en 1778-1783	„ „
O'Farrell, Richard, Sous Lieut. en 1785-1791	„ de Berwick.
O'Farrell, de Leslie, Commissaire des Guerres d'Armées en 1785 ...	
O'Farrell, John, Sous Lieut. en 1785-1791 ...	„ „
O'Farrell, Dominique, Sous Lieut. 1788-1792	„ de Walsh.
O'Farrell, Marie Francois, Garde du Corps du Roi, 1814-1819 ...	
O'Farrell, Georges, Sous Lieut. en 1815 ...	Légion d'Hohenlohe.
O'Farrell, Alexandre Augustin, Capitaine d'Artillerie; Aide de Camp du Général Négriér, 1813-1819 ...	
O'Farrell, Bourke, Lieut. en 1819 ...	1 ^{re} Régt. de Sapeurs du Genie.
O'Farrell, Jacques, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur et de Charles III. d'Espagne; } Colonel ... }	7 ^e de Ligne,
O'Farrell, Jacques Joseph, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; Capt., Adjudant- Major en 1837-1846 ...	72 ^e de Ligne.
O'Farrell, Maurice François, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur; Major en 1836-1846 ...	3 ^e Régt. de Hussards.
O'Farrell, Gaspard, Lieut. en 1843-1846. ...	11 ^e de Artillerie.
O'Flannagan, Luc, Sergent Porte Drapeau, } 1773-1774 ... }	Régt. de Bulkeley.
O'Flannagan, James Pierre, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant en 1743; Lieut.-Col. en 1766 ...	„ de Dillon.
O'Flynn, Jacques, Sous Lieutenant, 1783 Capitaine en 1791-1793 ...	„ de Walsh.
O'Flynn, Lieutenant en 1792 ...	„ de Berwick.
O'Fogarty, Capitaine Réformé; admis aux Invalides en 1706 ...	„ de Walsh.
O'Fogarty, Lieutenant; admis aux Invalides en 1706 ...	„ de Lee.
O'Galwy, Lieutenant en 1710 ...	„ „
O'Galwy, Henry Jacques, Lieut. en 1777; } Capitaine en 1785-1788 ... }	„ de Berwick.
O'Gorman, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1779 ... }	„ de Walsh.
O'Gorman, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1779 ... }	„ „
O'Gorman, Charles Thomas, Sous Lieut. 1777; } Capitaine, 1788-1792 ... }	„ „
O'Gorman, Thomas, Cadet, 1778; Capit. 1789	„ „
O'Gormocan, James, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1762-1790 ... }	„ de Berwick.
O'Gormocan, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieut. en 1778 ...	„ „
Lieut.-Colonel en 1791-1792 ...	„ „
O'Hagan, Henry, Sous Lieut. en 1763 ...	„ de Dillon.
O'Heraghty or O'Hanrattey, Sous Lieut. en } 1784; Lieut. en 1788-1790 ... }	„ de Berwick.
O'Hara, Capitaine en 1713 ...	„ de Dillon.
O'Hara, Aide Major en 1739; Major en 1746	„ „

O'Hearty, Olivier, Sous Lieut. en 1774 ; } Capitaine en 1787-1791 ... }	Régt. de Berwick.
O'Healy, Richard, Le Chevalier Seigneur de la } Comasserie; Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet } en 1748; Capitaine en 1774 ... }	,, de Walsh.
O'Healy, Jean Aylmer Richard, Sous Lieut. } en 1785; Lieut. en 1789-1793 ... }	,, "
O'Healy, Charles Guillaume, Sous Lieut. en } 1786; Lieut. en 1788-1792 ... }	,, "
O'Haly, admis à St. Cyr en 1789; admis à } l'Ecole Militaire en 1785 ... }	,, "
O'Healy, Standish Patrice, Cadet en 1771 ; } Lieut. en 1776 ... }	,, "
O'Healy, Le Chevalier Etienne François Joseph, } Capt. d'habillement, 1814-1819 ... }	1 ^{er} Régt de Chasseurs.
O'Heffernan, Sous Lieut. en 1783-1784 ... }	Régt. de Dillon.
O'Hegherty, Patrice, Capitaine Réformé en } 1730 ... }	,, "
Capitaine Réformé en 1756 ... }	,, de Berwick.
O'Hegherty, Daniel, Ancien Capitaine ... }	,, "
O'Hegerty, le C ^{te} . Patrice, Lieut.-Col. de Roi } en 1817-1819 ... }	3 ^e Classe à Vitry.
O'Hegerty, T. L., Sous Lieut. en 1815-1819 ... }	1 ^{er} Régt. de Dragons.
O'Hegerty, Garde du Corps, 1822-1828 ... }	Comp ^{te} de Croi.
O'Hegerty, Jacques Louis François, Capitaine } en 1835-1846 ... }	8 ^e de Chasseurs à Cheval.
O'Hennessy, Robert, Chevalier de St. Louis ; } Enseigne en 1695 ... }	Régt. de Lee.
Brigadier des Armées, 1733 ... }	,, de Bulkeley
O'Hennessy, Thos., Chevalier de St. Louis ; } Capitaine en 1756 ... }	,, de Berwick.
O'Hennessy, Capitaine en 1769-1775 ... }	,, de Clare.
O'Hennessy, Nicolas, Ancien Capitaine en 1789 ... }	,, de Bulkeley.
O'Hicky, Officier en 1713 ... }	,, de Berwick.
O'Hicky, Grégoire, Lieut. Réformé en 1789 ... }	,, de Mount-cashel.
O'Hogan, Thomas, Capitaine en 1694 ... }	,, de Lee.
O'Hogan, Jean, Lieut. Réformé; admis aux } Invalides en 1703 ... }	Gendarmes de Bretagne.
O'Hogan, Capitaine en 1706 ... }	Régt. de Dillon.
O'Hurley, Maréchal des Logis en 1739-1741 ... }	,, de Bulkeley.
O'Hurley, Joseph Louis, Chevalier de St. } Louis; Capitaine en 1756-1780 ... }	,, "
O'Kearney, Lieutenant de Roi à la Martinique } en 1736 ... }	,, de FitzJames (cavalerie).
O'Kearney, Richard, Chevalier de St. Louis ; } Capitaine en 1747; Capitaine de Grenadiers } en 1755 ... }	,, d'O'Brien.
O'Kearney, Ambroise, Capitaine en 1744-1745 ; } Cornette en 1744 ... }	,, de Dillon.
O'Kearney ... }	,, "
O'Kearney, Capitaine de Vaisseau; Commandt. } particulier de l'Île St. Lucie avant, 1789 ... }	6 ^e Régt. de Chasseure à Cheval.
O'Keefe, Constantin, Lieutenant ... }	32 ^e de Ligne.
O'Keefe, Patrice, Cadet en 1760; Chef de } Brigade, 1793, 1794 ... }	56 ^e "
O'Keefe, Capitaine en 1793 ... }	
O'Keefe, Hugues Michel, Sub-Lieut. en 1816- } 1819 ... }	
O'Keefe, Adjudant Major en 1829 ... }	
O'Keefe, Christophe, Officier de la Légion } d'Honneur; Lieut.-Col., 1843-1846 ... }	
O'Kelly, Lieutenant Réformé en 1708 ... }	

O'Kelly, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1756-1772; Capitaine de } Grenadiers en 1774-1779 }	Régt. de Dillon.
O'Kelly, William, Lieutenant en 1770; Cap- } taine en 1780 }	" "
O'Kelly, Chirurgien-Major en 1775 }	" de Berwick.
O'Kelly, Michel, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieutenant en 1776 }	" de Walsh.
Capitaine, rang de Major en 1784-1790 ...	" Salem Salem
O'Kelly, Alexis, Ancien Capitaine de la Com- } paigne de Boccara }	
McKenna, Quartier Maître en 1763- } 1776 }	Regt. de Clare.
M'Kenna, Sous Lieut. en 1776, 1777 }	" de Berwick.
MacKenna, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis, } Lieutenant en 1776 }	" "
M'Kenna, François, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Quartier Maître en 1764-1780; Capitaine } en 1774-1780 }	" de Dillon.
M'Kenna, Alexandre, Lieut. en 1814-1819 ...	3 ^e Régt. de Hussards.
O'Kennedy, William, Capitaine en 1698 ...	Régt. de Lee.
O'Kennedy, Capitaine en 1707 }	" d'O'Brien.
O'Kennedy, William, Lieutenant en 1737 ...	" de Clare.
Capitaine en 1745 }	" de Bulkeley.
O'Kennedy, Capitaine en 1751 }	" de Dillon.
O'Kennedy, Maurice, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1770 }	" de Clare.
Capitaine en 1777-1786 }	" de Berwick.
O'Kennedy, Térance, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieutenant en 1772 }	de Clare.
Capitaine en 1781 }	" de Berwick.
O'Kennedy, William. Sous Lieutenant en 1777; } Lieutenant en 1781-1790 }	" "
O'Kennedy, Capitaine du Genie en 1790 ...	
O'Kennedy, Jean Louis Felix, Chevalier de } St. Louis; et de la Légion d'Honneur: } Capitaine en 1812 }	74 ^e Régt. de Ligne
Chef de Bataillon en 1823 }	
O'Kennedy, André, Capitaine en 1843 ... }	14 ^e " " "
O'Kennelly, ancien Lieut.-Col., Brigadier des } Armées en 1769 }	2 ^e Bataillon d'Infanterie, Légère } d'Afrique.
O'Kindellan (O'Connellan), Patrice, Chirurgien- } Major en 1765 }	Regt. de Lally.
O'Leary, Godefroy. Lieut. Réformé en 1741 ...	" de Bulkeley.
O'Leary, Derby, Capitaine en 1773 }	" Provincial de Mantes.
O'Madden, Sous Lieut. en 1783-1785 }	" de Dillon.
O'Mahony, Capitaine en 1693 }	" de Limerick.
O'Mahony, Colonel en 1703 }	" de Dillon.
O'Mahony, Denis, Sous Lieut. en 1780; Lieut. } en 1783-1787 }	" "
O'Mahony, Kean, Sous Lieut. en 1783; Lieut. } en 1787-1791 }	" "
O'Mahony, Jérémie, Lieut. en 1789 }	" de Lally.
O'Mahony, John, Sous Lieutenant en 1787-1791	" de Dillon.
O'Mahony, Barthelemy, Chevalier Capitaine } en 1771 }	" de Berwick.
Colonel en 1778 }	" de Walsh.
O'Mahony, Timothée, Cadet en 1735; Capi- } taine de Grenadiers en 1769 }	Regt. de Walsh.
O'Mahony, Derby, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Capitaine en 1765 }	" de Bulkeley.
Lieut.-Colonel en 1778 }	" de Dillon.

O'Mahony, Barthelemy, Comte, Commandeur de St. Louis; Mestre de Camp en 1784; Lieut.-Général, 1814-1819 ...	} 2 ^d de Berwick.
O'Mahony, Daniel, Sous Lieutenant en 1788-1792 ...	
O'Mahony, le Chevalier Jean François, Commandant de la Légion d'Honneur; Colonel en 1813; Maréchal de Camp en 1823-1833	} 3 ^e Rég't. Etranger au Service de France.
O'Meagher, Lieut. Capitaine en 1709 ...	
O'Meagher, Edmond, Lieutenant Réformé; admis à l'Hotel des Invalides en 1706 ...	} Rég't. de Galmoy (cavalerie).
O'Meagher, Capitaine en 1712; Major en 1730	
O'Meagher, Patrice, Capitaine en 1774 ...	} „ de Lee.
O'Meagher, Philippe, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1756 ...	
O'Meara, Capitaine en 1763; Chef de Bataillon en 1775 ...	} „ de Bulkeley.
O'Meara, Etienne, Capitaine en 1769 ...	
O'Meara, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1754 ...	} „ „
O'Meara, Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en 1776 ...	
O'Meara, William, Sous Lieutenant en 1781; Capitaine, 1791-1792 ...	} „ de Clare.
O'Meara, Anthony, Sous Lieut. en 1778 ...	
O'Meara, Etienne, Sous Lieut. en 1773 ...	} „ de Berwick.
O'Meara, Thadée, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant en 1773; Capitaine en 1782-1791 ...	
O'Meara, Sous Lieutenant en 1780; Capitaine en 1792-1793 ...	} „ de Clare.
O'Meara, Jean Baptiste, Lieut. en 1776; Capitaine en 1778-1787 ...	
O'Meara, Capitaine Commandt. en 1785 ...	} „ de Berwick.
O'Meara, John Luc, Garde du Corps en 1817-1828 ...	
O'Meara, Charles, Sous Lieut. en 1816-1819 ...	} „ de Dillon.
O'Meara, Guillaume Daniel, Garde du Corps en 1822-1828 ...	
Capt. de Gendarmerie en 1844, en 1846 ...	} „ de Walsh.
O'Meara, Charles. Désire Romain, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur; Capitaine en 1836-1846 ...	
O'Meara, Daniel Joseph, Colonel ...	} „ de Montreal.
O'Meighan, George, Sous Lieutenant en 1776; Capitaine en 1788-1792 ...	
O'Melaghlin, François, Chev. de St. Louis; Lieutenant en 1775; Capitaine en 1778-1788 ...	} la Comp ^{ie} de Gramont,
O'More, Capitaine en 1692 ...	
O'More, Gérard, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1766; Major en 1786 ...	} 68 ^e Regt. de Ligne.
O'More, Jean Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieutenant Réformé en 1726; Major en 1757 ...	
O'More, Hubert Gérard, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1756 ...	} Comp ^{ie} de Croi.
O'More, William, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capitaine en 1774 ...	
O'More, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Officier Charge du Détail; Lieutenant Colonel en 1790 ...	} 2 ^e Légion.
	} 16 ^e Regt. de Llgue.
	} Rég't. d'O'Meara.
	} „ de Walsh.
	} „ „
	} „ de la Marine Royal.
	} „ de Dillon.
	} „ de Clare.
	} „ de Dillon.
	} „ „
	} „ de Berwick.

O'More, de Murghan, Sous Lieutenant en 1782; Lieutenant en 1782 à 1783 ...	Régt. de Dillon.
O'More, William, Capitaine en 1800 ...	87 ^e Demi-Brigade.
O'Moran, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; et de l'Ordre de Cincinnatus; Cadet en 1756; Maréchal de Camp par Brevet en 1784 ...	" "
O'Moran, Charles, Sous Lieut. en 1780-1783 ...	" "
O'Mullen, Thomas, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieutenant en 1770; Capitaine en 1786-1790 ...	Régt. de Berwick.
O'Molloy, Capitaine en 1727 ...	" de Lee.
O'Molloy, Capitaine en 1736-1739 ...	" de Berwick.
O'Murphy, Capitaine en 1703 ...	" de Fitzgerald
O'Murphy, Capitaine en 1709 ...	" de Galmoy (cavalerie).
O'Murphy, Major en 1703 ...	" "
O'Murphy, Capitaine en 1723 ...	" de Dillon. "
O'Murphy, Bertrand, Lieutenant Reformé; Admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1723 ...	" de Clare.
O'Murphy, le Chevalier, Colonel en 1819 ...	De la Légion d'Hohenlohe.
O'Murphy, l'Abbé Charles, Aumonier en 1816-1819 ...	3 ^e Régt. de Cuirassiers.
O'Murphy, le Baron, Comd ^t de la Legion d'Honneur; Maréchal de Camp en 1825; Commd ^t en 1833 ...	Régt. de la Creuse.
O'Neill, Henry, Sergent en 1678 ...	" d'Hamilton.
O'Neill, Gordon, Colonel en 1698 ...	" de Charlemont.
Colonel à la Suite en 1701 ...	" de Galmoy.
O'Neill, Constantin, Capitaine en 1697 ...	" de Clancarthy.
O'Neill, Capitaine en 1707 ...	" de O'Brien.
O'Neill, Eugène, Lieut.-Colonel en 1708-1723 ...	Régt. de Lee.
O'Neill, Neale, Capitaine, en 1711 ...	" de Galmoy.
O'Neill, Capitaine, en 1715 ...	" "
O'Neill, Gordon, Enseigne en 1690; Brigadier des Armées en 1721 ...	" de O'Brien.
O'Neill, Capitaine, Commandt. la Brigade d'Officiers en 1718 ...	" de Berwick.
O'Neill, Charles, Lieut. en 1721-1726 ...	" de Dillon.
O'Neill, Lieutenant en 1723 ...	" de Lee.
O'Neill, François, Garde du Corps; Admis en qualité d'Officier à l'Hotel des Invalides en 1729 ...	Comp ^{le} de Villeroy.
O'Neill, Lieut.-Col.; Commandt. en 1737-1743 ...	Régt. de Clare.
O'Neill, 1 ^e Capitaine Actionnaire en 1741 ...	" "
O'Neill, François Cadet en 1714; Capitaine réformé en 1741; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1745 ...	" de Berwick.
O'Neill, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieut. en 1713 ...	" de Galmoy.
Lieut.-Colonel en 1761 ...	" de Dillon.
O'Neill, Capt., Aide Major en 1752-1757 ...	" de Clare.
O'Neill, Felix, Sous Lieut. en 1761 ...	" de Bulkley.
O'Neill, le Baron Bernard, Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet en 1750 ...	" "
Capitaine en 1777 ...	" de Dillon.
O'Neill, Henry Sous Lieut. en 1783; Lieut. en 1785-1789 ...	" "
O'Neill, Jean, Sous Lieut. en 1783; Lieut. en 1787-1792 ...	" "
O'Neill, Jean Chevalier de St. Louis; Cadet en 1753 ...	" de Clare.
Major en 1788 ...	" de Walsh.

O'Neill, Charles, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Officier de la Legion d'Honneur; Sons } Lieut. en 1788; Colonel en 1821 ... }	Régt. de Walsh.
O'Neill, Sous Lieutenant en 1800 ... }	47 ^e Demi-Brigade.
O'Nolan, Capt. Chargé du détail en 1719 ... }	Régt. de O'Brien.
O'Nolan, Capitaine, Aide Major en 1761 ... }	" de Clare.
O'Nowlan, Christophe, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Lieutenant en 1774 ... } Capitaine en 1780-1788 ... }	" de Bulkeley.
O'Rourcke, Capitaine en 1694 ... }	" de Dillon.
O'Rourcke, Kean, Capitaine en 1702 ... }	" de la Reine d'Angleterre.
O'Rourcke, Le C ^{te} . Jean, Mestre de Camp de } Cavaliere en 1789 ... }	" de Lee.
O'Rourcke, Daniel, Capitaine en 1761; réformé } en 1763 ... }	" de Dillon.
O'Rourcke, Nicolas, Sous Lieut. en 1785; } Lieut. en 1788-1793 ... }	" de Walsh.
O'Ryan, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capi- } taine en 1692 ... }	Régt. de Mountcashel.
Colonel réformé en 1722 ... }	" de Lee.
O'Ryan, Lieut. en 1730; Capitaine en 1744 ... }	" de Berwick.
O'Ryan, Jean, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capit. } en 1757 ... }	" de Bulkeley.
O'Ryan, Edmond, Chevalier de St. Louis; } Cadet en 1747; Maréchal de Camp en } 1788-1790 ... }	" de Berwick.
O'Scanlan, Michel, Capit. réformé en 1707 ... }	" de O'Brien.
O'Saghnessy, Michel, Major en 1735 ... }	" de Dillon.
O'Shaghnessy, William, Capitaine en 1691; } Commandant de Gravelines en 1743 ... }	" "
O'Shanly, James, Lieutenant en 1777 ... }	" de Berwick.
O'Shee, Louis, Chevalier de St. Louis; Lieut. } réformé en 1721 ... }	" de Rothe.
Capitaine en 1756; entré à l'Hôtel des } Invalides en 1771 ... }	" de Walsh.
O'Shee, Aide Major en 1734; Capitaine en } 1753 ... }	" de FitzJames.
O'Shee, Joseph, Trésorier en 1763; réformé } en 1764 ... }	" de Clare.
O'Shee, Henry, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous } Lieut. en 1764 ... }	" "
Mestre de Camps en 1785 ... }	2 ^d des Hussards de Confians.
O'Shee, Robert, Cadet en 1766 ... }	Régt. de Berwick.
Lieutenant en 1776 ... }	" de Walsh.
O'Shee, Richard, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous } Lieutenant, 1768 ... }	" "
Colonel en 1791, 1792 ... }	" de Berwick.
O'Shee, Jacques, Chevalier de St. Louis; Capi- } taine en 1773 ... }	" de Bulkeley.
O'Shee, Lieut. de Chasseurs en 1780 ... }	" de Walsh.
O'Shee, Sous Lieut. en 1787; Lieut. en 1792 ... }	" de Berwick.
O'Shee, William, Sous Lieutenant en 1780; } Capitaine en 1786-1792 ... }	" de Dillon.
O'Shee, Robert (?) Richard, Chevalier de St. } Louis; Cadet en 1752; Chef de Bataillon } en 1792 ... }	" de Bulkeley..
O'Shee, William Marie Anne Louis, Sous } Lieutenant en 1816; Lieut.-Colonel en } 1848 ... }	66 ^e de Ligne.
O'Shee, Alexandre Thomas, Sous Lieut. en } 1816 ... }	1 ^e Régt. de Chasseurs a Cheval.

O'Shee, Le Baron Eugène Redmond, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Officier de la Légion d'Honneur ; Maréchal de Camp en 1817-1846	...	...	...
O'Shee, M. R. Henry, Garde du Corps en 1827	...	Comp ^{ie} de Luxembourg.	
O'Shee, Eugène Redmond, Lieut. en Second en 1845	...	3 ^e Rég ^{t.} de Lanciers.	
O'Shee, Jacques, Ancien Capt. Commandt. de Chasseurs retiré	...	Rég ^{t.} de Dillon.	
O'Shee, William, Colonel Général des Hussards	...		
O'Shee, Richard, Général de Brigade en 1800	...	Rég ^{t.} de Walsh.	
O'Shiell, Bernard Barnabé, Sous Lieut. en 1778 ; Capitaine en 1778-1792	...		
O'Shiell, Pierre, Sous Lieutenant en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1788	...	" "	
O'Shiell, Le Baron, Commandt. de la Légion d'Honneur ; Maréchal de Camp en 1804-1819	...		
O'Sullivan, Melchior, Capitaine ; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1749	...	1 ^o Batt. des Milices à Caen.	
O'Sullivan, Jeremie, Capitaine en 1764	...	Rég ^{t.} Dauphin.	
O'Sullivan, Capitaine en 1772-1774	...	" de Clare.	
O'Sullivan, Corneille, Aumonier	...	" de Bulkeley..	
O'Sullivan, Jean Baptiste, Lieut. en 1774	...	" "	
O'Sullivan, Daniel, Lieut. en 1761	...	" "	
Capitaine en 1778	...	" de Dillon.	
O'Sullivan, Denis, Lieut. en 1761	...	" de Bulkeley.	
Capitaine en 1778	...	" de Dillon.	
O'Sullivan, Joseph, Lieut. en 1761	...	" de Bulkeley	
Capitaine en 1778	...	" de Dillon.	
O'Sullivan, Officier à l'Armée du Prince Charles Edward en Ecosse, et Sous Adjudant-Général à la Bataille de Culloden en 1746	...	" de Dillon.	
O'Sullivan, Sous Lieutenant en 1787-1791	...	11 ^e Rég ^{t.} d'Infanterie Legire.	
O'Sullivan, Charles Jacques, Lieut. en 1846	...	Rég ^{t.} de Dillon.	
O'Toole, Chirurgien-Major en 1724	...	" "	
O'Toole, Capitaine en 1723-1734	...		
O'Toole, Nicolas	...		
O'Toole, Louis, Capitaine en 1771 ; d'une Compagnie d'Invalides d'étachée à Montpellier	...		
O'Toole, Luc, Sous Aide-Major en 1768-1774	...	" de Berwick.	
O'Toole, Patrice, Sous Lieut. en 1779	...	" "	
O'Toole, William, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. en 1776	...	" "	
Lieut.-Colonel en 1790-1792	...	" de Dillon.	
O'Toole, William, Sous Lieut. en 1779	...	" de Berwick-	
Lieut.-Colonel en 1793	...	" de Walsh.	
O'Toole, Bryan, Sous Lieut. en 1785 ; Sous Aide-Major en 1791	...	" de Berwick.	
O'Toole, John, Cadet Gentilhomme en 1789 ; Sous Lieut. en 1790-1791	...	" "	
O'Toole, François, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur ; Capitaine en 1838	...	73 ^e de Ligne.	
O'Toole, Chef de Bataillon	...		
Plunckett, Patrice, Lieut.-Colonel en 1710	...	Rég ^{t.} de O'Donnell.	
Plunckett, Mathew, Capt. Réformé en 1789	...	" de Lally.	
Plunckett, Barnewall, Cadet en 1752 ; Capitaine Commandt. la Comp ^{ie} ; Colonelle en 1770	...	" de Walsh.	
Plunckett, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1777	...	" "	
Plunckett, Francis, Lieut. en 1777-1785	...	" "	

Plunckett, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Sous Aide- Major en 1767 ; Major en 1780 ... }	Régt. de Berwick.
Plunckett, Lieutenant en 1775 ... }	„ de Dillon.
Plunckett, Sous Lieut. en 1784 ; Lieut. en 1787-1790 ... }	„ „
Plunckett, Aide-Major en 1739 ; Capitaine en 1771 ... }	„ de Clare.
Plunckett, Capitaine en 1727 ... }	„ de Berwick.
Power, John, Lieut.-Col. en 1692 ; Col. en 1695-1701 ... }	„ de Dublin.
Power, Jean, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1778 ... }	„ de Dillon.
Power, Sous Lieut. en 1779 ... }	„ de Berwick.
Power, Sous Lieut. en 1784-1786 ... }	„ de Dillon.
Power, Pierre, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1779-1780 ... }	„ „
Power, Lieutenant en 1775 ... }	„ de Bulkeley.
Russell, Lieutenant en 1729 ... }	„ de Dillon.
Redmond, Gabriel, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1734 ; Capitaine en 1754 ; blessé grièvement à l'affaire de Marburg ... }	„ de Walsh.
Redmond, le Chevalier de, Mestre de Camp Réformé de Cavalerie ; Brigadier des Armées en 1748 ; Lieut.-Général en 1762	
Redmond, Michel, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1750 ; Chef de Bataillon en 1774 ... }	„ „
Redmond, Sous Lieut. en 1783 ; Lieut. en 1785- 1790 ... }	„ de Dillon.
Roche, Edward, Cadet en 1758 ; Lieut.-Col. en 1770 ... }	„ de Walsh.
Roche, le Comte Claude de la, Brigadier des Armées en 1784-1790 ... }	
De la Roche, Etienne, Lieut.-Colonel de Dragons ... }	
Roche, Jean François, Capitaine d'Infanterie en 1735 ... }	„ de Bulkeley.
Roche, Jean Claude, Chevaliere de St. Louis ; Capitaine d'Infanterie ... }	
Roche, Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1781- 1790 ... }	„ de Walsh.
Roche, Sous Lieut. en 1779-1785 ... }	„ „
Rothe, Le C ^{te} Charles Edward de, Capt. en Second en 1719 ; Il Commandait la Bri- gade Irlandaise à Fontenoy en 1745 ... }	„ de Rothe.
Rothe, Le C ^{te} Michel de Lessay, Lieut. en 1686 ; Lieut.-Général en 1720 ... }	„ des Gardes du Roi d'Angleterre.
Rothe, le Chevalier de, Sous Lieut. en 1783 ; Major en 1790 ... }	„ de Berwick.
Rothe, Commandt. du Port de l'Orient ... }	
Sarsfield, Colonel en 1693 à 1698 ... }	„ des Dragons a pied du Roi d'Angleterre.
Sarsfield, Jacques Hyacinthe, Gentilhomme à Drapeau en 1740 ; Lieut.-Général des Armées en 1781 ... }	„ des Gardes Francaise.
Sarsfield, Patrice, Lord C ^{te} Lucan, Colonel, 1691 ; Maréchal de Camp en 1693 ; tué à la Bataille de Nerwinde, 1693 ... }	„ d'Infanterie du Roi d'Angleterre.
Sarsfield, Edmond, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet Gentilhomme en 1752 ; Lieut.- Colonel en 1769 ... }	„ de Walsh.
Sarsfield, Guy Claude C ^{te} de, Col. en 1789 ... }	„ de Lawrence.

Shanley, Michel, Cadet en 1753 ...	} Régt. de Walsh.
Capitaine en 1770 ; admis à l'Hôtel des Invalides en 1774 ...	
Sheldon, Dominique de, Lieut. en 1673 ; Lieutenant-Général, 1704 ...	} " de Roscommon.
Skiddy, James or John, Lieut.-Col. en 1703 ...	} " de Monmouth.
Stack de Crotto, Capitaine en 1770-1775 ...	} " de Clare.
Stack de Crotto, Richard, Capitaine en 1761-1774 ...	} " de Bulkeley.
Stack de Crotto, Edward, Chevalier de St. Louis ; et de Cincinnatus d'Amerique ; Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1789 ...	} " de Walsh.
Stapleton, Lynch, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. en 1779 ; Capt. en 1785-1790 ...	} " " "
Stapleton, Walter, Major en 1736-1743 ; Brigadier des Armées en 1745 ; Il s'était distingué à la Bataille de Fontenoy en 1745 ...	} " de Berwick.
Sutton, Lieutenant en 1777-1778 ...	" " "
Sutton, Richard, Chev., Capit. en 1777 ...	" de Walsh.
Sutton, Patrice, Baron de Clonard, Colonel d'Infanterie en 1739 ...	" " "
Taaffe, Pierre, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1744 ; Capitaine en 1756 ...	" de Roscommon.
Taaffe, Capitaine en 1767-1769 ...	" de FitzJames (cavalerie).
Taaffe, Capitaine en 1734 ; Major en 1739-1741	" " "
Taaffe, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1780 ...	" de Dillon.
Taaffe, Christophe, Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Lieut. en 1780-1781 ...	" " "
Taaffe, Laurent, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieutenant en 1775 ; Capitaine en 1779-1782 ...	" " "
Taaffe, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Capitaine en 1766 ; Colonel en 1779-1780 ...	" de Limerick.
Talbot, Richard, Colonel en 1691 ...	" de Clare.
Talbot, Richard, François, Capit. Réformé en 1721 ; Maréchal des Camps en 1748 ...	" Nugent (cavalerie).
Talbot, Charles Antoine, Capitaine de Vaisseau en retraite en 1789 ...	" " "
Tuite, Lieut.-Colonel en 1768 ...	" de Berwick.
Tuite, Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Capitaine en 1785-1790 ...	" " "
Wale, Patrice, C ^{te} de Capitaine Réformé en 1747 ; Lieut.-Général en 1781-1790 ...	" de FitzJames (cavalerie).
Wale, Richard de, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Cadet en 1759 ; Capt. Command. de la Comp ^{te} ; Lieut.-Col. en 1774-1785 ...	" de Walsh.
Wale, Sous Lieut. en 1779-1782 ...	" de Berwick.
Walsh-Serrant, le C ^{te} Antoine Joseph Philippe de, Capt. Réformé en 1762 ; Colonel titulaire en 1770-1777 ...	" de FitzJames (cavalerie).
Walsh-Serrant, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Mestre de Camp en 1777 ; Maréchal de Camp en 1784 ...	" de Walsh.
Walsh, Antoine de, Enseigne en 1752 ; Capitaine en 1756 ...	" de Lally.
Walsh, Jacques de, Enseigne en 1756 ...	" " "
Capitaine en 1771 ...	" de Walsh.
Walsh, Chevalier Charles Joseph Augustin de Serrant ; Sous Lieut. en 1767 ; Colonel en 1787 à 1790 ...	" " "

Walsh, Theobald de, Sous Lieut. en 1790	...	Régt .de Dillon.
Walsh, Edward de, Sous Lieut. en 1790	...	" "
Walsh, John de, Sous Lieut. en 1790	...	" "
Warren, Richard, Auguste Chevalier de, Capitaine Réformé en 1745	...	" de Rothe.
Commandt. en 1763	...	" de Belle Isle.
Warren, James, Sous Lieut. en 1790	...	" de Dillon.
Warren, Sous Lieut. en 1784 ; Lieut. en 1786-1790	...	" de Dillon.
White, Antoine, Chevalier de St. Louis ; Lieut. réformé en 1743 ; Lieut. Col. en 1768	...	" de Walsh.
White, André Jacques, le Chevr. de, Cadet en 1750	...	" de Lally.
Colonel en 1769	...	" de Walsh.
White, le Chevr. de, Sous Lieutenant en 1779 ; Lieut. en 1780-1782	...	" de Dillon.
Wogan, Capitaine en 1744	...	" "
Wogan, Capitaine en 1774	...	" de Berwick.
Wogan, Sous Lieut. en 1777 ; Lieut. en 1779	...	" "

End of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France ; Paper No. 2.

19.—THE IRISH-AMERICAN BRIGADES.

" Hark, from yon stately ranks what laughter rings!
 Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy ;
 His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
 And moves to death with military glee !
 Boast Erin ! boast them, tameless, frank, and free,
 In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known—
 Rough nature's children, humorous as she ;
 And he, yon Chieftain !—strike the proudest tone
 Of thy bold harp, Green Isle, the HEROES ARE THINE OWN ! "

SINCE A.D. 1775, when the United States of America achieved their independence, there has been " a thorough identification of Irish feeling with American success ; " for, as did France and Spain and Austria, America, like a tender mother, did also with open arms, receive our exiled fellow-countrymen in the dark days of wrong and ruin in Ireland. True, therefore, to the high and noble instincts of their race, those Irish exiles have proved the depth of their gratitude and the warmth of their attachment to the land of their adoption, by sacrifices the greatest that human nature can make ; for many of the ablest and most distinguished chiefs, and a large proportion of the flower of the American army who fought, and bled, and died in the cause of America, in the time of the immortal Washington, as well as more recently in the time of the humane and upright Lincoln, were *Irishmen*.

Even amongst the fifty-two Signatories to the " Declaration of American Independence," we find (See Note * " *Independence*," p. 76, Vol. I.) a few names which had their origin in Ireland. And in this sketch we feel we cannot select a more appropriate name to commence with than that of Maryland's " First Citizen," Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was the only Signer that fearlessly wrote his address* on that memorable " Declaration ; " in order, as he said,

* *Address* : Charles Carroll wrote his address on the " Declaration of American Independence ; " because it was said at the time that the Signers of the Declaration could not escape the consequences of their conduct as Signers, in the event of the American Revolution not being successful.

that his *identity* should be unmistakable. By signing that Declaration he and the other Signers risked fortune, life, everything but honour, in the cause of their adopted country. He d. in 1833, at an advanced age.*

Of Oliver Byrne, the great Mathematician, it was said, "that he did more than any man in America to infuse into his emigrant countrymen a military spirit."

The father of the American Navy was John Barry, a native of Wexford; he was sometime employed in the Land Forces, and gave effectual aid to the Commanders with whom he was associated.

There were several Butlers who occupied important positions: one of them was a Major-General, who figured well in Mexico.

Major-General Carroll held command, and rendered fine services in several engagements.

Charles Clinton emigrated from Longford in 1729, and took with him three sons who afterwards became famous: Colonel James Clinton, in New York, was one of the first to join the Revolution; and his brother, George Clinton, was considered worthy to succeed the renowned Montgomery, as Brigadier-General.

General Coffee received high compliments for his soldier-like conduct.

✓ General Conway was one of the leaders who went from France to aid America in her struggle for independence.

Colonel Fitzgerald was Aide-de-Camp to Washington; and at the battle of Princeton gave proof of a fearless spirit and tender heart: a fearless spirit, by his dauntless efforts to rescue his Chief; and a tender heart, by his "tears of joy" when he found that great Chief had escaped almost by a miracle.

Of the five sons of "Honest John Hart" (see p. 474, Vol. I.), one of the Signers of the Declaration of American Independence, two of them were engaged in the War of the Revolution, and three of them acted as General Washington's guides while he was campaigning in New Jersey.

Jackson, Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Military Division, United States Army, received his first wound at the age of thirteen, in the Revolutionary Contest; and in his after-career was remarkably successful. In his Indian wars, Jackson trained Carroll, Coffee, Higgins, Armstrong, Donaldson, and many other officers, who became well-known for their ability and intrepidity.

There are few nobler characters in history than Major-General Montgomery, who was born in Ireland in 1736, and, at a very early age, evinced the qualities of a true soldier and hero: he possessed judgment and keen sagacity, courage and humanity; and it has been said of him "that his soul was as noble as his cause, and his honour as bright as his own sword."

It was an *Irishman* who struck the first blow for American Independence; and for that act Brigadier-General John Sullivan's name shall ever be remembered in America.

In this Return we preserve, as far as we have ascertained, the names of the Irish Officers (by birth or descent), who served in the Irish American Brigades in the Federal Army of the United States, during the War (of 1861-1865), on the Slave Emancipation Question.

* *Age*: See No. 131 on the "Carroll" of Maryland pedigree, p. 76, Vol. I.

MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE,*

In the Service of America.

THE following are the names of the Officers of the Irish Brigade who served under General Thomas Francis Meagher, in the American War of 1861-1865.

Major-General :

Thomas Francis Meagher.

Brigadier-General :

Thomas Smyth.

Chaplains :

Rev. William Corby ; Rev. Edward M'Kee ; Rev. Thomas Willet, S.J.

Officers :

Baker, Henry M. ...	Colonel	...	...	88th New York Volunteers.
Bardwell, G. H. ...	Major	...	...	116th Pennsylvania "
Belding, George M. ...	Lieutenant	...	...	69th New York "
Bennett, Charles ...	Captain	...	63rd	" "
Benson, William ...	Captain	...	69th	" "
Bentley, R. ...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	63rd	" "
Birmingham ...	First Lieut.	...	69th	" "
Birmingham, J. M. ...	Adjutant	...	88th	" "
Blake, J. J. ...	Captain	...	88th	" "
Book, George ...	First Lieutenant	...	116th Pennsylvania	" "
Boyle, () ...	Captain	...	63rd New York	" "
Brady, James D. ...	Colonel	...	63rd	" "
Brannigan, () ...	Captain	...	63rd	" "
Brennan, Luke ...	Second Lieut.	...	69th	" "
Brennan, M. J. ...	"	...	69th	" "
Brien, Thomas ...	First Lieut.	...	88th	" "
Buckley, Patrick ...	"	...	69th	" "
Burke, David ...	Second Lieut.	...	69th	" "
Burke, D. F. ...	Captain	...	88th	" "
Burke, John ...	Colonel	...	63rd	" "
Burns, J. M. ...	Second Lieut.	...	69th	" "
Byrne, James E. ...	Lieutenant	...	69th	" "
Byrne, James ...	First Lieut.	...	88th	" "
Byrnes, Richard ...	Colonel	...	28th Massachusetts	" "
Byron, J. W. ...	Captain	...	88th New York	" "
Cahill, Laurence ...	First Lieut.	...	69th	" "
Cartwright, Thomas ...	Captain	...	88th	" "
Cartwright, T. W. ...	Adjutant	...	63rd	" "
Chambers, Patrick ...	Lieutenant	...	88th	" "
Clarke, Charles J. ...	"	...	88th	" "
Clonklyn, John W. ...	Second Lieut.	...	88th	" "
Clooney, Patrick F. ...	Captain	...	88th	" "
Connelly, Dominick ...	Captain	...	88th	" "
Conway, James ...	Lieutenant	...	69th	" "

* *Brigade* : Meagher's Irish American Brigade participated in the following general engagements, besides in several minor actions and skirmishes :

Siege of Yorktown. Battles of : Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Allen's Farm and Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn and Bristow Station, Wilderness, Tod's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania (No. 2), North Anna River, Tolapotomy Creek, Coal Harbour, Petersburg, Yellow Tavern, Strawberry Plains, Petersburg (No. 2), and Skinner's Farm.

✓ Conway, John	...	...	First Lieut.	...	69th New York Volunteers.
Coveny, J. W.	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	28th Massachusetts "
Crosby, ( )	...	...	Assistant Surgeon	...	Medical Staff.
Daly, William	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd New York Volunteers.
Desmond, John	...	...	Captain	...	88th " "
Dillon, John	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Dolan, Daniel	...	...	Adjutant	...	69th " "
Donohoe, Joseph	...	...	Captain	...	88th " "
Donovan, John H.	...	...	Captain	...	69th " "
Dowdall, Nicholas D.	...	...	Quarter Master	...	88th " "
Dwyer, John	...	...	Captain	...	63rd " "
Emmet, Richard B.	...	...	Lieutenant	...	88th " "
Emmet, Temple	...	...	First Lieut.	...	88th " "
Enright, Richard	...	...	Colonel	...	63rd " "
Fagan, Michael	...	...	Captain	...	88th " "
Fitzgerald, John	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Fleming, James	...	...	Major	...	28th Massachusetts "
Flynn, John	...	...	Captain	...	63rd New York "
Foley, John C.	...	...	Captain	...	69th " "
Ford, George W.	...	...	First Lieut.	...	88th " "
Fowler, Henry J.	...	...	Colonel	...	63rd " "
Freeman, ...	...	...	First Lieut. and Adjutant	...	63rd " "
Gallagher, Michael	...	...	Captain	...	88th " "
Gallagher, James	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Garret John	...	...	Major	...	63rd " "
Gleeson, John H.	...	...	Colonel	...	63rd " "
Gleeson, Joseph	...	...	Captain	...	63rd " "
Gormley, P.	...	...	Adjutant	...	63rd " "
Gossen, J. J.	...	...	Captain	...	69th " "
Grogan, Michael	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Grainger, Charles M.	...	...	First Lieut.	...	88th " "
Hackett } Brothers	...	...	Lieutenant	...	88th " "
Hackett }	...	...	"	...	88th " "
Halley, William F.	...	...	Captain	...	63rd " "
Halpin, George	...	...	Second Lieut.	...	116th Pennsylvania "
Harrison, Richard	...	...	Captain	...	88th New York Volunteers.
Hart, W. G.	...	...	"	...	88th " "
Hart, ( )	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Hart, Matthew	...	...	"	...	63rd " "
Haverly, P. M.	...	...	Quarter Master	...	88th " "
Healy, Patrick J.	...	...	Second Lieut.	...	88th " "
Heenan, Denis	...	...	Colonel	...	116th Pennsylvania.
Herbert, William	...	...	Lieutenant	...	69th New York. "
Higgins, William	...	...	"	...	63rd " "
Hobart, William M.	...	...	First Lieut.	...	116th Pennsylvania "
Hogan, William H.	...	...	Captain	...	Battery, Irish Brigade.
Horgan, P. K.	...	...	"	...	88th New York Volunteers.
Horgan, William	...	...	"	...	88th " "
Hurley, ( )	...	...	Lieutenant	...	63rd " "
Hurley, ( )	...	...	Assist. Surgeon	...	Medical Staff.
Hyland, Joseph	...	...	Captain	...	88th New York Volunteers.
Joyce, John O'C.	...	...	"	...	88th " "
Kavanagh, John	...	...	"	...	63rd " "
Kelleher, Michael	...	...	"	...	63rd " "
Kelly, James	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	69th " "
Kelly, R. A.	...	...	Lieutenant	...	69th " "
Kelly, Patrick J.	...	...	First Lieut.	...	69th " "
Kelly, Peter	...	...	Second Lieut.	...	69th " "
Kelly, R.	...	...	Captain	...	69th " "
Kelly, Patrick	...	...	Colonel	...	88th " "
Kelly, Robert J.	...	...	First Lieut.	...	88th " "
Kelly, Laurence	...	...	Captain	...	116th Pennsylvania "

Kiernan, Francis ...	... Second Lieut.	... 88th New York Volunteers.
Kiernan, Daniel ...	... Lieutenant	... 63rd " "
Kirker, J. B. ...	... Captain	... 69th " "
Laffan, Robert ...	... Second Lieut.	... 69th " "
Lawler, ( ) ...	...	...
Lawler, Andrew J. ...	... Major	... 69th New York " "
Lee, Edward ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th " "
Leddy, M. ...	... "	... 69th " "
Leddy, ( ) ...	... Captain	... 69th " "
Lowry, James ...	... "	... 69th " "
Lucky, Charles M. ...	... First Lieut.	... 69th " "
Lyden, ( ) ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th " "
Lynch, ( ) ...	... Captain	... 69th " "
Lynch, David ...	... "	... 69th " "
Lynch, John C. ...	... "	... 69th " "
Lynch, ( ) ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th " "
Mackey, James ...	... "	... 63rd " "
MacMahon, James ...	... Captain	... 69th " "
Magner, James ...	... "	... 28th Massachussets " "
Maher, Daniel ...	... "	... 63rd New York " "
Maher, Patrick ...	... Lieutenant	... 63rd " "
Maybury, Richard ...	... Quarter-Master	... 69th " "
McCaffrey, John ...	... Lieutenant	... 63rd " "
McCabe, P. ...	... Second Lieut.	... 88th " "
McCartan, John ...	... Captain	... 88th " "
McCarthy, Charles ...	... Lieutenant	... 63rd " "
McCann, James ...	... "	... 69th " "
McClellan, William ...	... Adjutant	... 88th " "
McConnell, ( ) ...	... Lieutenant	... 63rd " "
McConnell, Henry ...	... Adjutant	... 63rd " "
McCoy, Thomas ...	... Lieutenant	... 88th " "
McCormack, James ...	... First Lieut.	... 63rd " "
McDonald, Miles ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th " "
McIvor, J. R. ...	Brigadier-Gen. (formerly)	... 69th " "
McGee, ( ) ...	... Colonel	... 69th " "
McGrath, Thomas ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th " "
McGuire, T. ...	... Second Lieut.	... 116th Pennsylvania " "
McKinley, Robert ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th New York " "
McKnight, ( ) ...	... "	... 116th Pennsylvania " "
McNamara, J. ...	... Captain	... 116th " "
McNulty, Owen ...	... Lieutenant	... 69th New York " "
McQuade, Harry ...	... "	... 69th " "
Meagher, John ...	... "	... 69th " "
Meehan, William F. ...	... "	... 63rd " "
Miles, J. Robinson ...	... Adjutant	... 116th Pennsylvania " "
Miles, Joseph H. G. ...	... First Lieut.	... 116th " "
Milliken, R. H. ...	... Captain	... 69th New York " "
Montgomery, Robert ...	... Second Lieut.	... 116th Pennsylvania " "
Moore, Richard, P. ...	... Captain	... 63rd New York " "
Morony, Richard ...	... Major	... 69th " "
Morris, Patrick ...	... First Lieut.	... 69th " "
Mulhall, John D. ...	... "	... 69th " "
Mulholland, St. Clair ...	... Lieut.-Colonel	... 116th Pennsylvania " "
Murphy, M. H. ...	... Captain	... 69th New York " "
Murphy, R. H. ...	... "	... 69th " "
Murphy, Murtha ...	... "	... 69th " "
Murphy, Thomas ...	... Lieutenant	... 88th " "
Murray, Timothy ...	... "	... 63rd " "
Nagle, ( ) ...	... Captain	... 69th " "
Nagle, William J. ...	... "	... 88th " "
Nagle, Edmond ...	... Lieutenant	... 88th " "
Nevins, George ...	... "	... 69th " "

Nowlan, Garrett St. P. ...	First Lieut. ...	116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Nugent, Robert ...	General (formerly) ...	69th New York "
Nugent, John ...	Lieutenant ...	69th " "
Nugent, Thomas P. ...	Second Lieut. ...	" "
O'Brien, Wm. MacMahon	Lieutenant ...	88th New York Volunteers.
O'Brien, Thomas H. ...	First Lieut. ...	88th " "
O'Carroll, Edward ...	Captain ...	63rd " "
O'Connor, Patrick J. ...	() ...	63rd " "
O'Connor, Edward F. ...	Captain ...	69th " "
O'Connor, W. J. ...	" ...	88th " "
O'Donoghoe, William ...	Lieutenant ...	69th " "
O'Driscoll, Robert J. ...	Second Lieut. ...	88th " "
O'Driscoll, Benedict J. ...	" ...	88th " "
O'Grady, Wm. L. D. ...	" ...	88th " "
O'Meagher, William ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
O'Neill, B. S. ...	Captain ...	69th New York Volunteers.
O'Neill, J. O. ...	" ...	116th Pennsylvania "
O'Neill, John ...	" ...	116th " "
O'Neill, Thomas ...	Colonel ...	Battery, Irish Brigade.
O'Neill, Joseph ...	Major ...	63rd New York Volunteers.
O'Sullivan, Maxwell	Captain ...	88th " "
Parker, J. B. ...	Second Lieut. ...	116th Pennsylvania "
Peet, William A. ...	Captain ...	116th " "
Plunkett, Timothy ...	First Lieut. ...	88th New York "
Powell, Richard ...	Assist. Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Prendergast, James ...	Captain ...	63rd New York Volunteers.
Price, H. D. ...	Lieutenant ...	116th Pennsylvania "
Purcell, James ...	Assist. Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Quinlan, James ...	Major ...	88th New York Volunteers.
Quinlan, Francis T. ...	Captain ...	63rd " "
Quirk, Charles J. ...	" ...	63rd " "
Reed, () ...	Assist. Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Reeves, S. U. ...	Captain ...	63rd New York Volunteers.
Reynolds, Laurence ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Reynolds, Thomas ...	First Lieutenant ...	69th New York Volunteers.
Riordan, Patrick H. ...	Lieutenant ...	63rd " "
Rood, D. P. ...	" ...	63rd " "
Ryder, P. ...	Captain ...	88th " "
Sacristie, J. Louis ...	First Lieut. ...	63rd " "
Saunders, James ...	Captain ...	69th " "
Scanlan, Terence ...	Lieutenant ...	69th " "
Scanlan, Thomas ...	Captain ...	69th " "
Scully, Martin ...	Second Lieut. ...	69th " "
Sellers, John G. ...	Lieutenant ...	63rd " "
Shanly, Timothy L. ...	Captain ...	69th " "
Shankey, D. S. ...	" ...	69th " "
Shea, John ...	Second Lieut. ...	88th " "
Smart, James M. ...	Lieutenant ...	63rd " "
Smart, Charles ...	Medical Inspector ...	" "
Smith, J. Pascal ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Smith, James ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	69th New York Volunteers.
Smith, John ...	Captain ...	88th " "
Smyth, Cadwalader ...	Lieutenant ...	63rd " "
Sparks, John ...	Second Lieut. ...	88th " "
Stillman, John T. ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.
Sullivan, Denis ...	Quartermaster ...	69th New York Volunteers.
Sullivan, Michael ...	Captain ...	63rd " "
Sullivan, John ...	" ...	63rd " "
Taylor, William ...	Lieutenant ...	63rd " "
Terwilliser, W. H. ...	Major ...	63rd " "
Terwilliser, Charles ...	Captain ...	63rd " "
Toal, John T. ...	Captain ...	69th " "

Tobin, ( ) ...	...	...	63rd New York Volunteers.
Touchev, Thomas ...	Major	...	63rd " "
Turner, James ...	Captain	...	83th " "
Tyrrell, William H. ...	Second Lieut.	...	116th Pennsylvania "
Wall, M. W. ...	Captain	...	69th New York. "
Wall, Maurice W. ...	"	...	83th " "
Walshe, () ...	"	...	63rd " "
Walts, Alexander ...	"	...	63rd " "
Ward, Patrick ...	Lieutenant	...	69th " "
Warren, John ...	Captain	...	63rd " "
Whitty, Joseph ...	"	...	69th " "
William, Seneca G. ...	"	...	116th Pennsylvania "
Williams, Charles ...	Second Lieut.	...	69th New York "
Young, John R. ...	Adjutant	...	88th " "

End of O'Meagher's Irish Brigade in the Service of America.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.*

THE Irish Legion (also known as "Corcoran's Irish Legion") was composed of New York State Volunteers; and consisted of four Regiments, namely:

1. The 69th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery.†
2. The 155th New York State Volunteers.
3. The 164th " "
4. The 170th " "

THE 69TH (OR SENIOR) REGIMENT OF CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The Sixty-Ninth (or Senior) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion (or, as it was also called, "The 182nd Regiment, New York State Volunteers,") was organized in New York City, to serve three years. It was mustered into the Service of the United States on the 17th of November, 1862; it was mustered out of the Service on the 15th July, 1865, in accordance with Orders from the War Department.

Brigadier-General:

Michael Corcoran.‡

Brevet Brigadier-General:

(Colonel James P. M'Ivor, who was a Colonel in the 170th Regiment, *infra*, was the last Commander of Corcoran's Irish Legion.)

* *Legion*: The names in this List are taken from the Official Roster of the Adjutant-General, State of New York.

† *Artillery*: The 69th Regiment New York Heavy Artillery was also known as "The 69th National Guards Artillery," etc.

‡ *Corcoran*: At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, between the Northern and Southern States of America, Colonel Corcoran was under Court-Martial, for refusing to parade his regiment (the 69th New York State Militia), to honour His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had then visited New York. That Regiment having volunteered for the field, Colonel Corcoran was relieved from the Court-Martial, and he started with his command for Washington. His Regiment built "*Fort Corcoran*," on Arlington Heights, across the (river) Potomac, in Virginia, for the defence of Washington. At the first battle of Bull-Run he was captured, and held a prisoner for one year in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. When Colonel Corcoran was exchanged, President Lincoln gave him a Commission as Brigadier-General, to date back to the 21st July, 1861, the day of his capture; with authority to recruit a Brigade in New York State. Thus was the fighting "Irish Legion" in America originated and organised.

Assistant Adjutant-General :
Captain Blodget.

Aides-de-Camp :

John Tracy, jun., of the 155th.
J. Townsend Connolly, of the 69th.

Brigade Quartermaster :
Captain James B. Kirker.

Brigade Commissary of Subsistence :
Captain Charles Graham.

Colonels :

Coonan, John ... Mustered out on 15th July, 1865
Murphy, Matthew ... Died of wounds received in action, 16th April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels :

Butler, William ... Not Mustered,* see "Major."
Coonan,† John ... Promoted to Colonel, 11th May, 1865.
Heggart, Robert ... Not Mustered ; see "Majors."
Reid,‡ Thomas M. ... Dismissed ; 16th June, 1864.

Majors :

Butler, William ... Died of wounds, 16th August, 1864.
Heggart, Robert ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Kelly, Theodore ... Not Mustered ; declined.
McGuire, Michael ... Not Mustered ; see "Captains."
Sullivan, Denis L. ... " " "

Adjutants :

Canton, Thomas M. ... Promoted to Captain, 9th May, 1863.
Fogarty, William ... Resigned, 18th January, 1863.
Nevin, William J. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Redmond, Michael ... Killed in action, 22nd January, 1864.

Quarter-Masters :

Fahy, John ... Promoted to Captain and Commissary, 26th July, 1864.
Villeplait, A. B. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.

Surgeons :

Dwyer, John ... Resigned, 3rd August, 1863.
Nealis, William T. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Spencer, John A. ... Resigned, 1st September, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeons :

Crowley, Patrick ... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Ewen, Clarence ... Resigned, 27th October, 1863.
Fahie, James S. ... Not Mustered ; declined.
Nealis, William T. ... Promoted to Surgeon, 25th October, 1864.
Spencer, John A. ... " " 27th August, 1863.

* *Not Mustered* : This means that, although the Officer had received his Commission from the Governor of the State of New York, the United States Military Authorities would not "Muster" him, if his Company was found reduced by the casualties of war, below the minimum of 43.

† *Coonan* : As in the case of this Lieut.-Colonel John Coonan who was promoted to a Colonelcy, the names of other Officers who were promoted appear twice in this Return.

‡ *Reid* : It pains us to have to record the "dismissal" of any Officer, but, as the observation occurs in the column of Remarks in the Return before us, we feel bound to give it, that, for reference sake, this List may be as accurate as possible.

Chaplain :

Dillon, James M. ... Resigned, 3rd August, 1863 ; Re-Commissioned

Captains :

Bell, John ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Butler, William ... Promoted to Major, 14th February, 1863.
 Butler, Edward ... Killed in action at Coal Harbour, Va., 3rd June, 1864.
 Canton, Thomas ... Discharged,* 11th May, 1865.
 Coonan, John ... Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, 15th September, 1864.
 Dempsey, Thomas ... Not Mustered ; declined.
 Donett, Lewis H. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Goodwin, Charles ...
 Glynn, Charles ... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
 Heggart, Robert ... Promoted to Major, 28th April, 1865.
 Keele, Joseph ... Not Mustered ; see " First Lieutenants."
 Kelly, Edward ...
 Kelly, Michael ... Discharged, 24th March, 1865.
 McGuire, Michael ... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
 Murphy, Joseph ... Resigned, 4th June, 1863 ; Re-Commissioned First Lieutenant.
 Murphy (2), Joseph ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Nevins, Patrick ... Mustered out with Regt., 15th July, 1865.
 Nugent, John H. ... Killed in action at Coal Harbour, Va., 3rd June, 1864.
 O'Keefe, Michael ... Not Mustered ; declined.
 Rowley, Henry ... Dismissed, 6th August, 1863, for desertion.
 Sullivan, Denis S. ... Mustered out with Regt., 15th July, 1865.
 Thorn, William J. ... Resigned 12th Feb., 1863.
 Villaplaist, A.B. ... Not Mustered ; see " Quartermasters."
 Welpley, Francis ... Killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., 25th August, 1864.

First Lieutenants :

Barrett, James ... Resigned, 28th March, 1863.
 Bell, John ... Promoted to Captain, 31st Oct., 1864.
 Briody, John ... Not Mustered ; discharged as Sergeant-Major.
 Butler, Edward R. ... Promoted to Captain, 20th July, 1863.
 Canney, William H. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Canton, Thomas ... Promoted to Captain, 9th May, 1863.
 Connolly, J. Townsend ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Donnett, L. H. ... Promoted to Captain, 31st Oct., 1864.
 Foley, James ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Glynn, Charles ... Promoted to Captain, 11th Mar., 1864.
 Geoffrey, William ... Dismissed, 13th December, 1864.
 Goodwin, Charles ... Promoted to Captain, 17th May, 1865.
 Hallaghan, Robert ... Resigned, 31st March, 1863.
 Ivey, William ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Kane, William J. ... Resigned, 11th May, 1863.
 Keating, Patrick ... " 5th June, 1863.
 Keele, Joseph ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Kelly, Martin ... Died of wounds received in action, 26th May, 1864.
 Kelly, Edward ... Discharged, 1st April, 1865.
 Knowles, K. F. ... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
 Manahan, Thomas ... Not Mustered, see " Second Lieutenants."
 Murphy, Joseph ... Promoted to Captain, 4th February, 1863.

* *Discharged* : In all cases in all the Regiments, "Discharged" means that the Officers so marked were discharged on account of wounds or other physical disability.

Murphy, (2) Joseph	...	Promoted to Captain, 17th May, 1865.
McCarthy, Patrick	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Nevins, Patrick	...	Promoted to Captain, 31st October, 1864.
Niven, William J.	...	Adjutant, 12th August, 1864.
Nugent, John H.	...	Captain, 4th February, 1863.
O'Connor, Michael	...	Not Mustered; declined.
O'Farrell, Patrick	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Owens, John	...	Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Redmond, Michael	...	Promoted to Adjutant, 9th May, 1863.
Villeplait, A. B.	...	Quarter-Master, 13th April, 1864.
Welpley, Francis	...	Captain, 4th February, 1863.

Second Lieutenants :

Barrett, James	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 4th Feb., 1863.
Barry, M. J.	...	Discharged, 31st October, 1864.
Bell, C. J.	...	Discharged, 22nd June, 1864.
Bell, John	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 4th Feb., 1863.
Brennan, John	...	Resigned, 7th June, 1863.
Canney, W. H.	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 30th Nov., 1864.
✓ Conway, Michael	...	Not Mustered; Commissioned "First Lieut.," 12th New York Volunteers.
Donnett, L. H.	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 20th July, 1863.
Downing, Ed.	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
Dumont, Theo.	...	Resigned, 1st Jan., 1863.
Foley, Jas.	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 20th Dec., 1864.
Gallagher, John	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
Glynn, C. G.	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 4th Feb., 1863.
Goodwin, Charles	...	" " 31st Oct., 1864.
Ivey, William	...	" " 17th May, 1865.
Keele, Joseph	...	" " 18th Jan., 1865.
Keating, Patrick	...	" " 4th Feb., 1863.
Kelly, Martin	...	" " 20th July, 1863.
Kelly, Edward	...	" " 20th July, 1863.
Knowles, K. F.	...	" " 17th May, 1865.
Leddy, Peter	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
Manahan, Thomas	...	Resigned, 13th October, 1864.
McCann, Peter	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
McCarthy, Patrick	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 20th July, 1863.
McGee, Richard	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
McMahon, J. W.	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
Nevins, Patrick	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 20th July, 1863.
O'Farrell, Patrick	...	" " 31st Oct., 1864.
Owens, John	...	" " 31st Oct., 1864.
Ryan, Joseph	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Comuissary Sergt.
Snee, Patrick	...	Discharged, 11th June, 1863.
Somers, J. F.	...	Resigned, 5th June, 1863.
Sweeney, Daniel	...	Killed at Ream's Station, Virginia.
Tomilson, Fred.	...	Dismissed, 19th November, 1863.
Villeplait, A. B.	...	Promoted to First Lieut., 9th May, 1863.
Wall, F. A.	...	Failed to Muster.
White, Archd.	...	Not Mustered; discharged as Sergeant.
Wooley, Sam.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.

Battles: The Battles in which the 69th (or Senior) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was engaged, were: Suffolk, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbour, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road.

THE 155TH (OR SECOND) REGIMENT OF CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteers (or Second Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion) was organized at New York City, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, King's, Queen's, Broome, and Erie. It was Mustered into the Service of the United States, 18th Nov., 1862; it was Mustered out of the Service on the 15th July, 1865, in accordance with Orders from the War Department.

Colonels :

Byrne, John	...	Not Mustered; see "Lieutenant-Colonels."
Flood, Hugh C.	...	"
McEvilly, William	...	Resigned, 3rd November, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels :

Byrne, John	...	Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Flood, Hugh C.	...	Discharged, 13th October, 1864. (He died of wounds.)
McMahon, James P.	...	Promoted to Colonel of 164th New York Volunteers, 27th April, 1863.

Majors :

Byrne, John	...	Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, 12th January, 1864.
Doran, Michael	...	Not Mustered; see "Captains."
Flood, Hugh C.	...	Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, 15th April, 1863.
McConvey, James	...	Not Mustered; see "Captains."
O'Dwyer, John	...	"
Paige, Francis	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.

Adjutants :

Dodd, Charles	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Rea, Andrew V.	...	Resigned, 3rd March, 1863.
Winterbotham, J.R.	...	Discharged, 22nd December, 1864.

Quartermasters :

Brady, Philip J.	...	Resigned, 30th March, 1865.
Cook, George T.	...	" 11th April, 1864.
McAnally, John	...	Failed to Muster.

Surgeons :

Lounsberry, S. S.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Nolan, Patrick	...	Resigned, 1st September, 1863.
Wylie, Farand	...	Mustered out, 14th December, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons :

Comstock, L. S.	...	Promoted to Surgeon of 152nd New York Vols., 25th November, 1864.
Fawcett, R. W.	...	Died of Disease, 22nd June, 1864.
Harris, N. C.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.

Captains :

Brennan, Michael	...	Not Mustered; see "First Lieutenants."
Byrne, John	...	Promoted to Major, 15th April, 1863.

Conlin, B. F.	... Resigned, 27th June, 1865.
Carolin, Denis	... Discharged, 14th October, 1864.
Doherty, E. P.	... Resigned, 28th April, 1863.
Doheny, Michael	... Discharged, 10th Feb., 1865.
Doran, Michael	... " " "
Dunbar, Thomas	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Eustace, Joseph	... Not Mustered; see "First Lieutenants."
Flanagan, Patrick	... Failed to Report.
Flynn, John	... Not Mustered; see "First Lieutenants."
Hart, Thomas	... Died 25th June, 1864 (of wounds).
Hartford, Walter	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
McCabe, Bernard	... Not Mustered.
McAnnally, John	... Resigned, 28th April, 1864.
Mitchell, Jas. D.	... Mustered out on 15th July, 1865.
Mooney, Hugh	... " " "
McConvey, James	... Discharged, 15th May, 1865.
O'Brien, H. T.	... Resigned, 6th Feb., 1863.
O'Dwyer, John	... Discharged, 5th Oct., 1864.
Paige, Francis	... Promoted to Major, 30th May, 1865.
Priest, C. N.	... Mustered out with Regiment, on 15th July, 1865.
Purdy, Daniel	... Died, 22nd February, 1865 (of wounds).
Poulouze, Ed.	... Killed in action, 25th August, 1864.
Schuyler, W. S.	... Died, 20th July, 1864.

First Lieutenants :

Berson, Alonzo H.	... Failed to Muster.
Brady, Philip J.	... Promoted to Quartermaster, 19th June, 1864.
Brennan, Michael	... " Captain, 29th June, 1865.
Burke, Thomas	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Campbell, James	... Resigned, 5th February, 1863.
Carolin, Denis	... Promoted to Captain, 2nd April, 1863.
Cowlin, Benjamin	... " " 2nd December, 1864.
Connolly, John G.	... Dismissed, 15th September, 1864.
Conway, Lackey	... Not Mustered.
Cronin, Philip	... Died of wounds, 6th October, 1864.
Doheny, * Michael	... Promoted to Captain, 24th August, 1863.
Duffy, Hugh	... Discharged, 11th October, 1864.
Dunbar, Thomas	... Promoted to Captain, 16th September, 1864.
Dunphy, Richard B.	... Died, 4th June, 1864 (of wounds).
Eustace, Joseph E.	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Flynn, John	... Dismissed, 6th September, 1864.
Galvin, Chris.	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Hart, Thomas	... Promoted to Captain; 17th August, 1863.
Hughes, Patrick J.	... Resigned, 8th February, 1864.
Kane, James	... Not Mustered.
Kelleher, James	... Resigned, 6th February, 1864.
Lee, Robert E.	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Martin, Bernard	... Not Mustered.
McCabe, Patrick	... " " "
McAnnally, John	... Promoted to Captain, 18th May, 1863.
McDermott, Patrick	... Resigned, 11th September, 1863.
Maroney, M. H.	... " 6th Feb., 1863.
Mooney, Hugh	... Promoted to Captain, 30th July, 1864.
Murphy, W. H.	... Not Mustered.
Nolan, John	... Died 25th June, 1864 (of wounds).
O'Connell, † Michael	... Killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., 25th Aug., 1864.

* *Doheny*: This Michael was son of Michael Doheny of 1848 fame in Ireland.

† *O'Connell*: This Michael O'Connell served in the Pope's Irish Brigade.

Quinn, Geo. F.	...	Not Mustered; See "Second Lieutenants."
Shiel, James	...	Resigned, 15th May, 1863.
Tracey, John	...	Promoted to Major in 18th New York Cavalry, 19th October, 1863.
Wallace, Richard	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Worthington, James	...	Resigned, 30th March, 1863.

Second Lieutenants:

Besson, Monz. H.	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th April, 1864.
Brady, Philip J.	...	" " 23rd Aug., 1863.
Burns, Ed.	...	Not Mustered.
Byrnes, Wm. S.	...	" Commission revoked.
Carolin, Thomas	...	Resigned, 19th January, 1864.
Conlin, Benjamin	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 17th Aug., 1863.
Connolly, J. G.	...	" " 12th Jany., 1864.
Cortland, J. S. Van.	...	" " New York Cavalry, 31st October, 1864.
Cronin, Philip	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 17th Aug., 1863.
Davis, John	...	Killed while Prisoner of War, by a Confederate Sentinel, 16th October, 1864.
Doheny, Michael	...	Promoted to Captain, 24th Aug., 1863.
Donoghoe, Cornelius	...	Discharged, 11th April, 1864.
Duff, James B.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Duffy, Hugh	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 19th April, 1864.
Dunphy, R. B.	...	" " 17th Feb., 1864.
Dwight, Albert,	...	Killed in action, at Petersburg, Va., 22nd June, 1864.
Elton, Henry	...	Not Mustered.
Eustace, J. F.	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 7th Dec., 1864.
Flynn, John	...	" " 2nd April, 1863.
Hanlon, John,	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Harford, Walter	...	Promoted to Captain, 31st May, 1865.
Hughes, Pat. J.	...	" " First Lieutenant, 2nd April, 1863.
Kelleher, James	...	" " 17th Aug. 1863.
McGowan, Patrick	...	Not Mustered.
Mitchel, Jas. D.	...	Promoted to Captain, 31st May, 1865.
Montgomery, James	...	Resigned, 15th March, 1863.
Mooney, Hugh,	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 18th, May, 1863.
Nugent, James	...	Not Mustered.
O'Brien, H. T.	...	Promoted to Captain, 5th December, 1862.
O'Callaghan, Wm.	...	Dismissed, 26th August, 1863.
O'Connell,* Michael	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 18th May, 1863.
O'Donnell, John	...	Not Mustered.
Parker, C. H.	...	Deserted, 10th August, 1863.
Priest, C. N.	...	Promoted to Captain, 31st May, 1865.
Purdy, Daniel	...	" " 30th July, 1864.
Quinn, G. F.	...	Discharged, 18th January, 1865.
Ryan, Miles	...	Not Mustered.
Seymour, John	...	" "
Stansbury, Recompense	...	Resigned, 9th February, 1863.
Tinon, John	...	Discharged, 14th March, 1863.
Wilson, Dean	...	Dismissed, 25th January, 1865.
Wilson, George B.	...	()

Battles: The Battles in which the 155th (or Second) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was engaged, were: Suffolk, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbour, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boyton Road.

* *O'Connell*: This Michael O'Connell, was (see "First Lieutenants") killed in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, 25th August, 1864.

THE 164TH (OR THIRD) REGIMENT OF CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers (or Third Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion,) was organized in New York City, to serve three years. The ten Companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of: New York, King's, Erie, Niagara, and St. Lawrence. It was Mustered into the Service of the United States, 19th November, 1862; it was Mustered out of the Service, 15th July, 1865, in accordance with Orders from the War Department,

Colonels :

De Lacey, William	... Not Mustered as "Colonel."
McMahon, Jas. P.	... Killed in action at Coal Harbour, Virginia.
McMahon, John E.	... Died 3rd March, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels :

Beattie, John	... Not Mustered as "Lieutenant-Colonel."
Burke, Jas. C.	... Dismissed, 21st June, 1863.
De Lacey, William	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.

Majors :

Beattie, John	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
O'Reilly, Bernard	... Not Mustered as "Major."
Smith, Michael D.	... Discharged, 12th July, 1864.

Adjutants :

Beattie, John	... Promoted to Major, 21st January, 1864.
McCarthy, John	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Newell, R. Geo.	... Discharged, 17th March, 1863.

Quartermasters :

Courtney, Maurice	... Discharged, 13th March, 1863.
Dunn, John	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Stapleton, Michael G.	... Died of disease, 26th March, 1864.

Surgeons :

Hasbronck, Joseph L.	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Kinsler, James	... " " " " " " " "
Reagan, Mathew F.	... Discharged, 23rd October, 1864.

Captains :

Beattie, David J.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Burke, Tim. J.	... " " " " " " " "
Callanan, Stephen A.	... " " " " " " " "
Callanan, Stephen A.	... " " " " " " " "
Davidson, Geo. W.	... " " " " " " " "
Graham, Christopher	... Dismissed, 13th August, 1864.
Hearn, John D.	... Discharged, 16th May, 1865.
Hickey, Thomas	... " Killed* in action at Coal Harbour, Va., 3rd June, 1864."
Kelly, T. W.	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Maroney, William	... Died of wounds, at Richmond, Va., 20th June, 1864.
McGurin, Thomas	... Not Mustered as "Captain."

* Killed: This must be a mistake; for we find that this Thomas Hickey died at Army Sq. Hospital, Washington, D.C., from wounds.

Moynihan, D C.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Murphy, B. P.	... Discharged, 13th December, 1862.
O'Connor, James	... Discharged, 19th December, 1862.
O'Reilly, Bernard	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
O'Rorke, Michael	... Discharged, 1st June, 1865.
O'Sullivan, Eugene	... Resigned, 6th February, 1864.
Phelan, Patrick	... ,, 9th March, 1863.
Ryan, John	... Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.

First Lieutenants :

Abraham, J. S.	... Killed in action at Coal Harbour, Virginia.
Beattie, John	... Promoted to Adjutant, 4th July, 1863.
Boyle, Robert	... Died of wounds, 29th July, 1864.
Bushey, John	... Not Mustered.
Callanan, S. A.	... Promoted to Captain, 12th June, 1865.
Costello, Clark	... Not Mustered.
Crowley, D. M.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Dames, William	... Dismissed, 6th September, 1864.
Dunn, John	... Promoted to Quartermaster, 12th June, 1865.
Etchingham, James	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
McCaffrey, Edward	... Died from wounds, 4th June, 1864.
McCarthy, John	... Promoted to Adjutant, 12th June, 1865.
McGurin, T.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Moynihan, D. C.	... Promoted to Captain, 27th January, 1864.
Oulahan, Richard	... Discharged, 4th September, 1863, on account of diseases contracted in Dismal Swamp, Virginia.
Reddy, James M.	... Killed in action at Coal Harbour, Va.
Sherman, C. M.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Sizer, W. T.	... Discharged, 19th December, 1863.
Sullivan, Peter	... Not Mustered.
Waters, Charles	... Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
Webb, William	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Woolsey, C. W.	... Discharged, 16th May, 1865.

Second Lieutenants :

Beattie, David J.	... Promoted to Captain, 4th July, 1863.
Callanan, Stephen A.	... ,, First Lieutenant, 7th December, 1864.
Cantwell, Thos. J.	... Discharged, 29th May, 1865.
Canty, John	... Resigned, 2nd April, 1863.
Collins, John	... ,, 13th January, 1863.
Crimmins, John	... Not Mustered.
Cunningham, J. T.	... Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
Dardis, J.	... Dismissed, 1st March, 1863.
Davidson, G. M.	... Promoted to Captain, 30th November, 1864.
Doyle, John	... Not Mustered.
Dunn, * John	... "Died of disease, 29th September, 1863."
Gossin, † John J.	... Not Mustered.
Gulick, O. W.	... Resigned, 18th August, 1863.
Hussey, Tho ^c	... Declined.
Kenny, John J.	... Resigned, 13th April, 1864.
McCaffrey, Edwd.	... Promoted to First Lieutenant, 7th October, 1863.
McGurn, Thomas	... ,, ,, 27th January, 1864.
McTavish, H. G.	... Died of wounds, 12th March, 1865.
O'Rorke, Michael	... Promoted to Captain, 11th Feb., 1863.
O'Sullivan, Jas. A.	... Killed in action, at Spottsylvania. Va.
Reilly, Michael	... Not Mustered.

* *Dunn* : Here again we think there is a mistake ; for this John is believed to be the John Dunn, of Zululand.

† *Gossin* : This was son of Mr. Gossin, of Gossin's Hotel, then in Dublin.

Renney, William	...	Discharged, 22nd June, 1863.
Ryan, John	...	Promoted to Captain, 12th June, 1865.
Stapleton, M. G.	...	to Quartermaster, 11th May, 1863.
Thornton, W. C. B.	...	Discharged, 14th October, 1864.
Webb, William	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 12th June, 1865.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

The following Brevet Commissions (Second Lieutenants) were issued by the Governor of New York to Enlisted men of this (the 164th) Regiment New York Volunteers :

Sergeant-Major	...	William B. Reagan.
Colour-Sergeant	...	William Koch.
Sergeants	...	J. W. H. Bruden.
"	...	Francis Church.
"	...	John Clancy.
"	...	Patrick Doody.
"	...	John Eagen.
"	...	Horace Emory.
"	...	Charles Jackson.
"	...	Joseph Sexton.
"	...	Patrick Traverse.
Privates	...	Daniel Bailey.
"	...	Thomas Culhane.

Battles: The Battles in which the 164th (or Third) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was engaged, were: Suffolk, Blackwater, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomoy, Coal Harbour, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydton Road.

THE 170TH (OR FOURTH) REGIMENT OF CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment New York State Volunteers (or Fourth Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion,) was organized at Staten Island, New York, to serve three years. The Companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, and King's (City of Brooklyn). It was Mustered into the Service of the United States, 7th October, 1862; it was Mustered out of the Service, 15th July, 1865, in accordance with Orders from the War Department.

Colonels :

McDermott, Peter	...	Discharged, 4th January, 1863.
McIvor, Jas. P.	...	Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865. Colonel McIvor became <i>Brevet Brigadier-General</i> of the United States Volunteers; and was the last Commander of "Corcoran's Irish Legion."

Lieutenant-Colonels :

Donnelly, John B.	...	Not Mustered; see "Majors."
Hagan, Charles	...	Not Mustered; see "Majors."
McIvor, James P.	...	Promoted to Colonel, 4th Feb., 1863.
Murphy,* Michael C.	...	"Dismissed,* 4th January, 1864."

* *Dismissed*: The cause of Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy's "dismissal" was, that, against Orders, he carried in some of his wounded from between the two lines of battle; that was all. It may, therefore, be hoped that, in the other cases of "dismissal" recorded in this Return, the causes were some similar violation of military discipline; and nothing more—See Note ("Reid,") p. 817, *ante*.

IRISH PEDIGREES.

Majors :

Connery, John	...	Not Mustered ; see "Captains."
Donnelly, John B.	...	Killed in action at Ream's Station, 26th August, 1864.
Hagan, Charles,	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Warner, Geo. W.	...	Resigned, 7th April, 1863.

Adjutants :

Chaloner, John J.	...	Resigned, 2nd June, 1863.
Craney, Timothy	...	Not Mustered ; see "First Lieutenants."
Dunne, Patrick R.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
M'Carthy, Patrick	...	Promoted to Captain, 4th Feb., 1863.

Quartermasters :

Burke, Walter J.	...	Resigned, 30th January, 1863.
Coyle, John	...	Discharged, 1st June, 1865.
Robbins, Simeon B.	...	Not Mustered.

Surgeons :

Douglas, Frederick	...	Discharged, 22nd October, 1864.
Heath, Allen S.	...	" " 4th January, 1864.
Olmstead, Sam. H.	...	Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeons :

Lonndsbury, Seth S.	...	Promoted to Surgeon of 155th New York Volunteers.
O'Flaherty, John	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Olmstead, Sam. H.	...	Promoted to Surgeon, 17th November, 1864.

Chaplain :

Gillen, Paul E.	...	Mustered out with Regiment, 15th July, 1865.
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Captains :

Byrne, Edward L.	...	Resigned, 21st August, 1863.
Connery, John	...	Died, 9th September, 1864, in Washington, D.C., of wounds received in action.
Cunningham, John	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
De Barry, James J.	...	Resigned, 25th February, 1863.
Donnelly, John B.	...	Promoted to Major, 13th June, 1863.
Duff, John J.	...	Resigned, 18th March, 1863.
Fitzmaurice, J. W.	...	Discharged, 24th January, 1863.
Hagan, Charles	...	Promoted to Major, 30th November, 1864.
Halpin, John	...	Dismissed, 18th July, 1863.
Holmes, Walter H.	...	Not Mustered, see "First Lieutenants."
Kelly, James H.	...	Killed in action, 25th August, 1864.
Lynch, Jeremiah	...	Died, 7th June, 1864 (of wounds received in action at Richmond, Virginia).
McCarthy, Patrick	...	Killed in action, 24th May, 1864.
McManus, Redmund	...	Resigned, 28th January, 1863.
Mitchell, John	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Murphy, Michael C.	...	Promoted to Lieut. Colonel, 4th Feb., 1863.
Mykens, D. K.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Niven, William J.	...	Not Mustered.
Norris, Thomas D.	...	Discharged, 22nd May, 1865.
O'Lone, Hugh F.	...	Dismissed, 2nd January, 1865.
Quigley, Michael	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Sage, A. B.	...	Discharged, 11th January, 1863.

Sculley, Joseph C.	...	Discharged, 4th October, 1864.
Torrey, F. A.	...	" 8th November, 1864.
Turner, George L.	...	Died at Salisbury, N.C., 24th Oct., 1864.

First Lieutenants :

Burke, Walter J.	..	Resigned, 18th June, 1863.
Byrne, Edward	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th February, 1863.
Costello, Thomas M.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Coyle, John	...	Promoted to Quartermaster, 13th Feb., 1863.
Craney, Timothy	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Doherty, John	...	"
Donnelly, J. F.	...	Discharged, 6th March, 1863.
Dunn, Patrick	}	Resigned, 25th May, 1863; Re-commissioned, and
Dunn, Patrick		Promoted to Adjutant, 10th Nov., 1864.
Fitzmaurice, J. W.	...	Promoted to Captain, 10th November, 1862.
Freelan, James	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Gallagher, John	...	Resigned, 9th April, 1863.
Goeway, John T.	...	Died of Disease, 18th May, 1865.
Griffen, John W.	...	Killed in action at North Anne River, 24th May, 1864.
Hagan, Charles	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th June, 1863.
Holmes, Walter H.	...	Resigned, 5th March, 1863.
Hunter, James	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Keeley, James H.	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th Nov., 1863.
Logue, Patrick	...	Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., 24th May 1864.
Lynch, John	...	Resigned, 8th October, 1863.
Mallory, Patrick J.	...	Discharged, 30th November, 1863.
McHale, Thomas J.	...	Dismissed, 27th Feb., 1865.
McManus, John J.	...	Resigned, 5th January, 1863.
McNeil, John T.	...	Resigned, 7th July, 1863.
Mitchell, John	...	Promoted to Captain, 28th Feb., 1865.
Montgomery, Thomas	...	Discharged, 1st October, 1864.
Mullens, William	...	Resigned, 12th June, 1863.
Mykens, Daniel K.	...	Promoted to Captain, 28th February, 1865.
Norris, Richard	...	Discharged, 28th January, 1863.
Norris, Thomas D.	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th June, 1863.
O'Connell, James	}	Dismissed, 15th Aug., 1864; disability. Removed
O'Connell, James		and Re-commissioned; discharged, 15th August, 1864.
O'Lone, Hugh F.	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th June, 1863.
Quigley, Michael	...	" " 31st May, 1865.
Reilly, Michael K.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Scully, Joseph C.	...	Promoted to Captain, 10th August, 1863.
Seeley, Frank H.	...	Killed in action, 22nd June, 1864.
Smith, James	...	Not Mustered! see "Second Lieutenants."
Torrey, Francis A.	...	Promoted to Captain, 13th June, 1863.
Turner, George L.	...	" " "

Second Lieutenants :

Burke, Walter J.	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Butler, Pierce	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Craney, Timothy	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Creighton, Frederick	...	Resigned, 31st March, 1863.
Cunningham, John	...	Promoted to Captain, 31st May, 1865.
Duhain, August	...	Resigned, 28th January, 1863.
Eagan, Michael J.	...	Killed in action, 16th June, 1864
Fitzmaurice, J. S.	...	" 18th May, 1864.
Forrestall, William	...	Cashiered, 10th June, 1863.
Gallagher, John	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.

Griffin, John W.	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Hagan, Charles	...	" " "
Hand, James	...	Not Mustered.
Holmon, Henry	...	" " "
Hunter, James	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th Nov., 1863.
Keeley, James H.	...	" " 4th Feb., 1863.
Logue, Patrick	...	" " 13th Nov., 1863.
Lynch, John	...	" " 13th June, 1863.
McGrath, Francis	...	Not Mustered.
McGuire, Michael	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
McNeil, John	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th Feb., 1863.
Mitchell, John	...	" " 23rd June, 1864.
Molloy, Patrick J.	...	Resigned, 4th December, 1863.
Mullins, William	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Mykins, D. K.	...	" " 12th Aug., 1864.
O'Connell, James	...	" " 13th Nov., 1863.
O'Lone, Hugh F.	...	" " 4th Feb., 1863.
Quigley, Patrick	...	Resigned, 24th November, 1863
Quigley, Michael	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Quinn, Patrick C.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Reilly, Michael K.	...	Promoted to First Lieutenant, 13th June, 1863.
Robbins, Simon B.	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Rogers, John P.	...	Resigned, 2nd October, 1863.
Skelly, Robert	...	Mustered out, 15th July, 1865.
Smith, James	...	Resigned, 9th February, 1863.

Battles: The Battles in which the 170th (or Fourth) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was engaged, were: Suffolk, Blackwater, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Coal Harbour, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydton Road.

End of the Irish-American Brigades in the War of 1861-1865.

20.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER IN IRELAND.

In 1797.

I. THE KING (George the Third); II. THE LORDS; III. THE COMMONS.

The Representative of the Monarch in Ireland is the Lord Lieutenant, or, in his absence, The Lords Justices.

I. THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

John Jeffreys, Earl Camden,

His Privy Council.

In the "Irish Court Registry" of 1797, the names of the Privy Council are given in the following order. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were Members of the Irish House of Commons:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Archbp. of Armagh. | 6. The Duke of Leinster. |
| 2. " Earl of Clare (who was the Lord Chancellor). | 7. The Marquis of Clanricarde. |
| 3. " Archbp. of Dublin. | 8. " of Waterford. |
| 4. " Archbp. of Cashel (Lord Somerton). | 9. " of Donegal. |
| 5. " Archbp. of Tuam. | 10. " of Drogheda. |
| | 11. " of Downshire. |
| | 12. " of Hertford. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>13. The Marquis of Abercorn.
 14. The Earl of Westmeath.
 15. " of Inchiquin.
 16. " of Mountrath.
 17. " of Shannon.
 18. " of Clanbrasil.
 19. " of Louth.
 20. " of Mornington.
 21. " of Arran.
 22. " of Courtown.
 23. " of Charlemont.
 24. " of Grandison.
 25. " of Howth.
 26. " of Bellamont.
 27. " of Roden.
 28. " of Kingston.
 29. " of Altamont.
 30. " of Glandore.
 31. " of Clermont.
 32. " of Portarlington.
 33. " of Farnham.
 34. " of Carhampton.
 35. " of Carysfort.
 36. " of Mount Norris.
 37. " of Clonmel.
 38. " of Macartney.
 39. " of Ely.
 40. " of Londonderry.
 41. Viscount Dillon.
 42. " Gosford.
 43. " Pery.
 44. " Mountjoy.
 45. " O'Neill.
 46. Lord Frederick Campbell.
 47. Bishop of Meath.
 48. " of Kildare.
 49. " of Derry.
 50. Earl of Dorchester.
 51. Baron Muskerry.
 52. " Donoughmore.
 53. " Carleton.
 54. " Auckland.
 55. " Longueville.
 56. " Callan.
 57. " Yelverton.</p> | <p>58. Baron St. Helens.
 59. " Glenworth.
 60. Lord Rossmore.
 61. Lord Grenville.
 62. *Lord Charles Fitzgerald.
 63. *Lord Hobart.
 64. *John Foster, Speaker of the
 House of Commons.
 65. *John Beresford.
 66. Richard Fitzpatrick.
 67. *Sir John Parnel, Bart.
 68. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.
 69. *Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.
 70. Sir Richard Heron, Bart.
 71. *Sir John Blaguire, Bart.
 72. *Sir Skeffington Smyth, Bart.
 73. *Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart.
 74. Thomas Pelham.
 75. *Thomas Conolly.
 76. *Theophilus Jones.
 77. *Henry King.
 78. Edward Cary.
 79. Silver Oliver.
 80. Joshua Cooper.
 81. William Windham.
 82. *James Cuffe.
 83. *Henry Grattan.
 84. *George Ogle.
 85. Thomas Kelly.
 86. Thomas Orde Paulett.
 87. William Augustus Pitt.
 88. *William Brabazon Ponsonby.
 89. *David La Touche.
 90. *John Monck Mason.
 91. *Arthur Wolfe.
 92. *James Fitzgerald.
 93. George Warde.
 94. *William Forward.
 95. *Denis Browne.
 96. *Sylvester Douglas.
 97. *Robert Ross.
 98. *Isaac Corry.
 99. *Sackville Hamilton.
 100. *Lodge Morres.</p> |
|--|---|

End of the Names of the Privy Council.

II.—THE HOUSE OF LORDS.*

In 1797.

The Peerage of Ireland at that period consisted of the Lord Chancellor (who was the Earl of Clare), 4 (Protestant) Archbishops, 3 Peers of the Blood Royal, 1 Duke, 5 Marquises, 71 Earls, 54 Viscounts, 18 (Protestant) Bishops, and 54 Barons. There were five Peers of Ireland who had no Seat in Parliament, either from being Roman Catholics, or Minors; their titles and names

* *Lords*: Compiled from the "Irish Court Registry," of 1797.

are given at the end of this Return. The following is an Alphabetical List of the Lords of Parliament at that period : the first column gives their titles ; the second column, their family names ; the numbers in the third column, indicate their "degrees of Nobility."* The following contractions will simplify reference to the Return : Abp. stands for *Archbishop* ; B. for *Baron* ; Bp. for *Bishop* ; D. for *Duke* ; E. for *Earl* ; M. for *Marquis* ; R. E. for *Royal Earl* ; V. for *Viscount*.

(a) LORDS OF PARLIAMENT.†

—*Ibid.*

Title.	Family Name.	Degree of Nobility.	Title.	Family Name.	Degree of Nobility.
Aldborough, E. ...	Stratford	... 50	Bellamont, E. ...	Coote	... 40
Allen, V. ...	Allen	... 22	Belvidere, E. ...	Rochfort	... 24
Altamont, E. ...	Browne	... 44	Bessborough, E. ...	Ponsonby	... 16
Annesley, E. ...	Annesley	... 58	Blayney, B. ...	Blayney	... 6
Arden, B. ...	Perceval	... 16	Boyne, V. ...	Hamilton	... 21
Armagh, Abp. ...	Newcome	... 1	Bridport, B. ...	Hood	... 45
Arran, E. ...	Gore	... 31	Bulkeley, V. ...	Bulkeley	... 12
Ashbrook, V. ...	Flower	... 30	Cahir, B. ...	Butler	... 4
Athlone, E. ...	De Ginkell	... 11	Caledon, B. ...	Alexander	... 43
Auckland, B. ...	Eden	... 37	Callan, B. ...	Agar	... 42
Aylmer, B. ...	Aylmer	... 10	Carbery, B. ...	Evans	... 9
Bandon, V. ...	Bernard	... 54	Carhampton, E. ...	Luttrell	... 55
Bangor, V. ...	Ward	... 36	Carleton, B. ...	Carleton	... 36
Barneswell, V. ...	Barneswell	... 13	Carrington, B. ...	Smith	... 52
Barrington, V. ...	Barrington	... 24	Carysfort, E. ...	Proby	... 61
Barrymore, E. ...	Barry	... 6	Carrick, E. ...	Butler	... 17
Bateman, V. ...	Bateman	... 27	Cashel, Abp. ...	Agar	... 3
Bective, E. ...	Taylor	... 37	Castle-Stewart, V. ...	Stewart-Moore	50
Belmore, V. ...	Corry	... 44	Cavan, E. ...	Lambart	... 7

* *Nobility* : The "Degrees of Nobility" here mentioned must be understood as expressing the order of *Precedence* assigned to each Archbishop, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, Bishop, or Baron, in his respective grade of the Peerage ; for, as the word *Nobility* ("no-bilis" or, more correctly, "gno-bilis" : Lat., *noble*, or *majestic* ; Irish "gno") properly means descent from *distinguished ancestors*, it will not be affirmed that all the names included in this Return could well claim the attribute of "Nobility" in the correct sense of the term. In Ireland and Scotland each ancient family had its own Chief ; under the Tanist Law those Chiefs (see the "Laws of Tanistry," in I. Appendix, p. 729, *ante*), constituted the ancient Nobility in those sister countries. That Law (see "Gavelkind and Ancient Tenures," p. 639, *ibid*) continued in Ireland down to the reign of King James the First. In England the "Wars of the Roses" cut off almost all the ancient English Nobility ; but, for political or other services, the Sovereigns have from time to time since raised to the Peerage and thus ennobled many of their subjects. It may be observed, however, that some of the persons so "ennobled" could, by virtue of their ancient Lineage, and descent from "distinguished ancestors," well lay claim to *Nobility*, before they received the Titles under which they afterwards graced the Peerage.

† *Parliament* : According to Sir Jonah Barrington's "Historic Memoirs of Ireland," Vol. I., p. 87, the Irish Peerage was then constituted as follows :

	There were in 1780.	Created subsequent to 1780.	Created in 1800.
Duke ...	... 1	... 0	... 0
Marquises ...	... 0	... 9	... 4
Earls ...	... 44	... 23	... 6
Viscounts ...	... 36	... 20	... 5
Barons ...	... 25	... 52	... 22
<i>Totals</i> :	106	104	37

Title.	Family Name.	Degree of Nobility.	Title.	Family Name.	Degree of Nobility.
Charlemont, E. ...	Caulfield	34	Grandison, E. ...	Mason-Villiers	38
Chetwynd, V. ...	Chetwynd	19	Grandison, V. ...	Villiers	1
Cholmondley, V. ...	Cholmondley	14	Graves, B. ...	Graves	46
Clanbrassil, E. ...	Hamilton	23	Grimston, V. ...	Grimston	23
Clanricarde, M. ...	De Burgh	1	Harberton, V. ...	Pomeroy	47
Clanwilliam, E. ...	Meade	47	Hawarden, V. ...	Mauddo	49
Clare, E. ...	Fitzgibbon	68	Hood, B. ...	Hood	29
Clermont, E. ...	Fortescue	51	Howe, V. ...	Howe	16
Clifden, V. ...	Agar	38	Howth, E. ...	St. Lawrence	39
Clive, B. ...	Clive	14	Huntingfield, B. ...	Vanneck	53
Clogher, Bp. ...	Foster	7	Inchiquin, E. ...	O'Brien	8
Cloncurry, B. ...	Lawless	39	Kerry, E. ...	Fitzmaurice	13
Clonfert, Bp. ...	Hamilton	15	Kensington, B. ...	Edwardes	20
Clonmel, E. ...	Scott	65	Kildare, Bp. ...	Jones	2
Cloyne, Bp. ...	Bennet	10	Kilkenny, E. ...	Butler	62
Coleraine, B. ...	Hanger	13	Killala, Bp. ...	Porter	13
Connaught, R. E. ...	Brother of Geo. IV.	1	Killaloe, Bp. ...	Knox	8
✓ Conway, B. ...	Conway	8	Kilmaine, B. ...	Brown	38
Conyngham, V. ...	Conyngham	45	Kilmore, Bp. ...	Broderick	17
Cork, Bp. ...	Stonford	18	Kilmorey, V. ...	Needham	4
Cork, E. ...	Boyle	2	Kinsland, V. ...	Barnewell	13
Courtown, E. ...	Stonford	32	Kingston, E. ...	King	41
Cremerne, V. ...	Dawson	39	Kinsale, B. ...	DeCourcy	1
Cullen, V. ...	Cockaine	10	Landaff, V. ...	Matthew	48
Darmley, E. ...	Bligh	14	Lanesborough, E. ...	Butler	22
Delaval, B. ...	Hussey	30	Lavington, B. ...	Payne	50
Derry, Bp. ...	Hervey	4	Leighlin, Bp. ...	Cleaver	16
Desart, E. ...	Cuffe	64	Leinster, D. ...	Fitz-Gerald	1
Desmond, E. ...	Fielding	4	Leitrim, E. ...	Clements	69
De Vespi, V. ...	Vesey	34	Lifford, V. ...	Hewitt	35
Digby, B. ...	Digby	5	Limerick, Bp. ...	Barham	11
Dillon, V. ...	Dillon	2	Lisburne, E. ...	Vaughan	46
Donegal, M. ...	Chichester	4	Lisle, B. ...	Lysaght	12
Doneraile, V. ...	St. Leger	42	Lismore, B. ...	O'Callaghan	34
Donoughmore, B. ...	Hely-Hutchinson	31	Londonderry, E. ...	Stewart	71
Down, Bp. ...	Dickson	14	Longford, E. ...	Packenham	56
Downe, V. ...	Burton	15	Longueville, B. ...	Longfield	49
Downshire, M. ...	Hill	3	Louth, E. ...	Birmingham	25
Drogheda, M. ...	Moore	5	Lucan, E. ...	Bingham	70
Dromore, Bp. ...	Percy	12	Ludlow, E. ...	Ludlow	28
Dublin, Abp. ...	Fowler	2	Lumley, V. ...	Saunderson	5
Dungannon, V. ...	Trevor	32	Macartney, E. ...	Macartney	66
Dunsany, B. ...	Plunket	2	Macdonald, B. ...	MacDonald	19
Eardley, B. ...	Eardley	40	Massarene, E. ...	Skeffington	21
Egmont, E. ...	Perceval	15	Massey, B. ...	Massey	25
Elphin, Bp. ...	Law	3	Mayo, E. ...	Bourke	57
Ely, E. ...	Loftus	67	Meath, Bp. ...	Maxwell	1
Enniskillen, E. ...	Cole	59	Meath, E. ...	Brabazon	5
Erne, E. ...	Creighton	60	Melbourne, V. ...	Lamb	37
Farnham, E. ...	Maxwell	54	Mexborough, E. ...	Saville	35
Fife, E. ...	Duff	26	Middleton, V. ...	Broderick	28
Fitzwilliam, E. ...	Fitzwilliam	12	Milford, B. ...	Philips	17
Fitzwilliam, V. ...	Fitzwilliam	9	Milton, B. ...	Damer	11
Gage, V. ...	Gage	25	Milltown, E. ...	Leeson	33
Galway, V. ...	Arundel	28	Moir, E. ...	Rawdon-Hastings	30
Glandore, E. ...	Crosbie	49	Molesworth, V. ...	Molesworth	18
Glentworth, B. ...	Pery	41	Mounjoy V. ...	Gardiner	51
Gosford, V. ...	Acheson	40	Mornington, E. ...	Wesley	27
Granard, E. ...	Forbes	10	Mountcashel, E. ...	Moore	52

Title.	Family Name.	Degree. of Nobility.	Title.	Family Name.	Degree. of Nobility.
Mountmorres, V.	Morres ...	31	Rossmore, B.	Cunningham ...	54
Mountnorris, E. ..	Annesley ...	63	Sefton, E.	Molyneux ...	42
Mountrath, E. ...	Coote ...	9	Shannon, E.	Boyle ...	20
Mulgrave, B. ...	Phipps ...	15	Sheffield, B.	Holroyd ...	28
Muncaster, B. ...	Pennington ...	32	Shelburne, E.	Petty ...	19
Munster, R. E. ...	Third son of George III. ...	3	Sherrard, B.	Sherrard ...	7
Muskerry, B. ...	Deane ...	27	Shuldham, B.	Shuldham ...	23
Netterville, V. ...	Netterville ...	3	Somerton, B.	Agar ...	47
Newborough, B. ...	Wynn ...	18	Southwell, V.	Southwell ...	33
Northland, V. ...	Knox ...	46	Strabane, V.	Hamilton ...	17
Nugent, E.	Grenville-Nugent- Temple ...	48	Strangford, V.	Smythe ...	6
O'Neill, V. ...	O'Neill ...	53	St. Helen's B.	Fitzherbert ...	44
Ongley, B. ...	Ongley ...	22	Sunderlin, B.	Malone ...	35
Ormond, E. ...	Butler ...	1	Templeton, B.	Upton ...	24
Ossory, Bp. ...	O'Berne ...	9	Tracey, V.	Tracey ...	11
Oxmantown, V.	Harman ...	52	Trimlestown, B...	Barnewall ...	3
Palmerstown, V.	Temple ...	26	Tuam, Abp.	Beresford ...	4
Penrhyn, B. ...	Pennant ...	33	Tyrconnell, E.	Carpenter ...	29
Pery, V.	Pery ...	43	Ulster, R. E.	Second Son of George III. ...	2
Portarlington, E.	Dawson ...	53	Upper Ossory, E.	Fitzpatrick ...	18
Powerscourt, V...	Wingfield ...	29	Waterford, Bp.	Marlay ...	6
Rancliffe, B. ...	Parkyns ...	51	Waterford, M.	Beresford ...	2
Ranelagh, V.	Jones ...	8	Wenman, V.	Wenman ...	7
Raphoe, Bp. ...	Hawkins ...	5	Westcote, B.	Lyttleton ...	21
Roden, E.	Jocelyn ...	43	Westmeath, E.	Nugent ...	3
Rokeyby, B. ...	Robinson ...	26	Wicklow, V.	Howard ...	41
Ross, E.	Gore ...	45	Winterton, E.	Tournour ...	36
			Yelverton, ...	Yelverton ...	43

The following five Peers of Ireland had no seat in the Irish Parliament of 1797; *Ibid* :

Title	Family Name.	Cause of Exclusion.	Degree. of Nobility,
Clonbrock, B. ...	Dillon ...	A Minor ...	5
Fingal, E. ...	Plunket ...	A Roman Catholic	2
Riversdale, B. ...	Tonson ...	A Minor ...	4
Taafe, V. ...	Taafe ...	A Roman Catholic	3
Waterford, E. }	Talbot ...	A Roman Catholic.	1
Wexford, E. }			

(c) And the following were Peeresses in their own Right :

1. The Right Hon. Anne Catherine MacDonnell, *Countess of Antrim*, 1785.

2. The Right Hon. Alice Howard, *Countess of Wicklow*, 1793 : Mother of Lord Viscount Wicklow.

3. The Right Hon. Marg. Foster, *Baroness Oriel* of Collon, county Louth, 1790 : Wife of the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons.

4. The Right Hon. Mary Verney, *Baroness of Fermanagh*, 1791.

5. The Right Hon. Sarah Cavendish, *Baroness Waterpark*, 1792 : Wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.

6. The Right Hon. Ann Wolfe, Lady Kilwarden, and *Baroness of Kilted*, 1795 : Wife of the Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe.

End of the names of the Lords of Parliament.

III.—THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In 1797.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE : 300.

(Parliaments, Octennial.)

Speaker : The Right Hon. John Foster.

The following were the Three Hundred Members of Parliament, who, in 1797, represented Ireland in the Irish House of Commons ; for a County, or City, or Manor, or Town,* or Borough, or University :

Agnew, Edw. Jones	Carew, Robt. Shapland	Dawson, Arthur
Alcock, Henry	Cairncross, Hugh	Desvoeux, Sir Chas.
Alexander, Henry	Carroll, Ephraim	Dickson, Thomas
Annesley, Hon. Richard	Castlereagh, Visct.	Doyle, John
Archdall, Mervyn	Cavendish, Hon. George	Duigenan, Patrick
—— Richard	—— Sir Henry	Dunbar, George
Bagwell, John	—— Hon. Richard	Dunn, John
Ball, John	Chatterton, James	Duquery, Henry
Barrington, Jonah	Chetwood, Jonathan	Egan, John
Barton, Thomas	Chinnery, Broderick	Elliot, William
Beresford, Rt. Hon. J.	Clements, Visct.	Eustace, Charles
—— John Claud	Coddington, Nicholas	Falkiner, Fred. John
—— Marcus	Cole, Lord Visct.	Fetherstone, Sir Thos.
Blake, Joseph Henry	Conolly, Rt. Hon. Thos.	Finlay, John
Blakeney, Theophilus	Cooke, Edward	Fitzgerald, Lord Chas.
—— William	Cooper, Joshua Edwd.	—— Lord Edwd.
Blackwood, James Step.	Coote, Eyre	—— Lord Henry
Blackwood, Sir John	—— Chas. Henry	—— Edward
Blaguere, James	Cope, Henry	—— Maurice
—— Rt. Hon. Sir J., K. B.	Copinger, Maurice	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J.
Bligh, Thomas	Cornwall, Robert	Fletcher, William
Bond, Sir James	Corry, Edward	Flood, Sir Frederick
Boyle, Lord Viscount	—— Rt. Hon. Isaac	—— Warden
Brooke, Hen. Vaugh	Cotter, Sir Jas. Laur.	Fortescue, Hon. W. C.
Browne, Arthur	—— Rogerson	Forward, Rt. Hon. Wm.
—— Right Hon. Denis	Cradock, Francis	Foster, Right Hon. John,
—— William	Creighton, Lord Visct.	—— The <i>Speaker</i> .
Brownlow, William	—— Hon. Abraham	—— Hon. Thos. Henry
Bunbury, George	Crofton, Sir Edwd.	Fox, Luke
Burdett, George	Cromie, Sir Michael	Freke, Sir John
Burgh, Thomas	Crosbie, John Gustavus	French, Arthur
Burton, Hon. Fr. Nat.	—— Wm. Arthur	Gahan, Daniel
—— William	Cuffe, Rt. Hon. James	Gaffrey, Sir Wm.
Butler, Humphry	Curran, John Philpot	Gorgés, Hamilton
Butler, Hon. James	Dalrymple, William	Grace, Richard
—— Sir Richard	Daly, Denis Bowes	Grattan, Rt. Hon. Henr.
Bury, Charles William	—— Peter	Graydon, Robert
Bushe, Chas. Kendal	Day, Robert	Hamilton, Alex.

* *Town*: The name of the Borough, City, Manor, Town, or University, which each of the Irish Members of Parliament represented in the Irish House of Commons, may be seen in "The Irish Court Registry," for 1797. The names of those constituencies (each of which returned one or more Members) are given in the next Paper, No. 21, at the end of this Return.

Hamilton, Hon. Arthur Cole	Lloyd, John	Pepper, Thomas
—— Sackville	Loftus, Visct.	Pomeroy, Hon. Henry
—— Sir John Stewart, Bart.	—— William	Ponsonby, Cham. Brab.
Handcock, William	Longfield, John	—— George
Hardinge, Richd.	—— Captain John	—— George, jun.
Hardy, Francis	—— Mountfort	—— John Brab.
Hare, William	Lowther, Gorges	—— Rt. Hon. Wm. Brab.
Harrison, Jones	Macartney, Sir John	—— William
Hatton, George	Macnamara, Francis	Preston, John
Herbert, Rich. Townsend	Magenis, Richard	—— Joseph
Hill, Sir George Fitz.	—— Rich. the elder	Prendergast, Thomas
Hoare, Bartholomew	Mason, Rt. Hon. John Monck	Price, Cromwell
—— Edward	Massey, Eyre	Reilly, John
—— Sir Joseph	—— Hon. John	Richardson, Willm.
Hobart, Rt. Hon. Lord	Mathew, Hon. Fras.	Roche, Sir Boyle
Hobson, John	May, Sir James	Rochfort, Hon. Robt.
Holmes, Peter	McClintock, John	—— John Staunton
Howard, Hon. Hugh	McDonnell, Charles	Ross, Rt. Hon. Robt.
—— Hugh	Maxwell, Lord Visct.	Rowley, Clotworthy
Hume, William	—— John	—— Hon. Clot. Taylor
Hutchinson, Honourable Francis-Hely	Meeke, William	—— William
—— Hon. John Hely	Metge, John	Ruxton, Wm. Park
Irvine, William	Milton, Visct.	Sandford, George
Jephson, Rich. Mount.	Monck, Chas. Stanley	—— Hen. Moore
Jocelyn, Lord Visct.	—— W. D. S.	Sankey, William
—— Hon. George	Montgomery, Alex.	Saunderson, Francis
Johnson, Robert	—— John	Savage, Francis
Jones, Rt. Hon. Theo.	—— William	Sherlock, William
Kavanagh, Bryan	Moore, John	Skeffington, H. W. J.
Keane, John	—— Hon. John	—— Hon. Chich.
Kearney, James	—— Stephen	—— Hon. Henry
Keatinge, Maur. Bag. St. Leger	—— Hon. William	Smith, W.
Keller, William	Morres, Abraham	Smyth, J. Prendergast
Kerr, David	—— Rt. Hon. Lodge	—— Rt. Hon. Skeffington
King, Rt. Hon. Henry	Musgrave,* Sir Rich.	—— William
—— Robert	Nesbitt, Thomas	Sneyd, Nathaniel
Kingsborough, Lord Visct.	Nevill, Richard	Stanley, Edmond
Knox, Hon. George	Newcomen, Sir W. G.	Staples, John
—— Hon. Thomas	Newenham, Sir Edw.	Stewart, Henry
Langrishe, Sir Hercules	O'Brien, Sir Edward	—— James
Latouche, David	Ogle, Rt. Hon. George	—— John
—— John	—— William Meade.	—— Sir Annesley
—— Peter	O'Hara, Charles	St. George, Sir Rich.
—— Robert	Ormsby, Arthur	Stradford, Hon. Ben.
—— Rt. Hon. David	—— Chas. Mont.	O'Neale
Lecky, William	Osborne, Charles	—— Hon. John
Leigh, Francis	—— Sir Thomas	Taylor, John
—— Robert	Packenham, Hon. Thos.	—— Hon. Robert
Leighton, Sir Thomas	Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir John	Tenison, Thomas
Leslie, Chas. Powel	Parsons, Sir Laurence	Tighe, Edward
	Pelham, R. H. Tho.	—— William
	Pennefather, Richard	Toler, John

* *Musgrave*; The Author of "Musgrave's History of Irish Rebellions."

Tottenham, Charles	Vandeleur, Jno. Ormsby	Wemys, James
———— N. Loftus	———— Jn. Ormsby	Wesley, Hon. Arthur
———— Ponsonby	———— Thos. Packen-	Westby, Nicholas
Townsend, John	———— ham	Wilson, Ezek. Davis
Tench, William Power	Vereker, Charles	Wolfe, Rt. Hon. Arthur
Keatinge	Verner, James	———— John
Trench, Richard	Vesey, Hon. John	———— John (2)
Tydd, Sir John	Waller, John	Wood, Henry
Tyrone, Earl of	Warburton, John	Woodward, B. Blake.
Uniacke, James	Ward, Hon. Robert	Wynne, Owen
———— Robert	Welch, Patrick	———— Robert

End of the Names of the Members of Parliament in Ireland in 1797.

21.—PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN IRELAND,

At the period of the Union.

IRRESPECTIVE of the Thirty-two Counties of Ireland, the following Constituencies returned Members of Parliament to the Irish House of Commons up to the period of the Union :

Boroughs :

1. Antrim.	33. Cloghnakilty.	62. Kildare.
2. Ardfert.	34. Clonmel.	65. Killibegs.
3. Armagh.	35. Clonmines.	64. Killyleagh.
4. Askeyton.	36. Coleraine.	65. Kilmallock.
5. Athboy.	37. Dingle-Icouch.	66. Knocktopher.
6. Atherdee (Ardee).	38. Donegal.	67. Lanesborough.
7. Athlone.	39. Downpatrick.	68. Lifford.
8. Athy.	40. Duleek.	69. Lisburne.
9. Augher.	41. Dundalk.	70. Lismore.
10. Ballynakill.	42. Dungannon.	71. Longford.
11. Ballyshannon.	43. Dungarvan.	72. Maryborough.
12. Baltimore.	44. Dunleer.	73. Middleton.
13. Baltinglass.	45. Ennis.	74. Monaghan.
14. Banagher.	46. Enniscorthy.	75. Naas.
15. Bandon Bridge.	47. Enniskillen.	76. Navan.
16. Bangor.	48. Ennistioge.	77. Newborough (<i>alias</i>
17. Bannow.	49. Fethard (co. Tipry.)	Gorey).
18. Belfast.	50. Fethard (co. Wexfd.)	78. Newcastle (county
19. Belturbet.	51. Fore.	Dublin.)
20. Blessington.	52. Gorey (<i>alias</i> New-	79. Newry.
21. Boyle.	borough).	80. Newtownards.
22. Callan.	53. Gowran.	81. Newtown Limavady.
23. Carlingford.	54. Granard.	82. Old Leighlin.
24. Carlow.	55. Harristown.	83. Philipstown.
25. Carrick.	56. Hillsborough	84. Portarlinton.
26. Carysfort.	57. Irishtown (<i>alias</i> St.	85. Randalstown.
27. Cashell.	Canice).	86. Rathcormuck.
28. Castlebar.	58. Jamestown.	87. Ratoath.
29. Castlemartyr.	59. Johnstown (county	88. Roscommon.
30. Cavan.	Donegal)	89. Sligo.
31. Charlemont.	60. Kells.	90. St. Canice (<i>alias</i>
32. Charleville.	61. Kilbeggan.	Irishtown).

91. St. Johnstown (co. Longford).	95. Tallagh (co. Waterford).	99. Tuam.
92. Strabane.	96. Thomastown.	100. Tulsk.
93. Swords.	97. Tralee.	101. Wicklow.
94. Taghmon.	98. Trim.	

Cities :

1. Clogher	4. Kilkenny.	6. Londonderry.
2. Cork.	5. Limerick.	7. Waterford.
3. Dublin.		

Manors :

1. Doneraile.		2. Mullingar.
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Towns :

1. Athenry.	4. Galway.	7. New Ross.
2. Carrickfergus.	5. Kinsale.	8. Wexford.
3. Drogheda.	6. Mallow.	9. Youghal

University :

1. Dublin.

End of the Parliamentary Constituencies in Ireland at the period of the Union.

22.—FOREIGN RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS BY IRISHMEN.

ACCORDING to the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., 1858-59, pp. 386-390, "The following noble List of early Christian Foreign Foundations, whose memory has lived and reached our times, through so many ages of changing scenes and sceptres, is a glorious Monument to that Mission-spirit of Christianity and Civilization which actuated the Irish nation from the fifth to the thirteenth century; and utterly confutes that vulgar idea of the illiterate, dark, and savage history of the same period, so generally received as hers."

IN ENGLAND :

Circa 675. *Malduff* founded a school and monastery at Malmesbury.

Circa 637. *St. Fursa* founded a monastery at Cnobersburg (now Burg-castle in Suffolk).

St. Hilda, Whitby, Northumberland, Farramer—Abingdon.—Venta—Boschan.

St. Piran, known in Ireland as *Kieran* of Saigir, born, according to Camden and Usher, *circa* 350, obit 5th March, 480, founded a church at Perran-Zabuloe, on the north coast of Cornwall, about the close of the fourth century.

St. Ia, one of Piran's missionary companions, also founded a church at St. Ives, in the same locality, and his name is identified with the place to this day. Glastonbury is said to be an Irish foundation, and was noted as an early seat of Irish learning.

IN SCOTLAND :

St. Columbkil, or "Columb of the Churches," born A.D. 521, founded Iona; he was the great apostle of the Picts, and to the Hebrides. In Townley's *Bible Literature*, sixth century, p. 205, he says: "Of the schools or seminaries of this age none excelled in the study of Scriptures than the monastery of Iona, once the luminary of the Caledonian regions; it became chief seminary of learning at that time, perhaps in Europe. It supplied above 300 churches which Columba had founded, and many neighbouring nations, with learned

divines and able pastors." . . . The Book of Kells, allowed by our best judges to be one of the most elaborate and elegantly executed manuscript examples of early art now in existence, is attributed to Columbkille.

St. Patrick founded the church of Kirkpatrick, at Durham; at Mongray, in Kircudbright; and at Fleming, in Dumfries.

Melrose, *St. Modanus*, Abbot of Dryburgh, sixth century. Kill-Cathan in Bute, Kill-Carmarthen, Kill-Drinan. Irish foundations—Campolungen, Hinbano, Eleneus, Alech, Blednan.

IN BELGIUM:

Namur.—*Saints Farrannan and Eloquius*.

Liege.—*St. Ultan*; the saints *Foilan* and *Ultan*, brothers of *St. Fursey*, were invited over by *St. Gertrude* (daughter of *Pepin*), Abbess of *Neville*, in *Brabant*, to teach her community sacred music; which shows at once the superiority and advancement in science of the Irish over their continental neighbours in the seventh century. These saints erected a monastery at *Fosse*, and *St. Ultan* became the first Superior of the Monastery of *St. Quintin*, and died about the year 676. *Gueldres*, *St. Wiro*; *Treves*, *St. Disibode*; *Malonia*, near *Namur*; *Hautmont*, in *Hainault*, a monastery founded by *Madelgan*, in the seventh century. *Soignes*, not far distant, a monastery by the same *Madelgan*. In 633, *St. Livinus* suffered martyrdom; *Treves*, *St. Hidulph*; *Odielrburgh*, diocese of *Liege*, *St. Wiro*, seventh century; *Nassonia*, same diocese, *St. Mono*, eighth century; *Eloquius* and twelve disciples preached in *Belgium*. *Saints Faranur* and *MacAllum*, successive Abbots of *Vasoor* on the *Meuse*. Irish foundations at *Hannonia*, *Altimont*, *Soneg*, *Turnin*, *Mont St. Peter*, *Walciodor*.

IN GERMANY:

St. Finlog, patron of *Metz*, and Abbot of *Simphorian*. *Ratisbon*, two Irish monasteries, *St. Peter* and *St. James*: *St. Peter's* erected, 1068; *St. James*, 1140. *Mentz*, *St. Dysibod*, 675. *Franconia*, 750. *St. Kylian*, who was earliest missionary to *Cologne* and *Wurtzburg*, lies buried in the Cathedral of *Wurtzburg*. *St. Macarius*, 1152, *Mechlin*. *St. Rumold*, 775, *Cologne*, monastery of *St. Martin's*. *Erford*, an Irish monastery, in 1061. *Nurenburg*, the church of *St. Egidius*, 1159, and another at the same place, and in the same year, founded by *Declan*. *Vienna*, a monastery by *Gregory*, in 1152. *Eichstachl*, *Worms*, *St. Rupert*, ob. 719. *St. Dobdan*, with fifty companions, accompanied *Virgil* to *Bavaria*.

IN FRANCE:

The Religious Foundations by Irishmen in France were at *Poitiers*, monastery of *St. Hilarius*, *St. Fridolinus*, Abbot. *Peronne*, *St. Fursa*, (ob. 648) founded a monastery at *Lagney*, also; and his disciples, *St. Foilan*, *St. Gobhan*, and *St. Dicuil*, were his co-labourers. *Emilius*, another of his disciples, was Abbot of *Lagney*, in 646. It was this *Fursa* who founded the monastery of *Cnobersburg* in *England*. *St. Arbogast*, consecrated Bishop of *Strasburg*, 646. *Toul*, *St. Mansuetus*, Bishop of, in the fifth century. *Lorraine Breuil*, *St. Fiacre* built a monastery at; he flourished A.D. 622; another at *Malde*; he was patron of *Meaux*; ob. 670. *Luthra*, founded by *St. Deicolo* or *Dichuil*. *Strasburg*, *Florentinus*, a monastery here, and another at *Hasle*; he died Bishop of *Strasburg*, in 687. *Angouleme*, *Helias*, A.D. 862. *Hasle*, *Alsace*, *Arbogast*, an Irish Scot. *Amboise*, *St. Florentinus*, 576. *Beaulieu*, near *Verdun*, *Roding* or *St. Rouin*, Abbot. *Luxeuil* and *Fontainis*, founded by *St. Columbanus*, whose name is still held sacred through *Lombardy*, *Burgundy*, and *Champagne*. *St. Jonas* arrived in *Burgundy*, A.D. 589. *St. Fridolin* was the son of an Irish King, and founded several monasteries in *France*, *Helvetia*, and on the *Rhine*; he flourished about the close of the seventh century. A.D. 772, *Clemens*, head of a great school just then estab-

lished at Paris, and his companion *Albinus*, same date, made head of another school just founded at Pavia, in Italy.

IN SPAIN :

St. Sedulius, Bishop of Oreto in the beginning of the eighth century.

IN UPPER SAXONY :

Albin, Bishop of Buraburg, A.D. 771.

IN AUSTRIA :

St. Virgilus, Bishop of Salzburg in 756 ; he and his companion, *Modestus*, first Bishops of Carinthia.

IN ITALY :

The Religious Foundations by Irishmen in Italy were at Tarentum, by *St. Cathaldus*, in the seventh century. *St. Cathaldus* was a native of Munster, and a professor in the celebrated school at Lismore, where it is said he erected a church. Lecce, in Naples, *St. Donatus*, Bishop ; he was also made Bishop of Fiesole, in Italy ; he died in 861. Faventum, *St. Emilion*, patron. Lucca, *St. Frigidian*, Bishop for twenty-eight years, and still patron ; obit, 588. Pavia University founded by *John Albin*. Bobio, in the Appenines, founded by *St. Columbanus*, who died there in 615. *St. Cumian* is the favourite saint also of this place. *Andrew*, disciple of *Donatus*, founded a monastery at St. Martins, near Fiseole. Dongal, one of the most learned men of his time, was made professor of the school of Pavia, by King Lothaire, in the middle of the ninth century. *Livinus*, an Irish Bishop, suffered martyrdom in Flanders, A.D. 633.

IN SWITZERLAND :

St. Gall.—This saint gave name to the Canton of Monast. *St. Fridolin* founded a church and monastery at Seckingen.

IN ICELAND :

In 874, *Ernulfus* and *Buo* built a church at Esingburgh ; and *St. Ailbhe* sent twenty-four of his disciples to Iceland.

St. Cuthbert, the celebrated Bishop of Lindisfarne, is said by good authorities to have been an Irishman, though his name is not to be found in some of the Lists of Irish saints ; but there is no doubt that he was educated an Irishman. The two *Ewalds*, who were martyred at Cologne, were English by birth, but Irish by education. *St. Willibroard*, whose tomb at Utrecht is pointed to by Holland and Belgium as of their first Christian missionary, was also English by birth, but Irish by education. The few English examples here introduced (which might be easily extended) are in point, for they show that in the age under consideration, Ireland supplied the school for Englishmen, as well as the professor and missionary to the continent. And it must be kept in mind, that one of the great objects in the early monastic establishments was the culture of literature, and the study of architecture. Witness the numerous literary works and manuscripts copied and preserved through their means, and the many important and elegant examples of early architecture, designed and executed by bishops and abbots of the time. An important fact, also in point, is, that the great work published a short time since, known as Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*, and which was ably reviewed by Dr. O'Donovan in the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," owes most of its importance to the great antiquity of the Irish Manuscripts which Zeuss discovered in the continental colleges and monasteries, relics of those very missionaries above enumerated ; the famous glosses and manuscripts, thus discovered, being far more ancient and valuable than any to be found to the present time in Britain or Ireland.

End of the Foreign Religious Foundations by Irishmen.

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* *Impeachment*: The impeachment of Strafford as Viceroy of Ireland. *temp.* Charles I., is fully given in "Baker's Chronicle," (London: 1696).

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* *Lucy* : This is a modern form of the surname *Lysaght*.

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E R R A T A.

CHIDEOCK.

Of Fermanagh, Ireland; and America.

Arms: Gu. an escutcheon and orle of martlets ar.

(There being a few inaccuracies in the "Chideock" paper, p. xiv, *ante*, it is here inserted in its correct form.)

IN the Library of Thirlestain House, Cheltenham, England, there is a manuscript of Sir William Betham's, No. 13,293 in Catalogue, and entitled *English Families in Ireland*, from which the following is an extract:—

"The family of *Chittog* are famous in the barony of Lurg, in this county (Fermanagh), for being stout, forward, liberal people, particularly the son John of Mr. Thomas, the eldest of Mr. Henry Chittog, a gentleman freeholder of good credit and respect. His frehold lies near Pettigo, in the lower end of the county, bordering on Lough Erne, a pretty, handsome seat. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Chittog, came from England, in the reign of King James I. His wife was sister to the king in (the Isle of) Mann, and grandmother to Mr. John Chittog. The said Mr. Henry* Chittog is married in the family of Johnstone, daughter of Mr. Johnstone, who was a gentleman of credit and good relations in this county, and by this gentlewoman he has many children. Now the proper name of this family is *Chideock*. But from the time they came to Ireland they were called by every possible misnomer; and about the beginning of the last century a person named *Chitlock*, in no way related to or connected with the Chideocks, settled in Fermanagh, after which the country people began to call the Chideocks "*Chittick*," and they fell into the misnomer."

Henry Blennerhasset's daughter Deborah had, by her second husband Captain James Colquhoun, two daughters: Lillias, and Penuel: † Lillias married Alexander Squire of Londonderry, and had by him two sons and one daughter; the elder son James alone survived infancy. This James

* *Henry*: It may be worthy of remark that, in keeping with the popular pronunciation of his surname in his locality, this Henry Chittog, in his will, signs his name "*Henry Chittick*." The Chittogs, or Chideocks, bought their freehold from Thomas, or Sir Leonard, Blennerhasset, who was an undertaker under the "Plantation of Ulster."

† *Penuel*: There are at present no representatives of Penuel, the younger daughter of Captain James Colquhoun. She married James Irvine, Physician to the "Pretender," at Rome, and left by him one son, James Irvine, who died at Manorcunningham, A.D. 1756, and bequeathed the estate to his cousin, James Squire, the eldest son of Alexander Squire, of Londonderry, above mentioned.

Squire married Catherine Chittage, *alias* Chideock, of Muckcross, county Fermanagh, and by her had two sons, William and Leslie, a daughter Isabella, and other daughters. Isabella married her cousin German Hugh Chittick, Chideock, of Kesh, and had by him a son James, and a daughter Harriet, who respectively married their cousins German William, and Anne Squire. Leslie died a minor and unmarried; William married Anne, daughter of Captain James Austin, who, in her marriage settlement, is designated of Sharon Rectory, county Donegal, where she resided with her uncle and guardian John Waller, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of Raymockey. William Squire died in June, 1806, and left four children, two of whom died in infancy; one son, William, and one daughter, Anne, survived: William married Harriet Chideock, and left by her one son Archer Squire (living in 1888); and Anne married James Chideock (or Chittick), by whom she had three sons (now resident in New York, United States, America), and two daughters. The three sons: I. Squire Leslie Hasset. II. William Gervaise, who married Eliza-Jane, daughter of Alexander Lindsay, J.P., of Lisnacrieve House, county Tyrone (Alderman of Londonderry, where he served three times as Mayor), and has surviving issue—1. William-Gervaise, a Barrister; 2. James; 3. Alice-Gertrude. III. James Johnstone Forster. The two daughters of James Chideock were: I. Erminda, wife of Alexander Rentoul,* M.D., D.D., of Errity House, Manorcunningham, county Donegal; 2. Harriet, a spinster. The issue (surviving) of Erminda Chideock (or Chittick) and her husband Alexander Rentoul are: 1. James Alexander, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 1 Pump Court, Temple, London; 2. Erminda; 3. Robert; 4. Harriet:

* *Rentoul*: The family of "Rentoul" is of *Huguenot* origin. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a gentleman named *Rintoul* settled in Scotland. He had three sons, the eldest of whom settled in Perthshire, where he obtained some land. In after generations the eldest son retained the homestead, while the younger sons became professional men. Previous to A.D. 1790 James Rintoul (who spelled his name Rentoul), then a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, was sent to minister to the Presbyterian Congregation of Ray. By his Church's orders he had to remain in Ireland for two years; during which time he married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Robert Reed, late minister of Ray, and he decided to remain in Ireland. By Anne Reed he had a family; their eldest son, Alexander, M.D., D.D., of Errity House, Manorcunningham, became the husband of Erminda, daughter of James Chideock (or Chittick), as above mentioned, whose descent from one of the Ulster undertakers is as follows: Thomas Blennerhasset married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Sandys, of Dublin. Their eldest son, Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, married Deborah, daughter of Sir Henry Mervyn, of Petersfield (M.P. for Wotton Bassett in 1614, Admiral of the "Narrow Seas" in 1646), by his wife Christian Audley, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Castlehaven and his wife Lucy Mervyn. (The 20th Baron Audley died 18th April, 1872, leaving no male issue and the title is now in abeyance.) Sir Leonard Blennerhasset was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1664 was elected M.P. for Fermanagh, and who married Phoebe, daughter of Sir George Hume, of Castle Hume. By her he had only two daughters—1. Deborah; 2. Mary. Deborah married: firstly, Christopher, eldest son of Sir George Irvine, by whom she had no issue; secondly, Captain James Colquhoun, the second son of Sir James Colquhoun (who was the 19th of Colquhoun, and 21st of Luss), by his wife Penuel, granddaughter of Sir James Cunningham, the 18th of Glen-garnock, by his wife Lady Catherine, daughter of James, 7th Earl of Glencairne. James Colquhoun died in Flanders in 1699, leaving no male issue; his two daughters were Lillias and Penuel, as above mentioned.

5. Lizzie ; 6. Margaret-Augusta ; 7. Anne ; 8. William Gervaise, who died 9th October, 1887.

The "Chideock" family is now represented by the Messrs. Chittick, Chideock, of New York ; and by the aforesaid James Alexander Rentoul, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 1 Pump Court, Temple, London, and of Woolwich.

JORDAN.

IN the Note †, at foot of p. 258, *ante*, in the matter of the *Duel* between James Jordan and Colonel Richard Martin of Ballinahinch Castle, West Galway, we are assured by a worthy correspondent that, while the fact of the duel there mentioned is unquestionable, yet that there are a few slight inaccuracies in our narrative of the matter : namely, that Jordan and Martin who fought that duel were not relatives ; that Jordan did not accompany Martin in a visit to America and Jamaica, for that in his life Martin was never in either of these countries ; and that the Arms of the Martin of Ballinahinch family did not originate as in the said Note stated. Although we had our previous information on the subject from an honourable and reliable source, yet we feel bound to notice the corrections here mentioned.—See Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 19, Note.

It is claimed by a member of the family that "Martin" of Ballinahinch is the senior branch of the "Martin" of Galway family ; but we are informed that the late Mr. James Martin of Ross, Local Government Auditor, always maintained that his branch of the "Martin" family was senior to that of Ballinahinch.—See Hardiman's *West Connaught*, p. 16, Note.

THE END.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

ON

“IRISH PEDIGREES.”

THE following are the names of the Newspapers or Periodicals containing Reviews of this Work, which reached the author up to going to press with this Edition.

1. Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Indiana, United States, America.
2. Ballina Herald.
3. Banbridge Chronicle.
4. Bassett's Daily Chronicle.
5. Belfast News Letter.
6. Boston Pilot, America.
7. Cashel Gazette.
8. Catholic Review, New York.
9. Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Oregon.
10. Catholic Times, Liverpool.
11. Catholic Visitor, Richmond Va.
12. Clare Advertiser.
13. Clare Examiner.
14. Clare Independent.
15. Clare Journal.
16. Connaught Telegraph.
17. Cork Examiner.
18. Daily Telegraph, London.
19. Derry Journal.
20. ”
21. Drogheda Conservative.
22. Dublin Evening Mail.
23. Dublin Irish Monthly.
24. Dublin Medical Press.
25. Dublin Nation.
26. Dumfries Standard.
27. Dundalk Democrat.
28. Dundalk Herald.
29. Durham Chronicle.
30. Forney's Chronicle, Washington.
31. Freeman's Journal, Dublin.
32. Galway Vicindicator.
33. Genealogist, London.
34. Graphic.
35. Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.
36. Inverness Highlander.
37. Irish American, New York.
38. Irish Canadian, Toronto.
39. Irish Educational Journal.
40. Irishman, Dublin.
41. Irish Sportsman.
42. Irish Teachers' Journal.
43. Irish Times.
44. Kilkenny Journal.
45. Limerick Chronicle.
46. Limerick Reporter.
47. Liverpool Daily Post.
48. Liverpool Mercury.
49. Liverpool United Irishman.
50. Montreal Post.
51. Munster News.
52. Nation, Dublin.
53. Nenagh Guardian.
54. Newcastle-on-Tyne Chronicle.
55. New York Herald.
56. New York Sun.
57. New Zealand Globe.
58. Northern Whig.
59. Philadelphia Inquirer.
60. Pittson Gazette.
61. Preston Herald.
62. Quebec Morning Chronicle.
63. Ripon and Richmond Chronicle.
64. Roscommon Messenger.
65. Sligo Champion.
66. Sligo Independent.
67. Tablet.
68. Taunton (Mass.) Daily Gazette.
69. True Witness, Montreal.
70. Tuam Herald.
71. Ulster Examiner.
72. Washington National Republican.
73. Waterford Citizen.
74. Waterford News.
75. Waterford Standard.
76. Weekly Public Opinion, Treston.
77. Wexford People.
78. World (London).

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

1.—**AVE MARIA** (Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.): “No country in the world can boast so much of Irish blood as America, except Ireland itself. The policy of England towards Ireland has forced a people, than whom none on the face of the globe have greater love of country, to emigration. There is no nation that has not been benefited by this—England’s great loss. The Irish is, of all peoples, the one whose recorded ancestry reaches the greatest antiquity. In Mr. O’Hart’s work there is no guessing indulged in. If a lineal descent is not given, none is, and reasons for the want are stated. Each family recorded by him has its progenitor clearly marked, derivation of the name given, and the anglicised and modernized forms of spelling. . . . The work is worthy of a large American Circulation.”

2.—**BALLINA HERALD** : . . . “The work before us supplies for Irish families, of both high and low degree, of Irish and English descent, what such books as Sir Bernard Burke’s ‘Landed Gentry’ supplies for the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom : and, in so far, has a broader foundation, regarded as exclusively Irish, and should therefore command a wider circulation and a deeper appreciation in this country. It is certainly a wonderful compilation, and to read through its 800 pages would be to acquire a knowledge of the Irish nation from the remotest periods down through successive generations to the present time not to be obtained from any other publication, or, perhaps, from any collection of books. Mr. O’Hart is able even to trace back the genealogy of our Queen to the Royal Stem of Ireland ; and his method of going back, both with Royal and noble, as well as ordinary families, appears to be very complete and satisfactory. . . . Mr. O’Hart, with a summary of the ancient history of the country, gives an account of its ancient literature, its antiquities, etc. : and his book, on the whole, is one of most surpassing interest, which every Irishman of any education should have in his house for instruction and reference.”

3.—**BANBRIDGE CHRONICLE** :—“In the second Volume of Irish Pedigrees, Mr. O’Hart worthily follows up his former publication, and in a great measure completes the laborious and important task which he undertook in compiling and presenting in popular form the pedigrees of the principal Irish families. The work was surrounded by difficulties which only an ardent Irish archæologist and a perfect Irish scholar could hope to overcome. . . . His two volumes are more valuable than piles of ‘Histories,’ which in many cases serve only to illustrate personal idiosyncracies, or excuse political failures. . . . Altogether Mr. O’Hart’s work is a notable example of research and learning on this particular subject. . . . We may express a hope that his diligence will be requited by that full measure of success which it thoroughly deserves.”

4.—**BASSETT’S DAILY CHRONICLE** (Limerick): “The second series of ‘Irish Pedigrees’ is a continuation of a work of wonderful research and patient industry. Very many ancient papers must have been studied ; many lost treasures unearthed ; old traditions revived and carefully examined ; and new theories enquired into, to produce so exhaustive a work. While the author gives due credit to various authorities consulted, the great value of the work is due to his own knowledge of the Irish

language and Irish history, as well as of the fascinating science of Philology. . . It would be a singular thing indeed, were Irishmen not fond of searching for records of the first bearers of their names, when among them are so many that are ancient and honorable. . . Names of various places in great Britain are successfully traced to Gaelic origin. The interest which Irish scholars are at present taking in the revival of the Irish tongue can readily be accounted for if one studies for never so short a time on the origin of these Irish names and expressions. It is a study that is never ending; the further it is pursued the more inviting it becomes. The further you follow it the wider range it gives you all over the countries of the earth; and you come back from the chase surprised and charmed by the mystery of language. . . A very complete index is a valuable key to the work, which is highly satisfactory and instructive of its kind. It has been in more ways than one a labour of love, since its first edition was for the laudable purpose of rescuing these Irish Genealogies from obscurity, and to aid research. Among its subscribers are Irishmen and their descendants in every quarter of the world, and we hope the number will extend to the full appreciation of Mr. O'Hart's work."

5.—BELFAST NEWS LETTER: "We cordially commend Mr. O'Hart's book, and congratulate him on the compilation of a work of such laborious investigation."

6.—BOSTON PILOT (America): "Mr. O'Hart has collected, systematized, and digested the erudite *disjecta membra* which lay scattered over many a volume. In this we repeat he deserves the applause and patronage of his Celtic readers on both sides of the Atlantic. MacFirbis, Ware, Petrie, and Dr. Joyce each did well in his own department of Irish Archaeology, but, except the first, no one seems to have realized the dignity of those old, proud Milesian families, 'that looked through the horizontal misty air, shorn of their beams.' Mr. O'Hart realized the situation with the fervour of a Celt, and the ken of a *sennachie*; between the covers of his book will be found more information on Irish family names than ever was accessible to the ordinary English reader before."

7.—CASHEL GAZETTE: "We heartily commend the work as worthy the encouragement not only of the Irish race, but of the Anglo-Irish, and indeed all who wish to encourage a truly national work."

8.—CATHOLIC REVIEW (New York): "The two volumes of '*Irish Pedigrees*' contain just what they purport to, genealogies of Irish, Anglo-Irish, and Anglo-Norman families. Mr. O'Hart has done a good work in their preservation in book form. The amount of incidental information conveyed is something wonderful."

9.—CATHOLIC SENTINEL (Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.): "The work shows for itself that it has not only been a labour of love, but undertaken by a competent and painstaking student."

10.—CATHOLIC TIMES (London): "A book that will delight countless thousands of Irishmen all over the world . . . and we may say at once, after a careful perusal of its thrilling pages, that it cannot be equalled in the interest it has for Irishmen and for the English families long connected with Ireland. The plan of the work is simplicity itself. Mr. O'Hart begins at the beginning, and he traces the Milesian race through all its windings and travels, its connections, its additions, its losses, its corruptions, its general ramifications, and its romantically varied fortunes down to the present day. . . . The indexing has been done in the most complete style we have ever known, and we verily believe there is not a fact or a figure in the text but is referred to somewhere in the index The author has achieved genuine success in his '*Irish Pedigrees*,' and such few blemishes as occur in his volume are far more than counterbalanced by its solid merits."

11.—CATHOLIC VISITOR (Richmond, Va., U.S.A.): "This is no catchpenny publication, but an erudite and scholarly work; having received the commendations of eminent Irish students, and deserving as it is securing considerable circulation."

12.—CLARE ADVERTISER: "We have now before us one of the most valuable and interesting Irish works perhaps ever published. . . . There is a pleasing simplification of abstruse terms which is calculated to enhance its value manifold beyond the general range of historical Irish works. . . . The root and stem and wide-extending branches of the Irish nation are given with great succinctness and clearness, from Adam and from Noah down to the seventeenth century. But perhaps one of the strangest items in this most valuable *repertoire* of Irish antiquity, is that showing how Her Majesty, the Queen (Victoria), derives her lineal descent from a branch of the author's family. . . . No matter what page the book is opened at—from the Preface to the Appendix, the reader is sure to find something interesting, attractive, and novel. The typography is faultless, the binding and gilding chaste, grand, firm, and substantial. . . . It is a volume which deserves to get wide circulation."

13.—CLARE EXAMINER: "Surely a work which contains so accurate a compilation of records connected with the origin and ancestry of the people of Ireland, should command attention. . . . We believe it to be a most useful addition to the ancient historic records of this country."

14.—CLARE INDEPENDENT: "As to the merits of the work all must admit them."

15.—CLARE JOURNAL: "Will serve as a useful adjunct to the study of the ancient history of our country, combined with a knowledge of families at present in existence, who are of purely Irish lineage and descent, as well as those who from time to time in the natural order of things settled in Ireland, and who cannot lay claim to Milesian blood. Every one anxious to trace the origin of his name and the family from which he sprung should procure a copy of this work; as, from its excellent arrangement, with a little study, he will be able to trace such."

16.—CONNAUGHT TELEGRAPH: "We have received from the author a copy of the second series of that truly able and interesting work—'Irish Pedigrees,' by Mr. John O'Hart. The genealogical family trees of the different Irish families are most carefully and elaborately traced down from the earliest ages to the present day, and particularly the ancestry of those who lay claim to be the descendants of the followers of Milesius. The work is most carefully compiled—remarkable alike for the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its style. We pronounce it to be a work well deserving the patronage and support of the Irish race at home and abroad, and one that well merits a place in every Irish family library."

17.—CORK EXAMINER: "This admirable book of pedigrees brings to light the origin of many families hitherto hidden in obscurity. Irish names have for centuries been so distorted that without such a book as Mr. O'Hart's it would be quite impossible to get at the roots of Irish family trees. When Irishmen, with fine old Irish surnames, go to live in England, they generally become ashamed (Heaven knows why!) of their Celtic origin, and by twisting their surnames try to make people believe that they 'came over with the Conqueror,' or some other personage of doubtful character. . . . In Mr. O'Hart's book there is a large amount of information, such as will be interesting to every Irishman."

18.—DAILY TELEGRAPH (London): "Appears to be carefully and intelligently compiled."

19.—DERRY JOURNAL: "To those who had money, time, taste, and perseverance to master the writings of the Four Masters and other ancient Irish compilers, the information which Mr. O'Hart has collected with such labour and research was no doubt available; but of the thousands of Irish descent now living, comparatively few were so favourably circumstanced. By these, and by Irishmen in every quarter of the world, Mr. O'Hart's volumes should be welcomed as a boon. He has collected into compact form what must have cost him years to discover and epitomise. Every Irish family of any note, indeed we might almost say every Irish family, will find their pedigrees clearly traced back from son to sire, to the colonization of the country. This might nearly be characterised as an herculean task, but it has been ably accomplished . . . The reader will find traced downwards from the flood the unbroken chain of Keltic genealogy. . . . The work fills a niche in Irish literature, which had ever previously been vacant. No library of any Irishman with pretensions to learning should be without Mr. O'Hart's volumes. . . . We sincerely congratulate Mr. O'Hart on his work, and trust that his great research and labour will find such reward as a large sale can give. For the absence of *Irish Pedigrees* no other work can compensate, and we have therefore much pleasure in recommending it, for its undoubted intrinsic merits, to the general public, but to Irishmen in particular."

20.—DERRY JOURNAL: "'Irish Pedigrees'; Third Edition. In this valuable and handsome Edition Mr. O'Hart gives the public a revised and enlarged issue of his excellent work of the same name, published in two volumes, and of which two series have been already disposed of. We have, in the first place, to congratulate the learned author on his taste and judgment in bringing out his inestimable 'Pedigrees' in one volume, and we must, in the second place, express our gratification at the many instructive additions found in this Third Edition. Mr. O'Hart, by his indefatigable and well-directed researches into the arcana of Irish history, has succeeded in illuminating the genealogical pages of our country's records by much precious information. As we said when first reviewing 'Irish Pedigrees,' it fills a space which had ever previously been unoccupied: if this was true then, and it was, it is doubly so now, when one examines the numerous and interesting enlargements the present Edition contains. It puts it too indistinctly and modestly for Mr. O'Hart to term his compilation, 'The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation': such a title in no way gives even an approximate notion of the quantity of historical, geographical, topographical, and genealogical details which he has collected, with what must have been almost inexhaustible patience and perseverance. What increases, moreover, the intrinsic worth of 'Irish Pedigrees' is, that its prudent author completely avoids the shoals and sandbanks of politics or party—he steers straight for the goal he set out to reach, namely, the *origin* of the surnames of the Irish nation, and this desideratum he has accomplished with a rare degree of success and ability. It is extraordinary how many names Mr. O'Hart shows are of Irish origin, and which it is generally believed are from a very different source. . . . Indeed, it may be said generally that Mr. O'Hart has produced such a regular cyclopedia of Irish genealogy, that it is more suitable for constant reference or occasional study, than for a single reading or even a dozen readings; and is, consequently, an indispensability in every library whose owner desires to be conversant with the history of Ireland. . . . The pages headed, 'Notes on the Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth,' are a volume in themselves, and well merit attentive perusal. On the whole, 'Irish Pedigrees' is a singularly comprehensive and excellent volume; one which we hope will speedily find its way into every literary household,"

21.—DROGHEDA CONSERVATIVE: "Mr. John O'Hart has given a valuable addition to Irish literature by publishing 'The Irish Pedigrees,' after, we are confident, many years of devoted research in old authenticated records of the past, and making a judicious selection of the information they contained bearing on the present work. The book will have a particular claim both for the Philologist and the Ethnologist; but it will be read with engrossing attention by those who take an interest in tracing out the ancestry of illustrious Irishmen, both of the present and past generations . . . The correct orthography of each Irish proper name mentioned in the work is given."

22.—DUBLIN EVENING MAIL: "The learned and indefatigable author of this handsome and interesting volume has good reason to congratulate himself on the strikingly successful result of his genealogical and antiquarian researches. A vast amount of valuable historical information connected with Ireland and Irishmen has been carefully and faithfully compiled and arranged by a gentleman who has manifestly taken the greatest pains with his literary work, and devoted the utmost attention and anxiety to the critical examination and perusal of the many ancient records and manuscripts so necessary for the completeness and comprehensiveness of a third edition of this popular and admirable publication. The numerous notes appended, in explanation of the unavoidable difficulties to be met with, almost at every step, in tracing lineal descents, and deducing relationships from ancient family stems, are evidence of the extensive reading and sound scholarship of the author: while philological and archæological investigations afford a lasting and enjoyable interest to every true student of history. The very copious appendix is not the least attractive portion of the volume, the information contained in it being in the highest degree valuable and at the same time excellently compiled from authentic sources, not easy of access to the ordinary reader."

23 —(DUBLIN) IRISH MONTHLY: "We hope it is not yet too late to bring under our reader's notice Mr. O'Hart's handsome volumes on Irish Genealogy. Of the historical value attaching to the long lines of family stems we cannot pretend to judge; but the warm recommendations of two such competent authorities as Father O'Hanlon and Sir Bernard Burke render further criticism superfluous. There are a great many other things, however, besides family stems in these two volumes—notes historical, philological, biblical, and scientific, as well as voluminous appendices on a large variety of subjects; and all, both notes and appendices, give evidence of much patient research, and of no small ability in utilising the materials within the author's reach. Hence, even to those who cannot hope to trace their names back to Heremon or Heber, '*Irish Pedigrees*' will afford a good deal of useful and pleasant reading."

24.—(DUBLIN) MEDICAL PRESS: "Mr. O'Hart's genealogical deductions are by no means mere speculations, but rather the records of facts, of which there exists good evidence."

25—DUBLIN NATION: "As we have already reviewed at length the fruits of Mr. O'Hart's laborious investigations in the field of Irish genealogy, we need not now go into the merits of his valuable work on that subject. Suffice it on that score to say that under one cover, instead of two, as before, this Third Edition contains a vast mass of information respecting the ancestry of hundreds, not only of Milesian but of Anglo-Irish and Anglo-Norman families that settled in Ireland since the English invasion. Mr. O'Hart, after the previous publication, continued his researches, and, in consequence, has been enabled to make some corrections and insert some dates in the present issue. From these researches, also, he has derived, amongst other interesting pieces of genealogical lore, a further list of old Irish family names, with the forms into which they have either been anglicised or modernized. The Appendix has been enriched with valuable material for the purposes of the historian. For instance, it contains a list of King William and Queen Mary's forces in Ireland, in 1690, which the compiler dug up amongst the MSS. in Trinity College Library. There is also a list of all, in whose hands lay the civil power of our island, from the Lords of the Treasury to the sheriffs, at the outbreak of the Revolution of 1688. Again, there is a list of the Irish Brigade in the service of France; a list of the Irish Legion which served under the first Napoleon; a list of Irish endowments in Austria; another of Irishmen who served or are serving in that empire, compiled from old and modern army records; another of Irishmen who served in the army of Spain; and another of persons of Irish origin now enjoying honours and emoluments in that country. The value of these to the writer of history or biography will be at once apparent. The Appendix, in short, is a repertory of recondite learning on topics connected in one way or another with

Irish genealogy. We should not omit to notice, that, besides the table of contents, the volume contains a copious general index, and an equally copious index to surnames, which make reference easy and convenient. The book has been well printed, and is handsomely bound in cloth. We congratulate Mr. O'Hart on its having reached a third edition, and trust that its success with the Irish public may be as great as it deserves."

26.—DUMFRIES STANDARD : "What a lot of venerable tomes and other archæological treasures the author must have levied tribute upon to realize such a product of labour and research as the work now before us! Many years must have been spent by him in gathering materials, and in properly assorting the same, so as to make it the finished article such as we see it—a learned, yet popular delineation of the Irish race as seen through the mists of tradition away far back to the remotest times, and through the more reliable medium of the historical era. . . . Mr. O'Hart has been stimulated in his labours by a strong love of country, by a desire for poor old Ireland's sake to show how rich her past history is in genealogical lore and in names which no true Hibernian would willingly let die; and certainly his productions are well fitted to foster the patriotic feeling to which in some degree they owe their birth."

27.—DUNDALK DEMOCRAT : "Mr. O'Hart has issued a second series of his now well-known and valuable work—a work which was long wanted, and for which the Irish people should feel indebted in the highest degree to the learned antiquarian whose deep research and careful compilation has placed such a record in their hands. Mr. O'Hart must have been put to an amazing amount of labour in forming such a valuable companion to the student of Irish history, but this labour must have been considerably lightened by the hope of success, and rendered agreeable—notwithstanding the tediousness of the task, by the thought that it was devoted to an object so patriotic. . . . Mr. O'Hart has brought to light the origin of families hitherto veiled in obscurity, and traced their descent in a manner showing the utmost archæological research. His 'Pedigrees' will form an addition of inestimable worth to our libraries. The value of the information is enhanced by the lucid manner in which the compilation is arranged."

28.—DUNDALK HERALD : "We sincerely hope Mr. O'Hart's life and health will be prolonged to enable him to finish his Herculean task, which will require for its execution abilities and patience accorded to few; and indeed this series gives evidence that its information has been collected with the utmost patience and by dint of long and arduous labour. . . . It is a work of marvellous research and industry."

29.—DURHAM CHRONICLE : "To the Scotch and the English genealogical student this work is invaluable. The author must have had considerable patience and industry to have amassed such a vast amount of genealogical information. The volume contains a very learned preface, and an essay on the 'Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth.' It further contains a very interesting appendix, and a list of the Cromwellian Settlers in Ireland."

30.—FORNEY'S SUNDAY CHRONICLE (Washington, U.S.A.): "It has long been conceded that the chronicles of Ireland reached back into a past much more remote than those of any other State of Western Europe. . . . It is a most attractive theme and much self-denial is required to prevent being led to undue wanderings. Suffice it for the present to call attention to the valuable results obtained toward writing the history of the people who inhabited the American continent ages and ages before its discovery by Columbus through the Hayden and other surveys. When it is not yet too late, the several dialects of our aboriginal Indian languages are being gathered and

published, and already learned men find congenial employment in the task of studying them and unlocking whatever secrets they conceal. There is, however, an element, so far as we know, yet wanting, and that is a comparison with our aboriginal Indian languages of the Celtic, Sanscrit, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and other forms of ancient speech. For his own purposes Mr. O'Hart has made this comparison in Irish names with a fulness and precision quite remarkable. To the millions in America who bear the racy cognomens of their Celtic progenitors he brings together from every nook and corner the lost links of Irish family names, and furnishes the means in a most attractive form of tracing Irish ancestry back to the remotest antiquity. The book is rich in historical gems, displaying ample erudition and unconquered patience and industry; but what will commend it heartily to all is that it exhibits not the slightest colour of religious or race prejudice."

31.—FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin): "In his 'Irish Pedigrees' Mr. O'Hart has contributed to our national literature a valuable, an instructive, and entertaining work. He has travelled in it over the widest possible range of human history, beginning in fact at the very beginning of it as furnished in the Book of Genesis, and he has made his survey of it attractive beyond anything that a first glance at his work would lead us to expect. . . In going through the handsome volume we were stricken with amazement at the limitless variety of the information gathered in its every page, and at the patience which must have been exercised in the collection and the arrangement of the materials which it contains. It is a book which ought to be in every Irish household that can afford the few shillings which it costs, and no library with any pretensions to completeness should be without it. . . We need, therefore, hardly say that it has our warmest commendation, and deserves an extensive circulation. . . Such a work is eminently creditable to the research and industry of one who all the while contrives and continues to discharge most faithfully other important duties allotted to him, and can only spare from their discharge but few and disjointed moments. We heartily wish that his efforts may meet with their fair reward, and that his interesting, varied, and valuable family records may find many appreciative readers and purchasers. Mr. O'Hart is, we believe, engaged in the service of the National Board of Education. Is there any reason why his labours in the direction to which he has devoted himself should not be recognised by the Board? They have recently placed the study of Irish as one of the educational items on their programme. Mr. O'Hart's is a book of 'Irish Pedigrees,' and is conversant, in a large degree, with Irish etymology. Would it not be a graceful tribute to the zeal for Irish literature, in even one of its branches, on the part of one of its officials to put his book upon their sale-list, and to offer it at their scale of prices to teachers and pupils in their schools. This is a kindness which Mr. O'Hart deserves from the Board, and even if he were not in their employment there is a deal in his book to make him worthy of it."

32.—GALWAY VINDICATOR: "'Irish Pedigrees; or, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation.' The title of this learned and meritorious work sufficiently explains its object, which has been wrought with skilful arrangement, with critical judgment, and with a wonderful fullness of scope. Six years ago the first series issued from the Press, and it was at once hailed as a valuable addition to Irish literature. In 1878, when the second (and concluding) series appeared, it was even more highly appreciated; and the work has since been and shall ever be recognised as a standard book of reference upon all questions connected with Irish genealogies. The first and second series having each passed through two editions, the third edition has recently been published: one of its particular features being that the two series are compiled in one volume, 'the better to preserve under one cover,' as the author tells us, 'the Milesian Celtic genealogies which Providence brought within my reach, together with the pedigrees of some Anglo-Irish and Anglo-Norman families that settled in Ireland since the English invasion.' When we received the first and second volumes, we noticed them respectively in this column, and freely expressed our surprise and admiration of the work, which teems with evidence that Mr. O'Hart has laboured in the field of genealogical research with a thoroughness never even dreamt of by any investigator of family items. As we pass from name to name we marvel at the care

recision, and fulness of information—plain to the most untutored mind. Ancient Irish families and others more recently introduced by the Anglo-Norman invasion are traced with diligent skill; and the relations of sept to sept most carefully demonstrated whenever necessary. . . . Apart from the family ties the work is replete with most interesting details on Irish history and customs, the leading features of which are brought under the reader's notice in the Index, which is the most perfect we have ever seen . . . There is also 'learned essay on 'The Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth,' in which the Creation is treated in a clever, vigorous, and exhaustive manner. Holy Scripture and Geological Facts are in that essay opportunely and judiciously introduced; and by a delicate yet forcible chain of reasoning it is clearly shown 'that nothing could be more absolutely coincident with the Genesis account of the Creation than are the discoveries of Geology.' Then follow almost innumerable records of descent, elaborate and faithful, constituting a perfect mine of genealogical and historical knowledge, and evincing most unmistakably unceasing industry. Almost every page is intensely interesting, especially to the old Irish and Anglo-Irish families whose genealogies are traced in the work; and the wonder is how one mind could within a life-time accomplish such a herculean task of intellectual labour. With consummate care Mr. O'Hart gives the families descended from each of the four stems of the Celtic race, in Ireland, namely: those descended from Heber, Ir, Here-mon—the three sons of Milesius who left any issue; and of Ithe, the uncle of Milesius. And we observe that the MacCarthy Mor family is the stem of the House of Heber; the O'Farrell family, the stem of the House of Ir; the Coffey (of Munster) family, the stem of the House of Ithe; and the author's own family, of which he himself is the present lineal representative, is the stem of the House of Here-mon. . . . The Appendix is in itself a volume, brimful of varied knowledge, and studied with extracts from ancient manuscripts, state papers, public records, and the choicest writings of some of the greatest minds and noblest Irishmen ever blessed by God or honoured by their country. . . . It appears to us that Mr. O'Hart has done everything and left nothing undone that could be brought to bear upon the elucidation and illustration of so great and important a subject. The indefatigable industry which was required in order to produce such a book can be more easily imagined than realized; but no one can hesitate to believe that it was to Mr. O'Hart 'a labour of love' to write his wonderful book. Yet, however deep his scholarship, however untiring his energies, however great his aptitude or genius, he never could have done so had he not been impelled by that high-souled patriotism which is next in purity and intensity to that burning love which, we are told, heroic souls have for God."

33—GENEALOGIST (London): "Mr. O'Hart has attempted in these volumes to present his readers with—to use the lines of Longfellow—

'The history of the world,
Brought down from Genesis to the day of Judgment'—

so far at all events as Ireland is concerned . . .

"Mr. O'Hart's labours are most appropriately dedicated to Sir Bernard Burke.

"Commencing with the assertion that 'Adam was the first man' some curious particulars are given of the early settlers in Ireland . . . The descent of Queen Victoria from Adam, through the ancient Irish monarchs is given in the introduction . . . The latter half of the first volume has a well digested account of the chief families of Ireland arranged under the four Provinces . . . To give a detailed account of the contents of Mr. O'Hart's volumes would occupy more pages than we are able to devote to notices of books. Generally it may be said of them that they are a resumé of Irish genealogies in a concise and readable form, and will be found a most useful text book by those who wish to investigate more thoroughly than he pretends to do, the pedigrees of both the ancient septs of, and modern settlers in, Ireland. To each volume is added a capital index. So far as the materials which Mr. O'Hart has had the use of have been handled, they appear to have been well used and made the most of. We close his book with greater regret than is usually felt in coming to the end of an entertaining and instructive volume, a regret the more intense because after all the labour expended upon them, these pedigrees are only *traditional*,

there neither is, nor can be, any documentary evidence by which their truth can be substantiated, or their falsehood discovered. All therefore that can be said is, that, like the existence of Adam as the founder of the human family with whom they begin, they must be taken as matters of FAITH and not of FACT."

34.—GRAPHIC (London): "Mr. O'Hart's '*Irish Pedigrees*' is written with much care and labour."

35.—HARRISBURG (PA., U.S.A.) DAILY TELEGRAPH: "There has just come into our hands one of the most important genealogical works we have ever had the pleasure of examining. It is entitled '*Irish Pedigrees, or the Origin and stem of the Irish Nation*, by John O'Hart, Q.U.I., F.R.H.S., Dublin, 1881.' It is the first history of Irish families that has ever been published, excepting those which relate to the Peerage of Great Britain. The learned author has drawn from all legitimate sources, and especially from the '*Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters*,' a work of the seventeenth century; and from private or family records, which have been kept for generations—besides the vast treasury of Trinity College Library and that of the Royal Irish Academy. . . . Pennsylvania descendants of the Scotch-Irish will find many interesting facts in the pages of that work, which contains pedigrees of the Irish nation from Adam down to Milesius of Spain, and from Milesius through all the Ancient Irish families from Heber, Ir, Ithe, and Heremon; followed by one hundred pages of pedigrees of the *Anglo-Irish*, *Scotch-Irish*, and *Anglo-Norman* families of Ireland. A large portion of the work is devoted to the ancient Irish clans, the new settlers, and the modern nobility of each county."

36.—INVERNESS HIGHLANDER: "Until we recover our own lost MSS., there is no doubt we shall have to depend, to a very large extent, upon the vast and valuable MS. materials still existing in Ireland for a large portion of our history. This is made very apparent by Mr. Skene in his '*Celtic Scotland*'; and by Dr. MacLoughlin, in his various works. The same fact is indirectly supported by a great deal in Campbell's '*West Highland Tales*,' as well as in the *Leabhar na-Feinne*. Not long ago the close connection between our people and the Irish was fully acknowledged. . . . Literature, however, is doing again what proximity and consanguinity did long ago, in putting ourselves and the Irish on good terms. There are now few literary men of any weight who indulge in the rabid hatred of everything Irish, which still characterises the uneducated and the selfish. These reflections have been suggested by the work now before us. . . . We have only to add, and we do it in part discharge of our duty, and in realization of our pleasure to do what we can to further Celtic Literature, that Mr. O'Hart can be communicated with at The School, Ringsend, Dublin."

37.—IRISH AMERICAN (New York): "Mr. O'Hart has undertaken a work that is really national in its scope; and he should receive cordial aid from all who take pride in deriving their origin from the old land. As one of the oldest peoples, with a historical record, in the civilized world, our family pedigrees constitute an heirloom of inestimable value; and we cannot afford to be indifferent to anything that tends to establish and strengthen the evidence of their authenticity. Mr. O'Hart has done much to rescue from oblivion the records of so many families of our old race,—all traces of whom were being lost in the vicissitudes to which all who remained faithful to "*Faith and Fatherland*" were exposed in Ireland. . . . In his work Mr. O'Hart, as of right, gives decided precedence to the families who claim descent from "*Old Irish*" ancestors. Of these he presents in his interesting work, in more or less copious detail, the lineage of 293 families, with frequent incidental notices of their offshoots. Of the Anglo-Norman or Anglo-Irish families, the industrious compiler supplies thirty-five pedigrees. As far as relates to these elements of his very welcome manual, we feel confident that they cannot fail to meet with a cordial and appreciative

reception from all thoughtful readers who are of the old Irish or Anglo-Irish connection. They certainly entitle the painstaking author to the grateful consideration of his own old race, for thus bringing together and placing within easy reach, these precious memorials of those who went before us, and have left to us the inheritance of a record as honourable as any that was ever transmitted from sire to son."

38.—IRISH CANADIAN (Toronto): "A laborious and conscientious scholar, Mr O'Hart has devoted many years of study and research to his subject without any commensurate motive outside his love of country and pride of race. That noble and self-sacrificing devotion he has carried out in a most important contribution to philology and history. . . We know no better legacy that an Irish father can leave his son in the interests of that son's virtue and manliness than the proof obtainable in O'Hart's 'Pedigrees' that he holds in his veins the blood of a proud descent. . . O'Hart's admirable book contains no less than four hundred family 'stems.' These carried to practicalities and actualities of connection with thousands of the Irish in this country and in the United States, make that book a precious fountain for the inspiration of our people with honour and virtue."

39.—IRISH EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL: "The learned author exhibits in every page a knowledge of his subject not always to be met with in treatises on Genealogy."

40.—IRISHMAN (Dublin): "Under the most favourable circumstances, it is an arduous task to unravel the entanglements of family history, and trace the genealogical tree from the stem to the outermost ramifications. As the world grows older it becomes more difficult to distinguish name and race, and to follow the old groups through the mazes of international intercourse. . . English and foreign names have been so mixed up with Irish pedigrees that it is sometimes impossible to separate them. We can never discover the *M'Gowans* that became *Smiths*, nor find out how many Irish patronymics were changed under the edict of King Edward the Fourth, to *Brown, White, Black, Green, and Bluett*. Therefore the labour of the Irish genealogist is one of great magnitude, and will not be duly appreciated by those who are disappointed that their own names are not on the author's list. Mr. O'Hart has given evidence of much industry, and he has evinced that pains-taking character which is so essential to achieve success. . . We trust that the public will show a due appreciation of Mr. O'Hart's efforts to let in more light where much darkness has too long prevailed."

41.—IRISH SPORTSMAN: "It is not needful to claim infallibility for Mr. O'Hart's work in order to testify to its unquestionable merits as a contribution to Irish archæology. It deserves general support from all interested in Irish antiquarian and genealogical lore while the appendix contains important information for every historical student. . . The tone and temper displayed throughout by Mr. O'Hart are admirable, and neither Fenian nor Orangeman, Celt nor Saxon, Catholic nor Protestant, need fear having his honest prejudices wounded in these two volumes (of '*Irish Pedigrees*'). Mr. O'Hart's knowledge of the Irish language, his special talents, national enthusiasm, and unweary industry, specially fitted him to perform with honour to himself and value to his countrymen the task he undertook."

42.—IRISH TEACHERS' JOURNAL: "There can be no second opinion as to the research, industry, and ability displayed in the work."

43.—IRISH TIMES: "Mr. O'Hart claims for his book no more than that it is a carefully and honestly-made compilation from the works of the highest authority. The author

proves incontestably that Queen VICTORIA is of *Irish lineal descent*, and gives the 'Stem of the Royal Family' at considerable length, tracing Her Majesty's pedigree back to the father of the human race. . . . As a book of reference Mr. O'Hart's work will be found very useful to the Irishman imbued with proper affection for the history of his race."

44.—KILKENNY JOURNAL: "This work is one of surpassing interest, not only to Irishmen but to all students of Celtic History. The learned author has left nothing undone to render his work perfect."

45.—LIMERICK CHRONICLE.—"The author has shown an unflagging, and, indeed, a laudable zeal, in disinterring from half mouldered manuscripts an amount of information relative to the antecedents of the old Irish families. . . . Mr O'Hart's industry is most commendable. His work certainly leaves nothing to be desired. We would commend to the interest of our readers an admirable Appendix, which contains a great deal of information relative to the general antiquities of the country, and adds considerably to the worth of the volume."

46.—LIMERICK REPORTER: "A book which is likely to be referred to henceforward as the standard authority on the very interesting subject on which it so exhaustively and satisfactorily treats. It supplies a long-felt want in Irish antiquarian literature, in which nothing exactly like it exists. . . . Mr. O'Hart's book, to describe it in a few words, is the sum and substance, the *flos et medulla*, the concentrated essence of the best works on the subject of Pedigrees. At the same time the merit of methodizing, arranging, simplifying, and indexing all this information belongs to Mr. O'Hart alone, who deserves to be looked upon in consequence as a public benefactor."

47.—LIVERPOOL DAILY POST: "'Irish Pedigrees.'" The curiosities of antiquarian research afford no more interesting nor, perhaps, it may be said, amusing subject-matter, than the records of the descent of families. . . . The labour undergone by Mr. O'Hart in ascertaining the identity of living persons alone must have been simply herculean."

48.—LIVERPOOL MERCURY: "The volume is the result of a considerable amount of careful research, which has enabled the compiler to bring to light many hidden and curious historical records."

49.—(Liverpool) UNITED IRISHMAN: "Our generation has witnessed a great disentanglement of the almost forgotten chronicles of our race, and amongst the many works of the various scholars and antiquaries who have laboured in this direction, Mr. O'Hart's book is one of the most valuable."

50.—MONTREAL POST: "O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees.'" The third edition of this celebrated work, so long expected, has at length been given to the world, by the author, John O'Hart, of Ringsend, Dublin. It is complete and exhaustive, containing, as it does, over eight hundred pages of matter interesting to the millions of the Irish race, scattered over the surface of the earth, whether descendants of the sea-divided Gael, the Dane, the Norman, or the Anglo-Saxon; for, Mr. O'Hart, as a true genealogist and faithful chronicler, has made no distinction as regards race or creed, but has written a true history of Irish names from the beginning to the present day. And the work is not intended altogether for the benefit of the present aristocracy, whether Milesian or

Anglo-Irish. It was said by Curran that if the descendants of the real Irish patricians were sought for, they would be found either in the courts or camps of Europe, or working in the coal quays of Great Britain and Ireland. . . . But the race being full of vitality, this sort of thing could last only for a season. The men in Ireland have nearly recovered themselves, and their scattered brethren are taking places to which they are entitled by reason of their blood and genius. It is true they have not yet found their proper level, but they will find it, and at all events they have advanced far enough to realize the value of 'Irish Pedigrees,' compiled for their benefit and information by one of the ancient race. Hence, this is the time for the appearance of the volume; as we have the hour and the man, the author and his patrons, which latter are the Irish people at home and abroad."

51.—MUNSTER NEWS: "'O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees,' third edition. This invaluable national work is now published in one volume; and, in its 850 pages of beautiful letter-press, it contains a wealth of information which has no equal in the historical literature of this country. It is not alone that it comprehends the Milesian Celtic genealogies, and the pedigrees of many English, Anglo-Irish, and Anglo-Norman families, bearing upon those of this country, but it embraces information on countless other subjects of the utmost interest. Besides all this, any of our countrymen who take up the volume to seek for the 'stem' of his own family, is delighted in finding the genealogy fully and plainly set out; and, in addition, something in almost every other page he turns over to rivet his attention and elicit his admiration for the learned and industrious author. When one looks through the elaborate work, and learns from it—as he could not learn so well from any other—the history of the Irish race, what they were before the heel of a foreign foe was set upon them, he finds revealed a history which no Irishman can read without feelings of pride, accompanied by gratitude to the man who has done so much to preserve its records. After the most superficial perusal of this admirable work, it is easy to understand whence the Irish have derived that tenacious love of country—that stubborn resistance to the yoke of oppression, which, no matter how often overcome, springs up anew, and stands unconquered and unconquerable. The determined spirit which exists to-day was that which was manifested for so many hundreds of years by their ancestors, whose names and pedigrees are, by Mr. O'Hart, traced down for ages, even to this day. Although there is improvement in the imperial policy which destroyed so many of the old families of the land, yet it is one which fails to recognize the real character of the people who are sought to be reconciled; and it is fighting, as of yore, against the septa and the clans, which the modern organizations that are banned and riven represents under other titles. The records are so suggestive—so pregnant with information, that one feels his mind unconsciously running back over this and the other genealogical track, and halting at this event and that, to find in their consideration how history repeats itself after long intervals. Does any Irishman want to know from what branch of the early Irish race he is descended—provided he is of the Milesian stock, he will find his pedigree traced step by step, perhaps down to the very year that has just terminated. Does he wish to trace the genealogies of the sanctified and the learned, or to become acquainted with the 'Glories of Brian the Brave,' or the time of Royal Tara, he will find the facts in this history, reliably, learnedly, and often eloquently set out. The grand literary works of the Irish Monks are detailed and described; the Brehon laws, and those of Tanistry, and most other points in the national history, in relation to the laws and customs of the country, are elucidated in this important volume. Of the authenticity of the information there can be no doubt; for Mr. O'Hart has had recourse to the vast stores of historical records which exist in this country and elsewhere, notwithstanding the priceless literary treasure destroyed by Cromwellian and other spoliators. He has manifestly been at infinite pains to make his book perfect—to render it a great national work, and he has succeeded. His 'Irish Pedigrees' ought to be in every household—not as a book of reference to be laid up on the library shelves and taken down occasionally, but a volume for daily use; to be used in teaching the young, and the old, too, that they have a history—a grand history, one which they should study now even more than before."

52.—NATION (Dublin): "An interesting and valuable compilation. . . The first volume, which appeared in 1876, was published at Mr. O'Hart's own expense. The pecuniary risk was certainly a serious one, in view of the fact, too well established, of the indifference to almost any kind of Irish literature which is one of the marked characteristics of the unnational moneyed classes of Ireland. We are glad, then, to learn that in the production of this second volume Mr. O'Hart has been aided by subscriptions; ninety-one spirited persons having set down their names for sums varying from £5 to 10s. Probably in no other civilised community, would a similar volume entice so small a number of subscribers? Ancestral pride finds firm footing everywhere, even in the democratic United States; men are proud of being able to trace their lineage back into far-off centuries, though the first of their line may have been no better than a robber chieftain or the illegitimate issue of a dissolute prince. As we have yet to learn that the feeling is less strong in Ireland than elsewhere, we opine that a positive aversion to native publications had much to do in narrowing Mr. O'Hart's subscription list. There are 331 families treated of in the work, and it would not have been much if only a single representative of each were found on the list; yet, as we have said, it contains but 91 names. . . Of the 331 families whose genealogies are given, 35 are of Anglo-Irish or Anglo-Norman; the remaining 296 are of Milesian origin. Some of those genealogies are brought up to the present year (1878), a good many up to 1877, and others halt at various periods between the present time and nearly three centuries back. It was inevitable that many an Irish family tree should be untimely snapped. Confiscations, transplantings, wars, and emigrations wrought sad havoc with the heads of most of the old Irish houses; and with the extinction or pauperization of the chieftain's line a natural end came to the keeping of family records. But there is evidence in Mr. O'Hart's work of great industry in tracing, as he has done, so many of the lines down to the present day. There is also evidence of his having taken pains, by comparison of ancient genealogical records still in existence, and other works from which genealogical facts could be gathered, to make his lists of succession as accurate as possible. As a conscientious and persevering labourer in a neglected field of Irish literature he is entitled to no stinted need of praise, and we hope that his work will meet with a sale so extensive as to compensate him, to an appreciable extent at least, for the time and toil bestowed on it."

53.—NENAGH GUARDIAN: "We have been favoured with a copy of the third and much enlarged Edition of 'Irish Pedigrees'—that most valuable contribution to Irish history, by Mr. John O'Hart, Q.U.I. No better record could be offered as a book of reference to the Irish student; for it is a key that will open up to him the hitherto sealed store-house of genealogical and historic knowledge appertaining to this country in those far distant days, centuries before we were born. We hail with much pleasure the guidance of such a light to the long-buried treasures of the historical literature of Ireland. This book will be hereafter a noble monument of crowning glory to the memory of Mr. O'Hart; showing his love for Irish literature, his extraordinary research, and indefatigable patience. . . . This work must have been the 'dream of his earliest love.'"

54.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE CHRONICLE: "'Irish Pedigrees.' The Welshman, who, in writing an account of the history of his family, said in the middle of his book, 'About this time the world was born,' indulged in a safe boast. No one could say that the world was not born at that time; and though the admission would be but a negative one, yet the Welshman might safely accept it as a positive evidence of the antiquity of a family that flourished so very many centuries before creation. Mr. O'Hart deals with his subject more accurately. Moreover, he brings such a wealth of material and learning to bear upon his theme that his book is sure to be read with the liveliest interest, even by people who do not in the least care about pedigrees. He rightly considers genealogy to be an integral portion of history, and expresses his surprise that Irish historians should have neglected this elemental feature in treating of a nation's growth. Some idea of the amount of reading covered by this volume may be had by looking into the preface to the first series, where Mr. O'Hart acknowledges his indebtedness to the writers he has examined. . . . It

would require almost as much learning as the author himself possesses to follow him, in such a manner as to satisfy the readers of this notice, through the convolutions and intricacies of his numerous historical surveys. His 'Notes on the Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth' carry us into the very beginning of things, and we read, if not with uniform conviction, at least with admiration of the writer's learned ingenuity, the theories which he associates with the ante-Noetic and post-Abrahamic successions. There can be nothing more certain, however, than that the Irish people are the most ancient race in the world, not excepting the Jews, since these latter do not seek to carry their origin far beyond Moses; whereas, as Mr. O'Hart indisputably proves, the Irish are the descendants of Japhet. . . . The greater portion of the volume is occupied with Irish pedigrees. An inspection of the Index would make us believe that there is not an Irish name of the least consequence omitted. . . . The contents of the work are singularly varied, and yet handled very harmoniously. They include several learned prefaces; notes on pre-historic times; an account of ancient proper names, which everybody interested in Irish history should read; Irish affixes (adfixes); an account of the stem of the Irish nation from Adam to Milesius; a roll of Irish kings, with particulars of the chief Irish families in Munster, Ulster, ancient Meath, Leinster, and Connaught. Supplementing all this is a copious Appendix dealing with ancient church property, ancient Irish literature, tributes, annals, civil wars, witchcraft, etc., in all 120 subjects. The book is eminently worthy of high praise. Mr. O'Hart has discharged an exceedingly laborious duty with grace, candour, and entire freedom from that species of enthusiasm which when imported into works of this description usually proves fatal to them. The circumstance of the volume having already reached its third edition is sufficient proof of the favour with which it has been received."

55.—NEW YORK HERALD: "Mr. John O'Hart who has for years past been known to genealogical literature by the first and second volumes of his 'Irish Pedigrees,' has now combined them, with many important additions, in a third edition of 800 pages octavo. It must not be imagined by the average reader that this book relates solely to the ancient Celtic septa, whose genealogies are carried back to exceedingly remote periods; for, it takes particular note of the various 'settlements' of Ireland from its invasion by the Danes down to the Cromwellian parcelling out of confiscated lands. The Danes were never wholly driven out of Ireland, but in many cases their descendants adopted Irish tribal surnames; and Danish *Mac*s are therefore quite plentiful. The same is true of the Norman invaders from England. We cannot give space to the details of the genealogies; but, where the ancient records leave off, much research has been needed to bring the families down to modern times. Many of the families are brought down to their living representatives in Spain, France, the United States, and Australia. A glance over the book conveys clearly an idea of the present constituents of the Irish nation. The appendix, which is full of curious facts bearing on Irish history, will be found interesting to others besides Irishmen."

56.—NEW YORK SUN: . . . "It is impossible to understand medieval, or, for that matter, modern Irish history, unless the distinction made by English legislation between the so-called English Pale and the rest of Ireland is constantly borne in mind. The Irish who dwelt within the Pale and acknowledged English authority were considered as subjects, and had, to a certain extent, the protection of English laws: but all the Irish outside the Pale were described in legal documents as 'Irish enemies,' whom it was no felony to kill even in time of peace. It appears, indeed, from the testimony of Sir John Davies, that, if an Englishman killed one of the native Irish living outside of the Pale, he was fined only a mark. The author has collected in his appendices some curious statistics relating to those successive emigrations by which so much of the best blood and brain of Ireland was transferred to the military or civil service of continental States. The Abbé MacGeoghegan affirms that his researches in the French War Office show that from the arrival of the Irish troops in France, after the fall of Limerick in 1691, up to the year 1745 (when the battle of Fontenoy was transformed at the last moment by Irish valour from a defeat into a victory), more than four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the service of

France. Mr. O'Hart gives a partial but impressive list of some hundreds who held commissions, and in many instances attained high rank in the French army under the *ancien régime*. He also enumerates officers in the so-called Irish Legion which Napoleon, when First Consul, ordered to be made up of Irish exiles or sons of Irishmen born in France. One of these became Lieutenant-General MacMahon, whose son (living in 1883) was the late President of the French Republic. Equally striking is the list of Irishmen who served in Austria, among whom no less than seventeen became Field Marshals, and many of them Knights of the Golden Fleece. The fullest list, however, of distinguished Irish Emigrants compiled by Mr. O'Hart is the catalogue of Irishmen who held commissions in the Spanish Army, in which, from the beginning of the eighteenth century, there were no less than eight Irish regiments. One of these Irishmen was the famous Marshal O'Donnell; and it is not generally known that General Prim was another."

57.—NEW ZEALAND GLOBE: "To Irishmen, and those of Irish descent, and indeed to all students of Celtic history, O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees' must prove of deep interest. It is a monument of persevering industry and of learned research, and is perhaps the most complete work of its kind ever published. . . . One curious page attracts our attention; it is the pedigree of Her Majesty the Queen, showing her descent from the 'Royal Stem of Ireland' up to Adam. Beginning at the preface and ending with the appendix, we have a volume of much value. Mr. O'Hart has produced a book out of the beaten track; one which we hope will be appreciated in such a way as to render him substantial reward."

58.—NORTHERN WHIG: "The author actually traces the Genealogy of the Irish race from the creation of man—from Adam down to the present day."

59.—PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER; "'Irish Pedigrees; or, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation,' by John O'Hart, Q.U.I., Dublin, 1881. Third Edition. The previous editions of this work have been much improved, and enlarged to an octavo with superior arrangement; and it contains so many of the names which daily surround us and are before our eyes, that one might suppose this city and country to be only a continuation of Ireland. In the preface and dedication to Sir Bernard Burke, who fully endorses the correctness of it, there is a large amount of very interesting information as to the origin and early settlement of the island, and the manner in which such remote records have been preserved; the Milesian dynasty having existed from B.C. 1698 to A.D. 1172, or during a period of 2870 years. We have in our midst so many descendants of the old families of Ireland, that this volume will be deeply interesting and valuable to those who take pleasure in genealogical researches. Mr. O'Hart has shown industry, perseverance and zeal in preserving from loss the records of so many years for the use of our New World."

60.—PITTSBURY GAZETTE (Pa., U.S.A.): "Ancestral pride and love of native land are sentiments common to humanity everywhere, and their encouragement is worthy and laudable. For a noble service in this direction Irishmen and their descendants owe much to John O'Hart, Esq., of Ringsend School, Dublin, author of a very valuable work entitled 'Irish Pedigrees, or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation.' . . . It contains a mass of information in regard to Irish history and the genealogy of families of Gaelic lineage and descent that is nowhere else accessible within a single volume; the whole compiled with scrupulous care, and very conveniently arranged for ready reference. It is a rare contribution to Irish literature, and a work that all genealogists and antiquarians must highly prize."

61.—PRESTON HERALD: “‘Irish Pedigrees, or, The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation,’ is a masterpiece of painstaking scholarship, the production of the ripe antiquarian researches of Mr John O’Hart, of Ringsend School, in the vicinity of the Irish capital. Pedigrees, as a rule, are of no interest except to lawyers; but the patriotism of the author of this work has invested it with so much in the way of incidental illustration from song and story, that it will rivet the attention of whoever sits down to give it a careful perusal. The work forms a very handsome volume running to pretty nearly a thousand pages. Within such space as we can afford it is of course impossible for us to give any adequate notion of the rich treasures of family history that are brought together within the compass of that book; but this we can say, after a careful examination, and with a considerable acquaintance with this class of literature, that it is quite unapproached by anything issued from the press. Mr. O’Hart gives the descent of the present Royal Family of England, and, as it will no doubt surprise our readers to find that they come of decent Irish people, we venture to reproduce that descent, as given by the learned author of this work. . . . Irrespective of other portions of the work, O’Hart’s ‘Irish Pedigrees’ is most valuable because of the papers on ‘The Duration of Man’s Existence on the Earth;’ and the Celtic remains of ancient Hibernia, which are scattered throughout the book.”

62.—QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE:—“Mr. O’Hart’s book is one of the most useful for the research and ability displayed by the author, and the accuracy of the information which he has collected together. Indeed, it may well be said of it that it entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the Irish nation.”

63.—RICHMOND AND RIPON CHRONICLE: “O’Hart’s ‘Irish Pedigrees,’ Third Edition. This work, though nominally an Irish one, is invaluable to the English and Scotch genealogical student, because it contains the stems of a good many names which are familiar to the Yorkshiremen and Northerners. A prominent place is given to the pedigree of Her Majesty the Queen, which, in itself is invaluable. The volume also contains a very learned Preface, more philological than genealogical; and also a paper on the ‘Duration of Man upon the Earth.’ It contains an interesting Appendix, a table of Contents, and an elaborate Index.”

64.—ROSCOMMON MESSENGER: “With the exception of the Jews, there was, we believe, no other race on earth who trace their lineage to so remote an antiquity as can the descendants of Heber, Ir, and Heremon. Thanks to Mr. O’Hart, they have now a new start in the pages of history, and will come down to posterity as fresh as those who have succeeded them by a thousand years.”

65.—SLIGO CHAMPION: “Our author has collected and given to the light a vast deal of matter; he has drawn from a rich store of knowledge, and deserves credit for his industry. He has traced with a loving hand the descent of Gael, Norman, and Saxon, carefully unravelling the tangled web of their origin.”

66.—SLIGO INDEPENDENT: “The pride of ancestry, so strong and so remarkable in the Irish character, seems, after perusing O’Hart’s ‘Irish Pedigrees,’ to be only natural; as no other people can produce such ancient, and, to all appearance, such authenticated family records. The tomes from which this laborious writer has drawn his information are prodigious: State papers in England and Ireland; the libraries of Trinity College and of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; those of Stowe, etc.; the Books of Ballymote, of Leacan, of MacFirbis, etc.; the Annals of Boyle, of Connaught,

of Tigearnach, of the Four Masters, etc.; O'Dugan's and O'Heeran's Topography; Documents in the Public Record Office, Dublin; ancient Manuscripts in Trinity College, Dublin; in the Library at Lambeth; in the Office of Ulster King of Arms, Dublin Castle; nearly all the ancient and medieval genealogists, and even down to the modern and aristocratic Walford, have been laid under contribution in these pages, which now contain, under one cover, the former two volumes, with several new and interesting additions, not the least notable being the 'List of King William's and Queen Mary's Forces in Ireland, in 1690.' . . . Many popular errors and popular ideas 'melt into thin air,' when tried by the stern facts and searching criticism of the author. Family names given down with high-sounding Norman prefixes, and Anglo-Saxon, or Welsh surnames, whose bearers tacked on *Mac* and *O'*, with all the pride of 'rale Milaysians,' are rudely distributed in their fancied, or rather fanciful theories."

67.—TABLET: "In the field of Irish genealogical and historical research Mr. O'Hart has laboured with a thoroughness unequalled by any other investigator of family names. He gives in his 'Irish Pedigrees' not only the origin and stem of the Irish nation, and the genealogies of the ancient Irish families down to the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland, but also the genealogies of the families that settled in Ireland since the English invasion. Many of those families have long been considered of foreign extraction; for, at one time and another, Irish families whose lot was cast in the English Pale, or whose patrimonies would otherwise be confiscated, were led to purchase peace and to secure their property by adopting English substitutes for their original patronymics; so that in our day it would be difficult to say that an Irishman with an English name is not, nevertheless, a descendant of some Gaelic clansman. Mr. O'Hart has unmasked many of those names."

68.—TAUNTON DAILY GAZETTE (Massachusetts, U.S.A.): "A highly interesting work has just been published by John O'Hart, Esq., of Ringsend, near Dublin, the well-known antiquarian and author, entitled 'Irish Pedigrees,' and which exhibits an incalculable amount of laborious investigation and research in its compilation. It embraces Irish, Anglo-Irish, and Anglo-Norman genealogies, and promises to become one of the most valuable authorities extant on the subjects of which it treats."

69.—TRUE WITNESS (Montreal, Canada): "This work is one of the most exhaustive, and, in its way, one of the most authentic works on 'Irish Pedigrees' ever written. It traces the descent of every family in Ireland, and gives a great deal of interesting historical information as well. . . . Everyone who takes an interest in 'Irish Pedigrees' should not be without Mr. O'Hart's work, which is in two vols. 8vo. and is to be had at Sadlier's, of this city."

70.—TUAM HERALD: "With a carefulness of research and an accuracy of detail beyond all praise, Mr. O'Hart, has just published in one volume his very interesting work upon Irish Pedigrees. We do not suppose there are many of the old Celtic families whose names and ancestry do not find a record in this book, so that it is useful as it is entertaining. The additional essays written by the talented author upon various cognate subjects form a great attraction, and display an historical knowledge as exact as it is comprehensive. The work of Mr. O'Hart is well deserving of public favour; for it is compiled with an intelligence, a thoughtfulness, and a care that are highly praiseworthy and give the best guarantee that the information given can be neither questioned nor contradicted. The labour of compilation and arrangement must have been very heavy; but the weight of the task appears only to have made Mr. O'Hart more attentive not to err even in the smallest particulars. The work would seem to have reached attainable perfection: we do not notice any want that we could suggest to be supplied, any deficiency that should be remedied . . ."

We hope the work will meet with that measure of publicity and favour at the hands of an appreciative and patriotic public that a book so carefully arranged, so truthfully compiled, and so excellently edited most assuredly deserves. The author has evidently done his part with a thoroughness, and a thoughtfulness, an ability and an intelligence deserving of the best recognition."

71.—**ULSTER EXAMINER** : " 'Irish Pedigrees,' the third edition of which has just been issued, is a wondrous example of how much useful labour can be done in a lifetime. The students of Irish History, all the world over, will be pleased to know that in the present edition of this useful work, which the demands of the public has called forth, is comprised in one single volume; thereby rendering its vast sources of information the more easily accessible to those who consult it. Animated by a desire to have the innumerable records which it contains as reliable as possible, the author has revised and added, so as to make the present edition that which he promised in the first series, and what he almost realised in the second, namely, a complete volume of Irish Pedigrees. The most cursory perusal of 'Irish Pedigrees,' as now presented to us, will, with ordinary readers, first give rise to a feeling of wonder as to how such an immense number of reliable records could, by one man, have been dragged forth to the light of day from lumber-rooms of ages past. But when we recollect that Mr. O'Hart has devoted to this task a patience that could not be thwarted, an industry that never lags, and a life, the greater part of which must have been spent in the accomplishment of his laudable purpose, we begin to realize how the pedigrees of our predecessors find now in this volume a local habitation and a name. As to the usefulness of this work we have already had occasion to speak. It is an indispensable auxiliary to a well-selected library. For consultation, it is to Irish scholars invaluable The 'Notes upon the Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth,' is an interesting and careful examination of recent geological discoveries, showing how they agree with the account of the creation of the world to be found in Genesis. The amount of information contained in the book, all of which carries us back to the most distant date—even to the days of our first parents—is a surprising feature of this work; but possibly still more surprising is the exhaustive and elaborate index, by consulting which the slightest item of information may be at once opened before you There may be some who will undervalue the usefulness of Mr. O'Hart's labours: the enmity and national jealousy which swept so many of our old Irish records into the flames, which bridled our tongues, banned our history, and made the teaching of it a crime, may take shape, though in a milder form to-day, in the sneers of latter-day utilitarians. But the difficulties of this work still remain apparent to all Irish scholars, side by side with its usefulness, a monument of patient research and minute inquiry, which must be as a sort of index to the history of our past, and will preserve our ancient records in an accessible form to interest and guide future generations."

72.—**WASHINGTON NATIONAL REPUBLICAN** : " 'Irish Pedigrees. This is the third edition of Mr. O'Hart's grand collection of 'Irish Pedigrees,' including the pedigrees of many of the Anglo-Irish families who went into Ireland with Strongbow and his land-hungry Norman knights, in A.D. 1170, and subsequently. As a verification of the authenticity of these genealogies it may be stated that nearly all of them are found recorded in the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, now presided over by the learned and genial Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms—the official guardian of heraldry and genealogical MSS. Many of the pedigrees in Mr. O'Hart's work are traced down to the living representatives of the old clans, and nearly all of the pedigrees are brought down to Queen Elizabeth's (1558-1603), Cromwell's (1650), and Queen Anne's time (1702-1714). Nothing like this complete collection has ever been attempted heretofore. Richard Cronnelly, a learned member of the Irish Constabulary, published a few years ago—chiefly from the 'MacFirbis MS. Book of Pedigrees'—the genealogies of three of the great clans; and the greatest of modern Irish scholars, the late John O'Donovan, LL.D., gives the pedigrees of several tribes in the works he so ably translated and edited for Dublin societies. But Professor O'Hart has not copied from

IRISH PEDIGREES.

Cronnolly, O'Donovan, nor any published pedigree. He has unveiled the MS. of the great Michael O'Clery, chief of the Four Masters, who compiled from authentic sources the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland,' from the earliest time down to A.D. 1636, and also 'The Book of Irish Genealogies.' As we have already stated, these pedigrees agree with those under the guardianship of Sir Bernard Burke, particularly in the splendid collection of the late Sir William Betham, Sir Bernard's predecessor in the Office of Arms, which collection is enriched by a large MS. book of genealogies called 'O'Farrell's *Linea Antiqua*,' compiled in Queen Anne's reign. No Irish-American family of Gaelic or Anglo-Norman blood should be without this authentic volume, enriched as it is by numerous genealogical and historical notes of family history. Several other valuable documents are added by the erudite and industrious author, and now published for the first time; the result of his researches in the MS. departments of Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, but which we need not enumerate. In concluding this brief notice of Professor O'Hart's priceless work, we may remark that the press of Ireland, Great Britain, America, and Australia—wherever this work has been reviewed—speak of the 'Irish Pedigrees' in the warmest language of commendation. Some of our so-called 'Anglo-Saxon' families will certainly be undeceived by a perusal of those Gaelic and Anglo-Irish genealogies. From Edward IV. (A.D. 1450-1483), through Elizabeth's reign in the sixteenth century, and all along the 'dark and evil days' of James I., Cromwell, William of Orange, but more especially during the 'penal days'—from the reign of Anne (1702-1714) to the advent of the immortal Henry Grattan, hundreds of the ancient, or Celtic, and a great many of the Anglo-Irish families—(some of) the latter having become 'more Irish than the Irish themselves'—changed, mutilated, disguised, translated, or anglicised their names for prudential or less excusable reasons. But Professor O'Hart, with great skill and patience, and having no creed or party to subserve, has classified all those 'Anglo-Saxon' (?) fugitives where they rightly belong, on 'The Stem of the Irish Nation.' We heartily commend the 'Irish Pedigrees' to all our people of Irish birth and blood, and trust it will have a large sale on both sides of the Atlantic. The work has been copyrighted in the Library of Congress by Major Richard Oulahan, of this city."

73. WATERFORD CITIZEN : "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees; Third Edition. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. We are glad to see that the demand for Mr. O'Hart's excellent and exhaustive work has been so great as to necessitate a third edition, in which the first and second series are combined in one volume, many valuable additions being made to their contents. The title of this great work sufficiently explains its object, which has been wrought out with unceasing industry, with critical judgment, and with a wonderful fullness of scope. Every Irishman should be lastingly obliged to Mr. O'Hart for the vast services he has rendered to the history of his and their country, from the earliest ages, in a political, warlike, and social aspect; and also to the cause of philology and ethnology . . . Though we may hesitate to assent to Mr. O'Hart's theory that Celtic was the language of Eden, we must admit that he supports it most ingeniously. We heartily wish the fruits of his great labour of love the widest circulation and the most generous patronage."

74. WATERFORD NEWS : "The author deserves the lasting gratitude of the Irish Nation, for publishing, at so much expense, such a work."

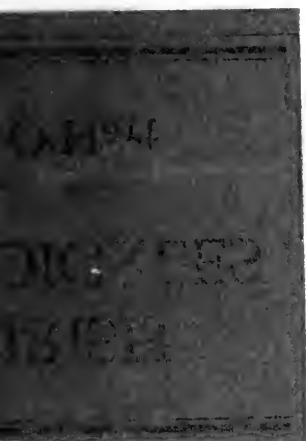
75. WATERFORD STANDARD, AND CONSERVATIVE GAZETTE : "'Irish Pedigrees; or, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation.' This is a third and complete edition of a very learned and meritorious work, the first series of which was issued to the public in 1875. It was followed some few years since by a second series; and the complete work has now attained to the respectable popularity and appreciation of a third edition. It is a great and successful effort on the part of the gifted author to give to the Irish public what had never been previously published—the Irish genealogies."

In attempting and carrying out his purpose, the compiler has had recourse to means of information which have seldom been brought together on such a subject, and which it would be difficult for any other man to collect for ordinary purposes. In his preface to the third edition of the work which is dedicated to no less distinguished a judge in such matters than Sir Benard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, the compiler says he has 'compiled this edition in one volume, the better to preserve under one cover the Milesian-Celtic genealogies, which Providence has brought within my reach, with the pedigrees of some English, Anglo-Irish, and Anglo-Norman families that settled in Ireland since the English invasion' . . . In his researches, he has had access to, and permission to make extracts from any of the Manuscripts and printed volumes in the magnificent libraries of Trinity College, and of the Royal Irish Academy, bearing on this subject, and he has also had free access to the wills and other documents in the Public Record Office, in the Four Courts, Dublin. After a somewhat extended examination of the contents of this invaluable work, it would appear to us that the compiler has done everything, and left nothing undone that could be brought to bear upon the elucidation and illustration of so great and important a subject. The indefatigable industry which was required in order to produce such a book can be more easily imagined than realized. There is much contained in the work of a character to provoke the reviewer in making extracts from its teeming pages that would deeply interest the readers of newspapers in any part of Ireland; but this would scarcely accord with either the space at our disposal or the interests of the author. There is scarcely a name or a district in which readers will not find something locally or personally interesting and instructive, so far as Ireland is concerned. All the principal families of Ireland are arranged under their respective provinces; and not the least interesting genealogy given is that of Queen Victoria, whom the compiler, Mr. O'Hart, proves to be of Irish descent, and whom he traces back to Adam. We have pleasure in commending the work to our readers as the most valuable contribution that has yet been given to the general public on the subject."

76. WEEKLY PUBLIC OPINION (Treston, N.J., America): "The bearing of the Celtic language and literature upon modern civilization, and its influence in moulding the character of the people who inhabit the British Isles and the United States, is not only little understood here (in America), it is scarcely dreamed of; and yet the cursory reading of this erudite but popular work acquaints us at once with facts of the most profound interest and importance. In the development of the personal history of the Irish people, we are carried back to the origin and stem of the Irish nation, and find in it a past as remote and well-authenticated as that of the Hebrews."

77.—WEXFORD PEOPLE: "About six years ago the first edition of the 'Irish Pedigrees' issued from the Press, and it was at once hailed as a valuable addition to Irish Literature. Later on, when the second appeared, it was even more highly appreciated; and the work has since been, and shall ever be, recognized as a standard book of reference upon all questions connected with Irish genealogies and matters of a kindred nature. Quite recently the third, and most perfect, edition has been published . . . The contents are so full and varied that we cannot hope to give more than a mere outline of them. In the opening parts we have what we may term a learned essay on the 'Duration of Man's Existence upon the Earth,' in which the Creation is treated in a clever, vigorous, and exhaustive manner. Holy Scripture and Geological Facts are opportunely and judiciously introduced, and by a delicate yet forcible process of reasoning it is clearly shown, 'that nothing could be more absolutely coincident with the Genesis account of the Creation than are the discoveries of Geology.' Then follow almost innumerable records of descent, elaborate and faithful; constituting a perfect mine of genealogical and historical knowledge, and evincing most unmistakably skilful arrangement and unceasing industry. Almost every page is intensely interesting, especially to the descendants of the old Irish and Anglo-Norman families; and the wonder is how one mind could within a life-time accomplish such a herculean task of intellectual labour. The provinces, including ancient Meath, are described in detail and with remarkable accuracy. Referring to

the devastations during 'The Protectorate,' the author with natural and perfectly legitimate pride alludes to the O'Harts, Princes of Tara, and graphically pictures the plunder of their patrimony and the ruthless confiscations of that incarnate fiend and hypocrite, Cromwell. The histories of the principal Irish families, the 'stems' from which they sprung, the territories where they ruled in regal yet paternal style, and many extremely important items relative to them are given. The Irish forms of the old names are explained and contrasted with the maimed and perished anglicised ones; and the right of the descendants of the old races to take the prefix *O'* or *Mac*, is earnestly advocated and incontestably proved. What Irishmen named Byrne, Neill, Reilly, Kelly, Ryan, Doyle, &c., who have read these pedigrees, can hesitate an instant to write an *O'* before their names that can be read a mile off . . . No one can hesitate to believe that it was to Mr. O'Hart 'a labour of love' to write his wonderful book. However deep his scholarship, however untiring his energies, however great his aptitude or genius, he never could have done so had he not been impelled by that feeling of high-souled patriotism which is next in purity and intensity to that burning love which we are told heroic souls have for God.'



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