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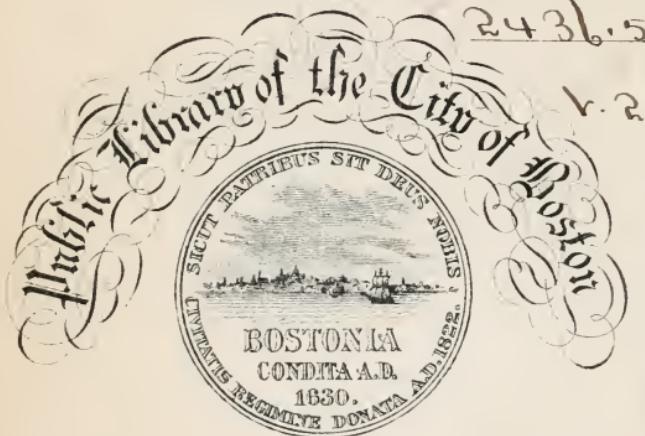
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THE
PEERAGE OF IRELAND:
OR,
A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
PRESENT NOBILITY
OF THAT
KINGDOM.

WITH ENGRAVINGS OF THEIR PATERNAL COATS OF ARMS.

Collected from Public Records, authentic Manuscripts, approved Historians, well-attested Pedigrees, and personal Information.

BY JOHN LODGE, Esq.

Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, Deputy Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy Register of the Court of Prerogative.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY MERVYN ARCHDALL, A. M.

RECTOR OF SLANE IN THE DIOCESS OF MEATH, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, AND AUTHOR OF THE MONASTICON HIBERNICUM.

VOL. II.

DUBLIN:

JAMES MOORE, 45, COLLEGE-GREEN.

M D C C LXXXIX.

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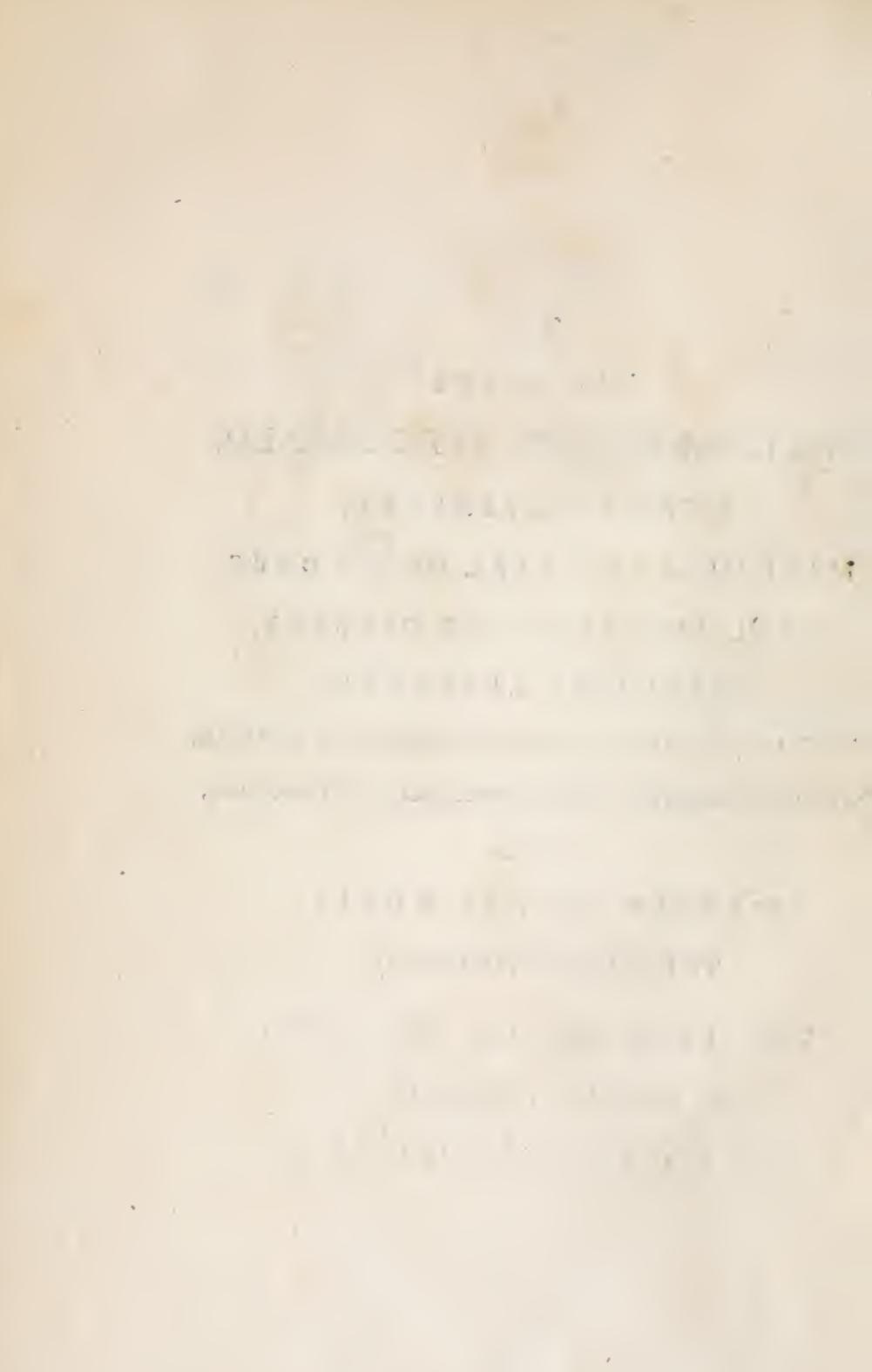
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TO
HIS GRACE
WILLIAM-ROBERT FITZ-GERALD,
DUKE OF LEINSTER,
MARQUESS AND EARL OF KILDARE,
EARL AND BARON OF OFFALEY,
VISCOUNT LEINSTER,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY's MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,
AND
MASTER OF THE ROLLS;
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND,
IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED BY
M E R V Y N A R C H D A L L.





11



Coote, Earl of Mountrath.



12



Moore, Earl of Drogheda.





13



Talbot, Earl of Waterford & Wexford



14



Forbes, Earl of Granard.



Ginkel, Earl of Athlone.



Fitz William, Earl Fitz William



Fitz Maurice, Earl of Kerry.



Bligh, Earl of Darnley.

YVERY

19



Perceval, Earl of Egmont.

20



Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough.



Verney, Earl Verney.

2



Beresford, Earl of Tyrone.



Butler, Earl of Carrick.



Hill, Earl of Hillsborough.



Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Upper Ossory



Petty, Earl of Shelburne



27



Boyle, Earl of Shannon.



28



Skeffington, Earl of Massereene.



Butler, Earl of Lanesborough.



THE

P E E R A G E

OF

I R E L A N D.

E A R L S.

O'BRIEN, EARL OF INCHIQUIN.

10
THE family of O'BRIEN, one of the most ancient and noble in the kingdom of Ireland, is said to derive its descent from Hiberius or Heber, eldest son of Milesius K. of Spain, who was born in Egypt, and with his brother Heremon, began their reign jointly over Ireland, in the year of the World 2704¹. Our account, however, which is in some sort continued from the second century, shall commence in the person of Mogh-Neid*, who descended from the royal Mogh-

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B

line Neid.

* When the former edition of this work was presented to the public, Mr. Lodge had not the light of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and the genealogy of the more early ancestors of this illustrious family being *there* (as is presumed) faithfully delineated by Doctor O'Brien, a native of Munster, Titular Bishop of Cloyne, and Author of the Irish Dictionary, the *Editor* has not scrupled to adopt *this* account, being persuaded that the *Author* would have set him the example.

¹ Lodge 1st edit. I. 246.

Eogan-
More.

line of Heber Fionn, and was King of Munster about that period. He married Sida, daughter of Flann, son of Fiachra, of the Ernians of Munster, and had a son Eogan-More, surnamed Mogh-Nuagad, who reigned over Munster, towards the conclusion of that century; he married Beara, daughter of Eibhin, son of Midna, a Prince in Spain, and their marriage was solemnized while Conn-Ceadchathach was King of Tara, and styled himself Monarch of Ireland. Our Momonian King, assisted by Nuagad-Dearg, son of Dairinne, and grandson of Baire, a Prince of the Ithian race, made war against Luig Allathach, (son of Cairbre-Cromchin, and grandson of Daire-Doranmore) and Aongus (both Earnian Princes, and of the posterity of Connnaire-More) for their usurpations in the province of Munster; he engaged them in three battles, in one which happened at Samdoire, Luig-Allathach was slain; Aongus thus deprived of his powerful associate in usurpation, and hopeless of making head against Eogan, repaired to Conn, King of Tara, and represented to him the direful consequences of Mogh-Nuagad's victories, who, jealous of the encroaching power and reputation of the Heberian Prince, supplied Aongus with 5000 men, and with this reinforcement, Aongus, in order to vindicate his usurped right, by surprising his adversary, marched with all speed to the territory of Ive-Liathain, in the county of Cork, where Eogan meeting him, obtained a signal victory, killing the usurper of his father's crown with his own hand.

This circumstance brought on a lasting war between Eogan and Conn-Ceadchathach, but the former proved so often victorious, that Conn was at length glad to come to an equal division of Ireland with Eogan, and contented himself with the chief regal jurisdiction of the Northern half, which from him had the name of Leath-Cuinn. The southern division, which was the hereditary right of Mogh-Nuagad, derived to him from Heber-Fionn, and was called Leath-Mogh, or Mogh's half. The bounds or division fixed on between them, commenced at Athcliath-na-Mearuidhe, (now called Clarin's-bridge, near Galway,) to the ridge of mountains called Eisgir-Riada, on which Cluainmacnois and Cluainirard are situated, and so continued to Dublin. Thus, a reconciliation taking place, these Princes continued in peaceable possession of their respective shares for a space of 15 years, when some disputes relative to the duties of the port of Dublin having arose, they assembled their forces at Magh-Leana, where Eogan, being surprized in his bed by Conn, the night preceding

ceding the intended day of battle, was by him treacherously murdered. Thus Eogan fell, universally lamented, and esteemed one of those Kings who best deserved of the Irish nation, having signally relieved them in a time of universal calamity, a famine. He left two sons, viz. Olliol-Olim, and Olliol-Luig-Laga; Olliol-Olim, the elder, succeeded to the throne Olim. of Leath-Mogh; he was esteemed a Prince of true courage ‡, and having married Sadhbh or Sabia, daughter of Conn-Ceadchathach, and relict of Mac-Niad, had issue seven sons, viz. Eogan-Cœmh, Cormac-Cas, Cian, Dichorb, Dubhmeachon, Mogh-Chorb, and Teige, who were all slain in the battle of Moghruime, Cormac-Cas and Cian excepted; Eogan Cœmh, the eldest son, left a son called Fiachra-Muillethan.

Olliol-Olim died after a reign of 23 years §, and settled the perpetual enjoyment of the crown of Leath-Mogh upon the male posterity of his two eldest sons, Eogan and Cormac-Cas, by a succession which should be uninterruptedly alternate between both branches, with this particular condition, that the eldest Prince, if capable of governing, should succeed out of either branch. This law of succession was regularly observed between the two branches for several generations; after which abuses frequently happened, as indeed it was natural to expect.

Cormac-Cas, the second son of Olliol-Olim, was the succeeding King; he was remarkable for strength of body, dexterity and courage; and we find him ranked amongst the most distinguished Irish Champions; he established a certain chief rent, to be regularly and proportionably paid by the different states of Leath-Mogh, for the support of the King's person and dignity. He became a terror, not only to the inhabitants of Ireland, but to foreigners, and, amongst them, the Welsh, who came to the assistance of the Lagenians against Cormac, but he defeated them 30 different times, and compelled them to submit peaceably to his government. He supported the rights and privileges of his crown in the battles of Jorras, Damhsa, Carman, and Liamhna, against the

† He was the first King of Leagh-Mogh that obliged the states of Leinster to pay the tribute of Eidersgeoil; a yearly fine imposed on them for the murder of that Prince, (of whom however we have no account.) The said fine consisted of 300 gold-hilted swords, 300 purple cloaks, 300 steeds, and 300 cows.

§ These 23 years are to be computed from the time he exiled Mac-Con, son of Mac-Niad, who had raised disturbances in his kingdom; in some lists of regal succession he is allowed a reign of 50 years.

Lagenians; in the battle of Cruachan against the people of Connaught; in that of Teamhair, against Fioncha; and also in those of Taitlion and Samhna, in which latter engagement he flew an Ultonian Prince, but was himself dangerously wounded. He took to wife, Samhair, daughter of Fionn-Mac-Cuil, hereditary chief-general of the famous corps, called Clanna-Buoiscoine; by his said wife he had three sons, viz. Moghchorb, Aife, and Eadvin. On the death of Cormac-Cas, Fiocha-Muillethan, son of his elder brother Eocha-Cœmh, succeeded to the throne of Leath-Mogh; but he (Fiocha) dying,

Mogh-Chorb.

Moghchorb, eldest son of Cormac-Cas was immediately proclaimed Sovereign. He obliged the States of Leinster to pay him the tribute of Eidirsgeoil, and in 296 he fought the memorable battle of Gabhra against Cairbre-Liffeachair, son of Cormac, King of Tara, in which most of the heroes, called Fiana-Eirionn, or Phenicians, were slain; and an equal carnage was made of the Clauna-Moirne, who fought for Cairbre-Liffeachair. Moghchorb held the reins of government for 20 years, in which he was immediately succeeded by his son

Fearchorb Fearchorb, who reigned seven years. He engaged in the battles of Ilachta and Taitlion, with the States of Tara, in the latter of which, the famous champion Tine, son of Triun, fell by his sword; Fearchorb fought several other battles against the different Principalities of Ireland, except that of Leinster, which always submitted to pay him the tribute of Eidersgeoil. For a liberal and generous mind, he had no superior, and it was his constant maxim never to sit to an entertainment without the social attendance of at least an hundred of his nobles. This Prince defeated the combined forces of the Princes of Connaught at the battles of Ceara, Cruachan and Coruinn, in support of his right to the immediate sovereignty of the country, now called Thomond, which had originally belonged to his ancestors. He left a son.

Aongus-Tirach.

Aongus-Tirach, who succeeded to the sovereignty after Ollill-Flann-Beag, the son of Fiachra-Muilleathan; he was distinguished for his courage and conduct, particularly in the battle of Cliona, and was remarkable, as well for the strictness of his laws, as for his candid impartial judgments, never favouring his dearest friend against his warranted enemy; he was perpetually engaged in reconciling people at variance, and promoting concord and harmony amongst his subjects; and was generally chosen by the contending Princes

Princes of Ireland, (who always agreed to his determination) to be arbitrator in their disputes. On the decease of this much valued Prince, his son

Luig-Meann or Luig-Lamh-dearg, filled the throne of Luig-Leath-Mogh. He was a Prince of uncommon strength and Meann. activity, and was distinguished for his military knowledge. He added to Leath-Mogh the country of Thomond, extending from the bay of Kilcolgan near Galway, to Limerick, and from Lough-dearg to Leim-Cuchullan, now called Loop-head, or Cape-Leane, at the mouth of the river Shannon. He routed the invaders from Wales, and not only expelled them from his dominions, but pursued them with a powerful fleet to their own country, where they prevailed on some neighbouring States to come to their succour, but the brave Luig-Meann marched through their country, overthrew them and their auxiliaries with a great slaughter, compelled them to give the sons and daughters of their chieftains as hostages for their future obedience, and on their paying him homage and tribute, he returned home. At this period of time, the King of Leath-Mogh, alone, was considered as an equal in power and influence to the Monarch of Ireland. On his decease, Criomthan-More, King of Ireland, ceded the kingdom of Munster to Conall-Eachluath, the son of Luig-Meann, but the States of Munster deciding that Corc, an elder son of Luig, in virtue of his right of seniority should be first entitled to the rule of that kingdom; Conall-Eachluath resigned his pretensions till the death of Corc, when he resumed the government of Munster, and was succeeded in that throne by his son

Eanna-Arigthach, who was the last Prince of Dailgas, Eanna- that reigned as King of Cashel or Munster before the estab- Arighthach lishment of the Christian religion in Ireland. He was succeeded in the government of North-Munster only, by his brother

Cas, who had issue twelve sons, viz. Blod; Caifin; Luig-Cas. Dealbhaodh; Seadhna; Aongus; Ceannathrach; Cormac, who had no issue; Carthan; Caineach; Aongus-Ceanaitin; Aodh; Loisgean, and Noe.

Blod, the eldest, succeeded his father in the principality of Blod. North-Munster, and his issue were four sons, viz. Carthan-Fionn, his successor, Carthan-Dubh, Eocha, and Breanan-Ban.

Carthan-Fionn, or Carthan-More, succeeded immediately Carthan- to the throne of North-Munster. This Prince lived when Fionn. St. Patrick was preaching the gospel in Ireland, and was baptised

baptised by him at Sanigean or Sainaingeal, near Limerick; he had issue three sons, viz. Eocha-Baldearg, Aongus-Tuillidh, and Cormac-Coichin.

Eocha-Baldearg. Eocha-Baldearg, the eldest, was his successor, and he left two sons, Conall and Breacan; Conall died before his father, leaving issue Aodh-Caomh, who became King of Cashel, and Molua-Lobhair, who founded the Church of Killaloe.

Aodh-Caomh. Cormac-Coichin, third son of Carthan-Fionn, succeeded his brother in the sovereignty of North-Munster, and to him succeeded Aodh-Caomh, the eldest son of his Nephew Conall. He was the first Christian Prince of this family that became King of all Munster, and his investiture with the authority and title of King of that province, was performed at his own court, in the presence of St. Breanan of Clonfert, and of his domestic Poet Mac-Lemein, who after became the first Bishop of Cloyne, and also by the concurrence of Aodh-Dubh, son of Criomthan, then chief representative of the Eugenian race.

Caithil. Our Author here presents us with a meagre list of names for many generations, which throws a very faint light on this part of our history. He tells us that Aodh-Caomh was succeeded by Caithil his son, the father of Torelach, whose son Mahon was succeeded by Anluan, the father of Corc, and grandfather of Lachtna, Prince of North-Munster, whose son Lorcan (a brave and powerful Prince, and distinguished for generosity, prudence, and piety,) succeeded to that sovereignty.

Kennedy. Kennedy, the son of Lorcan, was the next succeeding King, and there is sufficient reason, says our Author, to allow him a place in the catalogue of the Kings of all Munster. He is said to have had ten sons, Lachtna, who appears to be the eldest, reigned next over North-Munster; he fought a battle at Magh-Duine, against O'Floin, O'Kearny-Fionn, and O'Kearny-Duff, all of whom he left dead on the field. He built the palace of Lachtna (after called Grianan-Lachtna) in Criagliath, a district of Thomond, about 953, and逝世, after a reign of three years, was succeeded by his brother

Mahon, who we find King of North-Munster in 954, and he succeeded to the throne of South-Munster, on the death of Feargradh, son of Ailgeanan, the last King of Cashel, of the Eugenian race, who was treacherously killed by Maolmuadh Mac-Broin, Chief of the O'Mahonies, and his clan, in the year 960. By this revolution, Mahon became sole King of the two provinces of Munster, and su-

preme

preme Sovereign of all Leath-Mogh. He was constantly waging war with the common enemy, the Danes; but having received some provocations from the people of Connaught, he marched into the heart of that country; Feargal O'Rourke, their King, being determined to oppose his passage over the Targlin, met him on the banks of that river, where, after a brisk engagement, the Conatian King and the remains of his people were necessitated to throw themselves into the river, in order to save their lives; in this desperate attempt many of the Conatians met their fate; Feargal however saved his life, but with the additional disgrace of leaving his shield in the possession of Mahon. After this battle, which was fought in 965, Mahon had several other engagements with the Danes, and was in all victorious. In 968, at the battle of Salchoid, (within a day's march of Limerick) he left Maoghnas, King of the Danes of Limerick and Carran, who commanded those of Leinster, with 3,000 of their countrymen, dead on the field. In 970 he was equally successful over Iver, another Commander of the Danes of Limerick. In 972 he defeated Maolmuadh Mac-Brain, Chief of the O'Mahonies, assisted by the Danes of Munster; and in 975 he gained a signal victory over the Danes of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and all Munster. Maolmuidh, envious of Mahon's repeated victories, and hoping to surprise him, suddenly appeared with all his forces in the following year, but Columb, son of Ciaragain, Bishop of Cork, attended by some of his clergy, appeared in the field between both armies, and by his intercession, prevailed with them to suspend the battle, and meet on a day appointed in a private and amicable manner, at the house of Donovan Mac-Cahil, dynast of Carbry-Aobhida, now called Kenry, in the County of Limerick, and there enter into a treaty of peace and alliance. Maolmuidhe resolving now to prosecute his bloody design, prevailed on Donovan to seize the person of this Prince, so soon as he should arrive at his house, which being agreed to, he was seized, and was put to death by Maolmuidh and his brothers Brian and Teige, at Leacht-Mhaghthamna, or the grave of Mahon, on the mountain of Muffin near Macroomp, after a reign of 16 years. He was succeeded in the throne by his next brother

Brien-Boromh, (the third son of Kennedy) who was born Brien-in 924. He was the constant companion of his brother in Boromh, his conquests over the Danes, and being fully informed of Monarch his unnatural murder, lost no time in punishing the wicked of Ireland.

perpetrators;

perpetrators; he pursued Donovan into the heart of his country, attacked him and his Danish auxiliaries, commanded by Aulaibh, King of the Danes of Munster, and cut off both the Irish and Danish Princes, totally destroying their whole army. He next attacked Maolmuidh Mac-Brain and his brothers at Bealach-Leachta, and here Morragh, the eldest son of Brien, gave the first proof of that spirit which so signally characterised the rest of his life, by encountering Maolmuidh singly, and sacrificing him to the manes of his uncle Mahon; this was followed by a general slaughter of the Irish, though assisted by a body of 1,500 Danes, most of whom perished in the action. These two battles were fought in 977 and 978, in the former of these years, he attacked the Danes of Limerick, in the island of Iniscatha, and slew 800 of them, with the son of Harold, their commander and his two sons. He next visited the other islands on that river, which were possessed by the Danes, where he killed or made prisoners, such as were obstinate enough to oppose him, and returned to his palace of Ceanncora, laden with spoils. In 979, Daniel O'Felan, King of the Decies, assisted and encouraged by the Danes of Waterford, was rash enough to risk a battle with Brien, near the town of Waterford, when he (Daniel) lost his life, and such of his troops as survived, were pursued by Brien in their flight to that town, and put to the sword.

In 982, Malachy, King of Tara, invaded Thomond, and by way of indignity, cut down the tree of Magh-Adhair, under whose boughs the Kings of North-Munster were used to be inaugurated; and in the following year, he committed a great slaughter upon the inhabitants of the Decies, near Waterford. In revenge of these repeated insults, King Brien met Malachy at Port-da-Chaomhog, but he (Malachy) not choosing to risk a battle, delivered up to Brien, all the hostages he had taken in Leath-Mogh, and bound himself not to molest him for the future in the sovereignty of his kingdom. In 988, the Conatians invaded the West of Munster; but Brien, at the head of a powerful army, laid the country of Connaught waste, and slew Muireadhach, son of Conor, principal king of the province. In 990, Malachy repeated his outrages, which were amply returned in the following year by Brien, who wasted his country, and took many prisoners. In 994 and 995, we meet a repetition of these scenes, with this difference in favour of Brien, that he gave Malachy a signal defeat, and obliged him not only to desist from hostilities, but to assist Brien with his

troops,

troops, in suppressing his rebels of Leath-Mogh, at the same time Brien entered into a reciprocal engagement, to assist Malachy in reducing the malecontents of his kingdom; thus, a lasting peace was concluded between these kings. In 998, they marched with their united forces against the Danes of Dublin, whom they compelled to pay tribute, and deliver hostages to Brien; but in the same year they again rebelled against Brien, when he and Malachy gave them a total defeat in the valley of Glean-Mama, where Hartalach, son of Sitric, Harold, son of Anlav, and Cuilen, son of Ectigen, were slain, with several others of distinction. In 999, Sitric, son of Anlav, with the Danes of Dublin, ravaged a great part of Leinster, and particularly Kildare, carrying away Donogh, son of Donald Claon, King of Leinster, prisoner; these hostilities induced Brien again to march to Dublin, and having delivered the King of Leinster, he drove Sitric beyond the seas, burned the town, and brought away considerable treasures.

K. Brien commenced his reign, as Monarch of all Ireland, in 1002. When he first came to the crown, he found the kingdom involved in a bloody war with the Danes, who were endeavouring to enslave the whole nation; and perceiving that several of his subjects, and even the provincial Kings, had joined in an unnatural confederacy with the common enemy, he raised an army, and, in person, fought no less than 24 battles (some writers double the number) with such success, that towards the end of his reign no Danes were left in Ireland, a few excepted, whom he suffered to remain in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and the town of Wexford, solely for the benefit of trade; these foreigners being a mercantile people (and presumed to have settled here about the year 800¹, on the score of traffic) who supplied the kingdom with many useful commodities, and by that means were a public advantage.

Peace being thus established, he omitted nothing that might conduce to make his kingdom flourish; and with that view erected the churches of Killaloe and Inis-Cealbrach, restored the Bishops to their fees; founded many schools; revived and repaired the decayed universities; raised fortifications; erected garrisons; laid causeways, and built bridges; appointed surnames of distinction to the several branches of the Milesian race and other principal families, to avoid confusion,

¹ Hist. Dublin, p. 162.

O'BRIEN, EARL OF INCHIQUIN.

fusion, and preserve the genealogies with greater regularity and exactness. He also purged the established laws from the corruptions, which had crept into them, and his institutes were so revered and observed, that (to shew their excellence) it is reported, *had a beautiful maiden, adorned with gold and jewels, travelled alone throughout the kingdom, no attempt would have been made upon her honour or treasure.*

But, amidst these and many other equally great and useful undertakings, for the benefit of his subjects, the good King was interrupted by the Danes, the common disturbers of the country; to oppose whom he entered into a league with several of the Irish princes, to unite their forces, and expel them out of the kingdom, as public enemies. This union being known to the Danes, Sitric Mac-Anlav, their King of Dublin, made peace with Mac-Morrog, King of Leinster, and not only obtained succours from him, but from the Danes and Norwegians, inhabiting the Isle of Man and the Hebrides; so that their numbers are said to consist of 12,000 men, who landed at Dublin; and being joined by the King of Leinster, a herald was sent with a challenge to King Brien, to fight at Clontarffe, a place on the sea coast about two miles from the city. The King accepted the challenge, a battle ensued, the event whereof put an end to all the Danish hopes in Ireland, which they had harassed for 219 years before. This battle, so remarkable in history, was the 25 fought against them, in person, by King Brien, and happened on Good Friday, 23 April, 1014, in the 12 year of his reign, as Monarch of Ireland, and 30, as King of Munster. And, besides himself, his son Morrog, and grandson Turlogh, fell seven petty kings, and most of the nobility of Munster and Connaught, with 4,000 (some say 7,000 and some 11,000) of inferior degree. On the other side were killed the King of Leinster, who occasioned the battle, with his principal subjects, and 3,000 soldiers; and, of the Danes, the King of Denmark's sons, Carolus-Knutus and Andreas, with 10,700 men. King Brien was 84 (some say 88) years old, and was buried in the cathedral of Armagh, the archbishop and clergy attending in procession¹.

He married four wives, first More (daughter of Hiedhin, son of Cleireach, grandson of Eadalach, and great grandson of Cumusgach, King of Ive-fiachrach-aidhne in Connaught,) by whom he had three sons, viz.

(1) Morrog, who attended his father to the battle of Clontarffe, where many eminent Danish officers fell by his hand, and

¹ Lodge 1st edition, vol. I. p. 247, 248.

and amongst them, Sitric, son of Lotharius, Earl of the Orkney islands, and commander of the Insular Danes; and Carroll and Anrud, sons of the King of Norway, the latter of whom, seeing him wounded, and the use of his right hand being lost in the battle, pressed forward with sword in hand; Morrogh for some time evaded him, but at length he caught hold of the Norwegian with his left hand, and prostrating him on the earth, ran him through the body. At the same instant Anrud drew Morrogh's scimitar from his belt, and gave him a mortal wound, of which he immediately expired. Turlogh, the only son of Morrogh, fell in this cause, at the age of 15 years.

Connor and } fell with their father.
Flann, } (2)
(3)

The second wife of Brien was Eachraid, daughter of Carolus, son of Oilliol-Fionn, King of Ive-Nædhha-Odhblia, by whom he had two sons, viz.

Teige, who was coregnant with his brother Donogh, in the throne of Leath-Mogh, from the death of his father, to the year 1023, and (4)

Donal, who distinguished himself in the battle of Clontarffe, and was slain in Thomond by the King of Connaught, in 1051. (5)

The third wife of Brien, was Gormlaith, daughter of Morrogh Mac-Finn, King of Leinster; by her he had an only son,

Donogh, who enjoyed the throne for some years, in conjunction with his elder brother Teige, as we shall show hereafter. (6)

The fourth wife of Brien was Dubhchabla, daughter of Cathal, son of Conor, King of Connaught, and she died in 1009. Sadhbh, or Sabia, the daughter of Brien, was married in 979 to Cian, son of Maolmuidh, Mac-Brain, King of Ive-Eachach, by whom she had a son Mahon, ancestor to the O'Mahony's of Ive-Eachaich.

Teige and Donogh, the sons of Brien, governed conjointly in Leath-Mogh, as hath been before observed, 'till the year 1023, when Teige, through the contrivance of his said brother, was murdered by the inhabitants of Eile. He (Teige) married More, daughter of Giolla-Brighide O'Maolmuidh (O'Molloy) King of Fearceal in Leinster, and had one son Turlogh, who was driven into exile by his uncle, but of him hereafter.

Donogh, the second surviving son of Brien, reigned alone on the death of his brother, and kept possession of the crown

crown of Munster until 1064, when he delivered up the reins of government to his nephew Turlogh, betook himself to Rome, where he entered into the monastery of St. Stephen and there died ; endeavouring by penance to expiate the murder of his brother.

Turlogh. Turlogh, grandson of Brien Boromh, and nephew of the late King, was proclaimed King of Munster in 1064 ; after a successful reign of 24 years, as the indisputable King of Leath-Mogh, and principal King of all Ireland, he died in 1086, at his palace of Ceanncora, and was interred in the church of Killaloe. He married Sadhbh, or Sabia, daughter of Teige, eldest son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and by her had four sons, viz. Teige, Mortogh-More, Dermod, Donogh or Donal, who was killed at Magh-Coba, in county of Antrim, in 1103 ; and a daughter More, who was married to Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, and died in 1088.

Teige, the eldest son, succeeded his father, but dying at Ceanncora in same year (1086) was succeeded in the throne by his next brother. His issue were Morrogh or Mortogh, of whose posterity there is no mention ; and Donal, who was made King of Man and the Hebrides in 1105, from whence he was dethroned in 1108, and set up in the throne of Thomond in 1115, in which year he died.

Mortogh-More, surnamed the Great, succeeded on the death of his brother to the sovereignty of Munster ; on ascending the throne, he immediately exiled his brother Dermod into Connaught, but received him again into favour in 1093. In 1101, he granted the town of Cashel, and its environs, to be for ever possessed by the Archbishops of that See. In 1114, being attacked with severe illness, the states of Connaught, Leinster, and Meath, (whom he had before reduced to obedience) revolted, and under the command of Donal-Mac-Loglin-O'Neill, despoiled great part of Thomond ; in this interim, his brother Dermod had himself proclaimed King of Munster ; but in the following year, Dermod was taken by the Danes of Limerick, and delivered up to his brother Mortogh, who soon after granted him pardon and liberty. Mortogh's indisposition of health continuing, he resigned the government in favour of Dermod, in 1116 ; and dying a true penitent in 1119, in his retirement at Lismore, was interred at Killaloe. He was a Prince of acknowledged wisdom and valour, and for piety and benevolence had few equals. He left issue three sons, viz. Donal-Gearrlamhach, or Short-handed, (who became King of

of the Danes, which government he resigned in 1118, when he became an ecclesiastic, and died in retirement in 1135, leaving issue Conor and Luidhig, who was killed at the battle of Moin-More, in 1151; Mahon, ancestor to the Mac-Mahons of Corcábhásigin in Thomond, and Kennedy-Oghar.

Dermot O'Brien, next brother to Mortogh, was on *his* Dermot's resignation proclaimed King of Munster, but finished his life in 1120, after a reign of only 4 years. He married More, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, and by her had six sons, viz. Connor-na-Catharach, who succeeded his father; Turlogh, who also ascended the Munster throne; Teige-Gle, who became King of Thomond; Dermot-Fionn, a Prince of a violent and fanguinary disposition; Dermot-Donn, of whom we have no account; and Donogh, who became bishop of Killaloe in 1161, and died in 1165, his descendants were a powerful family in the county of Clare, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth; and about 1770, Francis, son of William O'Brien, who resided at Castle-Brien, in the county of Clare, part of the estate of his ancestors, was said to be the Bishop's representative.

Connor-na-Catharach, fannamed Slaparsalech, or Spattered Robe, was proclaimed King of Munster on the demise of his father, and at the same time his brother Turlogh became King of Thomond. He was the acknowledged King of both the provinces of Munster and that of Leinster, (including the city of Dublin) and was often styled Monarch of Ireland; he died at Killaloe in 1142, and was interred in the royal vault of that cathedral, leaving issue by his wife Sabia, daughter of Connor O'Maolseachlin, King of Meath; an only son Mortogh, who, upon the promotion of his uncle Turlogh to the throne of all Munster in 1142, succeeded him in the sovereignty of Thomond; he was the faithful ally of his said uncle, and with him fought many battles, and repeatedly repulsed the Conatians, previous to 1151, when they invaded and greatly damaged Thomond, burning to the ground the palace of Ceannchora, the most celebrated regal seat in Ireland. Soon after this transaction, Mortogh lost his life in the battle of Moin-More in Munster; he left two sons, Connor; and Turlogh, who had a son Mahon. Connor, the eldest, on the death of his father, succeeded Teige-Gle in the principality of Ormond, when his said uncle, by right of seniority, became King of Thomond; and he dying in 1168, Connor laid claim to the sovereignty of Munster, as heir to Connor-na-Catharach,

rach, and chief of the O'Briens, but before he could establish his claim, he was murdered by his great uncle Dermod-Fionn, brother to Connor-na-Catharach. Mortogh, his only son, died in 1181.

Turlogh. Turlogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, and second son of Dermod, King of Munster, was promoted to that throne in 1142, on the death of his elder brother Connor-na-Catharach. In 1151, he escaped by flight out of the above-mentioned battle of Moin-More, took refuge in Limerick, was obliged to pay a ransom of 200 ounces of gold, and was reduced to the sovereignty of North-Munster only. In the following year he was dethroned, and banished into Tyrone by his brother Teige-Gle, but was again reinstated, and continued to hold the reins of government till 1165, when he resigned to his eldest son Mortogh, intending to lead a devout life at Killaloe, but in the following year he resumed his authority, and died in 1167. He married Raghnait, daughter of O'Fogarty, or, according to others, a daughter of the King of Desmond, and had issue five sons, viz. Mortogh; Donal-More; Brien-an-Sleibhe, (who became King of Ormond on the death of Connor, grandson of Connor-na-Catharach, but was incapacitated from governing by his brother Donal-More, who had his eyes put out); Dermot, and Confadin, ancestor to the family of that name; he became Bishop of Killaloe, and was present at the council of Lateran, held in 1179.

Donal-More. Mortogh, the eldest son, surnamed Na-Dun-na-Sgiath, was proclaimed King on the death of his father, but was killed by Connor O'Brien, the grandson of Connor-na-Catharach, in 1168; leaving no issue, his next brother

Donal-More, was immediately proclaimed King, and his brother Brien-an-Sleibhe, was at the same time proclaimed King of Ormond, but he was speedily dethroned and deprived of his eyes by Donal, who then became sovereign of all North-Munster. In 1170, he had several engagements with Roderick O'Conor, King of Connaught, in which he was assisted by a party of English adventurers, under the command of Robert Fitz-Stephens; and hence the English gained their first footing in Munster. In 1171, he swore homage and allegiance to K. Henry II. notwithstanding which, he had several contests and battles with the English. In 1173, at the head of the troops of North-Munster, he destroyed the castle of Kilkenny, and many English settlements. In 1174, he spoiled the country of Kerry. In the following year he was banished into Ormond by Roderic

O'Conor,

O'Conor, King of Connaught, who set up his own half brother Morrogh O'Brien in the throne of Thomond ; but in 1176, having made peace with Roderic, and given hostages, he was restored. He died King of North-Munster and principal King of the province in 1194 ; and having married Urlachan, or Curled-hair, daughter of Dermod Mac-Murcha, King of Leinster, had issue nine sons, and a daughter More, who became the wife of Cathal-Croibdearg, King of Connaught, and died in 1217. The sons were

Mortogh-Dall, who always attended his father in the field, and in 1177, introduced the English into Munster ; he succeeded Donal-More on the throne, but was almost immediately taken prisoner by the said English, who forgetful of former services, deprived him of sight. He was ancestor to the family of O'Brien, distinguished by the name of Clan-Mortogh-Dall, who settled in the country of Ive-Bloid. (1)

Connor-Ruadh, who was proclaimed King of North-Munster on the misfortunes of his elder brother. In 1198, we find him dethroned by his younger brother Mortogh-Fionn ; and in 1201 he was slain by his nephew Mortogh, son of Mortogh-Dall, who aspired to the throne of his father. (2)

Donogh-Cairbreach, of whom hereafter. (3)

Mortogh-Fionn, who appears to have been a warlike Prince, and a professed enemy to the English ; in 1198 he dethroned his brother Connor-Ruadh, and was proclaimed King of North-Munster, in 1211 he was himself dethroned and made prisoner by his brother Donogh-Cairbreach, but was soon after set at liberty, on condition of being obedient to Donogh. Mortogh, who now for a short time recovered his wonted power, commenced hostilities upon the English, despoiled their settlements, slew many of their Knights, and compelled them (the English) to sue for peace, who, having obtained their desire, they, in 1213, built the castle of Roscrea, which afterwards served as a barrier against Mortogh. In 1214, he was again compelled to humble himself to his brother Donogh ; after this period he bid adieu to a public life, and died in 1239. His posterity, denominated Clan-Mortogh-Fionn, planted themselves in Ive-Bloid, where the progeny of his brothers Mortogh-Dall, and Turlogh-Fionn, were also settled. (4)

Turlogh-Fionn aforesaid, left posterity who were distinguished by the name of Clann-Turlogh-Fionn, or Fionn-Bloidig ; they had their settlements in Ive-Bloid to the east of the river Shannon, which comprehends Ara and Lower Ormond, (5)

Ormond, and of this tract of country his descendants were principal lords and proprietors.

(6) Donal-Conaftach acquired this name from his being educated in Connaught ; he left a numerous posterity, known by the name of Clan-Donail-Chonnachtaig, who first settled in the North part of the County of Clare, but after 1318, they transplanted themselves into the territory of Ara, and in the year 1714, they enjoyed part of the family estate.

(7) Brien-Boirneach was educated at Burren, and from him descended the family of Clann-Brien-Boirnig.

(8) Connor, from whom descended the O'Briens, called Clann-conchubhair-Guafanaig; and

(9) Dermot Fiadhnuidhe, the youngest son, was ancestor of Clann-Dermot-Fiadhnuigh.

Donagh-Carbreach O'Brien, third son of Donal-More, had this surname from the place of his education, viz. Cairbro-Aodhbha, now Kenry, in county of Limerick. He contended with Connor for the sovereignty, but with him was obliged to relinquish his pretensions in favour of their younger brother Mortogh-Fionn ; at length connecting himself with the English, and having paid homage to K. John at Waterford, he purchased from that King the lands of Carrigoginniol, together with its Lordship for himself and his heirs for ever, at the yearly rent of 60 marcs ; the kingdom of Thomond * was at the same time granted to him ; and all his other brothers, who claimed any title to it, were declared usurpers and enemies to the said King, as supreme Lord of Ireland. In the reign of this Prince, the English planted themselves in the country of Desmond, and county of Cork, where they built a great number of castles ; at length they dispossessed Donogh of the town of Limerick and its territories, whence he was obliged to fix his residence at Cluainramhad, near Ennis, in the county of Clare ; the succession in the sovereignty, or chief command of the country, continued for some generations in his descendants,

* K. Henry III. styles him King in the following charter : (In turre London) Rex Domino Regi *Tosmond* S. Concessimus vobis terram *Tosmond*, quam prius tenuistis per firmam centum et triginta Marcarum, tenendum de nobis quamdiu nobis bene et fideliter servieritis usque ad aetatem nostram per firmam centum Librarum per Ann. et pro fine ducentarum Marcarum, quam inde fecistis cum venerabili Patre H. Dub. Archiepilcopo et Justiciario nostro Hiberniae, sicut ipse nobis significavit. In cuius rei testimonium, &c. Dat. 18^o Julii, anno regni nostri 6^o (1222). From this time the chief of the O'Brien family were styled Kings of Thomond, until Murrough the last King surrendered that principality to K. Henry VIII. as will be mentioned in due place. (Lodge, Collec^t.)

scendants, and he is the direct ancestor of the Thomond and Inchiquin families, the principal branches of O'Brien. He married Sadhbh, or Sabia, daughter of Donogh O'Kennedy of Ormond, and by her had issue five sons and a daughter Sabia, who married Jeffrey O'Donoghoe, Prince of Loghlein, and was burnt with her husband in 1253, by Donal-Got-Mac-Carthy, Prince of Carbury, who set their palace on fire.

The sons were

Connor-na-Suidaine; Turlogh, who died in 1242; Mortogh; Dermot; and Teige-Dall.

Connor-na-Suidaine succeeded his father in 1242. In Connor-1266, he obliged the States of Ive-Bloid and Ormond to pay na-Suidaine him homage, and deliver hostages for their future obedience; and in 1267, endeavouring to check the disobedience of his people of Burren, he was killed at a place called Suidaine, whence he took his surname; he was interred in the Abbey of Corcumroe, where a monument was erected to his memory, the remains of which may be seen at this day¹; and having married More, daughter of Mac-Con, Prince of Ive-Caisin, in Thomond, had issue three sons, viz.

Teige-Caoluise, a brave and warlike Prince, who died in 1255, before his father, and by his wife Fionnduala, or Fair-haired, daughter of Kennedy O'Brien, fourth son of Kennedy, who was fifth son of Mortogh; left issue two sons, Turlogh, of whom hereafter; and Donal, who in 1276 defeated Mahon O'Brien, grandson of Donal Conachtach, at the Abbey of Clare; and in the following year he defeated a party of English, who were coming to the aid of Earl Thomas de Clare. he was stabbed with a poignard in 1280, by a soldier of the garrison of the castle of Quinhie, and is said to have had issue.

Brien-Ruadh, of whom presently, and

Mortogh, of whose posterity we have no mention.

Brien-Ruadh, (the second son of Connor-na-Suidane) on the death of his father in 1267, was proclaimed King, but was dethroned by his nephew Turlogh, son of Teige-Caolu-Brien-isge in 1276; on his dethronement he fled to Cork, and there was bestowed upon the Earl Thomas de Clare, commander of the English forces in Munster, and his heirs, all that tract of Thomond which extends from Limerick to Ath-Solais, in consideration of his coming with the English troops to reinstate him in his kingdom, which being effected, the Earl built a

strong castle at Bunratty. In 1277, Turlogh, assisted by the O'Burke's, O'Kelly's and O'Madagan's from Connaught, made a more successful attempt; after a great slaughter of the English, he defeated both Clare and O'Brien on the plain of Magh-Gresain; and the son of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, Clare's brother-in-law, having fallen in this battle, the said Fitz-Maurice and Clare's wife were so exasperated as to oblige Clare to put Brien-Ruadh to death, which act was accordingly perpetrated at Bunratty. He left issue six sons, viz.

(1) Donogh, who disputed the sovereignty of Thomond after the murder of his father, and in 1280, by the assistance of Donal More-Mac-Carthy, King of Desmond, he obtained the West half of that country; notwithstanding this transaction, he was obliged by Turlogh, son of Teige-Caoluisge, in 1282, to take refuge in Connaught, from whence returning in same year, he surprized Turlogh's forces and recovered his division of Thomond as before; but in the following year he was surprized in his turn by Turlogh and his party, and whilst he defended himself against numbers, his horse was killed under him on the banks of the Fergus, by which accident he was plunged into that river and drowned. He left issue five sons, viz. Dermot, (who was King of Thomond in 1311, previous to which period he fought many battles, and in that year attacked Donogh O'Brien, eldest son of Turlogh, King of Thomond, and Richard de Burgh of Connaught, gained a complete victory, and took the said Richard prisoner. After the death of this Donogh, he banished Mortogh, the brother of Donogh, who had made several attempts to recover Thomond, into Connaught; and died in 1312, sole King of Thomond); Mahon-Donn; and Teige; who were made prisoners by Mac-Con-Mara in 1311, and confined in Loughrea, one of Richard de Burgh's castles in Connaught; Connor-na-Feasog, (who was killed by the English in 1309); and Mortogh-Gharb, who was slain with his brother at the battle of Corcumruadh, in 1317.

(2) Mortogh, of whom we have no account.

(3) Donal, of whom hereafter.

(4) Teige-Ruadh, of whom no account.

(5) Turlogh, who was banished from Ennis in 1284, by the sons of Teige-Caoluisge, and died in 1305; and

(6) Brien.

Donal O'Brien, third son of Brien-Ruadh, married Margaret, daughter of Turlogh-Duff Mac-Mahon, and by her had

had three sons; Donogh, Brien, and ~~one~~. Donogh, the eldest, was a brave and warlike Prince; he signalized himself often in the field, previous to 1313, in which year he was inaugurated King of Thomond, on the plain of Magh-Adhair. In 1314, he ceded the East division of Thomond to Mortogh-O'Brien; and after many vicissitudes of fortune, was slain at the battle of Corcumruadh in 1317, together with his son Brien-Beara, and almost all the descendants of Brien-Ruadh.

Brien O'Brien, the second son of Donal, and grandson of Brien-Ruadh, was colleague with his brother Donogh in all the different changes of his fortune, but happily survived the battle of the Abbey of Corcumruadh. In 1318, he and Mathhon O'Brien, grandson of Donal Conachtach, made a conquest and settlement for themselves and their children, in the country of Ara; hence the chiefs of the family of this Brien have been since styled Mac-i-Brien-Ara. He took to wife the daughter of Henry Burke, and had issue a son Morogh-Na-Reithnidhe, who married More, the daughter of O'Kennedy, and by her had Turlogh, who, by Onora, the daughter of Barry-Oge, was father of Teige, the father of Donal-More, who married, and had a son Mortogh-Caoch, the father of Turlogh, known by the title of Mac-i-Brien-Ara, and was the chief of that branch; he married Morean-Ubha O'Carrol, daughter of Donogh, son of John O'Carrol of Muiriartagh, and had five sons, viz. Donogh, (who died before his father without male issue); Mortogh, of whom hereafter; Turlogh-Carrach, (who possessed the castles of Bealanatha, and Cnocan-an-Einfinn, with their appurtenances); Teige-na-Buile, (who possessed that of Cill-Colmain); as Murrogh-an-Tuagh, did that of Tuath-Easa-graine. These three brothers last-mentioned were used to pay homage and obedience to their elder brother, and to look up to him for protection against their enemies. Mortogh, the second son of Mac-i-Brien-Ara, on succeeding to his inheritance, assumed that title. He was possessed of several castles, and amongst others of Castletown, the usual residence of the chiefs of this family; Cahir-Conchibhair, a regal seat of Connor-na-Catharach; Moinruadh, and Palice; with all their lands and appurtenances. His power and influence were so great, that Q. Elizabeth made him bishop of Killaloe, saying in her letter to the Lord Deputy, dated 18 May, 1570: "That no other can enjoy that bishoprick without the consent of Mac-i-Brien-Ara." He enjoyed

the emoluments of the fee for 6 years before his consecration, resigned the same a year before his death, and died in 1613, leaving issue two sons and three § daughters, viz. Turlogh, (who was created a Baronet by patent 28 February, 1623, and died in 1626, without issue by his wife, the sister of Daniel O'Brien of Annagh); John, who also died childless; the daughters, who became co-heirs, were Onora, married to Lewis Walsh, Esq; Margaret to Thomas Tyrrel, Gent; and More-ny-Brien to —— Butler; to all of whom a special livery of their inheritance was granted 22 May, 1629.

Turlogh. Turlogh O'Brien, the eldest son of Teige-Caoluisge, and grandson of Connor-na-Suidane, dethroned his uncle Brién-Ruadh in 1276, and after the death of his competitor Donogh in 1283, became sole Prince of Thomond, drove Donogh's brother, Turlogh-Oge out of his seat at Inis-An-Laoi, and in the next year erected a castle there. In 1285, he laid waste all the possessions of the English in Thomond, and in 1287, he gave battle to the Earl Thomas de Clare, commander in chief of all the English in the province of Munster, whom with Sir Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Sir Richard Taaffe, Sir Richard Deceiter, and Sir Nicholas Feling, were slain in the field, after a total deroute of the English army. In 1304, he broke down the English castles of Cathair-Cinnlis, Inis-Anliffe, Fiodh-Mogain, Magh-Nailbh, Bealach-Eachaille, and Galbally. He closely blockaded the castle of Bunratty, and would soon have compelled Sir Robert de Clare, the Earl's son, to surrender, had he not offered him his own conditions of peace. He died in 1306 at Inis-An-Laoi, and was there interred in the Abbey which he had built not long before. He married Sadhbh or Sabia, daughter of Philip, son of Giolla-Caoimhgin O'Kennedy, and had issue five sons, viz.

(1) Donogh, who was inaugurated King at Magh-Adhair, soon after the death of his father; but was murdered in 1311 by Morrogh O'Brien, great grandson of Donal Conachtach, one of his own generals, in whom he implicitly confided. He left a son Brien, who was not sufficiently powerful to vindicate his right to the sovereignty of Thomond; this Brien was ancestor to the O'Briens of Siol-Briain-na-Geeall, and Glean-na-Caoin in the county of Clare, which

§ There appears to have been a daughter Slany or Slaine, who married Teige, second son of Morrogh, the fourth Baron of Inchiquin. (Lodge, 1st edit. 1. 268.)

which families still subsist in that county, though dispossessed of their estates.

Mortogh or Morrogh, ancestor to the house of Inchiquin. (2)

Dermod, whose intrepidity and courage was eminently serviceable to his brother Mortogh, and particularly in 1314, when he commanded Mortogh's army at Corcumruadh, and obtained a decisive victory over all the descendants of Brien-Ruadh. On the death of Mortogh in 1333, he became King of Thomond, and died in 1335, we presume without issue.

Connor and } of whom we have no account. (4)
Donal, } (5)

Mortogh, the second son of Turlogh, and grandson of Mortogh. Teige-Caoluisge, was inaugurated at Magh-Adhair in 1311. Not being able to withstand the power of Dermod, grandson of Brien-Ruadh, he fled for refuge into Burke's country, and in 1312 obtained an equal division from Dermod, who dying in same year, Mortogh's power was considerably increased. In 1313 he defeated Donogh and Brien O'Brien, the grandson of Brien-Ruadh at Tulach-O'Dea, where Morrogh O'Brien, the assassin of his brother, was slain ; notwithstanding this victory he was obliged to quit Thomond in 1314, and was hospitably entertained in his exile by the Burke's and O'Kelly's of Connaught, from whence he returned in that year and burnt the town of Bunratty to the ground, suffering only the castle to escape. He was again obliged to take refuge in Connaught ; but in 1315, making peace with Sir Robert de Clare, he, in his turn, drove Donogh into Connaught, and compelled Brien O'Brien, his brother, to take refuge in Iniscealtragh on the river Shannon. In 1316, he was chosen by all the English of Munster then convened at Limerick, to command the English and Irish troops, which were designed to attack Edward Bruce and his Scots ; he was successful in many battles, and having many years enjoyed his sovereignty in great tranquility, died in 1333, and was succeeded, as hath been already observed, by his next brother Dermod. He married Edaoin, daughter of Mac-Gorman, and had issue three sons, viz.

Mahon, who carried on the line. (1)

Turlogh, surnamed the Bald, who was inaugurated King of Thomond in 1367, on the death of his brother Mahon, and peaceably enjoyed his kingdom 'till 1370, when he was dispossessed by his nephew Brien. In this distress he was honourably received by Garret Earl of Desmond, whose son

son and successor James, who was high in the favour of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, having obtained a grant from the former of these Princes of the lands of Cumeragh in the county of Waterford, (with several other estates) gave the said lands as a feodal estate and settlement to the children of the said Turlogh O'Brien in 1413, the very same year in which the Earl had obtained them from the King †. This branch of the O'Brien's of Cumeragh, is said to subsist in the county of Waterford, though deprived of their estates by the revolutions of time. And

(3) Teige, of whose posterity we have no account.

Mahon.

Mahon, the eldest son of Mortogh, succeeded his uncle Dermod in the sovereignty of Thomond, which he possessed 'till his death, in 1367. He married Una, daughter of Feidhlim O'Conor, Prince of Corcumruadh, and had issue seven sons, viz.

(1) Brien, of whom hereafter.

(2) Connor, who on the death of his brother was proclaimed King of Thomond; he held the government for eight years, and in 1414, resigned in favour of Teige-na-Gleadh-More, eldest son of his brother Brien. He married Mary, daughter of Teige O'Brien, chief of the Counagh family, by whom he had Dermod, who died without issue; Brien-Duff, ancestor to the O'Brien's of Carrigoginni, or the country of Poble O'Brien in county of Limerick, whose representative, Daniel O'Brien, lived at Glinn in that county, about the year 1770; and Donal, who appears to have been Bishop of Limerick, although not mentioned by Sir James Ware, in his history of the Bishops.

(3) Turlogh } of whom no account.
(4) Mortogh, }
(5) Dermod.

(6) Teige-Bacach, from whom descended the O'Brien's of Bally-gerriden.

(7) —————, and of him we have no account.

Brien-Ca-
tha-an-
Aonaig. Brien-Catha-an-Aonaig, the eldest son of Mahon Menevy, married Slany, daughter of Lochlin-Lasder Mac-Namara, Prince of Ibh-Caisin in Thomond, and had four sons, viz.

(1) Teige-na-Glaodh-Moire, who, on the resignation of Connor O'Brien in 1414, was inaugurated King of Thomond, but was dethroned in 1437, by his next brother, and died without issue.

Mahon-

† We must observe here, that it was a constant maxim with the Desmond family, to encourage the injured branches of the Thomond O'Brien's, in order to divide and weaken that whole tribe, of whom they were always jealous. (Collectanea I. 625.)

Mahon-Dall reigned in Thomond 5 years and 6 months, when he was dispossessed by his brother Turlogh. He had a son Donogh, who on the death of his uncle Turlogh, was proclaimed King of Thomond; he had possessed the throne only two years, when (though we find him the natural and tanistic heir) he was dispossessed of his dominions by faction, and obliged to fly for refuge and settlement beyond the Shannon. He died in 1462, and his descendants were styled *Sioil Mhriain Debiortha*.

(2)

Turlogh-Bog, of whom hereafter; and
Brien-Catha, (whose mother was a daughter of the house of Desmond) and from him sprung the family of Eachdroma.

(3)

(4)

Turlogh-Bog, was declared King of Thomond in 1442; Turlogh he defeated James, son of Garret Fitz-Gerald, in the battles Bog of Glean-Fogurta and Ballyanfoil, and died in 1460, having reigned in Thomond 18 years. He married Catharine, daughter of Ulick Fitz-Walter Burke of Tuath-O'Luirgeach, and had issue nine sons, viz.

Teige-an-Chomhaid.

(1)

(2)

Donogh, seated at Cahir-Kelly, he was bishop of Killaloe, and is presumed to be the same with Terence O'Brien, whom Sir James Ware tells us was murdered in the year 1460, at Inniscluainruada.

Connor-More-na-Sron, who, on the death of his brother Teige, was inaugurated King of Thomond; in the last year of his reign, he fought an obstinate battle against Gerald, Earl of Kildare, then L.L. of Ireland, and died in 1496, leaving issue, who were denominated of Sealuidhe in county of Clare; and their chief representative in 1770 was Morrogh O'Brien, who lived near Ennis in that county.

(3)

Turlogh-Oge, surnamed Giolla-Duff, on the death of Connor was declared King; he reigned 2 years and 3 months, and died 1498, leaving issue, who resided at Ballymic-Dubhd̄.

(4)

Mahon, of Killclanoy.

(5)

Morrogh, of Ballygrioffa.

(6)

Kennedy

(7)

Brien-Geancach. and } died without issue.

(8)

Mortogh-Beag.

(9)

Teige-an-Chomhaid, so called from his building the castle of that name, near Burren; having dethroned Donogh, Chomhaid was inaugurated King, and fixed his principal residence at Inchiquin. He married Anabella Burke, daughter of Ulick-Fitz-

Fitz-Ulick-an-Fiona, usually styled the Mac-William of Clanrickard, and by her had issue six sons, viz.

- (1) Turlogh-Donn.
- (2) Donal, who possessed the lands and estates called Tir-Mac-Brien-Ceathnemha, Duff, and Dunn-Hogan ; he left issue Brien-Teige, Connor, and Mortogh, and gavelled his estates amongst them.
- (3) Donogh, who principally resided at Drom-Fionglaise ; his issue were four sons, Mortogh ; Teige ; Dermot ; and Brien-na-Corcaidhe, whose estates of Cahir-Corcarain and Castletown, he gavelled among his sons Mahon, Morrogh, Dermot, Connor, Mortogh, and Teige-an-Chonain.

- (4) Mortogh-Garbh, } died without issue ; and
- (5) Morrogh, }
Dermod-Cleireach, who possessed the lands of Ceathnemha-na-Madruidhe, and had issue Donal-na-Gceall ; Morrogh-an-Tairmain ; Brien-an-Chobhlaig ; Mahon ; Donogh, and Turiogh.

Turlogh-
Donn. Turlogh-Donn, the eldest son of Teige-an-Chomhaid, was inaugurated King of Thomond in 1498. He married Raghnaid, daughter of John Mac-Namara, descended from the chief of that family, and by her had issue five sons and three daughters, viz.

- (1) Connor, who continued the line.
- (2) Donogh, styled Tanist of Thomond, but we know no more of him.
- (3) Morrogh, who will be mentioned hereafter.
- (4) Teige, who having made an incursion into the Earl of Ormond's country, and wasted it with fire and sword, was killed at Ath-am-Chambuis on the river Suire, by Pierce, then Earl of Ormond ; notwithstanding which his troops carried his corse, together with the spoils, into Thomond, and interred him at Ennis.
- (5) Dermot, the younger son, died without issue.

The eldest daughter Margaret, married to Owen, chief of the O'Rourke's ; Slainy to Henry, ancestor to the Earl of Tiroen ; and Fenella (Penelope) to O'Donell, progenitor to the Earl of Tyrconnel.

Connor. Connor, the eldest son of Turlogh-Donn, was inaugurated King on the death of his father, in 1528, and having reigned 12 years, died in 1540, leaving issue by his first wife Anabella, youngest daughter of Ulick De Burgh, (the red) of Clanrickard ; Donogh, (the Fat) his heir ; and Sir Donald *. By his second wife Ellice, daughter of Maurice

* Our extract from Doctor O'Brien concludes here.

rice Baccagh, Earl of Desmond; he had four sons, viz. Sir Turlogh, (who took possession of the lordship of Ibrackan, and dying soon after, had two sons, who died childless); Teige, (who held the said lordship after his brother's death, until his half brother Sir Donald and he were expelled. His inheritance was Ballynacorrig, and he gave rise to the family of that place; having also a daughter Amory, married to Shane, knight of Kerry; Murrough (of Cahironenane, whose son Dermot died young; and Mortogh of Dromtyne, whose two sons left no issue.

Sir Donald, called Donald More, assumed the lordship of Family of Ibrackan from his elder brother, and possessed it quietly Duagh, or more than a year, when his brother attempted to remove Dowgh, him, and by order of the L. D. Crofts, promised to give him Newtown, lands equivalent; but subsequent differences arising to prevent the execution of this agreement, Sir Donald and Sir Timon. Turlogh collected a band of Tories, and by night burned the town of Clonroad, except the castle, wherein his brother the Earl of Thomond defended himself for the present, but was slain by Donald about the beginning of April 1553; who, upon his death, assumed the title of O'Brien, as chief of his family by Tanistry, and held it till about the end of September 1554, when he and his nephew Connor Earl of Thomond, were reconciled, by the interposition of the L. L. and council: But this infirm reconciliation ending in open hostility, the Earl of Suffex marched to Limerick in June 1558; took the castles of Clare, Clonroad, and Bunratty; proclaimed him traitor, and delivered the castle of Bunratty to the Earl of Thomond; who, on Sunday 10 July, after divine service, did publickly in the church of Limerick, with all the freeholders of Thomond, solemnly swear for ever to renounce the name of O'Brien, and use the name of Earl of Thomond; to be faithful to the crown of England, and defend their Majesties subjects under his rule in right according to law; the freeholders being sworn to be faithful subjects, to be true to their captain and lord, the Earl of Thomond, and utterly to withstand all such, as should take and usurp the name and title of O'Brien.

Sir Donald, after five years exile, returned to his country, and came to a composition with his nephew, who assigned him certain castles and lands, was received into his Majesty's favour, and so continued to his death. He married Slany, daughter of Murrough, the first Earl of Thomond and first Baron of Inchiquin, and relict of Sir Patrick, the twelfth Lord of Kerry; by her he had issue three sons and three daughters,

daughters, viz. Turlogh his heir; Mortogh, (whose posterity, by Mary, daughter of _____ French, are gone to decay); Connor, (who married Mary, daughter of Teige Mac-Mahon of Carrigahoult, and had Mary, married to Teige Mac-Namara, and a son Daniel, who by Mary, daughter of John Fitz-Gerald, Knight of the Glynn, had Connor; Sarah; Penelope and Honora); daughter Mary (married to Turlogh-Roe Mac-Mahon, by whom she had two daughters; the elder married O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnel, and the younger married Matthew-Maol Mac-Mahon of Clynagh); Sarah, the second daughter, (married O'Sullivan Beara of Bantry or Bunratty); and Penelope or Phinola, the third daughter, (married first Thomas the sixteenth Lord Kerry, and secondly Anthony O'Laughlin, Lord of the barony of Burren). Sir Turlogh * of Duagh or Dough, married Anabella, daughter of James or Sir Henry Lynch of Galway, Knt. and had Daniel his heir; Donough (of Newtown) who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Burke of Derry-mac-claghna, Knt. and had a daughter Slany married to Connor O'Brien of Lemineach, and a son Connor, who by Hellen, daughter of Sir Dermot O'Shaghnafee, Knt. had Donogh, who married Martha, daughter of Henry Ivers, Esq. — Daniel married Ellen, daughter of Edmond Fitz-Gerald, Knt. of the Glynn, and had Teige his heir; Mortogh, (who married Slany, daughter of John Mac-Namara of Moynask, Esq.); Mary married to Sir James Mac-Donnell; and Honora to Connor, the second Viscount Clare. Teige of Duagh, married More, daughter of Mortogh O'Brien-Ara, and by her had two sons, Donogh his heir; and Mortogh, who married Mary, daughter of Turlogh O'Neil. Donogh, the eldest son, married Honora, daughter of Connor O'Brien of Lemineach, by whom he was father of Christopher of Inistimon, Esq; who married first Elizabeth, daughter of Theobald Matthew of Thomastown in Tipperary, Esq. by her he had Donogh, who died young; and Elizabeth, married first to Charles Mac-Donnell, Esq. and secondly to Thomas Kean, Esq; she was living in 1785. By his second wife Mary, daughter of Randal Mac-Donnel, he had Edward his heir; and James. Edward of Inistimon, Esq. married Susanna, daughter of Henry O'Brien of Stone-Hall, Esq.

* 14 December, 1583, a grant was made to Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Inisti-dyman, Knt. of the dissolved Abbey of Quin in county of Clare, and its appurtenances, to hold the same in fee. (Monasticon Hiber. p. 54.)

■ See Lord Landaff.

Esq. and by her had Christopher, Mary, Anne, and Harriot².

Donogh, (the Fat) eldest son of Connor, King of Thomond, being a minor at his father's death, was dispossessed of the principality by his uncle Murrough, under pretence of tanistry, or popular election (then in general use, but abolished by K. James I. in 1605) whereby the estate and title were to descend, for life, to the eldest and worthiest man of the blood and name of him that died last seized. By this custom Murrough had usurped the lordship of Ibrackan; which, upon his brother Connor's death, he resigned to his son the said Donogh, and seized, as aforesaid, the feigniory of Thomond, which he preserved in peace and good order during his life, residing at Inish-I-Chuynn, and O'Brien's-bridge. Having thus obtained the principality, he submitted to the L. D. and by his advice (with O'Neile, Mac-William Burke, his nephew Donogh, as tanist of Ibrackan, and Mac-Gill-Patrick) he repaired into England; where arriving 3 June, 1543, he made an humble and free submission to the King, together with a formal resignation of his captainship, title, superiority, and country, into his hands, and entered into certain * articles and conditions, which he promised duly to observe and perform.

The King, as a recompence for this free resignation and Murrough voluntary submission, created him Earl of Thomond for ¹ life, and Baron of Inchiquin to the heirs male of his body, Earl of by Thomond, and

* The articles were, (1) Utterly to forsake and refuse the name of O'Brien, and all claims which he might pretend to by the same; and to use such name as it should please the King to give unto him. (2) That he, his heirs, and the inhabitants of such lands as the King would please to give him, should use the English habit and manner, and to their knowledge, the English language; and to their power bring up their children in the same. (3) He and his heirs to manure and till such of the said lands as should be meet for tillage, and cause houses to be built, within a convenient time, for proper tenants to improve the same lands. (4) He and his heirs to take no cefs, or other exaction, nor other yearly rent or custom, nor keep any Galloglaſ or Kerne, but such as should content the deputy. (5) He and his heirs to be obedient to the King's laws; to answer his writs, precepts, &c. and to their power cause all the inhabitants under them to do the semblable, or else bring them to justice. (6) He and his heirs to answer and go with the chief governor, to all hostings and journeys, whereunto they shall be warned and assigned, in such manner and with such company as the marchers of the county of Dublin. (7) He nor his heirs to maintain or succour any of the King's enemies, rebels, or traitors. (8) To hold his lands by a whole Knight's Fee.

² From Lodge Collect. and information of the Chev. O'Gorman.

by letters * patent, bearing date at Greenwich 1 July, 1543. And for the better support of those honours, granted and confirmed to him and his heirs male, all his lands and possessions in Thomond, beyond the river Shannon, with all and singular the advowsons and patronages in the said premisses, bishopricks excepted, to hold by Knight's service 1. And the King being sensible of the injustice done to Donogh, the said Murrough's nephew, by his deprivation of the principality, used this expedient to content him, viz. to create him, by † patent bearing the same date, Baron of

* Rex, &c. Salutem. Regalis dignitatis fastigium felicibus auspiciis ne-
dum ornare sed augere confidimus dum inter personas discretas et strenuas
honorum culmina dispensamus. Credimus namque nostram coronam regiam
tantem plurimis micare gemmis et pretiosis coruscare lapidibus, quantam viris
virtuosis, præsertim nobilibus, consilio perpollentibus, in partem sollicitudinis
regia, ad fastigia honorum evocatis, ad directionem boni publici roboratam.
Cum itaque Maurice O'Brene, in regno nostro Hibernia natus, genere et san-
guinis ingenuitate nobilis, nostrum imperium et potestatem, ut par est, ag-
novit, ac suum majorumque suorum errorem professum à nostra clementia
veniam supellex impetravit, dignum putavimus cum claris et insignibus hono-
rum titulis pro nostra munificentia illustraremus, ac ipsum Maurum O'Brene
proinde in comitem Tomoniæ in prædicto regno nostro Hib. de gratia nostra
speciali, &c. creamus, &c. Habendum et tenendum præfato Mauro O'Brene
pro termino vita sua, &c. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra speciali præfa-
tum Maurum O'Brene in Baronem Parliamenti regni nostri Hib. creamus,
&c. atque titulem, nomen, et stylum, Baronis de Infykywne, eidem Mauro
O'Brene damus et concedimus, habendum et gaudendum præfato Mauro
O'Brene et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis. 2

† Cum præteriorum magnifica gesta principum saltæ, qui sua industria
atque virtute faniam nobis reliquere immortalem, ad mentem revocamus,
nihil prudentius, nil verâ laude dignius pro prospero atque felici ipsorum sta-
tu, salute, securoque successu eos fecisse arbitrarunt, quam quod fideles, dili-
gentes, strenuusque suos servientes et ministros facultatibus ac regimina sum-
mos honores et magistratus provehere dignati sunt. Nos itaque eorum ves-
tigia imitantes, præclara obsequia probatissimi viri subditæ nostri Donacii
O'Brene in regno nostro Hib. nati, cum summa probitate, industria et fide
præstata, matura deliberatione considerantes, ipsum Donatum O'Brene
Baronem de Ibrackan, in prædicto regno nostro Hib. ordinamus, deputamus,
creamus et constituimus per præsentes, atque titulum, nomen et stilum
Baronis de Ibrackayn in regno nostro Hibernia prædicto, &c. Habendum et
gaudendum prædictum nomen, statum, stilum et titulum Baronis de Ibrack-
ayn cum omnibus Honoribus, præminentibus prerogativis, Commoditatibus
et cæteris præmissis eidem Spectantibus, præfato Donatio O'Brene, et hære-
dibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis. Cumque etiam nos per
alias literas nostras patentes de datu præsentium dederimus et concederimus
M. joro O'Brene, statum, stylum, titulum, honorem, et dignitatem Comitis
Tomoniæ, in regno nostro Hib. prædicto, habendum et gaudendum prædic-
tum statum, &c. de præfato Majoro pro termino vitæ suæ, remanere inde
post ejus decepsum immediate præfato Donatio O'Brene pro termino vitæ suæ:
Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali, &c. concedimus per præsentes præ-
fato Donatio, quod ipse immediate post mortem prædicti mauri erit Comes To-
moniæ, habebitque statum, &c. Comitis Tomoniæ, &c. habendum et gauden-
dum:

of Ibrackan, to him and his issue male, and Earl of Thomond for life, from the decease of his uncle Murrough.

This title of Earl of Thomond the said Donogh, surviving Donogh his uncle, enjoyed, till he surrendered the patent to K. ² Edward VI. who granted him a new one, dated at Dublin Earl. 7 Nov. 1552, conferring the honour on him and the heirs male of his body; and further ordered, that he should be possessed of all the honours and lands, which had fallen to the crown by the death of his said uncle. By virtue of which

dum præfato Donatio pro termino vitæ suæ. Et quia crescente status celsitudine, ex consequenti necessario crescenti sumptus et onera grandiora, et ut idem Donatus O'Brene et hæredes sui masculi prædicti statum prædictum baronis de Ibrackayn melius, decentius, et honorificentius ac onera ipsius incumbentia manuteneret et supportare valeant, de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus, ac per præfentes damus et concedimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris cum præfato Donacio O'Brene omnia et singula illa castra, Dominia, maneria, &c. quæ præfatus O'Brene jamdudum habuit et tenuit, habet seu tenet ultra aquam five rivulum de Shenon in regno nostro Hiberniæ prædicto. Cumque etiam præfatus Donatus habet ex dono nostro quandam annuatim five annualem redditum viginti librarum monetæ Angliæ, pro termino vitæ suæ, sciatis quod nos damus et concedimus per præfentes, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, præfato Donatio prædictum annuitatim five annualem redditum viginti librarum legalis monetæ Angliæ, præfato Donatio et hæredibus suis masculis de corpore sua legitime procreatis, extra scaccarium nostrum regni nostri Hiberniæ, &c. Ac etiam damus et concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris præfato Donatio totam illam medietatem monasterii de Clarre, ac totum illud monasterium de Eleaunaganaghe alias Insula canonorum in regno nostro Hiberniæ prædicto, cum omnibus terris, tenebris et aliis hæreditamentis quibuscumque prædictis monasteriis seu eorum alicui pertinentibus, quæ idem Donatus jam possidet, habendum et tenendum præfato Donatio O'Brene et Hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, cum annuali redditu 20l. sibi & hæredibus suis masculis, &c. ¹

After which creations, the King, by letter to his deputy St. Leger and council, acquaints them how he had proceeded, and what rested to be done in Ireland: " You shall understand (said he) that after they had made their " submissions, and subscribed certain articles, we created the said O'Brene " Earl of Thomond, for term of his life, and his son after him to be Baron " Enchequin, and have given all such lands as he hath and possessest at this " present in Thomond, on the further side of the river Shenon; and also all " such abbeys as he hath in his possession in Thomond, to him and to his " heirs males. We have also granted unto him the gift of all benefices spi- " ritual, being of our patronage, within the compass of the said lands, bish- " opricks only excepted. We have made Sir Donogh O'Brene Baron of " Ibrackan, and have given all such lands as he now possessest beyond the " Shenon to him and his heirs males, having also appointed him to be Earl " of Thomond after his uncle, for term of his life; and we have granted " unto him in lieu of the Annuity of 20l. which he hath of our gift for " life, that he shall have the same to him and his heirs males; and have gi- " ven unto him the abbey of Insula Canonorum, and the moiety of the " abbey of Clare. You shall further understand, that for their better satis- " faction, we have granted to them and their heirs males, some house and " piece of land near Dublin, for keeping of their horses and traynes, at " their repair to our parliaments and councils, which we refer to be executed " and performed by you."

¹ Pat. 35, 34, 35. Hen. 8. f. R. 4.

which patent the Earls of Thomond enjoyed their title, as the heirs male of his body, whose descent we shall briefly deduce, as follows:

The said Earl Donogh married Hellen, youngest daughter of Pierce Earl of Ormond, and dying in April 1553, had issue two sons and three daughters; Connor his successor; Donald, or Daniel *; Margaret, married to Dermod Lord Inchiquin; Honora, to Teige Macnamara; and Mary, or More, to Theobald, son and heir to William, the first Lord Castleconnell.

Connor
3
Earl.

Connor, or Cornelius O'Brien, the third Earl of Thomond, † had a pension of 200l. a year from Q. Elizabeth; and

* William O'Brien, of Ballicincorran in the county of Clare, Gent. on the death of Henry the last Earl of Thomond, laid claim to the title, in the session of parliament 1741, as the next heir male, deriving his descent from this Daniel, but the House of Lords did not then allow his claim. He was son of Murrough, usually called Mad Murrough, of Tullagh, county of Clare, Gent. by his wife Morlin O'Brien, as proved by the depositions of Neptune Blood, William Hogan, Thomas Lucas, Patrick Foster, and Francis O'Brien, sworn upon this occasion of the said William's claim. (Lodge)

† Mem. this 27 Sept. 1572, Connor, Earl of Thomond, personally appeared in Chancery, and entered into a recognizance, under the penalty of 10,000l. to be levied off his lands, goods and chattles, to the King's use, conditioned to accomplish, fulfil and perform all and singular the articles and agreements thereunto annexed, and on his part to be performed, otherwise to forfeit all the lands and tenements he had in Ireland, viz.

At Dublin the 27 of Sept. 1572 — "Whereas my most gracious and dread Sovereign Lady, Q. Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. of her most abundant grace and princely charity, has restored unto her Highness's poor and obedient subject, Connor, Earl of Thomond, all my castles, lands and tenements within the realm of Ireland, which by my unnatural and disobedient transgression justly came to her grace's hands and possession, as by my deed, on that behalf, enrolled in her Majesty's high court of Chancery, does and may appear. And I the said Earl, most grieved and repentant from the bottom of my heart for my said transgression, most humbly beseech my said Sovereign to accept and allow this my most humble, true and undoubted determination as noe condigne amends for my said transgression, which is, that during my life natural, for my witt, power and humility, I will observe and accomplish, all and singular, the intents of the articles ensuing, and for testimony thereof, have made and taken my corporal oath upon the holy and blessed bible, in presence of the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Fitz-William, Knt. now Lord Deputy, and others of her Majesty's privy council, whose signs manual are superscribed as witnesses (at my humble suit and petition) of my said oath and determination.—First, that I the said Earl shall be, and continue during my natural life, her Highness's coheirs and successors most humble, true and faithful obedient subject, and for the utmost of mine hability and power, without regard of losses, of life, lands or goods, to the contrary.—Item, that I shall observe and keep her Majesty's peace to all her Majesty's true and faithful subjects, and to my power procure all others, especially of my own followers and retinue, to do the like.—Item, that I shall to the utmost of my power, maintain and assist the Lord Deputy, the Lord President and

and 30 November 1582, entered into articles with John Bath of Drumconrath, who obliged himself and his heirs, to find his lordship, four servant boys and four horses, with sufficient horse-meat and man's-meat, as often as he should come to Dublin, during his abode there. He married first Joan, only daughter of Thomas the sixteenth Lord Kerry, by whom he had one daughter, who died young; and marrying secondly Ownye, daughter of Turlogh-Mac-i-Brien-Ara, had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Honora, (first wife to Thomas the eighteenth Lord Kerry); Margaret, (second wife to James the second, Lord Dunboyne; died 20 February 1636, and was buried 27, in St. Patrick's Church, Cashel, leaving six sons and three daughters); and Mary, married to Turlogh-Roe-Mac-Mahon. The sons were,

Donogh,

and Council, and all other her Majesty's officers, that are appointed or shall be appointed by her Highness for the administration of justice within her Majesty's province of Connaghe and Thomonde, and elsewhere, when I shall be appointed.—Item, that I shall to the utmost of my power, withstand and suppress, from time to time, all traitors and rebels, their adherents, compertors and maintainers.—Item, that I shall not execute, nor suffer to be executed, to my power, upon her Majesty's true and faithful subjects, any executions prohibited by the laws and statutes of this realm, saving unto me said Earl, all such lawful customs as before this I had laid upon mine tenants and followers.—Item, that I shall not make war upon any subject without the especial licence or command of the Lord Deputy of this realm, or other Governor for the time being, or the Lord President and Council of the province of Connaghe and Thomonde.—Item, that I shall not make peace, nor grant safe conduct with, or to any rebel or malefactor without the like licence or command.—Item, that I shall not exact any taxes, talladge or leyeinge of any subject contrary to the good will of the giver or payer.—Item, that I shall permit and suffer, and cause to be permitted and suffered, all and every her Majesty's true and faithful subjects, quietly to pass and repass thro' Thomonde, without any let and disturbance of me, or any other, to my power.—Item, upon every command, order and decree to me addressed by the Lord Deputy, or Council of the realm, or the Lord President and the Council in the aforesaid province, for the time being, that I shall, and will fulfill to my power, contents of the same.—Item, that I shall reveal with all possible speed to the Lord Deputy or Governor, or the said Lord President and Council for the time being, all such conspiracies, rebellions, and other unlawful attempts that I shall know, or hear to be practiced, with all circumstances and compertors of the same.—Item, that I shall not marry, gossip, nor foster, contrary to the statute, in that behoof provided, without the especial licence of the Lord Deputy or Governor for the time being.—Item, that I shall advance, and further, from time to time, by all ways and means possible, for my reche and power, the contents of the communion book, called the Book of Common Prayer, for the administration of the Sacraments, and likewise the injunctions set forth by her Highness."

Connor Thomonde,
Willm. Fitz-Williams,

R. Weston, Canc. Adam Dublin, Edward Fitton, John Plunket.
(Rec. Canc. 14^o Eliz. D. R. 4.)

(1) Donogh, his successor.

(2) Teige, who was long imprisoned in Limerick by the State, but at length corrupting his keeper, made an escape, and immediately by letter to the President of Munster, protested his loyalty, professing to do her Majesty such service as should merit favour, and for that purpose desired to remain with his lordship, which was granted; but in 1599, (having been again committed to prison by his brother the Earl, upon suspicion of his fidelity, and after released) with the O'Briens, Macnamaras, and other Septs, he had 600 foot and 50 horse in rebellion against the Queen, in the county of Clare, in which not one castle was then kept for her Majesty. He married Slany, daughter of Teige O'Brien Mac-Murrough, of Smiths-town, second son of the house of Inchiquin, and had three sons, viz. Turlogh of Ballyflattery, (who by Honora, or Margaretta), daughter of Donogh O'Brien, of Lemineacagh, was father of Cornelius, or Connor O'Brien, of Dromore in England, who was the next in lineal descent to the last Earl of Thomond, but this branch is extinct; Colonel Murtogh O'Brien, (who married Joan, daughter of Turlogh Mac-Mahon of Clengh, and died without issue); and Dermot, (who married Una the daughter of Donogh O'Brien, of Newtown, but had no issue.)

(3) Sir Daniel O'Brien, the third and youngest son, who was styled of Moyartie and Carrighchoult, did great service, and received many wounds in the wars of Ireland, for which he was knighted, and rewarded with considerable grants of lands in the county of Clare; and particularly with those of Turlogh, son of Teige (Roe) Mac-Mahon of Thomond; who flew his father when Donboý was besieged, and in July 1662 fled into Spain. He represented that county in the parliament of 1613, and living to see the restoration of K. Charles II. was created Viscount of Clare in the county of Clare, by privy seal 27 March, and by patent 11 July, 1662 *; in consideration of his own and children's services,

* The preamble:—*Cum illustris et antiqua familia cognominis de O'Bryen certis et indubitatei testimonii fidelitatis et ligantiae innotuata, et variis ejusdem nominis hered. et proceribus multis abhinc annis a retro in hoc regno nostro Hibernia floruit, ac splendore et claritate generis et sanguinis ita coniscavit, ut haud pluribus cedere videatur. Cuncte dilectus et fidelis noster Daniel O'Brien de Carrighoulte in comitatu nostro de Clare, in provincia nostra Momoniæ in dicto regno nostro Hibernia. Miles ex predicta honoratissima prospicia ortus est et quamplurimis fidel. et acceptabil. servitiis, nobis et coronæ nostræ jam antea praestitis se vere cohered. congenitor. virtutum dictæ nobilissimæ familiæ de O'Bryen approbavit, opulentique censu et latefundiis adeo auctus exiit.*

services, both at home and in foreign parts; and for the maintenance of that degree of honour, had an entire restitution of his estate by the act of explanation. He married Catharine, third daughter of Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, and had issue four sons; Donough his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell, of Polylong in the county of Cork, Knt. widow of Sir John Dowdall of Kilfinny, and dying at Limerick 6 August 1638, was buried in St. Mary's Church in the tomb of his ancestors; Connor, who succeeded his father; Murrogh, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Wingfield, Esq; and died without issue, and Teige, who married Mary, daughter of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, of Ballighane, Esq. Connor, the second Viscount, died about the year 1670, and by Honora, daughter of Daniel O'Brien of Duagh, had Daniel his heir, and seven daughters viz. Margaret, (married to Hugh O'Reilly, only son and heir to Philip O'Reilly, Lord of the county of Cavan, who in 1652, after the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, retired into the Spanish service in the Netherlands, and dying at Louvaine, was there interred); Ellen, (to Sir Roger O'Shaghnessy, of Gortinhegouragh, in county of Galway, Bart.); Honora, (to John Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Kerry); Catharine, (first to Garrett Fitz-Gerald, of Castle-ishin, in county of Cork, Esq; and secondly, to John Mac-Namara, of Moyriesk, in county of Clare, Esq); Sarah, (to Daniel O'Sullivan Beara, in county of Cork); Mary, (to —— Power, of Doonil, in county of Waterford, Esq); and ——, the seventh, died unmarried.

Daniel, the third Viscount, attended K. Charles II. in his exile, and served him with zeal until the restoration, when returning with the King to London, he obtained the title of Viscount Clare for his grandfather. In 1688, he raised two regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons for the service of K. James, was a member of his privy council, &c. L. L. of the county of Clare. He fought for the unfortunate King at the Boyne, and died in the year 1690. He was outlawed 11 May, 1691¹, when all his

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D

possessions

ut quodcumque munus sit, laudabilius aut honorificentius illud gerere et execu-
qui valeat et possit. Nos intuitu meritorum dicti Danielis pristinis honoribus
dictarum familiae a progenitoribus nostris collatis aliquantum addere studentes,
iustumque Daniel O'Bryen, pro candore et munificentia nostra regia, aliqua
favoris nostri regii tessera insignire fatagentes ipsum Daniel in numerum her-
roum et pariem hujus regni ascribendum et in statum et gradum vicecomitis
hereditar. hujus regni promovendum statuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. (Rot.
de ap. 14^o Carl. II.)

possessions were forfeited to the crown. He married Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of the South, who died in 1662, and sister to Thomas Earl of Sussex, by whom he had two sons, Daniel, the fourth Viscount, who went with K. James into France, and there died about 1697, unmarried; and Charles the fifth Viscount, who served in the army of France, was mortally wounded in the battle of Ramillies, 11 May, 1706, and died at Bruxelles, where he was interred in the Irish Monastery. He married the eldest daughter of Henry Buckley, Esq. Master of the Household to K. Charles II. and James II. (By this lady, who remarried with Mr. Omane, one of the most considerable merchants in Paris, by whom she had a daughter married to Mr. Richard Chantillon, sometime a banker in London, who having acquired a plentiful fortune in Paris, returned to London, in order to purchase an estate, but his house being accidentally set on fire 14 May, 1734, he perished in the flames, leaving her *enceinte*)¹. He had one daughter Laura married to the Count de Breteuil in France; and an only son, Charles the sixth Viscount, who was born in 1699, and being invited to England by his cousin Henry Earl of Thomond, was by him presented to K. George I. as heir at law to his estates and honours, and assured of pardon, provided he conformed to the established church, but he continuing firm to the tenets of his religion, the Earl bequeathed to him by will, dated 14 October, 1738, a legacy of 20,000l. and died 20 April 1741, when Lord Clare assumed the title of Thomond in France. He was distinguished in that service for his military knowledge, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy, 1 May 1745, when he was made lieut. general, and for his services in the engagement at Laufeldt in 1746, the French Monarch promoted him to the rank of Marshal Thomond, appointing him governor of New Brisack in Alsace, and commander in chief of the province of Languedoc, and all the coasts in the Mediterranean sea. In 1755, he married lady Mary Genevieve-Louisa Gauthier de Chiffreville, Marchioness of Chiffreville in Normandy, and dying of a fever at Montpellier 9 September, 1761 æt. 62, much regretted; left issue by her (who died at Paris of a decline, 6 April, 1763, æt. 26 years) two sons and one daughter, viz. Charles his heir; a second Charles born 20 August, 1761, died in 1764; and a daughter Antonetta-Charlotte-Marie-Sepimanie, born at Paris in 1758, married to the Duke de Choiseul-Praeflin, and by him had a numerous issue².

Charles

¹ Lodge.

² Information of the Chev. O'Gorman.

Charles O'Brien, the seventh Viscount, was born in 1756, and dying unmarried at Paris 29 December, 1774, the title of Clare ceased.

Donogh, the fourth Earl of Thomond, was commonly Donogh called the Great Earl, being of distinguished courage, loyalty and worth, and highly esteemed by Q. Elizabeth and K. Earl, James, in whose courts he was brought up from his youth, and was rewarded with honourable employments and large additions to his estate. He was of the Privy Council to both princes; had a considerable share in the victory of Kinsale, over the Irish and Spaniards, in 1601, (as is related at large in *Pacata Hibernia*). The county of Clare was reunited in 1602, at his request, to the province of Munster; his commission of martial law was renewed in that county, with the continuance of his band of 200 men, and was directed by the Queen to be constantly joined next to the President and Chief Justice in all commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Gaol Delivery, and determining of civil causes. 30 July, 1604, his Lordship and his second son were (for life) made constables of the castle of Carlow; appointed 6 May, 1605, President of Munster; and 25 of that month, Chief Leader of the army within that province; had an exemption 27 September 1613, from his Majesty's composition, and for sixty quarters of his land in Clare, in lieu of his surrendering an annuity of 20l. out of the Exchequer, which he did 5 December 1614; and 17 May, 1619, was made Governor of Clare and Thomond, but died 5 September, 1624¹, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Limerick, where a fine monument, adorned with the effigies of him and his countess, in their robes, is erected, with this inscription:

Dicatum est hoc monumentum in fœlicissimam
Memoriam prænobilis viri Donati O'Brien
Comitis Thomondiæ, baronis de Ibrackan,
Momoniæ præfidis nec non serenissimæ
Majestatis a secretioribus per Hiberniam
Confiliis, qui ab antiquissima & imprimis
Honorata familia (quondam hujus ecclesiæ
Fundatoribus) ornatissimus areptus honores
Non minus suam posteritatem summa
Ipsius virtute decorandam curavit; qui tam
In Marte quam Mercurio eximiæ fidelitatis
Et dignissimi meriti equale testimonium
Præbends ab Elizabetha regina; regeque
Jacobo, in vicissim monarchiis, cumulatissimis
Honorum acervis, præ sui temporis heroibus
Insigniebatur ².

D 2

He

He married first Ellen ¹ (or Any), daughter of Maurice Viscount Fermoy, by whom he had an only daughter Margaret ² married to Cormac, son and heir to the Lord Muskerry, and was mother of Donogh ³ first Earl of Clancarthy. His second wife was Elizabeth ⁴ daughter of Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare, and by her, who died 12 January, 1617, he had Henry and Sir Barnabas, successive Earls of Thomond.

Henry
5
Earl.

Henry, the fifth Earl, was thirty-four years of age at his father's death. Having been summoned 31 March, 1613, to the parliament held that year, by the title of Lord Ibrackan; and 20 May, 1615, was appointed of council to the President of Munster, for the government of which province he was in commission 21 April 1625; 17 May 1618, he was made on his father's surrender, Governor of Clare and Thomond, and Leader of the forces therein, for life, with a power of executing martial law, and to treat and parley with rebels and traitors, or their abettors, with the fee of twenty shillings a day, pursuant to privy seal, dated at White-Hall, 19 March preceding; and 10 Sept. 1633, a member of the Privy Council to K. Charles I. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Brereton, created 11 May, 1624, Lord Brereton, Baron of Leighlin, and dying in the year 1639 ^{*}, had

(1) Mary, first married to Charles Cockaine, the first Viscount Cullen; and secondly to George Blount, Esq; second son of Sir George Blount, of Sodington in Worcestershire, Bart. by whom she had no issue.

(2) Margaret, who was the second wife of Edward Somerset, Marques of Worcester, by whom she had an only daughter Mary, that died young; and she died in 1681.

(3) Elizabeth, the second wife of Dutton, Lord Gerard of Bromley, by whom she had one daughter, Elizabeth.

Anne,

* 22 December, 1617, a licence was granted to him by the name of Sir Barnabas Brien, Knt. and dame Mary his wife, during their successive lives, to make and sell aquavite and usquebagh, and to keep taverns within the town and liberties of Carlow, and within the whole county of Carlow. (15 James I. 6. p. D. R. 24.)

He made his will 2 April that year, and bequeathed to his daughters Anne and Honora 2000l. as an encrease of their fortunes; having 6 March, 1626, (2 Cha. I.) made a deed of seoffment of all his estate to Sir Edward Fitz-Harris of Kilflym, Bart. George Courtney of Newcastle, Esq. both in the county of Limerick; Rowland Delahyde of Tredagh, and Boetius Clancy of Knocklyon, Esqrs. both in county of Clare, and their heirs, to raise 4000l. a piece for his five daughters, and other uses; remainder to his brother, Sir Barnaby Brien, and his heirs male, with divers remainders over. (Pat. 18^o Jac. I. 1^a p. D. R. 40.)



¹ Ulster's office. ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Id.

Anne, married to Henry Earl of Thomond, as here- (4)
after.

Honora, first married to Sir Francis Inglefield, of Wotton-
Basset in Wiltshire, by whom she had no issue; and secondly
to Sir Robert Howard, sixth son of Thomas, the first Earl
of Berkshire, a Poet, and Auditor of the Exchequer. (5)

Sir Barnabas, the fifth Earl of Thomond, in the reigns Barnabas,
of James and Charles I. was captain of a company of foot, 6
and a nobleman of strict loyalty, religion and honour. In Earl.
1613, he was member of parliament for Coleraine; he took
his seat in the house of Peers 19 March, 1639, and 15
March, 1640-1, was made L.L. and Custos Rotulorum of the
county of Clare; in which year the rebellion * breaking
out

* It appears by his last will, dated 1 July, 1657, (proved in England 6 February following, and in Ireland, 28 April, 1658) that the great sums of money charged on the estate by his deceased brother, Earl Henry, had been long since paid by him, if the lands and rents in Ireland had not been forcibly taken from him by the means of the late wars there, as his servants and friends know, whereof he had paid above 5000l. out of his own estate, in relation to his brother's gifts, more than he had received of the rents and revenues of his lands before the said wars begun, and since the wars, his brother's lands, and his own estate there, by the unexpected and unnatural aélings of his nearest relations in the rebellion, were withheld from him, to his loss of near 100,000l. yet (says he) I desire my son to keep fair correspondence with my nieces, for the speediest payment of the monies to them that are unpaid. Among other bequests, he leaves to his son Henry his parliament robes, with his prayers to God that he might wear them with honour, and the blessing of Heaven; and (saith he) "I charge my son in my name, or rather in the name of God, from whom he must expect blessing or punishment, that he honour and comfort his mother, and not grieve or any ways afflict her, by undutiful letters, words or actions." He bequeathed to the town of Great Billing (where he desired to be buried if he died in England, but if in Ireland, in the church of Limerick with his father and brother) 20l. towards the making up a stock, with those sums formerly given by others, for the relief of the poor of that parish, and desired his executrix to call upon the townsmen for the performance thereof. His lady made her will 22 Feb. 1672, directing to be buried with all decent privacy in the church of Great Billing, under her own pew, over-against her dear husband; bequeathes 100l. a-piece to her son and son-in-law Lord Peterborough, to put themselves and families in mourning; and, amongst other legacies, leaves to her son the rich foot-cloth of black velvet, trimmed with gold and silver lace; four richly embroidered footmen's coats of tawny velvet, proper to be used with the parliament robes his father gave him; a field-tent of linen-cloth fringed about; a field-bed of grey cloth trimmed with tawny and with fringe; a buff-coat, colours for horse and foot; a drum, a case of pistols, and a great saddle of red velvet, trimmed with silver lace: To his lady, her tawny velvet furniture for a bed, with the case for chairs and stools, and the carpet suitable to the same, all laid with rich gold and silver lace, with the counterpoint of tawny fettin, quilted with gold twist. To Lord Peterborough, as a token of affection, one table diamond ring, in her steel casquet, which she desires he may wear for her sake, and be pleased to continue his kindness, and give his assistance to her executor: To their three children Henry, Elizabeth and Penelope, 100l. a-piece to buy rings in remembrance of her: And to his lady

out in Ireland, he repaired to his Majesty at Oxford, who, during his attendance, received such assurances of his fidelity and affection to his person and service, that, by patent under the privy seal, dated 3 May, 1645, he created him Marques of Billing, in the county of Northampton, entailing the honour on his issue male; but the troubles which at that time overspread the kingdom, preventing the passage of the patent under the great seal, the title was never enjoyed by his posterity. He married Mary †, youngest daughter of Sir George Fermor, (ancestor to the Earl of Pomfret) and widow of Jaines Lord Sanquhar, by whom he had Henry his successor; and the Lady Penelope, married to Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, whose widow she died in April 1702, having an only surviving daughter, Mary, married first to Henry Duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John Germain, Bart. and dying in June 1705, in child-birth, was buried at Badminton in the county of Gloucester.

Henry,

lady (besides large quantities of linen and rich furniture) a necklace of pearl of two strings, fifty pearls in each string; one other string of lesser pearls; one border of emeralds, containing fifteen lockets, eight of those lockets of one emerald a-piece, and the other seven of four a-piece, all strung with pearls, to be worn either as bracelets, or as a border about the head; a fair emerald ring suitable to them, and five pieces of forest-work hangings; one pair of diamond pendants of several diamonds, with one great knot of diamonds for the bottom, which serves also to wear as a locket, with two diamond rings, which said last mentioned parcels were made out of seven knots of diamonds, set in gold, with black and white enamel, and were transposable into a Fearher of Goldsmith's work, with five diamond pendants, and one great rose jewel of diamonds set in gold; also the furniture for a bed of crimson cloth, laid with yellow lace, with the counterpoint, a carpet, cupboard cloth, and two stools of the same, with a feather bed, &c. Also 500 pieces of gold, and a chain of pearl of five strings. To her pretty sweet grandchild, the Lady Mary Mordaunt, she gave 100l. to buy a ring to wear for her sake; and added 30l. to her Lord's 20l. for the use of the poor of Great Billing. (Proved 17 May 1675. Prerogative office.)

† In consideration of that marriage, the manors and lands of Catherlagh and Holmepatrick, with other lands, were conveyed and assured by his father the Earl, unto them and the heirs male of his body, as a jointure for the said lady, which upon some difference arising between the said Earl and them, was ratified by an award made by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, to whom it was referred, after which Sir Barnaby and his Lady, suspecting some hard measure to be uttered unto them, became suitors to the King, to give order that their tenants now, or hereafter, residing upon the said lands, might not be interrupted or disturbed in the quiet possession thereof, which favour his Majesty was pleased to afford unto them, and required the L. D. to take into his especial care, that neither the said Earl, nor any others, if they might attempt it, (as he hoped they should not) might unlawfully trouble or molest the said tenants in their possessions. Salisbury, 5 Aug. 1618. (16° J. I. 2^o p. D. R. 38.)

Henry, the seventh Earl of Thomond, was made *custos Henry rotulorum pacis* within the county of Clare, 15 June, 7 1663¹; as he was again 18 February, 1687², was constituted Earl. governor of the county of Clare, and of the Privy Council to K. Charles and James II. but going to England before the troubles of that King's reign began, continued there to his death. His first wife, as before observed, was the Lady Anne O'Brien, his cousin german, whom he married in 1641³, and by her, who died in September, 1645⁴, had an only son Henry, Lord Ibrackan, representative of the county of Clare, in the parliament of 1661, and one of his Majesty's privy council, but died 1 December, 1678. He married in 1664 the Lady Catharine Steuart, sister and heir to Charles, the last Duke of Richmond and Lenox of that family, and by her (who remarried with Sir Joseph Williamson, principal secretary of state, and died in November, 1702) he had two sons and two daughters; Donogh, who in 1682⁵, married the Lady Sophia Osborne, youngest daughter of Thomas Duke of Leeds, but attending James Duke of York by sea to Scotland, was drowned that year, 5 May, leaving no issue by his lady, who became the third wife of William Lord Lempster, and was mother of Thomas Earl of Pomfret.

George, died young.

Daughter Mary, married to John, nineteenth Earl of Kildare.

Catharine, to Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, whose only surviving child, Theodosia, was mother of Edward and John, Earls Darnley.

Henry, the seventh Earl of Thomond, marrying to his second lady, Sarah, third daughter of Sir Francis Russell, of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire, Bart. and widow of —— Reynolds, of that county, Esq. had issue by her, two sons and three daughters, viz. Henry, who died an infant; Henry-Horatio. Daughter Lady Elizabeth, died unmarried, of the small-pox, 3 June, 1688⁶; Lady Penelope, (the first wife of Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, mother by him of Charles-William, the seventh Earl of Suffolk, and dying in December, 1703, was buried at Saffron-Walden in Essex); and Lady Mary, married to Sir Matthew Dudley, of Clopton in Northamptonshire, Bart. son

(2)

(1)

(2)

¹ Rot. Canc. 15^o Car. II. 4^o p. D. ² Idem. 4. Jac. II. 1^o p. f. ³ Decree in Chancery, A^o 1657. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Pedigree. ⁶ Id.

O'BRIEN, EARL OF INCHIQUIN.

son of Sir William, so created 1 August 1660, and dying 9 November, 1735, had issue by him, who died 13 April, 1721, Sir William Dudley, Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Kennedy, of this kingdom; and had three sons, O'Brien; William; and John; and a daughter Elizabeth, who died young †.

Henry-Horatio, Lord Ibrackan, was a volunteer at the siege of Cork, under the Earl of Marlborough; he married in 1686, Henrietta ¹, second daughter of Henry Duke of Beaufort, and dying 10 July, 1690, the year before his father, left issue by her (who became the second wife of the aforesaid Henry, Earl of Suffolk, and died without issue by him, 10 August, 1715); Henry the last Earl of Thomond; and three daughters, the ladies Mary, Margaret, and Elizabeth, wherof the two younger died unmarried, and the eldest ² had a warrant of precedence, 18 April, 1698, to take place, as if her father had lived to have been Earl of Thomond; but died 30 August, 1716, of the small-pox, unmarried.

The Earl was buried in the church of Great Billing, under a monument, with this inscription :

This monument was erected by the Right Hon. SARAH, Countess Dowager of THOMOND, in memory of her Lord HENRY, Earl and Governor of THOMOND, in the kingdom of IRELAND, and one of the Lords of the Most Hon. Privy Council there, in the reigns of two Royal Monarchs, King CHARLES and King JAMES the II. who being descended of the most royal ancestors in that kingdom, changed his mortal for an immortal life, at his seat in Billing in Northamptonshire, the second of the Ides of May, Anno Dom. 1691, in the se-venty-third year of his age.

After having given many singular proofs of his loyalty and affection to his King and Country, he married the said Countess, in the year of our Lord, 1660, she being daughter of Sir FRANCIS RUSSELL, of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, namely, HENRY; HENRY-HORATIO, Lord O'BRIEN;

† By his will, dated 7 October, 1690, (proved 16 October, 1693) he ap-pointed his wife Sarah sole executrix and guardian, of the persons and estates of his own two surviving daughters, and left his grandchildren under the guardianship of Charles Marques of Worcester, Lord Arthur Somerset, and Sir William Fernier, Bart. (Prerogative office.)

O'BRIEN; the Lady ELIZABETH, the Lady PENELOPE, and the Lady MARY, the two last only surviving. The said HENRY Lord O'BRIEN, and Baron of IBRACKAN, was by special providence, and the great prudence and foresight of the said Earl and Countess, most happily married in the 17th year of his age, to the Right Hon. Lady HENRIETTA SOMERSET, second daughter to the noble Lord HENRY, Duke of BEAUFORT. He died at Chealsea, in the county of Midd. of the small-pox, in the 21st year of his age, and lieth underneath interred; having left the said Lady HENRIETTA a sorrowful widow, by whom he had one son and two daughters, viz. HENRY the now Earl of THOMOND, an infant, the Lady MARY, and the Lady ELIZ. O'BRIEN, the latter died very young.

Henry, the last and eighth Earl of Thomond, was born ⁸ Henry 14 Aug. 1688, and in 1691 succeeded his grandfather; was member of parliament for Arundel in Sussex; and having Earl. distinguished himself in defence of the Protestant succession, in the illustrious House of Hanover, was created a peer of England, by the title of Viscount Tadcaster, in the county of York, 19 Oct. 1714; was made a member of his Majesty's Privy Council in this kingdom; and 16 March, 1721, L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Essex, and his Lordship coming into Ireland in 1735, was, 12 Sept. sworn of the Privy Council to K. Geo. II. He married 4 June, 1707, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, eldest daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, but by her, who died 2 April, 1734, had no issue; and deceasing in Dublin, 20 April, 1741, was buried, with his ancestors, in the cathedral church of Limerick, with great funeral solemnity; and by his will, dated 14 October, 1738, left all his estate (after the discharge of his debts, &c.) to Murrough, Lord O'Brien, son and heir to the Earl of Inchiquin, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Percy Wyndham, youngest son of Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham in the county of Somerset, Bart. and his heirs; he and they respectively taking, and continuing to use the surname of O'Brien, which Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Esq. enjoyed the estate, and was created Earl of Thomond, by letters patent, dated 11 December 1756; but died without issue 21 August 1774.

We now proceed with Murrough, created Earl of Tho- Murrough mond for life, and Baron of Inchiquin to his heirs male, an- ¹ cestor to the Earl of Inchiquin. In August, 1543, he was Baron of Inchiquin. sworn of the Privy Council to K. Henry VIII. married Eleanor, daughter

daughter of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of the Valley; and dying * 7 Nov. 1551, left issue three sons and three daughters, viz.

- (1) Dermod, his successor, who succeeded to the title of Inchiquin.
- (2) Thady, or Teige, of Smiths-town, or Ballyagowny, which castle, with other lands, were assigned for his portion by his father. He married More, daughter of Daniel More O'Brien; had one son Turlogh, who died without issue, and three daughters his coheirs 1; Honora, married to Richard Wingfield, Esq. ancestor to the Lord Viscount Powerscourt; Slany, to Teige, second son of Connor, the third Earl of Thomond; and Any 2, to Donogh O'Brien of Cluonuade, or Cloonuan.
- (3) Donogh, of whom presently.
- (1) Daughter Margaret, born in 1535, married to Richard, second Earl of Clanrickarde.
- (2) Slany, first, by dispensation to Patrick, the twelfth Lord Kerry; and secondly to Sir Donald O'Brien, of Duagh, second son of Connor, Prince of Thomond.
- (3) Honora, to Sir Roger O'Shaghnassy, † of Gort-Inshygorie in the county of Galway, Knt.

Family of Donogh, the third son, had assigned to him by his father, Dromoland, Baronets. the castles and lands of Leamenagh, Dremolyn, Ballyconilly, the Abbey of Corcumroe, and divers others in the county of Clare. He married Slany, daughter of John Macnamara (Fin) of Cratelagh, by whom he had Connor, Margaret, and Fenole, wife to Owyn O'Laughlin of Moyrin, in county Clare, Gent. and was 58 years old in 1615. Connor was of Leamenagh,

* 4 June, 26 Q. Eliz. Murchoe O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, being seized in fee of the religious house of Killany in county of Clare, with its appurtenances, he granted the same to his eldest son Dermod. And being also seized of the religious house of Kiltanny in same county, and its appurtenances, he granted the same to his second son Thady; to which last and to his brother Donogh, sons of the late Earl of Thomond, a general pardon was granted 14 May, 1552.

† It was found by Inquisition, and proved by examination of witnesses, at Gort, 29 May, 1615, that they were lawfully married, and had four sons and two daughters, Joan, and Margaret, which daughters and the eldest son John, were born before marriage, and of the other sons, William married the sister of William Mac-Shane Oge Bourke, of Clogheroake, Esq. and died childless; Fergananim died unmarried; and Dermod was father of Roger O'Shaghnassy, who succeeded at Gort, on account of his uncle John's being born out of wedlock. The reason given for their marriage being deferred till after they had the said three children, was, that she pretended to have taken upon her the state of a nun, and could not therefore marry till a dispensation was procured from Rome, which at length being obtained, they were married in the house of William Skerret, of Galway. (Rot. Canc. 4^o. 1^o. Jac. I. 5^o. p. D.)

Leamenagh, and by Slany, daughter of Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Duagh, was father of Donogh Mac-Conner, whose wardship was granted to his mother, 1 December, 1614, and after he came of age, had a livery of his inheritance, 27 January, 1628. He was knighted by K. Charles I. and married Honora, daughter of the aforesaid Richard Wingfield, Esq. by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz. Connor, his heir; Donogh, of Tobermaly; Murrough, (who married Any, daughter of Turlogh O'Brien, of Cluonuan, Esq. 1 and had Teige, who married the daughter of Mr. William Cuffe); and Margaret, wife of Turlogh O'Brien-Fitz-Teige of Dromore, living in 1698. Connor, or Cornelius O'Brien, of Leamenagh, succeeded his father in 1637; and being a minor, was granted in ward, 16 January that year, to Sir Edward Wingfield. In the rebellion of 1641, he was appointed to raise a troop of horse for the Lord Inchiquin, and to supply his room in defending the county of Clare. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Turlogh or Teige-Roe Mac-Mahon, Bart. and had issue Sir Donogh; Teige, who married the daughter of Captain Edward Fitz-Gerald, of Carrigourane; Honora, married to Donogh O'Brien, of Duagh; and Mary, to Donogh Macnamara, Gent.

Sir Donogh, or Donatus O'Brien, of Liamenat or Lcmeneth, born in 1642, and educated in London, 2 had two grants of lands, under the Acts of Settlement; and by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall 16 October and by Patent at Dublin, 9 November 1686, was created a Baronet, and was of the Privy Council to Q. Anne. He died 17 November 1717, and was buried in the church of Killenaulagh, in county of Clare, under a very fine monument, erected to his memory; and by his will, directed that the person to whom the lands of Rathfolanbegg should come, by virtue of his will, should yearly pay for ever 18l. sterling; 6l. thereof to a person qualified to teach in reading and writing, twenty-four young boys of the parish of Killenaulagh, and the neighbourhood therof; and the remaining 12l. to the said boys: They and the schoolmaster to be nominated by his grandson, Edward and his heirs. He married first Lucia, second daughter of Sir George Hamilton (ancestor to the Earl of Abercorn) by whom he had Lucius his heir apparent: And secondly, in July 1677, Elizabeth or Elicia 3, daughter of Major Deane, and widow of Henry Grey, of Dublin, Esq. and by her, who

¹ Pedigree. ² Decree in Chancery, dated 1 February, 1680. ³ Settlement, dated 23 and 24 July, 1677, and Pedigree.

who was buried at St. Bridget's, 18 Feb. 1683, had one son, Henry; and two Daughters, Honora, baptized 6 June, 1678; and Elizabeth, baptized 8 June, 1679, who died unmarried in 1697. Henry the son, was seated at Stone-hall in county of Clare, he married in 1699, Susanna¹, daughter and coheir to William Stafford, of Blatherwick in Northamptonshire, Esq. and dying 15 January 1723, had issue by her (who in September 1728, re-married with Arthur Geoghegan, of Castletown in Westmeath, Esq. who assumed the name of Stafford², and she died in March, 1743) four sons and seven daughters, viz. Stafford, who died young; Henry (his successor, at Blatherwick and Stone-hall, born 1 March, 1708, who 1 November, 1730, pursuant to articles, dated 30 October, 3 married Margery, daughter of William Stammer, of Carrownekelly, or Carnelly, in the county of Galway, Esq. and died 17 March, 1757, having had issue by her, who remarried with Alexander Shearer, of Limerick, Esq. two daughters, one of whom died young, and the survivor, Susanna, became the wife of Edward O'Brien, of Inistimon, in the county of Clare, Esq.); Donogh, (married and settled in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1764, had issue three sons, Henry, Lucius, and Donogh); Rev. William O'Brien, of Blatherwick, who died unmarried 27 August, 1751; daughter Elizabeth, (married to John Rice, of the county of Kildare, Esq.); Anne, (first wife to Edward Butler, Attorney at Law, by whom she had issue Francis, who is married and hath issue, and a daughter Jane); Susanna, (married first in June, 1722, to James Rice, of Mount-Rice, in the county of Kildare, Esq. by whom she had issue two sons, Stephen, and Francis; ⁴ and he deceasing 2 August, 1733, she married, secondly, 8 January in same year, Augustine Jevers, Esq.); Catharine, (married 10 June, 1727, to Patrick French, Esq. Counsellor at law, who died in April, 1748, leaving issue, Henry, who died unmarried; and a daughter Sibella, who married 5 December, 1751, John, son and heir to Jonah Barrington, of Culleenagh, in Queen's county, Esq.) who died in 1785, leaving issue, Mary,

¹ Letter of Attorney from H. O'Brien, Esq. to the said Susanna, his mother, dated 14 March, 1728. Rot. a^o. 3. Geo. II. 2^a. p. f.

² Idem.

³ Chancery Bill filed 7 January, 1764.

⁴ See title Howth, n.

Mary, (married in 1752, to Captain James Campbell, of Lord John Murray's highland regiment): Margaret, who died unmarried, and Frances, wife to Hyacinth Darcy, of Ballycursane, in the county of Galway, Esq. died 21 October, 1753, leaving issue

Lucius O'Brien, Esq. son of Sir Donough by the first wife, married Catharine, only daughter of Thomas Keightly, of Hartingfordbury in Hertfordshire, Esq. * ; one of the L. J. of Ireland (by the Lady Frances Hyde, youngest daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of England, and sister to Anne, Duchess of York, mother of Q. Mary and Q. Anne) and dying before his father, had issue Edward, successor to his grandfather; Thomas, Anne and Lucia, who all three died young. Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, represented the county of Clare in parliament, succeeded the Earl of Thomond as colonel of the regiment of militia dragoons of that county; and died 26 November, 1765. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hickman, of Fenloe, Esq. and by her, who died 20 February, 1760, had issue three sons and four daughters, viz. Lucius-Henry; Donogh, (who married Mary, daughter of Richard Henn, Esq. and niece to William Henn, Esq. one of the Judges of the King's Bench); Edward, (who in December 1787, married Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Hickman, Esq. and sister to the Countess of Charlemont; and died in December 1787, leaving issue); The daughters were Henrietta, unmarried; Anne (married 22 Aug. 1758, to Richard Dawson, of Atherdee, Esq. brother to Thomas, created Viscount Cremorne, and met an untimely fate from some villains in March, 1782); Mary, (to John Quin, of Rosbrien, Esq.); Catharine, (1 January, 1760, to Charles M'Donnell, of Newhall, county of Clare, Esq. who died in April, 1773); and Lucy, (1 October, 1766, to Thomas Arthur, of Glanmore, Esq.). —— Lucius-Henry succeeded his father; in 1787, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in the High Court of Chancery; and represents the Borough of Tuam in Parliament. He married 26 May, 1768, Nichola, daughter of Robert French, of Monivae, in county of Galway, Esq. and has issue five sons and

* On the settlement of the forfeited lands after the revolution, he had a grant of 1231 acres, for 99 years, as a portion for his said daughter, who was dependent on the late Q. Mary; and in consideration of his losses by the war, and surrendering a pension of 400l. a year, which had been granted to him and his wife, 1 January, 1687. He was a commissioner of the revenue, and of the privy council of Ireland, and died 19 Jan. 1718.

and six daughters, viz. Edward ; Lucius ; Robert ; Donogh ; and Henry : Nichola ; Henrietta ; Catherine ; Lucy ; Anna-Maria ; and Charlotte.

Dermod

²

Baron.

We now return to Dermod, the second Baron of Inchiquin, to whom his father assigned the castle and lands of Inchiquin, with those of Derryown, O'Brien's Bridge, the Monastery of Killany, the Rectories of Kilfeddan and Mourghy, &c. whereof he died seized, 31 January, (or 1 May) 1557 ; and having married Margaret, eldest

Murrough daughter of Donough, the second Earl of Thomond, had Murrough

³

Baron.

Mac-Dermod O'Brien, the third Baron, born in 1550, who married Anabella, eldest daughter of Christopher, the ninth Lord Delvin, and dying 20 April, 1573, (or 10 May, 1574) *, had issue by her, (who after married John Fitz-Pa-

Murrough trick of Offory,) Murrough, the fourth Baron, who at his

⁴

Baron.

father's death was eleven years of age, and was present in Sir John Perrot's parliament, in 1585. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, of Lismullen in county of Meath ¹, Lord Chancellor and L. J. of Ireland, and dying 29 July, 1597 †, had issue by her (who re-married with Christopher Cruise, of the Naul in Meath, Esq.) ² Dermod his heir ; Teige, ³ who married Slany, daughter of Murrough Mac-Ibrien-Ara ; and Slany, ⁴ wife to William Dongan, Esq. Recorder of Dublin, who died 11 Dec. 1622, leaving John Dongan, Esq. his heir ; and four daughters, Honora, Mary, Margaret, and More. John, the son, lived at Curryhills in the county of Kildare ; died without issue, in March 1635, and was buried in St. John's Chancel, Dublin, with his father and grandfather, appointing by his will, dated ult. February, his cousin Sir John Dongan, of Castletown, his heir.

Dermod

⁵

Baron.

Dermod, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, being at his father's death but two years and nine months old, was, 16 Jan. 1609, granted in ward to Anabella his grandmother. He married Ellen, eldest daughter of Sir Edmond-Fitz-Edmond-Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, Knt. (by his wife Honora, daughter of James, son of Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, third son of John, the fourteenth Earl of Desmond) and dying 29 Dec. 1624, ⁵ had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.

Murrough

* The different Inquisitions, finding his estate in different counties, vary in the time of his death.

† As appears by Inquisitions, taken at Clare, 1604, and Kilmainham 12 April, 1619, which find him to die seized of a large estate.

¹ Pedigree. ² Ulster's office. ³ Id. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Id.

Murrough ¹ created Earl of Inchiquin.

Henry, ² who commanded a company in the wars of 1641, was afterwards lieut. col. in K. Charles the first's army in England, and died without issue.

Christopher, ³ who died an infant.

Lieut. Colonel Christopher O'Brien, who being engaged against the King in the rebellion of 1641, was a very active commander in the county of Clare; besieged and took the castle of Ballyalley in 1642; and by the supreme council at Kilkenny, was created Baron of Inchiquin, by which title he was commonly called in the county of Clare. Notwithstanding which, by K. Charles II's declaration, he was restored to his estate, as one who in an especial manner had merited his Majesty's grace and favour, and was put in possession by the King's writ; but dying without issue by his wife Honora, daughter of Turlogh Mac-Mahon, of Clonderalagh, before the Act of Explanation passed, his estate devolved on his brother and next heir, Lord Inchiquin.

Daughter Honora, married to Anthony Stoughton, of Rattowe, in the county of Kerry, Esq. Clerk of the court of Castle-chamber, by whom she had two sons and four daughters, viz. Henry; William, who died unmarried; ⁴ Margaret, (first married to William Sandes of Carrigafoile, Esq. whose only surviving son William, by Mary, daughter of —— Coward, Esq. left two sons and three daughters, viz. William, who died without issue; Lancelot, who married Margaret, sister of Sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt. and left three daughters, Mary, Jane and Catharine; Margaret, first daughter of William Sandes, married to Pierce Crosbie, Esq. counsellor at law; Catherine, the second, to Maurice Crosbie of Ballykealy, Esq. and left two sons, Lancelot and Thomas; and the third, Elizabeth, to Arthur Crosbie of Ardfert, Esq. and had one son William-Francis, who married Frances, daughter of Richard Lord Mornington, ⁵ and four daughters, Lucy, Elizabeth, Margaret and Agnes). The said Margaret Stoughton married secondly Edward Payne, of county of Limerick, Esq. Elizabeth, second daughter of Anthony Stoughton, to Colonel Roger Moore of Johnstown, near Dublin, and had one son Boyle Moore, Esq. (who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Cox, Bart. and by her had one son Boyle, born 10 April, 1709, and two daughters; Mary, married in July 1745 to Rev. Frederick

¹ Ulster's office. ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Chancery bill filed 7 January, 1764.

⁵ See that title.

derick Trench of Ballynakill, in Queen's-county, and by him had issue one son Frederick, also of Ballynakill; and — to John Dawson, D. D. Chantor of St. Canice, Kilkenny) and four daughters, the eldest Elizabeth, (married first to Dr. Samuel Foley, Bishop of Downe, secondly to — Whitley, Esq. counsellor at law, and had issue by both); The second Hannah, (to Dr. Benj. Scroggs, senior fellow of the University of Dublin, and had issue); the third Elizabeth, (to Colonel Henry Edgvorth, and had issue Henry of Lizard, county Longford, Esq.; Rev. Essex Edgworth, of Temple-Michael, of same county, who married in Nov. 1719, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Robert King, Bart. ancestor to Edward Earl of Kingston; Robert; Maria; and Elizabeth); and Frances, (the youngest, to — Ormsby of Connaught). Ellen, the third daughter of Anthony Stoughton, married Thomas Blenerhasset, of Littur, Esq. and —, the fourth married — Harding of Cork. Henry, the eldest son of Anthony Stoughton, married first Mary, second daughter of John Ponsonby, of Crotto, Esq. and had an only daughter Honora, married to Mr. Edward Shewell of Ardfert; and secondly, Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Crosbie, by whom he left two sons, Anthony, (father by Sarah Lloyd, niece to Mr. Justice Rose, of Anthony Stoughton, Esq. and Sarah); and Thomas, who married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Bland, and had a son Henry, born in January, 1728.

(2) Mary, ² married to Doctor Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh.

(3) Anne, died young.

Murrough Murrough, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, was a nobleman of great spirit, and performed many brave actions for the Earl of service of his country, in the distracted time of the rebellion. Inchiquin. At his accession to the honour he was in his minority, [†] and 19 July, 1628, was granted in ward to Patrick Fitz-Maurice, Esq. for the fine of 266l. 13s. 4d. Irish, ³ but had a special livery of his lands 23 June, 1636, and taking early to arms, went into Italy, then the seat of war, to improve himself in that science; where he served in the Spanish army,

[†] By indenture, dated 5 February, 1632, the King demised his estate, which was very large in the counties of Limerick and Clare, to Sir William St. Leger, during his minority. ¹⁵ July, 1637 (by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles) the towns and lands of Coolemyne and Kenvelston, in the county of Dublin, were confirmed to him for ever, at the rent of 10l.

¹ See that title. ² Ulster's office. ³ R. 4°. Car. I. 2d. p. D.

my, till his return to Ireland in 1639.* On 16 March, same year, 1 he took his seat in parliament, and 2 April, 1640, was constituted Vice President of Munster, under Sir William St. Leger, whom he accompanied 4 December, 1641, against the rebels in the county of Waterford; 27 February, with Colonel Jephson, he marched into Roche's country and Orrery, relieved the castle of Rathgogan, and took Ballyha, with the slaughter of 200 of the enemy; and 13 April, 1642, the Irish beating the English Scouts into the suburbs of Cork, he fell out with 300 musqueters and two troops of horse, when he not only beat that party, but routed the whole army, taking the Lord Muskerry's armour, tent and baggage, killing Captain Sugan, and above 200 rebels, without the loss of one man.

Having the command of a troop of English horse, he defeated, 18 May, a party of Irish in the barony of Fermoy, and 2 July (on Sir William St. Leger's death) the L. J. conferred on him the entire military command of Munster, joining the Earl of Barrymore ² in commission with him, to manage the civil government; upon whose decease, 29 September, he became solely vested with the civil command, and was of the Privy Council to K. Charles I.

About St. Peter's day, 29 June, 1642, he fought the Irish at Newtown, in the county of Cork; and 2 September, with 1850 foot, and 400 horse, met with the Irish army, consisting of 7000 foot and 500 horse, near Liscarrol, in the county of Cork, under the command of the Lord Mountgarret, over whom he acquired a complete victory, with the slaughter of 800 men, taking their ordnance, 13 colours, 300 muskets, 13 waggons, and three barrels of powder, with no other loss than that of the brave Lord Kynelmeaky and 12 soldiers, with about 20 wounded. After this signal victory, his lordship might have marched even to the gates

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of

* In which year the King thus writes to the L. D. Wentworth: "Amongst other of our well affected subjects to our service in our kingdom of Ireland, we have understood by you the readiness which has been shewn by Murrough, Baron of Inchiquin, to advance and further the plantation within our county of Clare, by submitting himself to our title there, in which respect we are pleased to extend our grace and favour to him, that he may not, in course of plantation, have the fourth part of his lands in that county taken from him as from other the natives there, but be suffered still to hold them upon such increase of rent as shall be set upon these quarters of land in that county, which are left to the several possessors, after our own fourth part shall be taken forth of them." Westminster 2 March, 15^o. (Lodge.)

1 Lord Jour. I. 100.

2 See that title.

of Limerick (now made the place of the enemy's retreat) without opposition, and have performed many services of the utmost importance, and such as might have disappointed all the hopes and designs of the Munster rebels, had he been furnished with any manner of accommodation; but, upon debating the matter, he found an inevitable want of provision to refresh, and money to encourage the soldiers, in so long a march through a wasted country; and therefore was enforced (much against his will) to march back the next day to Moyallow, and dispose the army into several garrisons; from this time he was prevented from doing any considerable service, by the many difficulties he had to encounter, through the want of ammunition and provisions, occasioned by the neglect of the English parliament, with whom he used his utmost endeavours to remove them, and was no less assiduous to support his men, by all the feasible means he could devise or attempt; so that 2 July, 1643, he raised the siege of Lismore, at the head of 2500 men, but on the news of the cessation this army disbanded.

After the cessation with the confederate Irish army, 15 Sept. 1643, his lordship sent to the King before the middle of Oct. two regiments to Bristol, and two more in Nov. which were followed by a 5th in Dec. but after this he declined * his Majesty's service, and became devoted to the English parliament,

* This step was not owing (as is observed) to his own judgment, for he was very well affected to the King, and zealous for the rights of monarchy; but to this cause:—Waiting on the King at Oxford, he did not question but his merits and services would easily procure him a grant of the presidency of Munster, for which indeed he was the fittest person, and the Lord Ormond had also recommended him for it, representing, that the investing of him therewith, would be much for the advantage of the King's service in those parts: But he found himself opposed by the Earl of Portland, who had obtained a warrant for the passing of a patent, to constitute him president of that province. Likewise, after his departure from Oxford, ill offices had been done him there, whereby perceiving himself lost with the King, by the jealousies entertained of his fidelity, and hearing that Lord Portland was coming to take possession of his command, being resolved never to serve under his rival, nor indeed under any man but the Marquis of Ormond; and not bearing the thought of being, after so many proofs of his capacity, and such eminent services as he had done, reduced to a private and inconsiderable condition; determined at last to maintain his power, to break the cessation, and to carry on the war under the direction of the English parliament. This account is given by the Earl of Clarendon; but his lordship assigned another reason for this his defection, which was, the manifest partiality of the King's party to the Irish, particularly at the treaty with their commissioners at Oxford, concerning a peace, the ruinous measures they evidently strove to take for their own exaltation, and the destruction of the Protestant party there. These reasons in conjunction did certainly induce him to alter his conduct.

parliament, openly declaring his resolution, 17 July, 1644, and strongly remonstrating against the cessation, sent to them for supplies of all things necessary to prosecute the war, and was received with open arms, and promises of large and immediate supplies.

His lordship joining the Lord Broghill soon after, they formed a body of 12000 men, and pretending that the Irish had applied to foreign princes for supplies, that they would not make peace on reasonable terms, and intended to surprize all his garrisons; he drove the Popish magistrates and inhabitants out of Cork, Youghall, and Kingsale, allowing them to take only such goods as they could carry, and seized their provisions, and other effects. This revolt of his occasioned some severe expostulations between his lordship and the Marques of Ormond, but to no effect, as he was resolved not to hazard himself or his friends, by re-admitting the secluded inhabitants; of which the parliament being advertised, and desirous to reward his service on this occasion, constituted him their president of Munster; but being unable to send him supplies, he was obliged to make a temporary cessation with the Irish, which continued to the next spring, when the Earl of Castlehaven renewed the war; and his lordship having received no supplies from the parliament, was obliged to take the field with 1000 horse and 1500 foot; with which in April 1645 he took Rostellan, and Ballymartyr, (now Castlemartyr,) the latter a castle belonging to his uncle, Edmund Fitz-Gerald, Seneschal of Imokilly; and put Barrymore and Imokilly under contribution. In 1647, commanding an army of 5000 foot and 1500 horse, he reduced Dromanaugh and Capoquin, on 3 of May, and invested Dungarvan, which surrendered the 10; but the want of provisions obliged him to return to Cork, whereof the parliament being advertised, they ordered him thanks, and a train of artillery; and being reinforced from England, in the beginning of Sept. he took Caher by surrender, Fethard, and the Rock of Cashel, by storm, and put the whole county of Tipperary under contribution. On receiving a very large recruit, he again took the field 28 Sept. with 4000 foot and 1200 horse; and 13 Nov. meeting with the Irish army, under the lord Taaffe, consisting of 7464 foot and 1076 horse, besides officers, he gave them a total defeat at Knocknones, near Mallow, with the slaughter of 3000 men, and the loss of 6000 arms, 38 colours, the General's tent and cabinet, and all their baggage and ammunition; on notice of which, the

parliament voted 10,000l. to be sent to Munster, and a letter of thanks, with a present of 1000l. to his lordship.

But after this battle, and the delivery of Dublin to the parliament's commissioners by the Marques of Ormond, his lordship perceiving that the Independents were taking measures to destroy the monarchy and constitution of England, he as easily repented his engagement with the parliament, as he had hastily made it in the height of his discontent; and being weary of such masters, and heartily abhorring their's and the army's proceedings towards the King, resolved to redeem his misconduct by running any hazard, and exposing his *All* for his Majesty's service and restoration. With this view he corresponded with the Marques of Ormond, whilst he continued in England; sent a remonstrance in January, 1647, to the parliament, and in February surprized Carrick-Mac-Griffin, reduced Callan the 13, and some other Forts in those parts; by the advantage whereof he laid a large share of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford under contribution, and his troops made incursions under the very walls of Kilkenny.

But his design of promoting the King's service being suspected, by some of his officers, they formed a plot to seize Cork and Youghall, whilst his lordship was abroad with the army; which conspiracy (though discovered and prevented, and the chief contrivers seized and imprisoned by order of a council of war, and all the officers sworn to stand by him, and to be true to one another) discovered his designs too early, and caused the parliament, by their ships, to block up the harbours of Cork, Youghall, and Kingfale; of which event he sent immediate notice to the Marques of Ormond, earnestly pressing his return with a supply of money, if he could, if not, without it, as his presence was absolutely necessary, and would make the King master of the provinces of Leinster and Munster.

The Marques being disabled to comply with his request, and soon after flying into France, his lordship held a close correspondence with him, and frankly promised to receive him into Munster as the King's L. L.; that the province and army should pay him all obedience; and in order to his reception, he would make a cessation with the Irish, to bring about a firm conjunction of the whole kingdom to the King. But before the Marques could arrive to embrace this generous proposal (being detained by the specious promises of Cardinal Mazarin) Cromwell had got Philip, Lord Lisle, son of Robert Earl of Leicester, to be sent into Ireland L. L., with

with a commission for a limited time ; who landed in Munster, with an intent to destroy the Lord Inchiquin's reputation and command there ; but his commission terminating 13 April, 1648, before he could effect it, he left his lordship in the full command of the whole English army there, which was a better body of men than the parliament had in any other part of the kingdom, and in greater reputation than ever : Which army he had preserved with wonderful dexterity, expecting every day the arrival of the Marques, and every day informing the parliament of the ill condition he was in, and pressing for a supply of men and money, when he knew they would send neither. At last the Marques arrived, and landing at Cork 29 Sept. 1648, his lordship received him as the King's lieutenant, (having, as proposed, concluded 22 May, a cessation with the Irish) whereby he became possessed of the whole province of Munster. For which signal service, Lord Inchiquin (14 April, 1649) was voted a traitor by the parliament ; but by the King's letter from the Hague, was appointed president of Munster.

20 June 1649, Michael Jones, governor of Dublin, having sent the greatest part of his horse to Drogheda, Lord Inchiquin pursued them with such success, that he surprized a troop, and routed Col. Chidley Coote at the head of 300 horse, killing many, the rest flying to Drogheda ; whither he followed, and that town surrendered to him on 28, when, of about 700 foot and 255 horse, 600 of the foot and 220 horse joined his lordship, and took service in his Majesty's army. He then marched to the invested town of Dundalk, 15 July, which in two days Col. Monk (after Duke of Albemarle) was forced by his own soldiers to deliver up ; and most of the officers and soldiers engaging in the King's service, he soon took in the garrisons of Newry, Narraghwater, Greencastle, Carlingford, and Trim ; and having thus reduced the Northern garrisons, returned to the royal camp at Finglas, with more men than he carried out.

But in the latter end of the year, his forces, seduced by Cromwell's spies, revolted ; whereby, finding himself exposed to his enemies, and his life in danger, he embarked 6 December, 1650, with Lord Ormond, landed at Perros in Basse-Bretagne in France ; and an act being passed by Cromwell's parliament, 12 August, 1652, for settling the affairs of Ireland, his lordship (among others) was excepted from pardon. From Basse-Bretagne he went to Italy, and

and returning to France, was made, by the French King, lieutenant-general of his army; upon the conquest of Catalonia, appointed Viceroy thereof; and by patent, bearing date at Cologne, 21 October, 1654, his Majesty K. Charles II. was pleased to advance him to the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, remainder to his issue male, by the title of Earl of Inchiquin, * with the creation fee of 20l. a year, payable out of the Exchequer of Ireland. After this he served in Spain and the Netherlands; and being ordered to command the troops sent to assist the Portuguese on their revolt from Spain, he, with his eldest son, and all his family, were taken by an Algerine corsair, which occasioned the sending of Count Schomberg on that service, who extricated his Portuguese Majesty from many troubles. Having ransomed himself and family, he retired into France, and surviving his own private troubles, and the confusions of the public, lived to see the restoration of the King, with whom he returned to England, was restored to his estate by a British act of parliament, which was confirmed by the Act of Settlement, and in the Act of Explanation, the sum of 8000l. was ordered to be paid him out of the treasury, as a mark of his Majesty's favourable and gracious consideration of his losses and sufferings. †

His

* The preamble:—*Cum sit muneri nostro regio et rationi consentaneum ut nullam commodam occasionem prætermittamus ornandi viros meritis praestantes et egregii in nos affectus et studii, eos præcipue, qui difficillimis temporibus (quea explorare solent homines) fidem et sincerum in nos animum ostenderunt, strenueque se et fortiter gesserunt in causa nostra; cumque fidelis et prædilecti nostri Morroghe O'Brian, baron de Inchiquin, in baronia de Inchiquin in comitatu de Clare, in regno nostro Hibernia, viri antiquæ in Hibernia nobilitatis, Præsidis ibidem Momoniæ provinciæ, et e nostris consiliis sanctioribus, virtus et industria in Hibernici belli administratione, ita Patri nostro, beatae memorie, fuerit cognita et probata, ut eum jam tum statueret in ampliorem Comitum istius regni ordinem evehere, quod et scripto suo regio expresserat, licet haec tenus clam habito, pro Baronis prædicti modestia; cumque etiam ab excessu Patris nostri charissimi præfatus Morroghe O'Brian Baro de Inchiquin, in prædicta sua patria acrem nobis et sedulam operam in afferenda regia nostra dignitate contra utrosque perduelles, Anglos pariter et Hibernos, navaverit, vitâ crebrò discrimini expositâ, et cum Fortunarum omnium jaætura, numque pergit adhuc (patria sua utcumque exclusus) eadem fide et animo, qua datur facultas, et officium eum vocat, nobis inservire: Nos, qui Patris nostri judicium tueri et benignam voluntatis nostræ simul in illum propensionem summopere declarari cupimus, Hunc ipsum præfatum Morroghe O'Brian, Baronem de Inchiquin, eodem gradu Honoris et titulo, in quem a Patre nostro destinabatur, et amplificare et investire decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Teste meipso apud Coloniam-Agrippinam 21no. die Octobris anno salutis 1654, annoque regni nostri sexto. (Auditor General's office, entered 7 July, 1663.)*

† He had also 11 May, 1672, a discharge of the quit rents, imposed by the

His lordship by will, dated 11 September, 1673, and proved 14 November, 1674, directed his body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Limerick, in such manner and form as his eldest son William, Lord O'Brien, should think fit; whom he orders and desires, after his debts, legacies, and youngest daughter Mary's portion of 3000l. should be paid, that his son should cause a handsome and decent monument to be built over his grave, in such manner and form as he should think fit. Confirmed the former disposition and settlement of his estate, by deed, dated 2 January, 1672, declaring the several uses of several fines, by him, his wife, and son, formerly acknowledged; and also in and by a supplemental conveyance, by deeds of lease and release, dated in April 1673, of certain lands omitted in the said several fines; and then disposed of such estate, as was, or might be in his power to dispose of, chiefly to his eldest son; and (says he) "Whereas there is a debt of " above 200l. due to me from the Lord V. Dillon and his " son, by bond and judgment, I bequeath the same to Patrick Nichell of Limerick, Gent. for him to pay and satisfy thereout to my servant, Philip Roch Fitz-David 50l. " which I owe him; to William Connery 100l. which I " owe him; 20l. to the Franciscan Friars of Innis, in the " county of Clare; 20l. to Richard Aiffen, and the remainder to be disposed of by him, according to the directions " of the said Philip Roch, as well for the performance of " the usual duties of the Roman Catholic Clergy, as also for " other pious uses; as I have already instructed the said " Philip." Bequeathed to his son-in-law, Theobald Lord Brittas 500l. with other legacies. " And for-as-much, " (says he) as my said eldest son is now beyond the sea, " my will and desire therefore is, that if God shall please to " call me out of this world, before his coming home, those " of my friends that will be by me at the time of my death, " shall immediately after my death, bury and interr my " corpse privately;" and appointed Sir Richard Gethin, and Sir John Broderick, executors.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster, and dying 9 September, 1674, had issue

the Acts of Settlement; and having his arrears as a commissioned officer, before 5 June, 1649, stated after the rate of 10l. a day, as Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the army in Munster, had his Majesty's directions from Whitehall, 13 March, 1662, to have the same satisfied by debentures. He had a grant, 29 May, 1671, of two weekly markets, on Thursday and Friday, and two fairs, 14 July and 18 October, at O'Brien's-Bridge.

issue by her (who died 22 May, 1685, and desired by her will, dated 2 May, to be buried at Doneraile, in a decent manner, but without scarves; leaving 40s. a-piece to the poor of that parish and of Rostellan, and 20l. to the poor of the four parishes in Cork) three sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) William, Lord O'Brien.
 (2) Charles, Captain of the Advice ship of war; who 13 July, 1667, brought into Kingsale a Dutch East Indiaman, with a rich cargo, besides 13 chests of silver, each containing 180l., and was slain at the siege of Maestricht, unmarried.
 (3) John O'Brien, of Inchiquin, Esq. a Captain in the United Provinces under the Prince of Orange, married Honora, daughter of Conolly Geoghegan, Esq. and died without issue, after the year 1698.
 (1) Daughter Lady Elizabeth, married first to Richard Southwell, Esq. by whom she was mother of Thomas, created Lord Southwell; secondly to John Mac-Namara, of Cratellow, in the county of Clare, Esq. and died in September, 1688.
 (2) Lady Honora, to Theobald the third Lord Brittas, who forfeited his honour for his adherence to K. James II. being outlawed in 1691, and by him had issue, John his heir apparent; Thomas, a Benedictine Monk, who died at Perugia in Italy, in 1722; and Elizabeth, married to James, son of Toby Matthew, of Thurles in Tipperary, Esq. John, the eldest son, assumed the title of Lord Brittas, in France, where he was a captain, and died, leaving a son, a Captain also in that service, and commonly called Lord Brittas, who assumed likewise the title of Castleconnell, forfeited in 1691.
 (3) Lady Mary, married first to Henry Boyle, of Castlemartyr, Esq. whose son Henry was created Earl of Shannon; secondly to Sir Thomas Dilkes, * Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron; and thirdly, to Col. John Irwin, of Sligo.

Lady

* He served in the Mediterranean under Sir George Rooke, in 1704, when Gibraltar was taken; and soon after was in the engagement off Malaga with the French fleet; for his behaviour in which actions he was knighted, and in 1705 made Rear Admiral of the Red, on the fresh preparations of the Allies against France and Spain; but died of a fever at Leghorn 12 December, 1707, N. S. caused by an Italian dinner, ² and was buried the 14th in the Church-yard of the British nation without the city, under a discharge of the English and Dutch fleets. His second son William was a Captain in the Royal Navy; and his eldest son Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Esq. served in parliament for Castlemartyr, and was quarter-

Lady ——, died unmarried, before her father. (4)

William, the second Earl of Inchiquin, was educated by William Sir Philip Percival, at his house in London, with his own ² son Sir John, in friendship to his father, whose military command in Munster disqualified him from attending to his education. He served under his father in Catalonia, and the rest of his foreign wars, and in the aforementioned engagement with the Algerine Corsair, lost his eye by a shot. In 1674 he was appointed captain-general of his Majesty's forces in Africa, and governor and vice-admiral of the royal citadel of Tangier, and of the adjacent parts; in which government he continued six years; was made colonel of the Tangier (or Queen's own) regiment of foot, 5 March, 1674, and was of his Majesty's privy council. In 1689 he was attainted by K. James's parliament, and had his estate sequestered; during which troubles he headed a considerable body of Protestants in Munster, who being surprized by major-general Mac-Carthy, were all disarmed: But after the revolution, he was made governor of Jamaica ¹ and vice-admiral of the seas thereof; in which island he lived only sixteen months after his arrival, dying in January, 1691, at St. Jago de la Vega, and was there buried in the parish church. He married to his first wife, the lady Margaret Boyle, third daughter of Roger, the first Earl of Orrery, and by her had three sons, William his heir; Henry, who died an infant; James, who died unmarried in his return from Jamaica; and a daughter Margaret, who also died unmarried. His second lady was Elizabeth, younger daughter and coheiress of George Lord Chandos, and widow of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury; but by her, who re-married with Charles, Lord Howard of Escrick, and died in February 1717, his lordship had no issue.

• William, the third Earl of Inchiquin, was also attainted William by K. James's parliament, and served in the army under K. ³ William both in Ireland and Flanders; by whom 1 September, 1693, he was made governor of the town and fort of Kingfale, with the fee of 20s. a day, to commence from Lady-day preceding, as a person, of whose loyalty, courage, and experience, their Majesties were well satisfied. In the parliament

quarter-master, and barrack-master general; 16 October, 1734, he married Anne, daughter and coheiress to Duncan Cummin, M. D. and died 4 February, 1774, a lieutenant-general and master of the royal hospital, near Kilmainham, leaving issue Thomas, Henry, John, and Mary. (Lodge.)

parliament which met 27 August, 1695, he took ¹ his seat as Earl of Inchiquin; and 2 December, 1697, ² signed the declaration and association in defence of his Majesty's person and government, after the attempt to assassinate him. * On 1 March, 1703, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot, which he afterwards sold; was sworn of the privy council to Q. Anne in 1702, as he was to K. George I. 9 October, 1714, and was governor of the county of Clare to his death, which happened at his seat of Rostellan, 24 December, 1719, after labouring many years under the gout, and was buried within a vault belonging to his family, in the cathedral of Cloyne. He married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister to Edward Earl of Jersey, by her, who died at Bath 17 April, 1753, he had three sons and two daughters, viz.

William, his heir and successor, Lord O'Brien.

Charles, a lieutenant in the navy, died unmarried.

James, was captain of a foot company, member of parliament for the town of Youghall; 28 June, 1736, was made collector of the port of Drogheda, and was removed to that of Cork in May, 1754. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Jephson, made Dean of Kilmore, 6 January, 1690; (by his wife Anne, daughter of Redmond Barry, of Rathcormuck, Esq. and widow of Samuel Hartwell, Esq. who was slain at the battle of Landen, in 1693); and by her who died 6 March, 1760, had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Murrough who succeeded his uncle William in the titles and estates; John, formerly a lieutenant in the royal navy; presumptive heir to the honours; † and Edward.

* His lordship joined with Sir Donogh O'Brien, 2 January, 1701, in a conveyance to K. William, of the ground at O'Brien's bridge, whereon the barrack is built. And, representing to Q. Anne, that at a considerable expense he had prevented the tide from overflowing a parcel of land adjoining to his house at Rostellan, which would be an advantage to the harbour of Cork for small vessels and boats, if a quay was made there, and desiring her Majesty to grant to him and his heirs the said ground, containing about 150 acres; and that his manor of Rostellan might be created into a corporation, with the liberty of a Wednesday market and two fairs, on the 25 March and 15 August; free warren and park, and liberty to inclose 500 acres, paying the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. the Queen complied with his request, and granting the same by patent, 20 April, 1708, he built a quay at Farset, a place well situated for all the trade advantages of Ireland. (Rot. 8 Ann. 1^o. p. D.)

† His commission, bearing date 28 September, 1747. Few men have been more unfortunate and yet few so fortunate; his first misfortune was on the coast of India, where his ship was wrecked, and all on board, but Mr. O'Brien

Edward. The daughters were, Mary; Anne (married 23 March, 1744, to Doctor Michael Cox, who died archbishop of Cashel, in 1779); she died 19 January, 1745, and was buried at St. Michan's, * leaving one son Richard, born

O'Brien and four other persons perished. On his return to Europe, he was cast away near the Cape of Good-Hope, but providentially got to shore; the Dutch governor, finding him of high birth, supplied him with necessaries for the voyage, and a cabin in one of the Dutch homeward-bound Indiamen. But an Asiatic governor, then on his way to Europe, requested the governor of the Cape to leave the ship to himself and suite; solicitus to oblige his countryman, he prevailed on the passengers to accept accommodations in another Indiaman, which failed at the same time; and in 24 hours after they had left the Cape, Mr. O'Brien saw the ship he had quitted founder, and every soul perish. He was afterwards on board the Dartmouth of 50 guns, which falling in with the Glorioso, a Spanish man of war of superior force, gallantly engaged her, and whilst Mr. O'Brien was in his station between decks, the gunner ran to him, and, with despair in his looks, exclaimed, O Sir, the powder room! the ship instantly blew up, but Mr. O'Brien was found floating on the carriage of a gun, with his cloaths torn and burnt to tatters; hence it was conjectured, that he had been blown out at a port-hole with one of the guns; he was picked up by the Duke privateer, and treated with every possible attention. On coming to himself he was introduced to the captain, whom he thus gravely addressed: "Sir, you will excuse me for appearing before you in such a dres, for I left my ship with so much precipitation, that I had not time to put on better cloathing." Had not Mr. O'Brien retired from the service many years ago, he would probably at this day have ranked high in the list of admirals. (Dub. Chron. 10 January, 1788, &c.)

* A monument is erected to her memory in the cathedral church of Kilkenny, with this inscription:

Sub hoc marmore clauditur
A N N A E C O X
Quod mortale fuit,
Jacobi O'Brien filiae
Comitis nuper de Inchiquin filii,
Quæ Michaeli Cox Episcopo Ossoriensi
Anno 1745, Matrimonio juncta,
Eodem anno, ætatis sua 23,
Fatali puerperio abrepta est
Prius enixa Filium;
Quanta ænaturæ, quantillum Solamen!
Illa nempe
Tam corporis quam animi dotibus
A naturâ ditata,
Dignâque iisdem disciplinâ
Liberaliter instituta,
Non minus sancte quam eleganter vitam exegit;
Ingens Sui desiderium
Parentibus, Cognatis, Amicis,
Infandum Conjugi mærem,
Singulisque, singularum virtutum
Exemplar optimum reliquit.
Contemplare Lector,
Humanæ Felicitatis caducam sortem,
Et adversus inopinos et miserrimos casus
(Nullibi præclarius monendus)
Animum bene munitum et erectum para.

born 15 of that month. Henrietta, married first to Terence O'Loghlin, Esq. and secondly, 5 October, 1769, to Sir William Vigors-Burdet, Bart.

(1) Lady Mary, married to Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare.
 (2) Lady Henrietta, married 22 August, 1717, to Robert Sandford, of Castlereagh, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the county of Roscommon, and dying 2 May, 1730, was buried the 4 in St. Michan's church, having had issue three sons, William, buried there 29 January, 1718; Henry, married 21 September, 1750, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Stephen Moore, of Moore-Park in the county of Cork, Esq. created Lord Kilworth; Robert, made in August, 1746, lieutenant of a troop in the royal Irish dragoons, and is now governor of Galway; and several daughters, of whom Henrietta was married in January, 1742, to Edward Nicholson, of Primrose-Grange, in the county of Sligo, Esq. appointed in January, 1747, collector of Excise for the city of Dublin, and deceased.

William
4
Earl. William, the fourth Earl of Inchiquin, was member in the British parliaments of 1715 and 1722, for the borough of New Windsor; in that of 1741, for Camelford in Cornwall, and in 1747, for Aylesbury in Bucks; 23 September, 1721, he sat first in the parliament of this kingdom. ¹ 28 May, 1725, being created a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, the day after K. George I. had re-established the same, and erected it into a military order for ever, he was installed at Westminster 17 June ensuing. In 1741, on the Earl of Thomond's death, he was made governor of the county of Clare, of which he was Custos Rot. and 6 January, 1744, appointed a Lord of the Bed-chamber to Frederick Prince of Wales.

His Lordship married 28 March, 1720, the Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter and heir to George, Earl of Orkney, (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister to his Lordship's mother) and by her, who succeeded her father in his honours 29 January, 1736, and died 6 December, 1756; had issue four sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) William, Lord O'Brien, born in 1725, and died 4 April, 1727.

(2) George, Lord O'Brien, born 8 August, 1727, and died 26 April, 1728.

(3) Augustus, who died an infant. And

(4) Murrough, Lord O'Brien, who by the Earl of Thomond's will, was made heir to the greatest part of his estate, but was

un-

unfortunately snatched away by the small-pox, 20 September, 1741, and with his three brothers, lies interred in the church of Taplow, with the Earl and Countess of Orkney.

Daughter Lady Mary, who married Murrough, the present Earl of Inchiquin. (1)

Lady Anne, born 11 June, 1721, and married to Thomas Fitz-Maurice, son of John, Earl of Shelburne. (2)

Lady Francis, born 12 December, 1728, died 21 August, 1740. And (3)

Lady Elizabeth, born 8 November, 1729, and died 15 December, 1741. (4)

His Lordship married secondly, 12 October, 1761, Mary, daughter of Stephen, Lord Kilworth, ¹ but by her had no issue; and deceasing 18 July, 1777, was interred in the cathedral church of Cloyne, being succeeded in his honours and estates by

Murrough, the fifth and present Earl of Inchiquin, eldest Murrough son of James, third son of William the third Earl. His ⁵ Lordship was a captain in the foot guards, was sworn of the Earl. Privy Council in Ireland; 14 October, 1777, he sat first in parliament as a peer; ² and on the institution of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, he had the honour of being nominated by the Sovereign to be an original Knight Companion of that order, and with the other Knights was installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, 17 March, 1783. In March, 1753, he married Lady Mary O'Brien, born 12 January, 1733, eldest daughter of the last Earl of Inchiquin, (who hath succeeded to her mother's title of Orkney,) but his Lordship has no issue.

TITLEs.] Murrough O'Brien, Earl and Baron of Inchiquin, and Baron of Burren.

CREATIONS.] B. of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, 1 July, 1543. 35 Henry VIII. and E. of the same place, 21 October, 1654, 6 Charles II.

ARMS.] Ruby, three lions passant-guardant in pale, partiper pale, topaz and pearl.

CREST.] On a wreath, a naked arm issuing from a cloud, brandishing a sword, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions guardant, partiper fess, topaz and pearl.

MOTTO.]

¹ See E. of Mount-Cashell.

² Lord's Jour. V. 6.

MOTTO.] VIGUEUR DU DESSUS.

SEAT.] Rostellan, (built by the Fitz-Geralds) in the county of Cork, 15 miles from Cork, and 122 from Dublin.

COOTE, EARL OF MOUNTRATH.

II

Sir John. THIS noble family derives its origin from Sir John Coote, a native of France, who married the daughter and heir of the Lord Boys of that kingdom, and had issue Sir John Coote, Knt. who coming into England, settled in Devonshire, and marrying a daughter of Sir John Fortescue, of that county, left Sir William Coote, the father, by a daughter of Thomas Mansel, Esq. of another Sir William, whose wife was the daughter and heir of —— Worthy, of Worthy, Esq. and his son and heir, by her, was Sir John Coote, who married the daughter of —— Sacheverel, and was father of Robert; the father, by the daughter of —— Grantham, of Thomas Coote, Esq. who married the daughter of —— Darnell, and left Sir John Coote; who by the daughter of —— Tirwhyt, had two sons, John, his heir; and Robert, who was Abbot of St. Alban's and Rector of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk.

John. John, the elder son, married the daughter of —— Fotherby, and had issue three sons, viz.

(1) Richard, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Calthrope of Norfolk, and left Christopher his heir; whose wife was a daughter and coheir of the family of Whittingham, in the said county; by whom he had Richard Coote, Esq. who by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of —— Felton, was ancestor to the Coote's of the county of Norfolk.

John,

John, to whom his uncle Robert, the Abbot, gave great possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk, and was ancestor to the noble families of Coote in Ireland. (2)

Robert, who married the daughter of —— Blaxton, of Blaxton; and had issue John, who died unmarried; and a daughter Anne, who became his heir; she married Robert Waldgrave, Esq. and took with her into that family the lands in Devonshire. (3)

John Coote, Esq. heir to his uncle the Abbot, married John Margaret, daughter of —— Drury, by whom he had four sons, Richard; Francis; Christopher; and Nicholas; whereof Francis was seated at Eaton in Norfolk, was servant to Francis Q. Elizabeth, and by Anne his wife (who after married Sir Ralph Bourchier, Knt.) had issue Sir Nicholas Coote, Sir N. living 1636, who had two sons, Sir Charles his heir, and the cholas. Rev. William Coote, Dean of Downe, whose posterity yet exists.

Sir Charles Coote, of Castle-Cuffe, in the Queen's county, Sir came into Ireland when very young; served in the wars Charles, against O'Neile, the rebellious Earl of Tiroen, in the station of a captain of 100 foot, with whom he was at the siege of Baron Kingsale; and by K. James I. in consideration of his good and faithful services rendered to Q. Elizabeth, was appointed, 4 June, 1605, Provost Marshal of the province of Connaught for life (in reversion after the death of captain Edmund Waynman, who was so constituted 29 April, 1599) with the fee of 5s. 7d. halfpenny a day, and twelve horsemen of the army.

23 November, 1613, with Robert Cressie, he was made general collector and receiver of the King's Composition Money in Connaught, for life; 1 and 12 December, 1617, (having been knighted the year before) had a grant of a Saturday market, and two fairs, on the festivals of St. James and St. Martin, at Fowertie in the county of Roscommon. In 1620, he was vice-president of Connaught, under Sir Charles Willmot; was sworn of the privy council, 24 January that year, as he was to K. Charles I. on his accession to the crown; and by patent, dated 2 April, 1621, created a baronet of Ireland.* 1 February, 1621, JAMESTOWN near the Shannon,

* The King in his warrant, for conferring this honour, dated at Westminster 24 January, 1620, thus expresses himself: "Having cast our eye upon

non, being erected into a corporation, he, with his son Charles and others, were incorporated the first sovereign, burghes, and free commons; and the King (by letters from Westminster, 14 August, 1622) directed the L. D. to assist and countenance him in the \dagger building, as well at Jamestown as at Charles-town; and from time to time to take order, as well for the due payment to him of the fines appointed for that work, as they should be brought in; as also, that he might have all necessary warrants for the taking of timber, stone, slate, and other materials, and for the hiring of workmen at such reasonable and usual prices, as had been accustomed in his Majesty's service.

On

“ upon that kingdom, we find to our comfort and the glory of this age,
 “ that Ireland, which was heretofore a place of rebellions and troubles, is
 “ now, by the happy peace which it hath enjoyed under our governnient,
 “ become, as our other kingdoms, replenished with many worthy and well
 “ deserving men: And to the end that they might not want encouragement
 “ from us, we did purposely institute the dignity of baronets in that realm,
 “ to be conferred upon them, that their virtues and our grace might be made
 “ known both to the preſent and ſucceeding times. Amongſt the reſt, hav-
 “ ing taken into our gracious conſideration the many faithful ſervices per-
 “ formed unto us, by our truſty and well-beloved Sir Charles Coote, Knt.
 “ as a reward of his merits, to advance him to that degree; these are there-
 “ fore to require you to cauſe letters paſts to paſt to his heirs male. And
 “ we are likewiſe graciously pleaſed, as a mark of our further favour to-
 “ wards him, and the better to enable him to do us ſervice there, to make
 “ him one of our Privy Council, &c.” Rot. 19^o. Jac. I. 1^o. p. D.

\dagger The King, by his inſtructions, dated at Theobalds 2 October, 1620, concerning the plantation of the county of Leitrim, and the ſeveral territories of Fercall, Mac'Coghlan's country, and Kilcourſey, in the King's country, Iregan in the Queen's country, and O'Melaghlin's country in Westmeath: having (amongſt other things) ordered, that the undertakers for the plantation thereof, ſhould pay for their proportions after the rate of 100l. for every 1000 acres, as a fine; at ſuch days within the ſpace of five years, as to the L. D. ſhould ſeem good; the ſaid fines of Leitrim to be wholly employed for the walling of a corporate town within that country, for the ſtrength thereof, and the comfort of the inhabitants; Sir Charles entered into an indenture 6 October, 1621, with the L. D. Grandifon, whereby it was agreed, that he ſhould have the building of the wall and ports of the ſaid corporate town of Jameſtown, which wall was to be in compaſſ upon the outside 160 perches, accounting eighteen feet for the perch; ſix feet and a half in breadth in the foundation, and fourteen feet high; to be ſix feet broad upon the top of the rampier, and thereon to be a parapet or battlement, ſix feet high and eighteen inches in thickness, the ſaid wall and battlements to be made of good lime and ſtone. For which Sir Charles was to be allowed out of the fines, 18l. for every perch in length, which amounted to 288l. ſterling. And further, to build in the wall two fair and large ports, or gates, and one water gate, for which he was to receive 120l. both ſums making 2000l. to be received by him of the first monies that ſhould be paid of the ſaid fines, the ſaid ports or gates; to be built within

On 28 June, 1627, he was commissioned, with Sir Frederick Hamilton, Sir Maurice Griffith, captains Edward Povey, George St. George, John St. Barbe, and lieutenant Harry Crofton, to try all the extortions, outrages, and other offences, committed by the new supply of fifty foot, under the command of the Lord Grandison; and to punish them, upon conviction, according to the nature of the crime, with death, or otherwise. 7 May, 1634, he was made Custos Rot. Pacis for the Queen's county during pleasure; in 1637, he contributed 50l. for the encouragement of the college of Dublin; ¹ he represented the Queen's county in the parliament of 1639; and in 1640, was colonel of foot, with the pay of 1l. 10s. by the day. In November, 1641, after the rebellion was commenced (by which he was a great * sufferer) he had a commission to raise 1000 men, to resist and sup-

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within the space of six years; for the performance whereof he entered into a recognizance of 500l. He had a grant 5 December, 1628, of a Tuesday and Saturday market, and two fairs, on the Thursday before the feasts of St. Philip and Jacob, and All Saints, at Mountrath; and a Friday market, with two fairs on Ascension-Day, and the Thursday before the feast of St. Andrew, at Ballyntegart, or Castle-Cusse in the Queen's county. Also by virtue of the Commission of Grace, dated at Carbury, 1 September, 1638, he had a release and confirmation, 9 September, 1639, of the manor of Ballyntegart, and of all his estate in the King's and Queen's counties, and county of Leitrim, with a settlement thereof; the premises in the Queen's county being erected into the Manor of Castle-Cusse, with 500 acres imparked and free warren, a coy, markets and fairs (as before-mentioned). And his son Sir Charles had a confirmation of the castle and manor of Moyntrath, alias Mountrath, &c. in the Queen's county and Leitrim, with licence to impark 400 acres and free warren. (Lodge.)

* It appears from the deposition of Isaac Sandys, of Mountrath (sworn 7 March, 1642) that Sir Charles was deprived and robbed of broad cloths, serges, bays, wool, worsted, dying stuff, woollen yarn, looms, tenters, harness, horses, money, &c. to the value of 56cl. 1s. 8d. and Philip Serjeant, of the same place, Gent, overseer of his linen and fustian works, tells us, That about 10 December, 1641, he was deprived, robbed and despoiled at Mountrath of fustians, linen cloth, and cotton yarn, worth 716l. 9s. sterl. of his other goods and estate in the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, King's and Queen's counties, of very great value; and had divers of his houles burned and spoiled. In addition to these losses, he was deprived of his goods and chattles, at his house at Ballyntegart in the Queen's county; and John Bourk, Gent, his agent at his iron-works of Dowbally in Cavan, deposeth, That 26 October, 1643, he was deprived of the possession and rents of his lands, of his said iron-works and forge, of his bar iron at Sligo, lent monies, his four boats, cattle, and 25² ton of myne, within the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Sligo, to the amount of 7548l. 7s. 10d. and was likely to be deprived of the future profits of his said lands and iron-works, worth, when the rebellion began, 1194l. a year, until a peace be established, and that they come to be of their former value. (Lodge.)

¹ Rot. Can. 10^o. Car. I. 2^o. p. f. R. 2.

press the rebels, ² which he most carefully endeavoured to raise, and within a very short time made up his regiment; and when the state (after the defeat of 600 foot and a troop of horse, sent 27 November from Dublin to strengthen the garrison of Drogheda, at Gellingstown-bridge) was surrounded and dispirited by the rebels, he marched 29 November, with a body of troops, to relieve the castle of Wicklow, then in danger of being taken, without supplies; the rebels having some days before, with miserable slaughter and cruelty, surprized Cary's-fort, Arklow and Chichester-forts, and all the houses of the English in that county, with the adjacent parts of Wexford; threatening to assault Dublin, and approaching within two miles of it in actual hostility. This service Sir Charles executed with success, the rebels, upon his approach, retiring to the mountains: And being sent for by the state, he immediately returned, routing by the way Luke Toole (who attacked him with 1000 Irish) so shamefully, that the terror thereof made him dreaded ever after; and he so well attended his government of the city, and other charges committed to him upon his return, that his particular vigilance proved a good guard to the state.

15 December, about 200 armed men having plundered a barque, arrived from England, and deposited the pillage in Mr. King's house at Clontarffe, threatening to encamp there; Sir Charles Coote soon obliged them to remove, by burning that house and the village: And 11 January following, he was sent with 2000 foot and 200 horse, to dislodge 1400 men from the town of Swords, where the Irish having barricaded the avenues, he forced the passage, routed them with the slaughter of about 200; and returned to Dublin with little or no loss. 23 February he accompanied the Earl of Ormond to Kilsaghlan, seven miles from Dublin, when they drove the Irish out of their intrenchments, and routed them entirely; 6 April, 1642, he relieved the castle of Ballylivan, in the county of Kildare; and on the 10th, being Easter Sunday, was sent, with Sir Thomas Lucas and six troops of horse, to relieve Birr and some other fortresses; to effect which, they were to pass a causeway, broken by the rebels, who had cast up a ditch at the end of it. Sir Charles headed 30 dragoons on foot, beat off the enemy with the loss of their captain and 40 men; relieved the castles of Birr, Burras, and Knocknemease; and having continued almost 48 hours on horse back, returned to the camp on Monday night, without the loss of one man. This is the surprizing

passage

² Temple, p. 42.

passage through Mountrath woods, and justly occasioned the entailing the title of Earl of Mountrath on his posterity.

After this, he accompanied the Earl of Ormond, lieutenant general of the army, to the battle of Kilrush, against a powerful force under the Lord Mountgarret, over whom an entire victory was gained ; and the day following he was left with his regiment, and 300 horse, in garrison at the Naas. He afterwards attended Philip Lord Lisle, lieutenant-general of the horse, to relieve the castle of Geashill with 350 horse and 130 foot, which being speedily effected, he advised in a council of war, “ That if they made haste, they “ might easily pass the defiles and causeways, before the “ enemy could get together to oppose them.” To which it was answered, that perhaps that might be so, but when the country was alarmed, how should they get back ? “ I pro- “ test, replied Sir Charles, I never thought of that in my “ life, I always considered how to do my business ; and when “ that was done, I got home again as well as I could, and “ hitherto I have not missed of forcing my way.” His advice being pursued, their march was so expeditious, that they arrived unexpected at Philips-town, and took it from Edward Mac-Lishagh-Connor, who had forcibly seized it some time before ; and in their return pursuing some Popish Lords of the pale to Trim, forced that place likewise, which, by his advice, was resolved to be made a garrison ; but the Irish, to the number of 3000, surprizing the town about the break of day, Sir Charles, on the sentinel’s alarm, with about seventeen horse (all he could muster in such hurry) issued out of the gate, being followed by others as they could get ready, and the success was answerable to so gallant an undertaking ; the Irish being routed, without any other considerable loss, than that of Sir Charles himself, who was shot dead, but whether by the enemy, or one of his own troopers, was variously reported. This happened 7 May, 1642, and his body was sent the next day, under a guard, to Dublin. *

He married before the year 1617, Dorothea, younger daughter and coheir to Hugh Cuffe, of Cuffe’s-wood in the

* In consideration of his death, and the great sufferings of his family thereby, the House of Commons, 16 May, 1642, (upon the desire of the I. J.) declared their intention, that the estate of Florence Fitz-Patrick, a rebel, in the Queen’s county, of about 500l. a year (who had possessed himself of a great part of Sir Charles’s estate) should be bestowed on his children ; which having never been brought into execution, the Protector, 27 July, 1654, ordered them to be put into possession thereof, till the Parliament should take further order therein.

county of Cork, Esq. † and had issue four sons and one daughter Letitia (or Nichola) married to Sir Francis Hamilton, of Killishandra in the county of Cavan, Bart. Privy Counsellor to K. James I. and one of the council to the president of Munster. The sons were,

(1) Charles, his successor, created Earl of Mountrath.

(2) Family of Chidley Coote, of Killester, near Dublin, Esq. who in the beginning of the rebellion lived at Eglish, in the King's Killester. county, was an officer in the army raised to suppress its progress, and became serjeant-major to the Lord Esmond. He was very instrumental in preserving the Protestants in the King's county; and no less active in defeating the designs of the Irish, in their attempt on the castle of Birr, until its surrender to General Preston, 20 January, 1642. ‡ After the death of K. Charles, he commanded a regiment of horse, under Cromwell, and 13 September, 1650, was sent to reduce Dundalk, which he did the next morning, the place being quitted by the Marques of Ormond's forces, and placed a small garrison there, under the command of Major Ponsonby: For his services and arrears in which stations he had lands assigned him after the restoration in Kerry; 9 February, 1660, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot, pursuant to privy seal, 13 December, and represented the Queen's county and that of Galway in parliament. He married Alice ¹ or Anne, ² only daughter of Sir Thomas Philips, of Newtown-Lemavady, in the county of Derry (by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir William Usher, Knt.) and dying 19 (or 20) November, 1668, § was buried 21 at St. Audoen's, having

† Her elder sister Elizabeth was married to Sir Francis Slingsby, and their father came from the county of Northampton, as an undertaker in the plantation of Munster, in Queen Elizabeth's reign; seated himself at Cuffe's Wood, otherwife Kilmore; and in 1593 was one of the Council for that Province.

‡ In his deposition, sworn 11 April, 1643, he gives a particular detail of his services and sufferings; and computes that his loss of goods, cattle, corn, &c. amounted to about 108l. and about 100l. more at the taking of Birr-Castle.

§ He made his will, 1 November, 1668, (proved 28 of that month) and ordered his body to be privately interred, as his executrix should think fit; added to his wife Anne's jointure, all his right and interest in the town and lands of Killester; gave to Chidley his son and heir apparent, two-third parts of all his estate and inheritance whatsoever, in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, and the heirs of his body; remainder to his son Philips and his heirs; remainder to his son-in-law, Michael Cole, Esq. and (his daughter) Alice, wife of the said Michael Cole, and the heirs of their bodies; and remainder to the right heirs of the said Michael Cole, for ever; to his second son Philips, the other third part of his estate, with remainder to Chidley and Cole,

as

having issue by her (who was buried within the rails of the chancel of St. Michan's church, 25 September, 1680) two sons, ¹ Chidley, and Sir Philips Coote; and two daughters, Dorothy, buried at St. Andrews, 28 December, 1660, and Anne, or Alice according to her grand-mother Philips's will, married to Sir Michael Cole, of Enniskillen, Knt. and had issue Chidley, who died an infant.

Sir Philips Coote, the younger son, was baptized 10 March, 1658; lived at Killester, and also at Mount-Coote, in the county of Limerick; he was attainted by K. James's parliament, 7 May, 1689, had his estate of 368l. a year sequestered; and died in 1715; having married first Jane, daughter of Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath, and by her, who was buried at St. Andrews, (near her mother, who was interred there in 1673) 23 October, 1677, had an only daughter Alice, buried at St. Michan's 6 June, 1680. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to William, Earl of Meath, ² by whom he had two daughters, Cecilia and Elizabeth; and an only son Charles, who was a lunatick, in 1740; he was put under the guardianship of Catharine his wife, Chaworth Earl of Meath, and Robert Coote of Ashe-hill, county of Limerick, Esq. and died 16 December, 1761, leaving by the said Catharine an only son Chidley, of Mount-Coote, County of Limerick, Esq. who died 24 February, 1764. *

Chidley Coote, Esq. the eldest son, seated at Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick, was attainted, and had his estate sequestered by K. James's parliament of 1689, by the name of Chidley Coote Fitz-Chidley, Esq. of the county of Limerick. He was a lieut. colonel in the army, and 3 June, 1695, made lieutenant of the ordnance, with the fee of 300l. a year which was renewed to him by Q. Anne, 20 August, 1702. He married 26 June, 1675, ³ Catharine, daughter of Col. Robert Sandys (son of Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Narbonne in Kent, Knt.) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Jones, the first Viscount Ranelagh, by his second wife, and had issue Chidley his heir; Robert, who died young; Anne, married to Bartholomew Purdon, of Ballyclogh, who left her a widow, 19 July, 1737; Catharine, to Henry Boyle,

as before; and appointed said Michael Cole their guardian; left to the Lady Alice Philips 20l. and after a few pecuniary legacies, and the discharge of his debts and funeral expences, left his wife Anne residuary legatee and executrix. (Prerog. Office.)

* See the Petition of the said Chidley Coote, the son, to the Earl of Halifax, L. L. of Ireland, to have the title of Lord Brabazon, B. of Ardee, decreed to him, as heir general of William Earl of Meath, who was summoned by writ in 1665.

¹ Pedigree.

² Id.

³ St. Peter's registry.

Boyle, created Earl of Shannon; and Elizabeth, who died an infant.

Chidley Coote, D. D. heir to his father, was seated at Ash-Hill, county of Limerick; he married Jane, sister to George the first Lord Carbery, and dying in 1730, left issue by her, who died in February, 1763, one daughter, who was married in 1761, to —— Spread, of county of Cork, Esq. and five sons, viz. Robert, (of Ballyclogh, county of Cork, who in February, 1730, married Anne, daughter and heir to Bartholomew Purdon, of Ballyclogh, and died in December 1745, leaving issue by her, who remarried with William Cole, of Moyallow, Gent, three sons and three daughters, viz. Chidley, married 23 October, 1752, to a daughter of Charles Coote, of Coote-Hill Esq.; Bartholomew, æt. 9 in 1745, who took the name of Purdon, and in April, 1762, married Mary, daughter of Henry Wrixon, of Glinhill, in the county of Cork, Esq.; Charles; Anne, who died in March, 1765; Jane, married 2 August 1763, to William Purdon, Esq.; and Catharine, who in January 1769, married Rev. William Dobbin); Charles, (Dean of Kilfenora, who married first Grace, daughter of Thomas Tilson, of Dublin, Esq. and widow of Thomas Cuffe, of said city, Esq. Counsellor at Law; by her, who died at Bristol, 1 January, 1767, he hath issue Charles-Henry, Representative in Parliament for the borough of Maryborough, and Genealogist to the illustrious order of St. Patrick, who by a daughter of Henry Tilson, Esq. hath issue; and Eyre, Lieutenant Colonel of 70 foot, who married the daughter of Mr. Rodbird, and has issue one daughter; and a daughter Grace, married to Henry Bathurst, D. D. Canon of Christ-church, Oxford. The Dean married secondly, Catharine, daughter of Benjamine Bathurst of Sidney in the county of Gloucester, Esq.); John, and Thomas both deceased; and Sir Eyre, who embraced the military life at an early period; he commanded the British forces in the East-Indies, and took the fort of Pondicherry, for which service the Court of Directors of the East India Company, presented him with a diamond hilted sword, of 700l. value, as a monument of his courage and conduct in the conquest and demolition of the fortrefs, and French settlement of Pondicherry, in Feb. 1761. On 8 July, 1763, he married a daughter of Charles Hutchinson, Esq. Governor of St. Helena; in November, 1769, he was advanced to the rank of a Major General, and dying in India in 1785, without issue, bequeathed a personal property of 200,000l. and upwards, to his brother the Dean with remainder to his nephew Eyre.

Richard

Richard, created Lord Coloony, was ancestor to the Earl of Bellamont.

(3)

Colonel Thomas Coote, of Coote-Hill in the county of Cavan, was a Captain in the army of K. Charles I. Governor of Coleraine for the Parliament, after the reduction of the kingdom by Cromwell; and joined in commission with Richard Brazier, Esq. the Mayor of that place, for the administration of justice, and as Justices of the Peace within the province of Ulster. By K. Charles II. 9 February, 1660, he was made lieut. colonel of the Earl of Offory's regiment of foot, and had five grants of lands under the Acts of Settlement. * He married Frances, daughter of Moses Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. and dying without issue, 25 November, 1671, was buried 27 in Christ-Church, Dublin.

(4)

Sir Charles Coote, the second Baronet, in 1639, was Sir Member of Parliament for the county of Leitrim, and succeeded his father in the Post of Provost-Marshal of Connaught, was very vigilant and industrious to suppress the rebels. In January, 1641, about 1200 Irish, under Con O'Rourke, besieging him in Castle-Coote, he so manned and guarded that house, that they raised the siege within a week; not long after he defeated Hugh O'Conor, son to O'Conor (Dun) of Ballintobber, titular Prince of Connaught. 2 March he took the said Con O'Rourke and most of his party prisoners; and sallying out with the garrison of Castle-Coote, upon

* By his last will, dated 22 November, 1671, he ordered his debts to be paid, and left 200l. towards the building of a brick-church, on part of a certain plot of ground, lying near his mansion-house, which he lately designed for a bowling-green; the same to be converted for the said church and church-yard, provided his brother and executor, Lord Coloony, did first by sufficient authority, obtain a grant for the church to be the parish-church. He also gave 100l. for the use of the hospital then built or building in Oxmantown-green, to be as a stock for the relief or maintenance of the poor thereof, gave 100l. to Chidley Coote, second son of his brother Lord Coloony, ordered, that all wages justly due to servants or labourers, and his funeral charges, should he forthwith paid out of the first monies that should come to hand; left 10l. to William Aldrich Rector of Droomgoon; several legacies to his servants, and to his loving wife Frances Hill, all money due upon a deed of trust made by Colonel Arthur Hill, and all his goods, jewels, and chattles, not otherwise disposed of, (except all his oxen and draft cattle, implements of husbandry and brewery, and books, which he desired might remain in the house for his nephew Thomas Coote, son of his brother Coloony) directs that this will should not weaken, or make void the deed of trust in that month of November, and appointed his brother Coloony, executor. (Lodge, Prerog. office.)

COOTE, EARL OF MOUNTRATH.

upon the camp of the rebels at Creggs, he gave them a total defeat; took all their baggage and provisions; soon after seized a considerable prey near Ballynasloe; and struck such a terror, that he stored his garrison at pleasure with corn and cattle. In Easter week he relieved Athlone with provisions and other necessaries; and 12 May, 1642, Galway surrendered to him; he also made two inroads into Costeloe, on the borders of the county of Mayo; and 16 February, 1643-4, he and his brother Richard were appointed, by commission, to the office of Collector and Receiver-General of the King's composition-money, rents, and arrears in Connaught, and county of Clare, during their respective * lives.

By patent, dated at Westminster 12 May, 1645, he was made Lord President of the Province of Connaught, which post the Parliament confirmed to him, with the allowance of 500l. a year; and being armed with this commission, he repaired to Sir James Montgomery, at Rosemount in the county of Downe (to whom he was recommended by the Committee of Parliament, as he also was to other colonels) brought with him his lady, her mother the lady Hannay, his eldest son, and one or two younger children, (whom he left there) and after a day's rest, he went with Sir James to Newtown, from thence to Belfast and Lisnegarvy, and (in concert with the Lord Montgomery), in order to preserve his

* Having in May, 1643, with Sir Francis Hamilton, contracted a debt of 750l. for arms employed in the arming of the horse and foot under his command, the parliament's L. L. and council, affigned to him, in satisfaction thereof, the town and lands of Raghera, in the King's county, which was confirmed by privy seal, upon his petition, dated at Whitehall, 5 November, and by ¹ patent, 22 February, 1660, until the said sum was paid. Also, by two several orders of parliament, of 17 August, 1649, and 5 December, 1650, forfeited lands of 500l. a year, upon survey, were settled upon him and his heirs, according to the value they held in 1640; in pursuance whereof, the castle and lands of Gormanston, Stedalte, &c. in the counties of Meath and Dublin, were surveyed by Mr. Richard Francis, and amounted to 2352 acres, two roods and twenty-six perches, Irish measure, making 381 1 acres English, and valued at 500l. a year; into which he had an order of entry, 16 December, 1651, at the reserved rent of three pence for every English acre, amounting in the whole to 47l. 13s 4d. and which the protector, by patent dated at Westminster, 24 March, 1655, confirmed and assured. ² And when he was president of Connaught, having purchased, from Irish transplanted Papists, 4444 acres by Lord Strafford's survey, had the same confirmed by Cromwell's patent, 25 June, 1657; the lands in Galway being created into the manor of Movilly, and those in Roscommon into the manor of Gran, otherwise Gran-Iclabby. ³ And after the restoration, several other grants of lands were passed to his family, under the Acts of Settlement.

¹ Rot. Pat. de A². 12^o. Car. II. 2^d. p. D. ² Cromwell's Rolls, 1^o. p. D. & 2^o. p. f. ³ Idem. 3. p. f.

his province from the enemy, supplied him with a draught of fifty men out of each of the northern regiments, with ammunition, and a month's provision of meal; whereby he was put in condition to maintain his province, with the help of the Lagan forces when required, and these draughted men were afterwards, by Sir James Montgomery's solicitation, formed into a regiment under Sir Charles's command, and were complete 1000 men, or more, exclusive of officers.¹

With these forces he maintained himself in his province; and in order to reduce the kingdom under the power of the parliament, he routed the Irish, 21 June 1650, at the battle of Skirfola; and 8 July 1651, with 2000 horse and as many choice foot, took Athlone and Portumna; having entered into articles with Sir James Dillon (18 June,²) in behalf of the Viscount Dillon, concerning the surrender of the castle of Athlone, for the use of the parliament, of the commonwealth of England, whereby the castle was to be delivered, according to aforementioned articles, by Sir Robert Talbot, governor thereof, at or before sunday next, at ten of the clock a forenoon. By these successes he made two good pases over the Shannon, for the parliament army to march and besiege Limerick, which they accordingly did and took, 27 October; during which siege he encountered a party that had re-taken Mylicke-island, in the Shannon, between the counties of Tipperary and Clare, 300 of whom were killed and drowned, and a like number accepted quarter for life. By commission, dated at Portumna 24 January 1651, he was joined with commissary-general Reynolds, to nominate and appoint fit persons to be commissaries of provisions and ammunition at Kilcolgan, Athlone, and such other places in Connaught, as might be most for public service and advantage: and two days after was ordered to have the care and custody of Portumna castle, the garden, orchards, and parks, until the parliament should otherwise dispose of them; to be kept in good repair at his charge, and the store of deer to be preserved; no timber to be felled, or other waste done, other than for the repair of the castle, the park-pale, firing, and the public service of the commonwealth; reserving liberty from time to time of convenient apartments, for the accommodation of the chief governors of the kingdom, as often as they should have occasion to repair thither for the transaction of public affairs; Sir Charles to give in an inventory of what hangings and goods were within the

¹ Memoirs of W. Montgomery.

² Cromwell's Rolls, 9. p. f. R. 6.

the castle. And whereas he had undertaken at his own charge, to erect an Iron work at Mountrath, for the casting of iron-ordnance, granado-shells, ball, and other shot, necessary for the service of the commonwealth, and to procure skilful workmen from England, desiring that some particular encouragement might be granted them, to induce them to come over; the government directed, 16 March 1652, that he should be permitted to feed and graze sixty oxen and cows, and as many garris as should be necessary to carry on that work, on sufficient proportions of land adjoining thereto, with an exemption of the said castle and Iron-works, from all contributions and other country charges, 14 April 1653, he was commissioned, with his brother Richard, and the Colonels Stubber and Ingoldsby, to press such number of ships as should be requisite for transportation of 2000 men, then ready in Connaught, into foreign parts; also 3 June 1653, was appointed, with Major-general Sir Hardress Waller and others, a committee, to consider what regiments or companies of the Irish, in the several provinces, were most ready for transportation; and to certify their opinion, how the same might be carried on with most ease to the country, and advantage to the commonwealth. The same day he was commissioned to receive and take into debate, such papers and proposals as should be offered them concerning the Scots, or by the Scottish Agents, touching the intended transplantation of the Scots out of Ulster, and in order to the settling and securing of the province: of their proceedings in which affair they made their report 30 June; and 7 October following, he was added to the committee of officers sitting at Cork-house, to consider of the transplantation, and whatever else they conceived might be for public service. In November 1651 he joined Ireton, and took Clare; then he blocked up Galway, which surrendered 12 May 1652; regained soon after Ballyhannon, with the castles of Donegall, Sligo, and Ballymote; and 17 December was appointed, the first of the commonwealth's commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; being also, in January 1659, made one of the commissioners of government.

About this time he entered into measures with Lord Broghill, for the restoration of the King; and, as Lord Clarendon writes, being president of Connaught, and, having a good command and interest in the army, and being a man of courage and impatience to serve his Majesty, he sent over in February Sir Arthur Forbes (a Scottish gentleman of good affection

affection to the King, and good interest in the province of Ulster, where he was an officer of horse, and was afterwards created Earl of Granard,) to Brussels, to the Marques of Ormond, "That he might assure his Majesty of his affection and duty; and that, if his Majesty would vouchsafe himself to come into Ireland, he was confident the whole kingdom would declare for him."

This dutiful offer of his service the King received with great satisfaction, and wrote a letter to him, that he should receive all the supplies from abroad he could expect, and if his presence was necessary, he would come over to Ireland; and sent him commissions to use as he thought proper; adding, "I will not enlarge concerning yourself; the great Services you can do me, the great confidence I have in you; and your great merit towards your country, as well as towards me, will all secure you, that I will do what becomes me towards the gratifying and obliging such a servant." And offered on this occasion to make him an Earl, to give him such a command as should please him, and take his whole family into his particular care.

Sir Arthur Forbes was returned to Dublin by the middle of March, and Sir Charles Coote proceeded with such earnestness in the work, that he prepared his officers for the undertaking; and the whole nation was brought to such a disposition, that they readily accepted the King's declaration of 14 May, N. S. from Breda; and on the same day, O. S. proclaimed him in Dublin; which was also done, as soon as the order was received, by all the great towns, with general acclamations of joy; and the convention, 25 of that month, appointed the Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, and others, to attend his Majesty as their commissioners, to present to him the desires of the nation.

These eminent services were rewarded by the King, 30 July 1660, with a grant of the post of President of Connaught, keeper of the castle or King's-house of Athlone, commander of the ward, as constable there, of the town of Athlone, and of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, together with the customs belonging to the manor of Athlone, and to the Abbeys of St. Peter, and St. Benedict, in the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath; and all other lands, provisions, and commodities, which Richard Earl of Clanrickarde, Charles Viscount Wilmot, Roger Viscount Ranelagh, or any other commissioner as president had enjoyed, with power to choose a vice president in his absence, which

which patent he surrendered 28 March 1661; ¹ and the lands and liberties of the Brawny in Westmeath, by patent dated at Westminster 30 July 1660; which, together with being made governor of the county, town, and citadel of Galway, were renewed to him for life, 29 March 1661. The King also (to perform his above-said offer) advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Mountrath, by patent * bearing date at Westminster, 6 September that Year, ² with the creation Fee of 20l. a year. Also 9 February 1660, he was made colonel of a regiment of horse, being before colonel of foot; and 31 December preceding, constituted one of the L. J. of Ireland; to whom, 15 October 1661, a grant passed of 10,000l. to be equally divided amongst them, as it should become due upon forfeited bonds for transporting Wool.

In the Act of Settlement it was enacted, “ That Charles Earl of Mountrath, who hath so eminently merited, in the late transactions in this kingdom, shall be paid his arrears due for service in Ireland, before the 5 day of June 1649, equally with the said officers before 1649, so as the said arrears exceed not the sum of 6000l.” 30 July 1661, he was appointed receiver-general of the composition money in Connaught and Thomond; and was governor of the Queen’s County; but died 18 December 1661, of the small-pox, and 6 February following was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, ³ Dublin. †

He

* The Preamble. *Quandoquidem majestas regia fortissimis stipari procuribus gloriatur, et justitia postulat ut benemerentes digna compensatione remunerentur: Cumque Carcius Coote, Eques Auratus et Baronettus, filius et haeres Caroli Coote, Equitis Aurati pariter et Baronetti, à secretioribus etiam consiliis ferentissimo nuper regi Carolo patri nostro in regno Hiberniæ, et ibidem contra rebelles fortissime dimicantis occisi, ab antiqua Cootorum familiâ in agro Norfolciensi in regno nostro Angliæ, olim florente oriundus sit; atque in felicem nostram restauracionem summa prudentia operam fidelissime navaverit. Sciatis igitur quod nos, tanti fidelitatis et obsequii ejus merita compensatione digna remunerare cupientes, de gratia nostra speciali, &c.*

† On 2 February 1658 he made his will, whereby he devised all his estate of inheritance and leases, which belonged to himself in the beginning of the late rebellion, that they should immediately after his decease, come to Charles, his son and successor and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Richard and Chidleigh, his second and third sons in tail male, with several remainders. He left to dame Jane Coote his wife, his house in Galway, which he purchased, and divers lands in the counties of Meath and Dublin for life, and all his jewels, freed from all debts and incumbrances in lieu of her dower. He directed that his just debts and daughters portions, should be paid out of the rents of his lands of inheritance, and leases, except the lands

¹ Rot. pat. 12^o. Car. II. 2^o. p. f. ² Rot. Can. 13^o. Car. II. 2^o. p. D. R. 41. ³ Decree 7 Dec. 1687. N^o 8.

He married two wives, to his first Mary, ¹ second daughter of Sir Francis Ruish, of Ruish-Hall in the Queen's County, and of Castle-Jordan, Knt. Privy Counsellor to K. James I.* and representative of the King's County in his parliament; and by her had an only son Charles, the second Earl of Mountrath. His second wife was Jane, ² daughter of Sir

lands devised to his eldest son, and to his said wife. He gave lands in the county of Limerick, and several others to a great yearly value, to his son Richard in tail male, with several remainders over; and to Chidleigh and his heirs male, with like remainders, he gave lands in the county of Roscommon and the Queen's County. He appointed his wife, and his sons Richard, and Chidleigh executors, viz. his wife sole executrix, till they come to be eighteen years of age; and then, they to be executors with her. But his lordship dying before the Act of Settlement passed, some questions thereby arose between his lady and children, concerning the disposition he had made, and his intention to dispose of his new acquired estate; whereupon at the instance of the Countess, it was enacted, "That all and singular the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all benefits of reprises, and other the advantages by this Act intended to be given, granted, or confirmed, unto the said Charles Earl of Mountrath, shall accrue unto and remain in his Majesty, until such time as the L. L. or other chief governor for the time being there, shall upon examination of the settlement and the last will and testament of the said Charles Earl of Mountrath, make a final judgment and determination therein, and that such judgment and determination, and all grants and letters patent, that shall be thereupon made, shall be as good, and as effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been particularly mentioned in this present Act." And in the Act of Explanation it was provided, "That his wife and children shoud have and enjoy all such lands, &c. which were settled or granted, unto the said late Earl, by any letters patent of the said usurped powers, whereof he was in possession on the 7 May 1659, except such as were decreed and restored to the Irish proprietor, for which they shoud forthwith have the like quantity of profitable acres set out unto them."

In pursuance of the said clause in the Act of Settlement, Sir Robert Reading, Bart.; Jane, Countess Dowager of Mountrath; Richard and Chidley Coote, and the ladies Jane and Dorothy Coote, younger children of the said Earl, exhibited their petition to the then L. L. and Council, against the Earl of Mountrath, son and heir to the said deceased Earl, by which L. L. in 1663 it was finally ordered and determined, that the then Earl of Mountrath and his heirs, should enjoy all the estate acquired by him since the 20 February 1658; and also, whatsoever was given him by the said will, and that the Countess and the other children should enjoy the new acquired estate according to the will. (Lodge and prerogative office.)

* Sir Francis Ruish died 18 January or 17 June, 1623, and had issue Thomas, who died 3 unmarried 18 November 1629, at 20, and was buried at St. Audoen's; and three daughters, who became coheirs, and were Elenor, married to Sir Robert Loftus, eldest son of Adam, Viscount Elye; Mary, Lady Coote; and Anne; to whom a special livery of the estate was granted 23 March 1629, for the fine of 105l. 12s. 7d. Irish.

¹ Pat. R. under the Acts of Settlement, 25. 26. 27. Cha. II. f. where his issue are mentioned. & Ulster's Office. ² Id. ³ Inq. post ejus mortem.

Sir Robert Hannay, of Scotland, Knt. and Bart.* and by her, who re-married with Sir Robert Reading, of Dublin, Bart. died 18 November 1684, and was buried at St. Michan's Church the 22, he had two sons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Colonel Richard Coote, born in February 1648-9, ¹ who having lands assigned him by the Acts of Settlement, in the Family of Tullagh- counties of Kilkenny, Kerry, Roscommon, and Limerick, became seated at Tullaghmaine, in the first mentioned county: of which, 21 Oct. 1675, he was made *C. Rot.* ² and 20 June 1683, a commissioner of appeals; having 31 Dec. that year a warrant dated at Whitehall to receive the sum of 3300*l.* without accompt, out of bonds forfeited to the crown for the undue transportation of wool into foreign parts (which had been granted to his father, the reception whereof his death had prevented). He was attainted 7 May 1689, and had his estate sequestered by K. James's parliament. In July 1666 ³ he married Penelope, daughter of Arthur, and sister to William Hill, of Hillsborough in the county of Down, Esq; and had issue a son, Charles, baptized 8 April 1671, who died young; and four daughters, of whom Rose was the first wife of Charles, Viscount Blefinton; and Jane, was first married to Sir William Evans of Kilcreene near Kilkenny, Bart. and by him, who died in May 1690, she had one son Thomas, who died in the life time of his father, and four daughters, viz. Penelope, married in 1698 to Colonel Richard Cole; Catherine; Jane, and Dorothy who died unmarried; ⁴ Catharine, ⁵ the second daughter, at length became sole heir, and married in 1706 to Francis Morres, of Castle-Morres, in county of Kilkenny, Esq. whose eldest son Harvey, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Viscount Mount-Morres. ⁶

(2) Captain Chidley Coote of Sheerwood-Park in the county of Carlow, attainted in K. James's parliament of 1689.

(1) Daughter Lady Jane died unmarried.

(2) Lady Dorothy, born 2 February 1652, was married to Rev. Moses Viredett, [†] minister of the French church in Dublin,

* Sir Robert Hannay was one of the Esquires of the body to K. Charles I. and 11 December 1631 made Clerk of the Nichells in the Exchequer, with the fee of 30*l.* English; the King then first instituting that office. After the restoration he was made 19 March 1660 a captain of foot, and was buried in chancel of St. Michan's Church, 30 April 1689.

† He and his children, 22 June 1678, were made free denizens of Ireland.

¹ Decree ut supra. ² Rot. Canc. 27 Car II. 3. p. f. ³ Articles 27 July 1666. 2000*l.* portion, which was allotted to her by her father's settlement, 28 February 1658. ⁴ Chancery pleadings. ⁵ Prerogative office, ⁶ See that title.

Dublin, and dying 8 February 1677, was buried in the choir of Christ-Church.

Lady Hannah, baptized 23 February 1655, died young. (3)

Charles, the second Earl of Mountrath, was appointed 30 Charles, July 1660, with Colonel Richard Coote, for their lives, ² collector and receiver-general of the composition money, Earl. rents, and arrearages of rents, due, or thereafter to be imposed, compounded, cessed, or taxed in Connaught and Thomond; and 5 February following captain of a foot-company; being also constituted 19 March ensuing, provost marshal of the said province; was Knight for the county of Roscommon in the parliament which met 3 May 1664: On 30 June 1662, he had a general pardon for all offences committed by him during the rebellion; and 30 May 1664 made *C. Rot.* of the Queen's County. He married in June ¹ 1653 Alice ² daughter of Sir Robert Meredyth of Green-Hills in the county of Kildare, Knt. chancellor of the exchequer, (by his wife Anne, sixth daughter of Sir William Usher, clerk of the council) and dying ^{*} 30 August 1672, at Dublin, was buried in the choir of Christ-Church, ³ having had issue by her (who had her jointure of 950l. a year sequestered by K. James's parliament, and herself attainted as an absentee by reason of sicknes,) two sons and two daughters, viz. Charles Lord Coote, his successor; Robert, baptized 13 February 1662, who, with his sister Mary, died young; and the Lady Anne, ⁴ who was the second wife of Murrough, Viscount Blesinton, died 6 April 1725, and was buried 11 in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Charles, ⁵ the third Earl of Mountrath, was appointed 10 Charles, February 1680 *C. Rot.* of the Queen's County, was attainted ³ by Earl.

* On 23 August 1672 he made his will (proved to April following) whereby pursuant to the power reserved in the settlement of his estate, dated 9 May, 1672, he bequeathed to his dearly beloved daughter Anne, for her marriage portion 3000l. sterl. to be paid to her out of the first profit of his lands, his wife's jointure excepted; leaves 200l. a year for the maintenance of his son Charles, until he arrived at the age of 21 years, to be augmented at the discretion and pleasure of his executors; and (says he) "because many mischiefs have arisen to youth, when they are left to themselves, which, I blefs God for, I have no reason to fear to my children, yet I desire and charge my dear son and daughter to be advised by their mother, in all their concerns, and in disposing of themselves, and I do appoint my dearly beloved wife and her brother Sir Charles Meredyth, to be their guardians, and my said wife to be executrix." (Lodge and prerogative office.)

¹ Mar. Articles 23 June 1653, R. of A& of Settlement, Annis 25, 26, 27. Car. II. f. 3 June, Can. Decree 16 November 1686. ² Ms. Pedigree & Ulster's office. ³ Ulster office. ⁴ Ms. Ped. & Ulster's office. ⁵ Id.

by K. James's parliament in 1689, and had his estate of 2250l. a year sequestered; he was of the privy council to K. William; and 10 October 1692¹ took his seat in the house of Peers.[†] His lordship, 5 March 1694 carried the banner of Ireland at the funeral of Q. Mary, and 2 December 1697 was one of those peers, who subscribed the declaration and association in defence of his Majesty's person, and government established by law. 29 July 1696 he was sworn one of the L. J. of the kingdom, and in 1702 of the privy council to Q. Anne; but departed this life in May 1709; and having married the Lady Arabella² Dormer, second daughter and coheir to Charles, Earl of Caernarvon, (who died 29 November 1709, by his first wife Elizabeth, second daughter of Arthur, Lord Capel of Hadham) had issue four sons and one daughter, viz. Charles, 3 Henry, and Algernon, 4 successive Earls of Mountrath; Dormer, who died young, as did the Lady Elizabeth in July 1710.

Charles,

4
Earl.

Henry

5
Earl.

Algernon,

6
Earl.

Charles, the fourth Earl, was appointed 9 October 1714 of the privy council to K. George I; was member in the English parliament for Knaresborough in the county of York; and took his seat 10 August 1711 in the house of peers; but his lordship dying 14 September 1715 at Bourdeaux in France, in the 30 year of his age, was buried 29 October in St. James's Church, Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother,

Henry, the fifth Earl, who also served in parliament for Knaresborough, from the year 1714 to the time of his death, which happened at the Bath 27 March 1720, and dying unmarried, the honours devolved on.

Algernon, the sixth Earl of Mountrath, who sat first as such in the house of peers 29 August 1723,⁶ and in March that

[†] 7 December 1677, he had an abatement of the new quit rents, imposed on his estate by the Acts of Settlement; and 12 September 1693 received a grant, by way of custodium for three Years, of 4143 acres of land in Leixlip, Oldtown, Corballies, Straffan, Barberstown, Laughlinstown, with the tithes thereof, Ballymakealy, Sealtown, Ardrels, Stacumny, Kilwarden alias Kilwarden, Killteel, Cromwellstown, Black-Church, Tobberknavin, Walfetown; the impropriate tithes of Killteel, the rectories of Donnaghcomper, and Kildowan, and two third parts of the tithes of Stacumny, in county of Kildare, formerly the property of Richard, late Earl of Tyrconnel, attainted; Codaghmore, and Codaghbegg; Ballysherry, Iniskilly, Car geene, and Clonsfaddagh, in Queen's-County, formerly the property of Thomas Wise, attainted, at the rent of 906l. 3s. 8d. which, in consideration of his many faithful services, was remitted, except the quit and crown rents, so that the remittal amounted to 864l. 1s. 4d. a Year.

¹ Journals, I. 449. ² Ms. Ped. & Ulster. ³ Id. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Lords Journals, II. 381. ⁶ Id. p. 737.

that year was chosen to parliament for the borough of Castle-rising in Norfolk; as he was in March 1741 declared duly elected for Heydon in Yorkshire; was of the privy council in Ireland, and governor of the Queen's County. In 1721 his lordship married the Lady Diana Newport, youngest daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, by Mary his wife, youngest daughter and coheir to Sir T. Wilbraham of Woodhey county of Chester Baronet, and dying in August 1744, left an only Son,

Charles-Henry, the seventh and present Earl of Mountrath, sat first in parliament on the death of his father, 19 Henry, December 1753¹, and is a member of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in Ireland. ⁷ Earl,

TITLES.] Sir Charles-Henry Coote, Earl of Mountrath, Viscount Coote of Castle-Coote, Baron Coote of Castle-Cuffe, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 2 April 1621, 19 Jac. I. B. Coote of Castle-Cuffe in the King's County, V. Coote of Castle-Coote in the county of Roscommon, and E. of Mountrath in the Queen's County 6 September 1660, 12 Car. II.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Cheveron, Diamond, between three Coots, proper.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Coot, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Wolves, Diamond, ducally gorged, Pearl.

MOTTO.] VINCIT VERITAS.

SEATS.] Ruish-Hall in the Queen's County, two miles from Mountrath, and forty-eight from Dublin. Dereham-Abbey, 101 miles from London.

MOORE, EARL OF DROGHEDA.

12.

Thomas.

THIS noble family is of French Extraction, from which kingdom they came very early after the conquest into England; and acquiring a good estate in the county of Kent, made the manor of Moore-Court their residence, until they removed to Moore-Place in Benenden in the said county, which they held for many generations. Mr. John Philpot, Somerset Herald, who drew the pedigree of this family in 1712, tells us, that their surname was assumed from the lands, which they originally possessed at More-Place in Rolumden (or Rosinden) and Benenden in Kent, and begins with Thomas de la More, Esq. who held the manor of More-Place (or rather Moore-Court in Ivy Church, according to Dr. Harris's History of Kent) whence the name was sometime variously written De More, De la More, Atte-More, until the general relinquishing of such prepositions before names was practised, when it determined also in this family, which was about the time of Henry VI. This Thomas was living in the reign of Henry II, as is proved by a deed, wherein his grandson is styled John, the son of Henry, son of Thomas de More, whereby he purchased from John, the son of Thomas de Iden, a certain croft abutting upon his own lands; and this deed bears date at More-Place on St. Vincent's day 1280, 9 Edw. I.

Henry,

John.

Henry de More, his son afore-mentioned, as is proved by several deeds, had four sons, viz. John his heir; Thomas, (who sold his lands to Henry Fitz-Geffrey Coote; from him descended Matthew More, who held certain lands within the hundred of Blackburne, next to Rolunden, by knight's service, and paid his aid for them 20 K. Edw. III. when the Black prince was made a knight, as appears by the records of the aid enrolled in the Exchequer.¹); Stephen, (who disposed of his estate at Mapleden in Kent to his brother Thomas); and Charles. John de More of More-Place, the eldest son, (in some deeds written Atte-More) died about 7 K. Edw. II, having purchased divers lands from Ralph Ramfden, with others in Benenden from his brother Stephen, and married Matilda, daughter of William

¹ Lodge coll.

William Falkinden, * by whom he had two sons, Thomas, and Scoland, who had lands confirmed to him by his uncle Charles. Thomas, who succeeded, by Joan his wife (who Thomas, survived him, and purchased lands 10 Edw. III had John John. his heir, who lived in the time of Edw. III, and died seized of his paternal Inheritance, leaving two sons, Thomas, and John, who by deed, dated on St. Mark's Day 46 Edw. III. were appointed feoffees in trust for the lands of Stephen Collett, lying in Sandhurst next Benenden.

Thomas de More, the elder son, marrying Catharine, Thomas, the heiress of the family of Benenden of Benenden (whereof John de Benenden held a Knight's fee there 20 Edw. III, and bore for his coat armour, Azure, a Lobster, Or, which is now quartered by the Earl of Drogheda) his family, on that match, transplanted themselves to Benenden, where they built a house called Moore-Place, and possessed a fair estate, until John Moore, Esq; sold it to Mr. William Watts, in the first year of Q. Mary's reign. By her, who outlived him, he had two sons William, and John; the elder of whom married Catherine, daughter and heir to Anthony Aucher, Esq: (branched from the ancient family of Aucher of Losenham in Newenden, not far from Rolumden, where Sir Thomas Aucher in the time of Henry III. founded a monastery for carmelite friars; and these Auchers of Kent were descended from the family at Copt-Hall near Waltham Abbey in Essex, where they had continued from the conquest of England) and had issue Thomas his heir, and John. Thomas married Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Austén, and was Father of William Moore of Moore-Place, Esq. who married Margaret, daughter and coheir to John Brenchley, Esq. Lord of the manor of Bettenham, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir to Richard Golding, 21 Hen. VI. (of which family was Sir William Brenchley Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1446, without issue) and with her he got the inheritance of Moat-Lands and Bettenham in Kent. He lies buried in the church of Benenden in Kent, with his father-in-law; as appears by this inscription in the chancel window on the north side;

Orate pro animabus Johannis Brenchley et Willielmi More.

Walter Moore of Benenden, Esq; was his son, and recovered certain lands in Smallhide and Tenterden, which had

* Which is proved by a deed of Stephen de More, dated 2 K. Edw. II. whereby he confirms certain lands, he held in Benenden, to his brother John, the said Matilda his wife, Thomas and Scoland their sons. (Lodge.)

MOORE, EARL OF DROGHEDA.

been entailed upon the issue of his grandfather Thomas by Agnes Austen his wife, niece to Robert Jane, in case her said uncle should die childless, and proved that, contrary to his intail, the said Robert had given those lands to his bastard son, which of right belonged to him, who was the son of William, son and heir to Thomas More and Agnes Austen, cousin and heir to the said Robert Jane. This Walter's will is recorded in the office of wills at Canterbury, and shews that he died in 1504, 19 Hen. VII, leaving by Alice his wife, (who brought into the family, lands in the parishes of Brokeland, Fayerfield, Brensett, and Snave in Kent) two sons, Thomas of Benenden, his heir and William, who married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and coheirs of William Bettenham, Esq. with whom he had the ancient seat of Bettenham in the parish of Cranebrooke, where he resided, and was father of Nicholas Moore of Wigmore in Eltham, who married Clare, daughter of John Tooke of Goddenton and Great-Chart in Kent, and dying in 1556, (4 Q. Mary) without issue, gave all his lands by will to the sons of his cousin John Moore of Pluckley.

Thomas. Thomas Moore of Benenden, Esq. eldest son of Walter, made his will in 1519, 11 Hen. VIII. which is recorded in the prerogative court of Canterbury, and proves that he had three sons, John; Edward; and Thomas, whose posterity settled in Norfolk. John, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter, and at length heir to John Brent, Esq. widow of John Dering of Surrenden in Pluckley, by whom he had one daughter Anne, first wife to Sir Henry Duke of Castle-Jordan in the county of Kildare, Knt. and six sons, viz. Owen, who died without issue; Sir Edward, ancestor to the Earl of Drogheda; George, who died childless; Sir Thomas of Croghan, ancestor to the late Earl of Charleville*; Nicholas,

John. Sir Thomas Moore came into Ireland early in the reign of Q. Elizabeth; who, by the advice of her commissioners for setting her lands in Ireland, according to the tenor of certain Instructions, signed by her Majestv at Litchfield 2 August 1575, granted and confirmed unto him (by the name of Thomas Moore of Croghan, gentleman) by indenture, dated 5 December 1577, the castle of Castletown, with all the messuages, orchards, gardens, and 758 acres of land in Castletown, Kilcorboighe, the castle of Tougher, &c. in the King's County, with all other the castles, lands, advowsons, patronages of churches, and hereditaments, which ever were reputed as parcel of the said premises; to hold the same for ever of the crown, as of the castle of

Nicholas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. and

Lieutenant Colonel Brent Moore, who in virtue of the commission for the plantation of Longford, passed patent 28 June 1620, for the towns and lands of Clonkilly, Agheneiskekine, &c. amounting to 400 acres arable and pasture, and 225 of wood and bog, in the said county; which by the commission

of Philipstown, in Capite, by the 20 Part of a Knight's Fee, and subject to the conditions of plantation; which were, that he and his heirs, whenever summoned so to do, should attend with the greater part of their domesticks and tenants, armed in a warlike manner, with victuals for three days, upon the chief governor, or such as should be appointed by him, for the defence of the King's County, or to go upon any bordering Irishmen of the said county; to answer all Hostings, after the rate and value of his lands according to the law and custom of the realm; to maintain constantly upon the premisses, five able horsemen of English birth, surname, and blood, for the better inhabiting and preserving the same, furnished with good and sufficient horses and arms, as well offensive as defensive; to pay the crown rent of 9l. 9s. 6d. Irish, with a customary day, called a plough-day, for every plough employed upon the lands, or to perform such work, at such time and place within the said county, as the constable of the castle of Philipstown should appoint, or in lieu thereof 3s. for every customary day, at the election of him and his heirs. For whom he further covenanted, that the chief governor might, from time to time, cut and carry away, at pleasure, all kinds of wood growing upon the premisses, for such buildings, as they should appoint to be erected for the use of the crown in that county; that they should not make use of the *Breavne or Brehon Law*, in any cause whatsoever, against any subject responsible to the laws of Ireland; and that his sons, and able servants, should use, for the major part, the English tongue, habit, and Government; and yearly repair before the constable of the castle of Philipstown, or in his absence, before the sheriff of the King's County, at the said castle, on the first day of September, and bring all the men under their government, from the age of 16 to 60, to be mustered, and answer for their respective actions within the county for that year, &c.

Sir Henry Sidney, in his instructions from Denbigh, 17 September 1580, to his successor the L. D. Gray, how to proceed in his government, thus writes: " My Lord, I had forgotten three kinsmen of mine, Sir Edward More, Owen More, and Thomas More; one of them was my man, and now the Queen's; the other my Lord of Warwick's, and now a Knight; the third " my

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commission of grace were regranted and confirmed to him and his heirs, 27 September 1639¹. He had issue Brent his heir, and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married to Rev. Thomas Fairfax, rector of Clounes, and archdeacon of Clogher, and by him, who died 16 March 1640, had two

“ my man still : I pray your lordship let them know, that I far-
“ get them not.” He was afterwards knighted for his ser-
vice against the Irish, by whom he was at length murdered in his
castle of Castletown, and was succeeded there by his son,

Sir John. Sir John Moore, Knt. who in 1599 held his castle of Croghan for the Queen ; after which he was knighted, and made considerable additions to his estate ; namely the town of Clonfert, by purchase from Anthony Marche ; the town of Crutmulloghroffe, with 186 acres ; the castle of Ratruinmon, with 155 acres ; and by virtue of the commission for the plantation and disposition of lands in the county of Leitrim, and the territory of Ely O Carrol, K. James I., 23 April 1622 granted to him and his heirs, the castle, town and lands of Tullamoore, Killcruttin, and divers others, containing 1147 acres, glebe lands excepted, in the King’s County, to hold in common socage as of the castle of Dublin ; with a Tuesday market, and a fair on St. Peter’s day at Tullamoore. He married Dorothy² fifth daughter to Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; and making his will 10 April 1633, orders his body to be buried in the parish church of Croghan, in the sepulchre of his father, provides for his wife and children ; and then leaves his blessing to his son Thomas and his posterity ; whom he enjoins, and charges upon the blessing of a loving Father, and as he should answer to the contrary before the Majesty of God at the day of judgment, that he should not trouble, vex, or molest his mother, for, or concerning her jointure, or his brothers and sisters concerning their portions, but, to his uttermost power and ability, assist and comfort them, as became a natural brother to do. He appoints his wife and son Wakeley executors ; and requests his noble kinsmen and friends, Charles, Lord Moore, Sir Robert Loftus, and Sir Williain Cooley (in whom he reposed most confidence and trust) to be overseers of his will and children ; and prays his children, upon his blessing, to be governed and directed by them on all occasions, that should concern their advancement, and especially in the disposition of themselves by marriage. He died 26 of that month, and had issue by her, who died 8 July, in same year, and was buried the 15, fourteen children, who died in their infancy, and three sons and six daughters, who survived, viz.

Thomas,

¹ Sidney’s Letters, I. 282.

² Mis. pedigrees penes, I. L.

two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth. Brent Moore, Esq. after the restoration, was a captain in the regiment of guards in Ireland; received a grant of lands, under the Acts of Settlement, in the county of Monaghan; married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Faithful Fortescue, Knt. widow of Thomas Burnet

Thomas¹, his successor in estate.

Gerald, who died in his youth².

Adam of Croghan, who died unmarried 10 November 1636, and by his nuncupative will that day, left to his sister Anne 200l. and to his sisters Thomasine and Elizabeth 50l. a piece³.

Daughter Thomasine, (by some said to be the second) was married to Thomas Wakeley of Ballyburley, otherwise Wakeley's-Town in the King's County, Esq. John Wakeley, Esq. his grandfather, 23 July 1550, obtained directions from the privy council of K. Edward VI. to have a lease for 21 years of Balliburley, Eskermore, Richardston, and other lands; which Q. Elizabeth by patent, bearing date 3 February 1562, granted to him and his heirs male; wherein he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in Sir John Perrott's parliament (27 Eliz.) was member for the borough of Navan; married first Maud, sister to Matthew Handcock, Alderman of Dublin, by whom he had Thomas, Gerald, Martin, Catharine, and Margaret; secondly Grace, daughter of Richard Coleman, remembrancer of the exchequer, by whom he had Patrick and Mary; and dying 26 June 1623, was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, mentioned in the text; who died 18 April 1634, and was buried in the church of St. Michael of Ballyburley, having issue John, Thomas, Dorothy, Mary, and Jane.—John, the eldest son, 6 December 1634 was granted in ward to his uncle Thomas Moore, Esq., for the fine of 346l. 13s. 4d., which shews his estate to have been very considerable; and he marrying the daughter of Edward Birmingham of Grange in the King's County, Esq. was father of John Wakeley, Esq., who by Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Lambart of Painstow in Meath, Esq. had issue Thomas Wakeley of Ballyburley, Esq. who died 9 August 1751, (leaving issue by Lydia Page his wife, niece to Alderman John Page of Dublin, three sons and one daughter; John, James, Francis, and Lydia.) Lambart; Francis and George, twins; John; Robert; James; William; Catharine; Elizabeth, married to Hugh Wilton, Esq. and died 28 March 1747; Henrietta, to Benjamin Everard of Dublin, Esq. who died 14 December 1755, leaving issue John and other children, Anne, Mary, and Arabella.

Jane

¹ Ulster's office, ² Id. ³ Ulster, and Prerogative office,

Burnet of Ballyleck in the said county, Esq; and dying 1 January 1677 was buried the 5 in St. Peter's church, Drogheda, leaving Thomas his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Norbury, and died 2 September 1684, having issue Brent his successor, and Elizabeth, second wife to Dacres

(2) Jane (by some, made the eldest) married to Anthony O Dempsey of Claneygawnan, in the Queen's County, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Terence O Dempsey, created Viscount of Clannalier 22 December 1631) and by him, who died there in 1638, before his father, and was buried in the chapel of Killmolahy, she had Lieutenant-Colonel James O Dempsey, who died childless; and Dorothy, who died young.

(3) Mary, married to Sir Matthew De-Rinzy, otherwise De Rynzy, Knt.

(4) Dorothy, first to Hammond Lestrange of Castle-Strange in the county of Roscommon, Esq. by whom she had Thomas, who left no issue; and Elizabeth, married to John Crofton of Kilbrian in the said county, Esq. second son to George Crofton of the Moate, and brother to the last Sir Edward Crofton, Baronet. Her second husband was Richard St. George of Athlone, Esq. and by him, who died in April 1667, she had a daughter Martha, married to Joseph Jackman, father by her of St George Jackman, Attorney at law.

(5) Elizabeth, married to James Wakeley, Gent.

(6) Thomas. Anne, alias Thomasine, to Nathaniel Huett ¹.

Thomas Moore of Croghan, Esq. had a special livery of his estate 18 June 1634, for the fine of 100l. Irish; and in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had a confirmation 11 July 1638 of the castle and lands of Croghan, otherwise Castletown, otherwise young Cowlestown, Tullamore, and all other his estate in the King's County, which was erected into the manor of Croghan, with liberty to impark 2000 acres, &c. And 19 March 1739 the last Lord passed patent, for holding two fairs 29 April, and 10 October, yearly at Tullamore. In the Parliament of 1634 he was member for Philipstown; married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ambrose Forth of Cabragh near Dublin, Knt. judge of the prerogative court, by Anne daughter of —— Cusack, of Lisnullen, county of Meath, and by her, who remarried with Philip, youngest son of Sir Robert Digby, had two sons and one daughter viz; John his heir; Ambrose ², who married the Lady Catharine Finch, youngest daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Winchelsea; and Anne, married to William Moore of Tullavin in the county of Cavan, Esq. by whom she had Archibald, who left

¹ Ms. *pedig. ut antea.* ² Bill in chancery.

Dacres Lennard Barrett of Bell-house in Essex, Esq. whose only daughter Elizabeth, married William Sloan of Chelsea, Esq. Brent Moore of Stormanstown in the county of Louth, Esq. in 1693 married Anne, daughter of Captain Peter Nottingham of Ballyowen in the county of Dublin, widow of

left no issue by his wife Catharine, daughter of —— Cosby, Esq. and was succeeded by his half brother James; Anne married to John Reader, Alderman of Dublin; and Margaret to Charles Lyons of Killeen in the King's County, Esq. by whom she had John of Muclogh, King's County, Esq. who settled at Antigua; Charles; Thomas, and Edward, who died young, daughter Elizabeth; Anne; Hester; and Margaret ¹.

John Moore, Esq. who succeeded at Croghan, married the daughter of Sir William Sambach, Attorney-General of Ireland, and had three sons, Thomas; Ambrose and Edward, who both died young, and two daughters, Margaret, married to Richard Woodfall; and Jane to Geoffrey Lyons of Killeen aforesaid, by whom she had two daughters, Elizabeth; and Susan, married to Mr. Nisbett. Thomas Moore of Croghan, Esq. in April 1669 married Ellen, second daughter of Dudley Colley of Castle-Carbery in the county of Kildare, Esq. by his first wife Anne, daughter of Henry Warren of Grangebegg, Esq. and by her, who died in 1727, had issue two sons and eight daughters, viz. John, his heir; Dudley (a gentleman of great hopes, who, being a strenuous assertor of the succession to the crown in his present Majesty's family, became unfortunately on that account, engaged in a duel with Cornet Castine, 25 August 1714, in Jenny-man's coffee house, London, when receiving a wound in his right breast, he languished till 1 September, and then died, unmarried); daughters Catharine, Mary, Anne, and Jane also died unmarried; Elizabeth; Margaret, married Henry Vincent, fifth Lord Blayney ²; Diana or Catharine ³.

John Moore of Croghan, Esq. the elder son, was many years John, representative of the King's County in parliament; was called into the privy council by K. George I. in 1714; and, for his firm attachment to the religion and laws of his country, and the succession of the illustrious house of Hanover, was advanced to the peerage by privy seal, dated at St. James's 29 September, and by patent, at Dublin 22 October 1715, by the title of Baron Moore of Tullamoore. *The Preamble.* Cum ex more et instituto majorum nostrorum, viros quosdam præstantes, virtutibus clarissimus ornatos, ad summos honores evehere decrevimus, nemo ad nos merito suo commendatior accessit, quam perfidelis et prædilectus noster consiliarius Johannes Moore, Armiger, qui cum omnia pro republica

1 Ulster's office, & Ms. ped. 2 See that Title. 3 Pedigree.

of Nicholas Gernon of Miltown in Louth, Esq; * and dying in 1722, was succeeded by a son of his own name.

Sir Edward Moore, Knt. became heir to his cousin Nicholas of Cranebrooke and Wigmore, and, with his brothers, were the first of the family that settled in Ireland, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth; a reign, noted in history for many signal

republica periclitante ferre paratus fuerit, dignus est, salvâ jam eâ et florente, honoribus ejus frui; dum vetustatem familiæ, maximas fortunas, et virtutes ejus intuemur, persuasum est nobis, titulos, quos illi conferre statuimus, nec maiores fore votis, nec celeriores bonorum omnium expectatione, non possumus, non cum primis commenmorare firmum ejus et constantem animum erga fidem reformatam, leges patrias, et nostræ Familiaæ illustris ad coronam successionem, eo præsertim tempore, cum et culpa veterorum tutum esset hisce omnibus insultare, et audacium hominum inhumanitate factum, ut periculosest eadem propugnare. Exemplum hujus generis funestum, paulo antequam nos folio conscedimus; editum est in domo illustris hujus viri, qui cum illi nihil defuerat ad commostrandum in nos et officium ejus et pietatem, suam cum dolore, fratrem suum unicum, sui simillimum, in ipso ætatis flore et virtutum curriculo, temere et inauspicio vidit interemptum, quod causam religionis reformatæ et augustæ nostræ stirpis honesto ardore egerat. Quapropter, ut dolorem ejus aliquatenus leniamus, inerita ejus favore nostro distinguamus, et occasionem illi demus egregias suas dotes pro bono publico efficaciter exercendi, statuimus illum in ordinem procerum cooptare, et nobilitare illum sanguinem, quem et ipse et consanguinei semper parati fuerunt effundere, ad tuendam dignitatem et incolumentem republicæ. Sciatis igitur, &c¹. and taking his seat 12 November following² was two days after appointed one of the lords, to prepare an address of congratulation to the King, on his accession to the throne. 6 July 1716 he was constituted a commissioner, or keeper of the great seal, during the absence of the lord chancellor Middleton, as he was again 22 February 1722; and 4 June 1718 obtaining a reversionary grant, to him and his son, of the office of Muster-Master-General, and clerk of the cheque of the armies and garrisons in Ireland, after the death, or surrender, of Matthew Penefather, Esq. a patent thereof

* Who by deed dated 28 October 1685, settled £100 a year on her as a jointure, but if she married, only 60l. a year; and died at, or about Michaelmas 1689, leaving issue by her two sons, George who died without issue at Miltown, 4 November 1693; and Peter who died without issue, at Dromiskin 1 August 1692. (Rot. p. de. A^o. 7^o. Gul. III. 2^o. p. D.)

¹ Rot. Can. A. 2^o. G. 1. 2. p. D.

² Lords Journals, II. 456.

signal and memorable events, wherein Sir Edward had a large share, and so distinguished himself in her armies by his courage and conduct, that he was knighted in 1579 by Sir William Drury, L. J. not long before his lordship's death, in the camp between Limerick and Killmallock; and for his many

thereof passed the seal to them, 30 May 1719, upon his resignation.

15 September 1697 he married first Mary, Daughter of Elnathan Lum, Esq. Banker of Dublin, (who died 23 May 1708) and by her, who was baptized 7 November 1681, and died 9 of that month 1722, had two sons, and two daughters; Thomas, baptized 4 July 1701, who died 6 May 1717, and was buried at Tullamoore; Charles, his successor; Eleanor, buried at St. Peter's, 20 August 1700; and Jane married 27 January 1724 to William Bury of Shannon-Grove in the county of Limerick, Esq. sheriff of that county in 1726: she deceased in Dublin 11 December 1767, and was interred at St. Mary's, leaving issue by him five sons and four daughters, viz. John (born 1 November 1725, who married Catherine daughter of —— Sadleir of Sopewell-Hall, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and died 4 August 1764, leaving issue John, born 2 July that year, who succeeded to the Earl's estates); Charles born 7 December 1726; William; Richard; and Thomas; daughters Jane; Georgina; (baptized 23 November 1728, and married to Richard Hamilton, Esq. who succeeded his brother Frederick Lord Boyne¹); Mary baptized 4 June 1734; and Elizabeth. His lordship's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Sankey of Tenelick in the county of Longford, Esq. widow of Sir John King, Bart. and departing this life 8 September 1725, was buried at Tullamoore, having no issue by her, who remarried with Brabazon, late Earl of Bessborough, and died 18 July 1738.

Charles the second Lord Tullamoore was born in 1712, Charles received his education in Trinity College Dublin; took his seat E. of in parliament 7 December 1733², was of his Majesty's privy Charlecouncil, governor of the King's County, and muster-master-general: ville. he was created Earl of Charleville, in the King's County, by privy seal dated 26 July, and by patent at Dublin 16 September 1758³, his lordship took his seat in parliament 16 October 1729⁴, and deceasing 17 February 1764 without issue, the titles became extinct, but his estates, by special devise, devolved on his nephew, John Bury, Esq.—13 October 1737, he married Hesther, only surviving child of James Coghill, L. L. D. register of the court of prerogative

¹ See that Title. ² Lords Journals, III. 247. ³ Rot. pat. de. A^o. 32^o. Geo. II. 12. p. D. 37, '38. ⁴ Lords Journals. IV. 148.

many eminent services, both at home and abroad, was rewarded by the Queen with a lease of the dissolved Abbey of Mellefont, with its appurtenances in the county of Louth *, which he made the principal place of his residence, and where his posterity remained, till the late Earl of Drogheda removed to Monasterevan now Moore-Abbey in the county of Kildare, the seat of the late Viscount Loftus of Elye, which descended to his lordship, as heir to that family.

In

prerogative in Ireland : he was originally descended from John Coghill, or Cockhill, of Knaresborough in the county of York, and was son of Sir John Coghill, Knt. L. L. D. and master in chancery, by his wife Hester, daughter of Tobias Cramer, of Ballyfoile, county of Kilkenny, Esq. the said Sir John died in 1699, and left issue two sons, viz. Marmaduke, L. L. D. judge of the court of prerogative, chancellor of the exchequer, member of the privy council, and representative in parliament, for the university of Dublin, he died unmarried 9 March 1738, and was interred in the chapel of Drumcondra ; James, abovementioned was the younger son, he married Mary, sister to Thomas Pearson Esq. of Beathmore in the county of Meath, member of parliament for Ballyshannon, and collector of the port of Drogheda, and deceased 4 September 1734. Lady Charleville, sole heir to her father, married to her second husband John Mayne, Esq. a major in the army, who on his marriage assumed the name of Coghill ; he served in the British Parliament, for the borough of Newport, was created a Baronet, 25 July 1778 ¹, and died 14 November 1785. Her ladyship survives him ².

* The Queen by instructions to the L. D. and chancellor for the time being, dated at Westminster 24 October 1565, (7 Eliz.) granted him a lease in reversion, for twenty-one years, of the dissolved monastery and lands, spiritual and temporal of Mellefont, paying such reasonable fine within certain years, as to the L. D. and council should seem convenient. Whereupon they made the following order. " Forasmuch as the said house and lands are situated near unto the borders of Ulster, and hath in all times of rebellion in those parts been subject to the invasion of the enemy, and is not in such times defended from burning and spoil, but with such an excessive charge, as in a manner the whole commodity doth no more than bear the expences of such a force as may defend it ; and that in all such times the said Edward hath not flunned that place, but maintained hospitality plentifully ; whereby he hath not only relieved many of her Majesty's servants and subjects, but defended the same lands, and thereby given an example to others, and a relief to the whole county of Louth : And for as much further as in the same instruction her Majesty's express pleasure is, that consideration be had to the situation of the place, adding these words, *That the house standeth upon the Irish country, and is chargeable to defend* : We have condescended, and

In the wars, carried on for the reduction of the Earl of Tyrone, Sir Edward was a principal commander; and it is observed, that he and Sir Francis Stafford were, in 1599, the only English housekeepers in the county of Louth, all the lands being wasted by the Ulster Rebels. To the general hosting at the Hill of Tarah, 24 September 1593, he and Sir Edward Brabazon brought three Horsemen; and 10 March 1601 he was constituted constable of the fort of Philip's-town, with the fee of 2 shillings, Irish, a day for himself, and 8 pence a piece for 12 footmen, during good behaviour, which upon his surrender, and in consideration of his services, and those of his son Sir Gerald, was renewed to them 2 March 1609, during their respective lives.

He married first Mildred, daughter and coheir to Nicholas Clifford of Chart in Kent, Esq. and secondly Margery, daughter * of William, fourth son of John Brabazon, of

Eastwell

“ and by authority of the same instruction agreed, that the said Edward shall pay to her Majesty for a fine of his said lease in reversion, the sum of 45l. current money of this realm, the same to be paid at the feast of Easter, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1570, for payment whereof the said Edward shall with one sufficient suerte enter into bande in the chancery, for the due answering thereof to her Majesty's use. Given at Dublin 1 June 1565, in the eighth year of her Highness's reign.”

“ H. Miden. Rob^t. Dillon. Francis Agarde.

“ 'N. Bagnal. Tho. Cusake. James Bathe^t.”

He had accordingly a lease by patent 20 June that year; and held also all the lands and temporalties of the hospital of St. John of Ardee by lease, dated 25 July 1579, for forty-one years from Michaelmas 1591; which were granted in fee to his son Sir Gerald, as the monastery of Mellefont also was. K. James likewise granted to him a lease of the hospital of Mounterconnaught in the county of Cavan for twenty-one years, to commence 6 March 1605, at the rent of 15d. the hospital of Dromlomman, at the rent of 2s and 6d. and that of Ballylinch, at the rent of 3d all which premises, and such other lands as he held by lease, were granted in reversion 23 April 1605, for sixty years more.

* Rather his widow, for in the bishop of Clogher's Ms. N^o. 18 4^o. is this memorandum: That on Thursday the 30 of December, being St. Andrew's day, the worshipful lady More, wife to the worshipful Sir Edward More, Knt. Batchelor, was buried in the cathedral church, called Christ Church, where was prepared a fair herse, covered with black bayes, and the outer rayles were covered with black cotton, and the said herse was well garnished with Scochyons of her arms, and with the arms of all her four husbands viz. Sir William Brabazon, Master Waren, Master Blondt, and Sir Edward More; and also with a great number of pensels of the several arms. The corpse of said Lady More, was worshipfully conducted from her place of Melivant unto the city of Dublin, and Ulster King of Arms met the corpse 3 miles from Dublin, and wearing the Queen's coat of arms, brought the said corpse unto St. Catherine's Church, and there it remained from Tuesday until Thursday aforesaid, and was then brought unto the said church of Christ Church. (Lodge.)

well in the county of Leicester, Esq. the widow of Mr. Warren, and of Mr. Blount, and had issue four sons, viz. Henry, (who married Mary, daughter of Francis Agarde of Fawston in Staffordshire, Esq. privy counsellor to Q. Elizabeth, and an eminent person in Ireland during her reign, who lies buried in Christ-Church, Dublin, under a monument yet remaining ; and died without issue by her, who after became the first wife of William Makewy of Ballyneskeagh in Meath, Esq.†) ; Sir Gerald (commonly called Sir Garret) Moore, created Viscount Drogheda ; Sir John, who left no issue ; and William of Barneath in the county of Louth, whose son and heir Richard married Anne, daughter of Patrick Cashell of Dundalk, Gent. and dying 6 January 1634, was interred in the church of Dysert, having had five sons and three daughters, viz. William, (a captain in the wars of 1641, who after the restoration had a warrant dated 13 December 1660 to be a captain of foot, and married Catharine, daughter of Garrett Cooley of Ardree, Esq.) ; Garrett ; George ; Robert ; James ; Mary, (married to George Waven of Wavestown in Louth, Gent.) Elenor ;

Sir Garret and Maud.

Sir Garrett Moore, who succeeded his father at Mellefont, served under the Earl of Essex and the L. D. Mountjoy in the war with Tyrone and the Spaniards ; and in September 1599, when the Earl of Essex left the kingdom, had the command of 100 foot at Ardee ; with twenty-five horse at Kells and Navan. 13 November 1600, he was with the L. D. at the fight of Carlingford against Tyrone, when his ensign was killed, and about the beginning of that month 1602, was sent by the deputy into the Breny, where all the rebels submitted, and gladly received her majesty's protection ; Tyrone at the same time sending by Sir Garrett to the L. D. an absolute submission to the Queen's mercy, bearing date 12 November. And the Queen dying 24 March 1602, the news was imparted to the L. D. on the 27, in the night, at Mellefont ; and his lordship being warranted by her majesty's letters, to receive Tyrone to mercy, had upon the 24 commissioned, and the next day sent Sir Garrett, and Sir William Godolphin, to treat with him. The said 27 they arrived at Charlemount, where Sir William staying for his troop of horse,

Sir

† Which William died 21 March 1636, and was buried at Rathcorr, leaving Francis Makewy, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hussey of Mulhussey in Meath, Esq. Catharine, married to Charles, son of Richard Perkins of Athboy, Esq. and Alice, to Arthur Pollard of the county of Devon, Esq. (Lodge)

Sir Garrett rode that night to Tulloghoge, and conferred with Tyrone, who being resolved to obey the deputy's commands, accompanied them to Mellefont, and made a most humble submission in writing, which he presented publickly on his knees ; and the Queen's death being proclaimed 3 April, he renewed his submission to K. James, and in May attended the L. L. into England *.

On the 9 June 1603, he and William Moore of Barnmead, and Brent Moore, had the grant of a pardon, for all treasons and other offences ; 20 of same month he was made Seneschal of the county of Cavan and town of Keils ; and 22 November 1609, constable of the castle of Philipstown, for his life and *that* of Edward his son. In the parliament of 1613 he was member for the borough of Dungannon ; 20 May 1615 appointed of council to the president of Munster ; and 8 July same year he was rated 100 marks for the subsidy then granted to the King. In 1616 Sir Garrett was captain of twenty-five horse at 4s. a day, and his Majesty taking into consideration his great and manifold services to the crown, was pleased, in testimony of the favour he bore him, to create him and his heirs male Baron Moore of Mellefont, by privy seal, dated at Newmarket 15 February 1615 †, and by patent

* The castle and lands of Ballyscanlan, Krivagh, and divers others which had been granted 10 July 1599, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Sir Gerald purchased the same 26 November 1600 ; and 22 January 1610 had a grant of 1000 acres, called Ballymonehen, in the barony of Orier and county of Armagh. By patent, dated 4 June 1612, he had a confirmation in fee of the Abbey of Mellefont, with all its Appurtenances, the Priory of Duleeke, the hospital of St. John Baptist of Ardee, the manor of Shenlis, the monastery of Gallen, with many other lands and hereditaments ; and the rectories and tithes of Duleeke, Killcarvan, Eight-Castles, Moorechurch, Stamullen, Cloneallway, Ardcathe, Tymoll, Macestown, Dowth, Rathkenny, Killmessane, Rathconnel, Castletown, Killowat, Croyaneston, Kilcowie, Hollywood, the Grallagh, the Naull, Cowloge, St. Mary and St. Peter in Drogheda, Julianstown, Mullengar, and Maghericloo in Ferine, in the counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Monaghan, and King's County. And his Majesty having granted, 21 February 1610 to Henry King, Gent. one great house, called the *Fermoy*, &c. in or near Dublin, parcel of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey ; whose interest by mean conveyance being passed to Sir Gerald Moore, the King, lest any imperfection might make the said Patents defective, was pleased to grant him a new one 9 February 1619, of the Abbey of Mellefont and all the aforesaid premisses, which were very large, to hold in common socage at the yearly rent of 694l. os. 3d. 2q. Irish, twenty pecks of Corn, and to furnish and maintain two horsemen and one archer for ever.

† In which his Majesty thus writes. “ Forasmuch as it hath been observed in the regemen of all states, that nothing doth more incite and inflame the minds of men, to the love of virtue and honourable courses, neither that

“ any

patent * at Dublin 20 July 1616; the day after which (being Sunday) his Lordship and the Lord Ardee was so created by the deputy, after a sermon preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Dr. James Usher, then chancellor of

" any means is more powerful to quicken the endeavours of such as are employed in any service, to deserve well therein, than when they see rewards and preferment, with places and titles of honour, to be conferred upon such persons as are accounted to be men of eminent virtue and action, either in civil or martial administration of publick affairs. We do therefore let you know, that we have taken into our consideration, the great and manifold services, performed to us and our crown, by our trusty and well beloved subject, Sir Geratt Moore of Mellefont, Knt. and in testimony of the favour we bear him, and of our gracious accepting of those his faithful endeavours in our service, we have thought fit to advance him to the state and dignity of a Baron of that Kingdom." (Lodge, and Rolls.)

* The Preamble. *Cum regnum nostrum Hiberniae per longum tempus, durante nuper præcharissimæ sororis nostræ reginæ Elizabethæ imperio, ratione diversarum insurrectionum et rebelliorum, depredatum, vastatum, et valde depopulatum fuisset; et tandem labore, industria, et fortitudine multorum nobilium capitaneorum et bellicosorum militum, non sine magna sanguinis effusione, et vitarum suarum extremo periculo, rebelles illi plerumque suppressi, redacti, et subjugati fuerunt; et lacerata illa respublica in pristinam suam felicitatem et tranquillitatem reducta et restaurata fuit: Quapropter nos, cum sc̄ptuim et gubernacula ejusdem regni nobis divini numinis providentia, et jure nostro hereditario devoluta fuerunt, ex regali nostra magnificentia, aliquos eorundem capitaneorum et militum cum officiis, alios cum stipendiis, alios cum latifundiis, secundum eorum merita, compensavimus. Et consimiliter beniguitati et munificentia nostræ consentaneum videtur, alios eorum, qui de republica et corona nostra optime sunt meriti, ad honorum gradus et nobilitatis titulos promovere, ut ipsi cum majore alacritate, et alii cum majore desiderio et fervore, ardua et difficilia incepta pro nobis et patria sua suscipere et periclitari invitarentur.* Considerantes etiam quod dilectus et fidelis subditus et consiliarius noster Geraldus Moore miles, capitaneus et præfectus tam equitum quam peditum per viginti quatuor annos in regno nostro Hiberniae extitisset, et est de antiqua et nobili familia prognatus; et quod ipse, cum idem regnum in generali rebellione et combustione flagraverit, quamplurima fidelia et acceptabilia servitia corona nostræ præstiterit; et præsertim in expugnando et reducendo fortilagium de Liskennan in comitatu Cavan, unâ cum armis, munitione, et aliis belli instrumentis in eodem existentibus, quæ per sceleratissimos proditores et rebelles præantea capta et detenta fuissent, et proditores illos igne et gladio prosequendo, dorec ipsos in subjectionem et obedientiam dictæ nuper Regine redigisset; ac etiam in machinando et exequendo diversa stratagemata in et contra rebelles in comitatu Monaghan. Necnon gratiose animo intuentes circumspitionem, providentiam, curam, et fidelitatem ipsius Geraldii Moore erga nos et coronam nostram, et ipsum favore nostro prosequi volentes, cum gradu, honore, et titulo Baronis ejusdem Regni Hiberniae nobilitare, tam meritis suis quam beniguitati nostræ erga viros dignos et benemerkentes consentaneum fore existimavimus. Sciatis igitur, quod nos pro et in consideratione fiducium et acceptabilitum servitorum per prædictum Geraldum Moore militem, nobis et coronæ nostræ multipliciter impensorum et præstitorum, at Gratia, &c.

of that Cathedral, from these words, *Acta xvii. 11.*
There were more noblemen than they which were at Theffalonica. By privy seal dated at Westminster 5 January 1621¹, the King thus writes, “ Whereas we did not “ long since give a royal testimony to the world of “ the gracious opinion we had conceived of our right “ trusty and well-beloved Sir Garrett Moore, of Mellyfonte, “ whereby for the eminency of his own virtues, and the “ good services done both by himself and his ancestors to “ our crown, we were pleased to advance to the dignity “ of a Baron of that our realm; forasmuch as his accus- “ tomed zeal and integrity to our service, together with “ his porte and carriage since that honour was conferred upon “ him, have made him in our princely judgment worthy “ of a greater, we are therefore pleased to create him a “ Viscount of that kingdom, these are therefore to re- “ quire you, &c. He was accordingly created Viscount “ Moore of Drogueda, by patent *, 7 February 1621².

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* The Preamble is verbatim the same with the former to the word, *invita- rentur*; after which is added: *Cumque nos antehac per literas nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro dicti regni nostri Hiberniae confedatas, gerentes datum apud Dublin vicecessimo die Julii anno regni nostri Angliae, Franciae, et Hiberniae decimo quarto, et Scotiae quadragesimo nono, considerantes quod prædictus et fidelis consiliarius noster Geraldus Moore, qui adtunc solummodo miles existebat, ut capitaneus et præfector tam equitum quam pedestrum per viginti quatuor annos in regno nostro Hiberniae prædicto meruisset, et fuisset de antiqua et nobili familia prognatus; ac durante re militari in dicto regno nostro Hiberniae quamplurima fidelia et acceptabilia servitia coronæ nostræ præstisset; ac ut per amplum et regale testimonium gratiosi nostri favoris erga præfatum Geraldum Moore adtunc militem, tam pro eximiis virtutibus ipsius Geraldii, quam pro laudabilibus servitiis per ipsum et progenitores suos coronæ nostræ multipliciter præstisset, præhibemus ipsum Geraldum ad statum, gradum, dignitatem, et honorem unius Baronis regni nostri Hiberniae, per nomen Geraldii Domini Moore, Baronis de Mellifonte exerimus, præfecerimus, et creaverimus, prout per easdem literas nostras patentes plenius liquet et appareat. Cumque a tempore quo præfatum Geraldum prædicto honoris titulo investivimus, ipsum Geraldum Dominum Moore majori studio servitii nostri promovendi indies magis magisque flagrasse animadvertisimus, adeoque honorifice et præstanter in omnibus nobilitatis officiis se gessisse, ut ipsum amplioribus honoris insigniis regali nostro judicio et favore vere dignum judicavimus; eoque intuitu eum gradu, honore, et titulo Vicecomitis ejusdem regni nostri Hiberniae nobilitate tam meritis suis, quam benignitati nostræ erga viros tam dignos et benemerentes consentaneum fore existimavimus: Sciat igitur, quod nos intuitu præmissorum dictum Geraldum Dominum Moore, baronem de Mellifonte continuo favore nostro prosequentes gratioso, ac ipsius benemerita honoris titulo compensare et ornare volentes in hoc dicto regno nostro Hiberniae, de gratia nostra speciali, &c.*

The L. D. Falkland making a progress to oversee the late plantations, and to settle the government in those remote parts, for the administration of justice, preservation of peace, and other causes touching his Majesty's special service, the Lord Drogheda was appointed 15 July 1624, one of the commissioners and keepers of the peace in the Provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during his absence.—His lordship married Mary¹, daughter of Sir Henry Colley of Castle-Carbery in the county of Kildare, Knt. and dying at Drogheda 9 November 1627², æt. 67, was interred in St. Peter's church there 13 of December, having had issue by her (who remarried with Sir Charles Wilmott, created Viscount Wilmott of Athlone, 4 January 1620; Lord President of Connaught; and privy counsellor to K. James and Charles I. and she deceasing 3 June 1654, was buried 3 July by her first lord) seven sons and five daughters, viz.

(1) Sir Edward Moore, Knt. who in the parliament of 1613 was member for Charlemount, but died before his father, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Vaughan of Golden-Grove in Wales, Esq. an only daughter Letitia, born in 1615, (being twelve years and a half old at her grandfather's death), whose fortune was 4000l³.

(2) Sir Thomas Moore, knighted by Sir Oliver St. John, on whom and his heirs, Sir Francis Rooe of Mountjoy, by deed of Feoffment 3 June 1616, settled the manor of Rooe, &c. in the county of Tyrone, containing 1000 acres, in reversion after the decease of him and his wife Margery. He married the lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard, the first Earl of Cork, by whom he had no issue⁴, and dying 1 December 1623, æt. 30. (having been but a short time married) was buried 4 in St. Patrick's, Dublin⁵, and his lady remarried with Robert, lord Digby⁶.

(3) Sir Charles Moore, who succeeded to the honours.

(4) Sir James Moore of Ardee, Knt. who married 7 Jane,* third daughter of Edward, the first Lord Blayney, and died

* This Lady, Jane Moore of Ardee, deposed, 1 March 1641-2, that "when the rebellion began, she was seized in her demesne, as of freehold for her life, of certain lands and tithes, in the county of Louth, for her jointure, of the yearly rent of 377l. 8s. and that her daughter Alice, held certain lands and tithes, in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, assigned unto her for her portion, till she received thereout 2000l. the said

" lands

¹ Ulster's Office. ² Inq. post ejus mortem, which mentions his sons according to their seniority, and that Sir Edward, and Sir Thomas were dead without issue. ³ Decree in Chancery. ⁴ Ulster's Office. ⁵ Id. ⁶ See that title. ⁷ Ulster's Office.

died 27 February 1639¹, having had three daughters, Anne, Alice², and Jane, who all died young; and his widow re-married with Sir Robert Sterling, Knt.³.

Arthur of Dunnmoghan in the county of Louth, who (5) married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John King of Boyle, and Family of dying 9 April 1635, left two sons; Charles, then six years Drumbold, who died without issue; and John⁴, who married nagher. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Honeywood of Petts in Kent, by whom he had two sons, John; and Henry, who died childless. John Moore, Esq. the elder son, seated at Drumbanagher in the county of Armagh, served in parliament for the borough of Charlemount; and married first Catharine, fourth daughter of Patrick Savage of Portaferry in the county of Down, Esq. by whom he had two daughters; and secondly Mary, daughter of William, Viscount Charlemount, and by her had four sons and two daughters, viz. Henry.—William his heir; John, born 21 December 1726; James (of Liverpool, merchant, who 20 July 1753 married Anne, daughter of — Hawtrey of Waterford, and niece to the late Richard-Chapel Whaley, of Whaley-Abbey, county of Wicklow, Esq. Arthur born 2 December 1734; Mary, born 21 February 1727, deceased; and Sarah, born 20 July 1733. He made his will 30 March 1749, (proved 30 May 1752), and in pursuance thereof was interred in the church of Kellevy. William-Henry, born 26 December 1725, succeeded at Drumbanagher 1 May 1752, and 20 October, following married to his first cousin Anne, daughter of Rev. Charles Caulfeild of Castle Stewart, county of Tyrone⁵.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Moore, who was an officer (6) in the army for the reduction of Ireland, and in 1654, had a pension from the then government of 10s. a week, and five of his brother Lord Moore's children, had 3l. 17s. a week, which was continued in 1665, out of the district of Trim. He died unmarried in September 1662, and left his estate by will dated 13 September, and proved 14 October, to

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his

“ lands being worth 500l. a year; from all which lands she and her daughter
 “ were expelled and deprived by the rebels; and when the rebellion began,
 “ she had owing unto her 90l. debts, and 200l. for rents; all which she was
 “ persuaded she had lost, and was deprived of by the rebellion, her debtors
 “ being rebels themselves.” (Lodge.)

¹ Decree in Chancery. ² Mf. ped. ³ Decree in Chancery. ⁴ Inq. taken at Armagh 18 August 1635. ⁵ Collections.

his sister Blayney, and to his brother John, whom he appointed executors.

(7) John, on whom the aforesaid Sir Francis Rooe, by another deed of feoffment, dated 31 May 1616, settled all his leases and farms, goods and chattels after his decease; except the 8 townlands called Desert-Creff, being church lands, in the county of Tyrone. And after his wife's decease the said 8 townlands, to the use of the said John Moore, during the interest then in being.

(1) Daughter Ursula, was married to Sir Nicholas White, of Leixlip, in the county of Kildare, Knt. (grandson of Sir Nicholas White, of St. Catharines, Master of the Rolls), and had issue two sons, Nicholas, and Arthur.

(2) Frances ¹ to Sir Roger Jones, of Dollywood, in Meath Knt. and died 23 November 1620, having issue Arthur, Thomas, and Margaret.

(3) Anne, to Sir Faithful Fortescue of Dromiskyn in the county of Louth, died 5 September 1634, and was buried in St. Patrick's.

(4) Eleanor, to Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and L. J. of Ireland, and in 1617 made Baron of the Exchequer in England. She lies buried with him (who died 6 January 1638) in the chancel of Egham church, under a fine monument, with this Inscription to her memory:

The Lady ELLENOR DENHAM, second wife of the
said Sir John Denham, and one of the daughters
Of Sir Garrett Moore, Knight, Lord Baron of
Mellifont in the kingdom of Ireland, whom he
married during his service in Ireland in the
Place of Chief Justice there, and by whom he
had issue a sonne ^{*}, now living, and a daughter
Interred with her, of whom she died in
Child-Bed.

Et quæ fuit Mitis et Mansueta,
Pia, Casta, et Formosa, nunc in
Pulvere dormit. Ecce non habes
Unde gloriaris, nisi Jesum Christum.

(5) Jane, some time maid of honour to Q. Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry Lord Blayney.

Charles,

* The son was Sir John Denham, surveyor to the works of King Charles II. and author of the celebrated poem of Cooper's Hill; he died in March 1688. (Lodge.)

¹ Ms. pedig. penes, J. Lodge, and see title Ranelagh.

Charles, the second Viscount Drogheda, was twenty-four Charles, years of age at his father's death¹, and 13 August 1628² appointed one of the commissioners for the granting anew of Viscount. the escheated lands in Ulster^{*}; was present in parliament 14 July 1634²; and 24, was appointed one of the committee of grievances, and for taking into consideration such acts as were fit to be propounded to be passed, and such statutes as, being in force, were fit to be repealed; he was again present 4 November, the first day of the second session, at which time he was of the privy council, and a member of the committees, for grievance and privileges³. In 1640 he was captain of sixty-three carbines, with the pay of 1l. 4s. a day, and five spare horses at two shillings a day each; and from the breaking out of the rebellion to the time of his death, acted with great resolution and vigour against the abettors of it.

His lordship, 26 October, upon the first discovery of the rebellion, haying notice of the imprisonment of his sister Blayney and her children, with the surprizal of her castle, the towns and castles of Newry, Carrickmacross, Charlemount, Monaghan, Tanderagee, Mountjoy, Cloghwater, Dungannon, and many other places of strength in the north, he went from Mellefont to Drogheda, in the midst of the night, with his troop of sixty-six horse, very completely provided, and on his arrival summoning the mayor and aldermen, excited them to a speedy and vigorous preparation for their defence, who gave him indeed fair promises, but their actions being no way correspondent, (not above forty men, very ill armed, being mustered by the town) he advertised the state, of the bad condition, and imminent danger the place was in; which it was not possible to preserve without further strength both of horse and foot; for, should the enemy make any sudden approach, or attempt to surprize the town, he found such poor preparations for defence within; such apparent signs of disloyalty; and all things in so desperate a confusion, that, with his best endeavours, he should not be able to give a good account of the place. However, he was so far from being discouraged, that conceiving his presence necessary, he removed his family

* In virtue of the commission of grace, he had a release and confirmation, 20 September 1639, of all his estates in the counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Monaghan, and King's County, with licence to impark 4000 acres, free warren, and many other privileges.

¹ Inq. post. mortem patris. ² Lords Journals, I. 2. ³ Idem, I. 27.

mily thither ; prepared some old ordnance for use, and had them mounted ; the walls repaired ; and the ditch scoured ; but finding *all* ineffectual without further succour, he rode to Dublin in a dark night, and so effectually represented both the weakness and importance of Drogheda, offering in the council-chamber this very exemplary motion, to augment his own troop to 100 horse, and to raise 100 foot at his own charges, that he obtained a promise of speedy succour ; the state in a few days raised a regiment of 1000 Foot, and placed them under the command of Sir Henry Titchburne, who had a commission of government for the town, with which he arrived 4 November : And, in the mean time Captain Seafowle Gibson, having a commission and arms for 120 men, raised them in Drogheda in the space of two hours, who that very night were set on the watch, and kept to so hard duty, that his lordship and the captain watched ten nights successively, and in several sallies killed 200 rebels, and took eighty prisoners, of whom six only suffered death.

His lordship made another journey to Dublin, to be present at the second session of the parliament, which sat 4 November ; and generously offered (seeing Sir Henry Titchburne's regiment was not sufficient to secure the town) to raise and clothe 600 men ; to make fourteen independent companies at Drogheda a complete regiment, by which the whole county of Louth might possibly have been secured ; but this offer was not accepted. However, his affections to the King and detestation of the rebellion, were so fully discovered to the rebels, by these earnest and noble offers, that, taking the advantage of his absence, they sat down before his house of Mellefont, on Sunday 24 November, with 1300 foot, intending to surprize it ; which (after a very brave defence, so long as their powder lasted, from the few left to guard it, consisting only of twenty-four musketeers and fifteen horsemen) was entered with great cruelty and slaughter of the foot, who yielded on quarter, (the horse vigorously charging through the enemy, got safe to Drogheda) and Colonel Coll Mac-Brian Mac-Mahon, with his soldiers, destroyed and carried away of goods and cattle to the amount of 2000l. and killed twenty-eight of his lordship's servants, the most of whom they would not suffer to be buried.

The rebels, to the number of 1400, 30 November, besieged Drogheda, which they reduced to extreme distress, forcing them to subsist on the flesh of dogs, cats, and other

other animals; and 12 January, by the assistance of their popish friends in the town, having made a breach in an obscure part of the wall, 500 of them marched, at four o'clock in the morning, so far into the town, that thinking it their own, they alarmed the governor by a great shout, who running down stairs, with his pistols in his hands, and being seasonably joined by the Lord Moore with fifteen Horse, they put them to flight, with the loss of above 200, and some officers; which, with other successful fallies, so dispirited the Irish, that they drew off with great loss, before the Earl of Ormond, who intended to raise the siege, marched out of Dublin.

1 March, with Sir John Borlace, in a sally he took the castle of Colpe; and 5 routed his ungrateful tenants near Tullaghallan, on the north side of Drogheda, with the slaughter of seven officers and near 400 soldiers; taking prisoners, Captain Rory Mac-Arte Mac-Cross Mac-Mahon, and Barnewall of Ratheskett, with good store of Arms, whereby the siege of Drogheda was raised, and the garrison was at leisure to visit the enemy's quarters; in this action he exposed his person to great danger, and being known, was surrounded by about 200 of the enemy, who endeavoured to seize him, crying out, *This is my Lord Moore*, when he had but seven horse in his company, the rest being engaged at a distance; yet he retreated not, but charging them, many were killed, and the rest scattered.

On the taking of Dundalk soon after, (in which he had a share), Sir Henry Titchburne was left with a sufficient force to preserve it, and the present government of Drogheda was committed to his lordship; at which time the Earl of Ormond, in a council of war, resolved to prosecute the rebels; but that Lord being summoned to Dublin on affairs of great importance, the work fell wholly on the Lord Moore and the governor, who were recruited with four companies of 1000 foot, two troops of 200 horse, and two pieces of battery; so that 21 March he burned the country about Slane; entered Ardee the 23, with the slaughter of about 400 Irish, his lordship doing much execution with his own hand; and being certified that 1300 rebels were fortifying the town of Navan, he marched the 25 early in the morning, with 200 horse, some dragoons and musqueteers, drew up within half pistol shot of the gates, killed twenty men, fired the country, and returned with a large supply of cows and 600 sheep.

The

The King ¹ by privy seals dated at York 30 June, and at Stoneley Abbey, 20 August 1642, constituted him governor of the county of Louth, and barony of Slane, whereof he had a grant by commission 10 September ², with the fee of 10s. a day, and power to prosecute all rebels, traitors, &c. in consideration, as his majesty expressed himself, "That to the hazarding himself, and the losſ of all his estate, he had contributed very much, as well before as during the siege of Drogheda, to the preservation of that town, and performed many other acceptable services there, since the beginning of that detestable rebellion, towards the suppression thereof, for his better encouragement to proceed chearfully, in the faid service, and to the end he might be the better enabled thereunto."

In August same year, with 1500 men, and 4 pieces of cannon, he took the strong castle of Seddan, with the slaughter of 500 men, whereupon the Lords Gormanston and Netterville quitted the fort of Nobber and the castle of Newtown; by which the counties of Louth and Meath were cleared of the enemy. But, after performing many brave and signal services, he lost his life, 7 August 1643, at Portlester, in Meath, by a cannon-shot, as he was upon an eminence, giving directions for the assault.

He married Alice ³, younger daughter of Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Elye, and by her (who broke her leg near the foot, by a fall from her horse, occasioned by a sudden grief arising on the first sight of St. Peter's Church in Drogheda, where her dear lord lay buried, on Wednesday 10 June 1649, and dying 13 of a gangrene, was that night buried by him in the family tomb) he had five sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Henry, his successor.
 (2) John, who died young.

(3) Garret Moore of Ardee, Esq. an officer for the reduction of Ireland before 5 June 1649, after that was brought about by the parliament, he was permitted 9 March 1654 to compound for his estate, at two years and six months purchase,

¹ Rot. Can. 18. 19. 20. Cap. 1. f. R. 5. ² Rot. Can. (and not 12 Sep. as generally asserted) and decree 2 July 1695, No. 7, in which the settlement of his estate, and maintenance and fortunes of his children, dated 22 February 1637, leading the uses of 4 several recoveries suffered in Hilary Term 1634, is set forth. ³ Ulster's Office.

purchase, amounting to 1023l. 16s. and died without issue in 1665 *.

Randle also of Ardee, who married first Jane, elder daughter of Edward, the second Earl of Meath; and secondly Priscilla, daughter of — Armitage, Esq. having issue by the former, Edward, buried at St Catharine's, Dublin, 8 October 1666; Brabazon; and Mary, married to William Viscount Duncannon. He was attainted by K. James's parliament 7 May 1689, when, his estate of 500l. a year, was seized and sequestered. Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, Esq. and of Mount-Terrible in the county of Monaghan, died 13 August 1721, having issue by Susannah his wife, whose will was proved 16 January 1737, three sons and three daughters, William; Edward; Randle of Mount-Terrible, who became heir; Mary, married to Mr. Cunningham; Hannah, to Packenham Smith, of Stonetown in the county of Louth; and —, to Rev. Philip Gayer, of Carrickfergus.

Adam, who died 27 May 1666, and was buried in St. Peter's at Drogheda, leaving Randle his heir.

Daughter Mary, born in 1631, was married in December 1648 to Hugh, Viscount Montgomery.

Sarah, married in 1653 to William, Viscount Charlemont.

Anne, born in 1634, and married in 1657 to Thomas Caulfeild, Esq.¹.

Lettice, born after her father's death, 15 January 1643 †, was married 1 July 1661 to Hercules Davis, Esq. son and heir to John Davis, of Carrickfergus, Esq.².

Henry,

* He made his will 17 January 1664 (proved 13 November 1665) wherein he calls himself, the second son of Charles, late Lord Viscount of Drogheda; and being possessed for many hundred years to come, of the site of the late priory of St. John, of Ardee, he devised the same, in case of his death without issue, to his executors, to discharge out of the first yearly profits, all his debts, funeral expences, and legacies; remainder to his brother Randle for life, remainder of part to the Lady Jane Moore, his wife; remainder of the whole to the said Randle, and in case he left females, 1000l. to be raised thereout if one daughter, and 1800l. if more than one; remainder to such person as should be second son of his brother Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and his heirs male; remainder to the said Earl, his executors, administrators, and assignees. Appointed his brother Randle, and Lady Jane his wife, executors; gave to his dear brother Adam Moore, all his (1649,) arrears and the bond of Anthony Townly and George Gregory for 500l., and gave his ten months arrears, to be disposed of by his brother Randle to his servants. (Lodge, and prerogative office.)

† In a decree dated 2 July 1695, (No. 7.) she is said to be about six months old at her father's death, but afterwards in the same decree, she is said to have attained the age of 16 years on 15 January 1659, which proves her to be born 15 January 1643. (Collections.)

¹ Decree in Chancery, 1657. ² See E. of Granard, n. 3 18^o. 19^o. 20. Cat. I. D. R. 14.

Henry,
Earl.

Henry, the third Viscount Drogheda, upon his father's death, was recommended by the Earl of Ormond, to succeed him in his employments; whereupon the King, by warrant, dated at Oxford 8 October, and by commission * at Dublin, 13 January 1634, gave him his troop of horse, and the government of the counties of Meath and Louth, the barony of Slane, and town of Dundalk, all the forces and inhabitants within the same, power to execute martial law, and the fee of 10s. Sterling a day, from the date of the commission. On 11 January 1642-3, he was chosen one of the commissioners, to receive the propositions of the Irish confederate recusants; and in 1645 repairing to the court in England, the King (he being under age) favoured him with a special livery of his estate. In 1647, upon the surrender of the government to the English Parliament, he had the command of a regiment given him, with which in 1649 he helped to reduce the kingdom, his estate was afterwards sequestered by the parliament; but, upon his petition 8 April 1653, he was permitted to enjoy one full third part thereof, and to receive the issues and profits till further order, paying contribution and other country charges; also, upon his further setting forth, that his estate was extended for the satisfaction of a debt to Walter Burrowes and others, and liable to several other burthens, whereby he was reduced, and like to continue in a very sad and distressed condition, without any manner of relief for the support of himself and family; the government 10 October 1653 ordered, that his house of Mellefont, the park with the deer therein, and 300 acres of land, in such places next adjoining and lying close together, as he should chuse, should be exempted from the power of such extents, for the maintenance of himself and family. And further, upon his petition touching a composition for his estate, an order of reference was directed, 10 January 1654, to the commissioners general of the revenue,

* The commission runs thus: To our right trusty and well beloved cousin Henry, Lord Moore, Lord Viscount of Drogheda, greeting. Know ye, that we being most tenderly sensible of the great loss we sustain in the person of our cousin Henry-Charles, Viscount Moore, your father, late slain in our service, whose unfortunate death is not more truly lamented in these kingdoms than by ourself, who have taken special notice of his worth and valour: and we conceiving it fit, as an expression of our valuation of so noble and deserving a personage, to take into our royal care you, the now Lord Viscount Moore, his son, who hath here given us proof of your zeal to our service, and hopefulness to become a true follower of your said father's steps and worth, to succeed him in the charge he bore in this kingdom; have, for the reasons aforesaid, and for your encouragement to do us like acceptable service, constituted, &c.

nue, requiring them to consider thereof; who returned, that the total of his yearly estate did amount to 4087l. 15s. and that the yearly quit-rents payable thereout were 611l. 3s. 6d. that he might be admitted to compound for the remainder, being 3476l. 11s. 6d. at two years purchase, amounting to 6953l. 3s. And his lordship returning his personal estate to be worth 200l. only, he was to pay 20l. for that by way of fine, for which he had an order of composition 5 February, to pay the same as follows, viz. 2000l. on 1 August 1655, 2000l. 1 February 1655, 2000l. 1 August 1656, and 973l. 3s. at or before the end of two years from 1 February 1654.

20 January 1656 he was made *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth; after the restoration (19 February 1660) captain of a troop of horse, governor of Drogheda and of the aforesaid county; and for his services and affections to the King and his country, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Drogheda, by patent dated 14 June 1661. In the parliament of that year 1 July, his lordship, with others was appointed to take into consideration the smallness of the salaries of the judges, and masters of the chancery, and the fees of the several officers of the courts, and to report what regulations were fit to be made. On the 17 he reported that the committee found the fees of the judges and masters in chancery to be inconsiderable, and therein had made such an addition as might make their maintenance, comfortable and answerable to that dignity and trust, which his majesty had given unto them. On 23 he was joined with the Lords Howth and Kingston to join with a committee of the House of Commons, in a request to the L. Lieutenant for licence to transplant wool into England as formerly, in order to remedy the great inconveniences that arose to the trade of Ireland, by obstructing the same¹. On 22 May 1662, he was one of the commissioners entrusted for satisfying the personal arrears of the commission officers who had served the Kings Charles I. and II. in Ireland, before 5 June 1649, as he was again 26 October 1675; and 20 October 1663 made *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth*.

His

* Three thousand acres of profitable lands in the barony of Dundalk, having been granted by the usurped powers to Robert Reynolds, of the Middle Temple, Esq; and the King highly resenting the many loyal and faithful services of his lordship and his father, held himself concerned in honour and justice.

His lordship married Alice*, fifth daughter of William Lord Spencer, of Worm-Layton, (sister to Henry, created Earl of Sunderland) by the Lady Penelope Wriothesley his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Earl of Southampton, and sister to Earl Thomas, Lord High Treasurer of England,¹ who died in 1667; and deceasing 11 January 1675, had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Charles and Henry, successive Earls of Drogheda; William-Hamilton Moore, Esq. (who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of the South, and widow of William, the third Earl of Meath, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, born 4 June 1668); Lady Alice, (first married in May 1667, to Henry Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrassil, who died in January 1675; secondly in 1676, to John, Lord Bargany of Scotland, by neither of whom she had issue, and died in Roscommon-House, Dublin, 26 December 1677); Lady Mary, (married first to William Ramsay, the third Earl of Dalhousie, secondly to John, the second Lord Ballenden, both Peers of Scotland, and thirdly to Samuel Collins, Esq. M. D. who left her a widow in April 1710, she deceasing 17 March 1725); and Lady Penelope, who married Randal, Lord Slane, and lies buried in the east chapel of the *Hermitage*, on the south side of the town of Slane, over the banks of the *Boyne*, under a large raised Tomb, on which are engraven the Arms of her father and mother, and this inscription:

This is the coat of Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda,
and Dame Alice Spencer his wife, whose daughter
Penelope Moore, is second wife to Randal Lord
Baron

justice, to grant him some marks of his grace and favour; and therefore 19 September 1663, granted to him and his heirs all the said premises, wherein were contained, the castle, town, and lands of Ballregan, at the yearly rent of 39l. 1s. 2d.

* After the troubles of 1688 were ended, her ladyship preferred a petition to K. William, setting forth, that she had lost the benefit of her jointure, being 1000l. a year for three years, the loss of which, being all she had to live on, had reduced her to a very low condition, and prayed to have a grant of such debts as were due to her grandson, Lord Slane, when she was his guardian, out of the estates of Randal, Marquis of Antrim, and Sir John Fleming, Knt. whereupon, she had a grant 15 October 1694, of 2000l. out of the said debts, upon the report of Sir Richard Levinge, solicitor general, (to whom her petition was referred,) that she had lost upwards of 2500l. and that the said Lord Slane, being indicted and outlawed of high treason, his real estate was granted to Godart, Earl of Athlone; but not the personal estate. (Lodge.)

Baron of Slane. The said Dame Alice Spencer, daughter to William Lord Baron of Worm-Layton, whose son, being killed at Newbury, in his Majesty's service, was before, by Charles I. his said Majesty, created

EARL of SUNDERLAND.

Mother to the said Dame Alice, was, Penelope Wriothesley, daughter of Henry, Earl of Southampton, whose brother, Thomas Earl of Southampton, son to the said Henry, was created Lord High Treasurer of England, and died Anno 1667. This monument was erected by Randal, Lord Baron of Slane, married first to Elenor Barnewall, who here is interred, daughter to Sir Richard Barnewall, of Crickstown, Knt. and Bart. and after to the Lady PENELOPE MOORE, daughter to HENRY MOORE, Earl of DROGHEDA, Anno 1667.

Charles, the second Earl of Drogheda, was appointed, Charles,
¹ 20 January 1676, *C. Rot.* of the county of Louth; and married in ² 1669 Letitia-Isabella, daughter of John Robartes, Earl. Earl of Radnor, then Lord Robartes, Baron of Truro, and L. L. of Ireland, by whom he had two daughters, Isabella, buried at St. Bride's Dublin, 8 July 1673; and Alice, buried there 18 October 1664: and his lordship dying in Dublin 18 June 1679 ³, without surviving issue by her, who re-married with William Wycherley, Esq., his brother

Henry became the third Earl, who assumed the sur-^{Henry}, name of Hamilton, as heir to the Earl of Clanbrassil ^{*, 3}, and before his succession to the honours, lived at Tully in Earl. the county of Kildare. In K. Charles II. reign he was a cornet of horse, and 3 July 1679 made *C. Rot.* of the counties of Louth and Meath, as he was 1 April 1686 of Meath and the Queen's County, by K. James II. of whose privy council he was sworn 28 February 1684;

* Henry Earl of Clanbrassil, by his will, dated 27 March 1664, devised all his real estate to his wife and her heirs; which she bequeathed to her brother Henry, Earl of Drogheda; who, after an expensive law-suit, sold his interest therein, by deeds of lease and release, dated 17 and 18 February 1679, for 2400l. to Sir Hans Hamilton, Bart. and James Hamilton of Bangor, Esq.

¹ Rot. Can. 29^o. Car. II. 4^o. pars. f. ² Articles dated 28 October 1669, whereby St. Mary's Abbey and Lands to the value of 800l. per annum were settled as a jointure; 4000l. being his wife's fortune. ^{20^o, 21^o}. Car. II. 3^o. p. f. R. 44. ³ Decree 2 July 1695, N^o. 7.

1684; and by whose parliament in 1689 he was attainted, and had his estate sequestered. After the Prince of Orange's landing in England, his lordship and the Earl of Roscommon were appointed colonels to raise men for the service of Ireland, and at the taking of Carrickfergus, 26 August 1689, commanded a regiment of foot, with which he was at the battle of the Boyne; 9 August 1690, he led the advance-guard on the first approach of the army to the siege of Limerick, when discovering some of the enemy on the top of a hill, three miles distant from the town, he drove them under the very walls; and at the general attack (the 27) half his lordship's grenadiers entered the breach, and were actually in the town, but the regiments appointed to *second* them, having no orders to proceed farther than the counterscarp, stopped there; by which means the Irish, who were running from the walls, seeing but a few men enter, rallied, and beat the grenadiers back with great loss; 30 of that month the siege was raised, and the King departing for England, his lordship was sworn (1 December) one of his privy council, and on the following day he signed the proclamation, forbidding any trade to be carried on with France, or any correspondence to be holden with the French King or his subjects. He took his seat in parliament 5 October 1692¹.

The company of the royal fishery of Ireland, being incorporated 3 March 1691, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and twelve committees, to be called the courts of assistants of the said company, his lordship was one of the first members thereof †; and 10 July 1696, was constituted one of the L. J. of the kingdom; he continued in the command of his regiment, until the disbanding of it in 1698, when the King ordered the colonels of the disbanded regiments to have 8s. a day, in consideration of their faithful service. In 1699 his lordship, Francis Annesley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, Henry Langford, Sir Francis Brewster, and Sir Richard Levinge, were constituted commissioners to take account of the forfeited estates in Ireland; for his services in which capacity, the sum of 1000l. was given him (7 March) by the commons

† 29 June 1693, he had the grant of a Friday market and four fairs, to be held at Tully in the county of Kildare, upon 17 March, 15 July, 6 October, and 21 December, at the yearly rent of 20 shillings.

Commons of England. He was again sworn one of the L. J. 4 April 1701, as he was a third time 22 December that year, and was of the privy council to Q. Anne. In July 1675 he married Mary¹, second daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newland near Dublin, Bart. sister to Arthur, Lord Ranelagh; made his will, 25 May 1713, and dying 7 June 1714, had issue by her, who died in Dublin 30 May 1726, eight sons and two daughters, viz.

Charles Lord Moore, heir apparent.

Arthur baptized 25 April 1678, died without issue.

Rev. Dr. Henry Moore, baptized 11 February 1681, was rector of Malpas and Wilmflow, in Cheshire, and married Catharine, only daughter of Sir Thomas Knatchbull, of Mersham-Hatch in Kent, Bart. widow of Sir George Rooke, vice-admiral of England, by her (who died in London 19 August 1755), he had three sons and one daughter; viz. Henry, born in 1709, who died in 1730; Thomas Moore, born in 1716, D. D. (of Slow-Hall county of Norfolk, and rector of Frampton-Cotterell in the county of Gloucester, who 15 May 1653, married the daughter of William Lay, of Downham in Norfolk, Esq.); John, who deceased in 1744; and Mary married in December 1759, to Rev. Pouler Forrester.

Rev. Dr. John Moore, was presented 30 November 1708, to the vicarage of St. Catharine, Dublin, and 27 November 1713 appointed chaplain to the house of commons. In January 1708 he married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, widow of Edward Devenish, Esq. and died 1 June 1716, having had issue by her, who died 26 September 1741, two sons and three daughters, viz. Henry, born 9 April 1710; John, who died suddenly in May 1744; Mary, born 2 April 1711, died the 4; Mary, buried at St. Catharine's 3 July 1715; and Mary, married 21 August 1735, to Skeffington-Randal Smith, Esq. son and heir to Dr. Edward Smith, Bishop of Downe and Connor, who left her a widow 23 October 1748.

William Moore, of Ardee, alias Moore-Hall in the county of Louth, Esq. chosen in October 1715 member of parliament for Ardee, and 1719, was sheriff of the said county. In March 1717², he married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Edward Parkinson, of Ardee, and sister to Robert Parkinson, Esq. counsellor at law,

and

¹ MSS. pedigree. ² Articles dated 23^o, 24 March.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

and dying 1 April 1732, was buried in the church of Ardee, leaving one son Henry, who married the daughter of —— Smyth, Esq. and one daughter Mary.

(6) Robert, member for the county of Louth and borough of Belfast, in the parliaments of Q. Anne and K. George I. who married the Lady Anne Lennard, younger daughter and at length heir to Thomas, Earl of Sussex and Lord Dacre, (who died in 1715), afterwards Baroness Dacre, widow of Richard Lennard Barrett, of Bell-house in Essex Esq. and also widow of Henry, Lord Teynham; by her he had issue one son Henry.

(7) Capel, baptized 26 October 1693, was chosen to parliament for Bangor in October 1713; married the Lady Mary Paulet, daughter of Charles, Duke of Bolton (by his second wife) and widow of Charles O Neile, of Edenduffecarrick in the county of Antrim, Esq. (who died in 1716), and had one son and two daughters.

(8) Edward, baptized 16 January 1694, was buried at St. Michan's, 5 October following.

(1) Daughter Lady Alice, baptized 29 December 1679, was married 11 September 1697 to Sir Gustavus Hume, of Castle-Hume in the county of Fermanagh, Bart. and died 13 April 1750 *.

Lady

Family
of
Castle-
Hume.
Baronets.

* Sir John Hume of North Berwick in Scotland, second son of Patrick the fifth, Baron of Polwarth, became seated in Fermanagh, in the reign of K. James I. having a considerable tract of land in that county, granted to him by that King, which lands were erected into four large manors, he was succeeded in these estates by Sir George his eldest son, and the second Baronet, who died at Edinburgh, and left John his heir, and a daughter Phæbe, married first in 1664, to Henry Blennerhasset, of Castle-Hasset in county of Fermanagh, and secondly to Christopher Irwine, M. D. eldest son of Sir Gerard Irwine. Sir John the third Baronet, who was possessed of the best estate in Fermanagh, and was made governor of that county, during the troubles of 1689, although he was too sickly and infirm, to undergo the fatigue of these confusions, yet he contributed to his utmost for the common security of the country, he raised above 100 horse and 200 foot of his own tenants, armed them at his own charge, and they behaved well in every action; He sent for his eldest son from England, who had been several years in the army there, and was a very hopeful young gentleman, but at length lost his life in the service of his country. He fortified his house of Castle-Hume, situate near Lough Erne, within 3 miles of Enniskillen, and furnished it with provisions at a great expence, which castle contained a large garrison, was a great security to the country, and contributed much to the defence of Enniskillen; Being obliged on account of his infirmities to retire to England with his younger children, he with his eldest son James, was attainted by K. James's parliament; and his second son John, being in England

¹ See a pardon granted to him for this marriage, (she being a papist) dated at Westminster, 3 February 1726, enrolled 6 June 1727 A^o 13^o. Geo. I. 3. p. D.

Lady Elizabeth, baptized 29 March 1686, and married (2) 24 January 1704 to George Rochfort of Gaullstown, Esq. whose widow she died 30 March 1736, and was there buried, leaving a son George, created Earl of Belvedere.

Charles Lord Moore, the eldest son, baptized 1 December 1676, was member of parliament for Drogheda in the reigns of K. William and Q. Anne; married 24 August 1699, Jane, daughter and heir to Arthur, Viscount Loftus of Ely; and dying 21 May 1714, a few days before his father was buried at Mellefont, having had three sons, Henry, who succeeded his grandfather; Edward, who succeeded his brother; and Charles, who died an infant.

Henry, the fourth Earl of Drogheda, born 7 October 1700, took his seat¹ of that month 1721 in the house⁴ of Peers, and was member in the English Parliament, Earl which met 5 June 1722, for Camelford in Cornwall. He married 11 February 1719 Charlotte, eldest daughter of Hugh Boscawen, Lord Viscount Falmouth, and by

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England before his arrival there, he sent him under the command of Major-General Kirke, to the relief of Derry, but he died by a fever on his passage to Ireland. Sir John married Sidney, younger daughter and coheir to James Hamilton, of Manor-Hamilton in county of Leitrim Esq. and deceased on Midsummer-Eve 1695, having had issue by his said Lady, (who died 10 and was buried 23 January 1685, in St. Michael's Church, Dublin), four sons and six daughters, viz. James, and John, who died as above; Gustavus, who succeeded; Claud, who died young; Hester, married to Captain James Creighton, whom she survived; Catharine (to Sir James Caldwell, of Castle-Caldwell, created a Baronet 23 June 1683, by whom she had issue, Edith married to Charles Newcomen, of Drummin, county of Longford Esq. Jane and Frances, who died unmarried; and Sir John Caldwell Bart. who married a daughter of —— French, Dean of Raphoe, and had issue Frances, the wife of Edward Archdall, of Castle Archdall, county of Fermanagh, Esq; Catharine; and another daughter, and one son, Sir James Caldwell Bart. created a Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam); Sidney, the third daughter, was buried at St. Peter's 4 March 1684; Elizabeth married to Patrick Hume, Lord Polworth; Anne (to Colonel Hugh Caldwell, brother to Sir Henry, who died in Flanders); and Mary, to Robert Johnston, Esq. Sir Gustavus Hume, the fourth Baronet, represented the county of Fermanagh in parliament, was of the privy council to K. George I. made his will 18 August 1729, and died 25 October 1731, when the title of Baronet ceased, having had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Moore, born 2 October 1704, killed by a fall from his horse on the Strand near Dublin, 1 August 1722; Gustavus, who died at White Church in England; George—Lewis, born in September 1715, died young; daughter Mary, (married 18 August 1736, to Nicholas Loftus, Esq. who assumed the name of Hume, and was created Earl of Ely); Lucy, baptized 2 November 1713, died young; and Alice, who married her first cousin George Rochfort, of Rochfort, county of Westmeath, Esq. by whom she had issue, (True relation of the Enniskilliners; see titles Loftus, and Belvedere, and Lords Jour. IV. 49.)

her (who was born in 1702, died 4 April 1745, and was buried at Twickenham in Middlesex) had an only daughter who died an infant; departing this life 28 May 1727, he was succeeded by his brother

Edward,

5

Earl.

Edward the fifth Earl who was born in 1701; he took his seat in the house of peers 28 November 1727¹, was called into his Majesty's privy council in May 1748, and was governor of the county of Meath. In 1727 his lordship married to his first wife, Lady Sarah Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, and by her who was born in March 1711, died in Dublin 19 January 1736, and was interred at Monasterevan², had four sons and one daughter, viz.

(1) Henry Lord Moore, born 1 May 1728, and died at Toulouse in France, in August 1752.

(2) Charles, Lord Moore, who succeeded his father.

(3) Ponsonby, was made a lieutenant 25 February 1750, and in January 1753 a captain in the room of his brother Charles Lord Moore who resigned, and is one of the commissioners of the Barrack-board. In November 1768, he married first Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Lord Kilworth, she died at Bath, in August 1777; and in April 1781, he married secondly Catharine sister to Frederick Trench of Wood-Lawn, county of Galway, Esq.

(4) Edward, born 29 December 1736, entered into holy orders, and was chaplain to the house of commons.

The daughter, Lady Sarah, married 13 August 1748, to William Pole of Ballyfin, in the Queen's county³, Esq.

His lordship married secondly 30 September 1737⁴, Bridget daughter of William Southwell, Esq. brother to Thomas, the first Lord Southwell, and by her who died at Bath 27 July 1761, had issue, two sons and two daughters.

(5) William, born 11 December 1742, and died 8 August 1762.

(6) Robert, born 12 December 1743, an officer in the army, married Margaret, daughter of James Stephenson, of Kildeigh in the county of Down, Esq. and had issue Sarah-Henrietta; Frances; and Elizabeth-Richarda.

The daughters were Lady Lucy, born 6 May 1739; and Lady Alice, in October 1740, who died young.

His lordship, in his passage from England to Dublin, was unfortunately lost, 28 October 1758, together with his

¹ Lord's Journals, III. 2. ² Reg. Par. Mon. Evan. ³ See Earl Mornington, n. ⁴ Registry, St. Andrew.

his fourth son, the Rev. Edward Loftus, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son

Charles, the fifth and present Earl of Drogheda, who Charles, was born 29 June 1730, and is Colonel of the 18 regiment of light dragoons, colonel of the artillery regiment, master general of the ordnance, and a lieutenant general. He took his seat in parliament 16 October 1759¹, 12 January same year, was appointed governor of the county of Meath, and in December 1769, governor and Custos-Rotulorum of the Queen's County; his lordship is a member of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland, and on the institution of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, had the honour of being nominated by the sovereign, to be one of the original knights companions of that order, and with the other knights was installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, 17 March 1783. 15 February 1766, he married Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter of Francis Earl of Hertford, then L. L. of Ireland, she was born 1 August 1744, and died 4 November 1784, leaving issue by his lordship,

Charles Lord Moore, born 23 August 1770.

Lady Isabella, born 22 November 1766, deceased in June 1787.

(1)

(2)

Lady Mary, born 27 August 1771.

(3)

Lady Alice, born in September 1776, and

(4)

Lady Anne, who died in February 1788.

(5)

TITLES.] Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore of Drogheda, and Baron Moore, of Mellefont.

CREATIONS.] B. Moore, of Mellefont, in the county of Louth, 20 July 1661, 14 Jac. I. V. Moore of Drogheda, 7 February 1621, 19 Jac. I. and E. of Drogheda 14 June 1661, 13 Car. II.

ARMS.] Saphire, on a chief indented, Topaz, three mullets pierced, ruby.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, gold, a Moor's head, proper, wreath'd about the temples, pearl and saphire.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, pearl.

MOTTO.] FORTIS CADERE, CEDERE, NON POTEST.

SEAT.] Moore-abbey, 6 miles from Kildare, and 30 from Dublin.

TALBOT, EARL OF WATERFORD.

13. **T**HIS illustrious family most Authors conlude to be of Norman extraction *, but we presume they were settled in England long before the conquest; for Philip Talbot was Lord of Eccleswell, Credenham, and Worksop, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was father of Richard. Richard Lord Talebot of Eccleswell, in the conqueror's reign, who probably was the witness to the under-mentioned grant, made by the Earl of Buckingham to the Gilbert. monks of Cerasie. He was succeeded by Gilbert, Lord Talbot, who married Mabilla, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Richard. Montgomery and Arundel; and was father of Richard Lord Talbot, who by the daughter of — Villiers, John. had John Talbot, of Normanby in Yorkshire, who by Fulco. his wife Mary, an Heireſs, had Fulco Lord Talbot, who John. married the daughter of C. Clermont, and had iſſue John Lord Talbot, whose wife was the daughter of — Dam- John. martin, by whom he had a ſon of his own name, who, Richard. by the daughter of — Hogreys had Richard Talbot, living 18 Henry III. who married Alicia, daughter of Alan Baffet, of Wycombe in the county of Bucks, ſiſter to Philip Baffet, Chief Justice of England, and wi- John. widow of Dru de Montacute, Lord of Montacute.

Gilbert. To him ſucceeded Gilbert, his ſon, who held three caſtles in the marches of Wales for prince Edward, on the re- bellion of that people under Llewellyn, 40 Henry III; and as Peter de Montfort ſignified to the King, was the *only great man* in thoſe parts, that kept his poſts and did

* So Sir William Dugdale and others imagine; and mention one Richard de Talbot, a witness to the grant, which Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, made to the monks of Cerasie in Normandy, in the time of the conqueror; and that he had iſſue Geffrey, the father of Richard, the father of Gilbert, whose ſon Richard married Alicia, daughter of Alan Baffet. This is controverted in the viſitation book of Yorkshire (which ſets forth the pedigree as in the text) taken in 1584 and 1585, by the accurate Robert Glover, Somerset-Herald, marshal and deputy to William Flower, Esq; Norroy King of Arms, whose collections are juſtly eſteemed and highly valued.

did service there. In 44 Henry III, he was made governor of the castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Blan-

minster; and the ensuing year constituted one of the justices itinerant for the county of Hereford. He died in 1274, 2 Edward I. having married Guenthlian (Juliana) daughter of Rhese ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales; aunt and heir to Llewellan, son of Rhese, Prince of that country; he and his descendants, in respect thereof, relinquished their paternal coat of arms, which were *Bendy of ten Pieces Argent and Gules*, and assumed *that* of the said Rhese, viz. *Gules, A Lion Rampant within a bordure ingrailed, Or.* By her he had Richard his heir, and two daughters; Joan, the second wife of Sir John de Carrue of Mulesford; and Eleanor, married to Nicholas, son of the said John by his first wife.

Richard, who succeeded, was in the reign of Edward I, Richard. in the wars of Gascoigne, Wales, and Scotland *; was governor of Cardiffe-castle; and 29 Edward I, subscribed the letter sent to the Pope from Lincoln, asserting the King's right to the superior dominion of the realm of Scotland. He married Sarah, daughter of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and dying 34 Edward I, had issue three sons, Gilbert his heir; Thomas, who died childless; and Richard, who by his marriage with Joan, daughter and coheir to Hugh de Mortimer, of Riccard's-castle in the county of Hereford, became lord of that manor about the beginning of Edward III reign; and left a son John, and three daughters, who became coheirs to their nephew John, who died without issue 12 Richard II.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, Lord Talbot of Goodrich-Castle, Sir Gil- was twenty-nine years of age at his father's death; and bert. 26 Edward I, partook in the expedition in Scotland; as he also did 12 Edward II, when he was made a Banneret. In 2 Edward III, being lord chamberlain to the King, he procured a charter for free warren, in his demesne lands of Eccleswell and Credenham, in the county of Hereford, and at Langhope in Gloucestershire; 4 Edward III, he was constituted justice of South Wales, and was rewarded for his services with a grant of lands

* The memorable actions and distinguished services of this great family, are so fully set forth by Dugdale, in his *Baronage of England*, and by the writers of English History, that we refer the reader thither; as a detail and particular enumeration thereof, would carry us beyond the design and extent of this work.

TALBOT, EARL OF WATERFORD.

lands in that country. He departed this life at Eccleswell, 4 February, 20 Edward III, having been summoned to parliament from 4 to 8 of that reign inclusive. He married the daughter of Adam Lisle, and was succeeded by his son

Richard, Richard, Lord Talbot of Goodrich-Castle, who being then about thirty-four years of age, entered upon his inheritance. He was a principal assistant to Edward de Baliol, in his claim to the crown of Scotland; invaded that kingdom by sea, and routed the Scots army at Gleddesmore acquiring a glorious victory. On that King's establishment, he was restored to the lands in Scotland, which he claimed in right of his wife Elizabeth, cousin and coheir to John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and younger daughter and coheir to John Comyn, Lord of Badenagh (by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke) and, with her sister, heir to Audomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. In 11 Edward III, he was made governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and Justice there, and of all the King's lands in Scotland; which occasioned his residence in those parts, so that his lands in Ireland being unguarded, were seized; but, upon complaint thereof, the King acknowledging his great travail and charge in his service in Scotland, commanded a release of that seizure. In 13 Edward III, (being a Banneret) he was made governor of Southampton, with twenty men at Arms, which he was appointed to fortify; and the Bishop of Winchester, the prior of St. Swithin's and Abbot of Hyde, were directed, with all their power, to keep at their manors next to Southampton, and be ready at Sir Richard's call; two pinnaces were also assigned to attend his pleasure, &c. upon which he was discharged from the keeping of Berwick. He was frequently in the French and Scots Wars; was steward of the King's household; and in 1352, one of the plenipotentiaries to treat with the French about a peace. He that year founded the priory of Flanesford, within his lordship of Goodrich-Castle, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; and having been summoned to all the parliaments which met from 14 to 29 Edward III, departed this World 22 October, 30 Edward III, leaving issue by his aforesaid lady, who afterwards married John de Bromwich, and died 46 Edward III, two sons, Gilbert his heir, and Thomas a priest.

Gilbert,

Gilbert, Lord Talbot of Goodrich-Castle, was then Gilbert. twenty-four years of age; attended Prince Edward in the wars of Gascoigne; was summoned with his son Richard, 3 Rich. II, to be at Newcastle upon Tyne with horse and arms, to march against the Scots; and had summons to parliament from 36 Edward III, to 10 Richard II. inclusive. He married first Petronilla, daughter of James first Earl of Ormond, and she dying 42 Edward III, his second wife was Joan, daughter of Ralph Earl of Stafford; and dying 24 April 1387, he left by his first wife,

Richard, Lord Talbot, then twenty-six years of age, Richard. who married Ankaretta, daughter and heir to John, Lord Strange of Blackmere (by his wife Mary, sister to Richard Earl of Arundel) cousin and heir to Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Le Strange her brother; and was summoned to parliament by that title, until the 11 Richard II, when he was summoned by the title of Richard Talbot de Greystock; and from that year, by the title of Goodrich-Castle. He was a Banneret, and served in the wars of that time, with great gallantry, but died 7. September 1396, leaving issue by his said wife (who re-married with Sir Thomas Nevil, Lord Furnival, who in right of his first wife, Joan, daughter of William Lord Furnival, succeeded to that title on her father's decease, 6 Richard II, and whose eldest daughter and coheir, Maud, became the wife of John Earl of Shrewsbury) five sons, viz.

Gilbert Lord Talbot, then thirteen years of age, was made justice of Chester in 1396, and again in 1402; and serving K. Henry IV. in his wars, was made a Knight of the garter, being the hundredth Knight elected from the establishment of that order, 23 April 1349, by the hero of that age, King Edward III. He served K. Henry V in his French Wars; and on the taking of Caen in 1417, was made governor of the castle, and guardian and Captain-general of the marches of Normandy, where he was commissioned, with Gilbert de Umfreville, to reduce all the castles and forts in that duchy to the King's obedience. He was summoned to all the parliaments, held by Henry IV and V to his death, which happened 19 October 1417; having married two wives, first Joan, second surviving daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, fifth and youngest son of K. Edward III. and Coheir to her brother Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham, by whom he had an only daughter

(1)

daughter Ankarettta, who died in the fourth year of her age, on St. Lucia's Day, 9 Henry V; whereupon Sir John Talbot her Uncle, and brother to her Father, became her next heir, and was then thirty years of age. His second wife was Beatrix, an illegitimate daughter of John, K. of Portugal, widow of Thomas Fitz-Alan, the fifth Earl of Arundel; and surviving him, she married to her third husband John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon; and to her fourth John Fettiplace, Ancestor by her to the Baronet of that name, so created 20 March 1661, and seated at Childrey in Berkshire.

(2) John, created Earl of Shrewsbury.

(3) Richard, consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1417, and in 1419 appointed by his brother, deputy of Ireland during his absence; and by a liberate 18 June 1422, had twenty marks ordered to be paid him by the council, for receiving and entertaining divers messengers from the Earl of Desmond, O'Brien, Gerald Cavenagh, O'Connor, and other Irish Chiefs. He was thrice after this governor of the kingdom; presided in the fee of Dublin almost thirty-two years, being all that time of the privy council to Henry V and VI; and was lord chancellor from 23 October 1426 to the year 1433. He died 15 August 1449, and was buried under a marble stone in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

(4) Thomas Talbot, of Wrockerdine in Shropshire, died issueless.

(5) William, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas Pearethe.

John
Earl of
Shrewsbu-
ry and
Water-
ford.

Sir John Talbot, the second son has been deservedly extolled by the English historians, for his great and heroic achievements, by which he preserved the kingdom of France to K. Henry VI, for the space of twenty-four years, until himself was killed at the battle of Chaillillon; upon the loss of which the dutchy of Aquitaine revolted to the French, after it had been in the possession of the English 300 years.

By his first marriage with Maud or Matilda, elder daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Nevil, Lord Furnival, by Joan his first wife (as before observed) daughter and heir to William Lord Furnival, he became possessed of that barony, and was first summoned to parliament 13 Henry IV by that title. 24 February 1413, 1 Henry V, he was constituted L. L. of Ireland, and so continued till the year 1419. He landed 10 November 1414 at Dalkye (an island in the Bay of Dublin), and although he brought no force out of England, made an immediate martial progress round the borders and marches of the *Pale*, and reduced the septs of the

O'Byrnes,

O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and O'Cavenaghs, on the south; the O'Mores, O'Connors, and O'Ferrals, on the west; and the O'Reilys, O'Neiles, O'Hanlons, and Mac-Mahons, on the North, to the King's peace. His government was so well approved, and what he did esteemed so considerable (though he had not power sufficient to reduce the Irish to the obedience of subjects) that the lords and gentry of the *Pale* sent a certificate, in French, of his great services to the King, which they enumerated, and besought his continuance in the government. 31 May 1419, accompanied with his brother the archbishop of Dublin,¹ he razed the castle of Keivin; and having that month taken prisoner Donald Mac-Murrough, chief of his sept, and being sent for to England, embarked with him 22 July, who was committed to the tower of London, and afterwards (3 Henry VI) given to his lordship, to make his best advantage of him.

In 2 Henry VI he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and 6 of that reign, general of the army in France; governor of Pontorson; and the next year governor of Anjou and Maine. In consideration of his services and singular merit, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Shrewsbury, by letters patent bearing date at Windsor, 20 March 1442,² 20 Henry VI. In 1443 he was one of the ambassadors to treat of peace with the French; in 1446 again appointed L. L. of Ireland; and coming over with 6 or 700 English, caused O'Connor Offaly to make peace, to ransom his son, and send many *Beeves* to the King's kitchen; he rebuilt Castle-Carbury; and 17 July 1447 (being then aged, and Earl of Wexford by inheritance) in consideration of his services and blood spilt in the wars; as also of the devastation and spoil committed in the county and city of Waterford, and barony of Dungarvan, by the rebels, to the end that the kingdom might be the better defended and preserved, he was advanced, by writ of privy seal and authority of parliament, to the dignity of Earl of Waterford and Baron of Dungarvan; having the said city and county, with the castle, honour, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, granted to him and his issue male; with *Jura Regalia*, Wreck, &c. from Youghall to Waterford, he and his heirs to be stewards of the kingdom, to do and execute all things to that office appertaining, as fully as the steward of England did perform; but 28 Henry VIII (by reason Ireland was neglected by foreign wars in France, or civil dissensions in England) it was enacted

¹ Cox. I. 157. ² Baronage, p. 329.

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enacted by the statute of absentees, that the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Berkley, and the heirs general of the Earl of Ormond, for their absence and carelessness in defending their rights, should surrender the same respectively to the crown. However K. Charles II. in 1661, re-granted and confirmed the title of Earl of Waterford to the family.

In 30 Henry VI, he was made general of the English Fleet, then going out, having 4000 soldiers with him; and the year following lieutenant of the dutchy of Aquitaine; but was killed at the battle of Chastillion, 20 July 1453, in the 80 year of his age, as the inquisition after his death shews, but the inscription on a noble monument, erected to his memory at Whitchurch in Shropshire, gives the following account:

Orate pro anima prænobilis domini, Domini
JOHANNIS TALBOT, quondam Comitis Salopiæ,
Domini Furnivall, Domini Verdon,
Domini Strange de Blackmere, et Mareschalli
Franciæ; qui obiit in Bello apud Burdews,
vii Julii M,cccc,LIII.

He was buried at Roan in Normandy, under a tomb with this inscription:

Here lieth the right noble Knight, JOHN TALBOT,
Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Wexford, Waterford, and
Valence, Lord Talbot of Goodrick and Orchenfield,
Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Acton, Lord
Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Lovetot of Worksop, Lord
Furnival of Sheffield, Lord Faulconbridge, Knight
Of the noble Orders of St. George, St. Michael, and the
Golden Fleece, Great Marshal to King Henry VI.
Of his Realm of France, who died in the Battle
Of Bourdeaux 1453.

By his first wife, already mentioned, he had four sons, viz. Thomas, born at Finglas near Dublin, on the feast of St. Gernatius, 1416, and died 10 August the same year¹; Sir Thomas Talbot, who died before him in France; John, his successor; and Sir Christopher Talbot, who was slain with his brother John, Earl of Shrewsbury. His second wife was Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir to Richard Beauchamp, the fifth Earl of Warwick and Viscount Lisle; and by her, who died 14 June 1468, and was buried in St. Paul's, London, he had three sons and two daughters, viz. John,

¹ Ms. Annals of Ireland in Trin. Col. Lib.

John, created Baron and Viscount Lisle; Sir Humphrey, sheriff of the county of Oxford to Edward IV, and Lord Marshal of the town of Calais; who made his will in 1492, and died at St. Catharine's in Mount Sinai, without issue, by his wife Mary, daughter and heir to John Champernoun; Sir Lewis*, who was seated at Penyard in Herefordshire; Lady Elizabeth, married to John Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of that name; and Lady Eleanor, to Sir Thomas Boteler, Lord of Sudley-castle in Gloucestershire, son of Sir Ralph Boteler, treasurer of England, who died without issue in his father's life-time.

John, the eldest son, of the second marriage was created Family of Baron Lisle, of Kingston-Lisle in Berkshire, 26 July 1444, Viscount and Viscount Lisle 30 October 1451. In 1442 he served Lisle under his father in the wars of France; and being one of his captains in that fatal engagement of Chastillion, was there slain. He married, 26 July 1444, Joan, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Chedder, of Chedder in Somersetshire, Esq.¹ and widow of Richard Stafford, Esq. by whom he had Thomas his successor; and two daughters, the elder Elizabeth, was first wife of Sir Edward Grey (second son of Edward, Lord Grey, and Baron Ferrers of Groby) created in 1483 Viscount Lisle; and Margaret, the younger, married Sir George Vere, Knt. Thomas, the second Viscount Lisle, having a great contest with the Lord Berkeley, touching certain lands which he claimed in right of Margaret his grandmother, lost his life in the quarrel, being shot through the mouth with an arrow, in a skirmish between them and their followers, at Wotton-under-edge in Gloucestershire, 21 March 1469. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, but having no issue by her (who after married Sir Henry Bodringham, Knt.) his sisters became his coheirs.

John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, John, was forty years of age at his father's death. In 4 Henry VI he was knighted, when the King himself received that ² Earl honour at Leicester, on Whitsunday, by John Duke of Bedford, the King's Uncle. In 1451 his father constituted him Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in 1457 he was made lord treasurer of England, being 4 May that year installed knight of

* And also a daughter Joan, married first to James, Lord Berkeley; and secondly to Edmund Hungerford, Esq. See Collins III. 13, who makes no mention of the ladies Elizabeth, and Eleanor.

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, 530, 331.

of the garter. 24 February 1458 he was made judge of Chester; and 19 December 1459 had a grant, in consideration of his charges in the King's service, of 100 marcs a year for life, out of the revenues of the lordship of Wakefield in Yorkshire; but 10 July ensuing, he was slain with his brother Sir Christopher in the battle of Northampton, fighting for the house of Lancaster, K. Henry himself being taken prisoner. He lies buried in the priory of Worksop, with the following inscription on his tomb:

Sepulchrum magnanimi ac præpotentis Domini,
Domini JOHANNIS TALBOT, Comitis Salopiæ secundi,
ex Regio Sanguine ducentis originem. Qui Henrico
Regi fidissimus, bello apud Northamptoniam
gesto, ante signa strenue pugnans, honesta morte
occidit, die decimo Julii, Anno Dom. nostri Jhesu
Christi M,cccc,ix.

cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.
Salopiæ Comitis lapis hic tegit ossa Johannis,
Cui nihil antiquius quam fuit alma Fides.
Hic ut serviret regi, tormenta subivit
Intrepidus Ferri, sanguineamque necem.
Ergo licet parvum condat sua viscera faxum,
Virtus Angligenum lustrat in omne solum.¹

He married to his first wife Catharine, daughter and co-heir to Sir Edward Burnel, son of Hugh, Lord Burnel, by whom he had no issue; and to his second Elizabeth, daughter of James, the fourth Earl of Ormond; and by her, who died 8 September 1473, left five sons and three daughters, viz. John, his successor; Sir James, who died without issue; Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, ancestor to the present Earl of Waterford; Christopher, archdeacon of Chester, and rector of Whitchurch in Shropshire; George; Lady Anne, married to Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon in the county of Derby, knight of the Bath; Lady Margaret, to Thomas, son of Sir William Chaworth, but she proved lunatick, and died without issue; and Lady Alice, married first to Humphrey De la Bere, and secondly to Sir Thomas Barre.

John, the third Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, was born 17 October 1448; and in 1471 made chief justice of North-Wales, with commission of array in the counties of Salop, Stafford, and the Marches. He married Catharine, youngest daughter of Humphrey Stafford, the first Duke of Buckingham; died in Coventry 28 June 1473, and was buried

John,
3
Earl.

¹ Baronage, p. 331.

ried in the chapel of St. Mary at Worksop, leaving issue by her, who died 26 December 1476, two sons, George his heir; Thomas, who died without issue; and a daughter Anne, married to Thomas Boteler, the last Baron of Sudley.

George, the fourth Earl, was five years of age at his father's death; he was appointed of the privy council to K. Henry VII, in the first year of his reign; and for his services at the battle of Stoke, against Lambert Simnel in 1487, was made a knight of the garter. In 1509 K. Henry VIII constituted him steward of his household, one of the chamberlains of the exchequer, and a member of the privy council. In 1513 he was a principal commander at the battle of Therouenne in France, and at the taking of Tournay, and in June 1520 was present at the memorable interview of K. Henry VIII. with Francis I. of France, between Guifnes and Ardes¹; was made lieutenant-general of the North in 1522, and in 1525 constable of the castles of Radnor and Wigmore. In 28 Henry VIII, on the insurrection in the county of Lincoln, occasioned by the dissolution of the lesser Monasteries, and certain injunctions in matters of religion, he was commanded to require the people by proclamation, to return to due obedience; and soon after, on that rebellion in the North, called *the Pilgrimage of Grace* (raised on the same occasion) he was constituted the King's lieutenant to suppress it; when, with the Duke of Norfolk, he brought them to submit, and procured for them the King's pardon. His lordship made his will 21 August 1538, and departing this life at his manor of Wingfield, in the county of Derby, 26 July 1541, was buried at Sheffield. He married first Anne, daughter of William Lord Hastings, chamberlain to K. Edward IV, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, viz.

Henry, who died young, and was buried in the priory of Calk, in Derbyshire. (1)

Francis, who succeeded to the honours. (2)

John, and γ who both died infants, and were buried at (3)

John, \S Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire. (4)

William, born at Sheffield, and marshal of Ireland, 3 (5) died without issue.

Richard, born at Chelsea, who also died without issue. (6)

Daughter Lady Margaret, married to Henry Clifford, created 18 June 1525 Earl of Cumberland, but died soon after her marriage, and was buried at Skipton-Castle in Yorkshire. (1)

Lady

¹ Baronage, p. 232. ² Idem. ³ Collins, III. 16.

(2) Lady Anne, and } both born at Wingfield Manor.
 (3) Lady Dorothy. }
 (4) Lady Mary, married to Henry Percy, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, called *the Unthrift*, who died without issue 29 June 1537, and made K. Henry VIII his heir.
 (5) Lady Elizabeth, to William Lord Dacre, of Gillesland and Greystock.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Walden, of Erith in Kent, Knt. and by her, who was buried at Erith with her father, had a son John, who died an infant; and a daughter Anne, heir to her mother, who was first married to Peter, son and heir to Sir William Compton, ancestor by her to the Earls of Northampton and Wilmington; and she after became the second wife of William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke.

Francis, 5 Earl. Francis, the fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, was born at Sheffield-Castle in the year 1500; and 17 February 1532, his father then living, was summoned to parliament among the barons. In 36 Henry VIII he commanded the rear of the English army, when Leith and Edinburgh were plundered; was made that year lieutenant of the North; and 17 May, 37 Henry VIII, installed a knight of the garter. In 2 Edw. VI, he commanded an army of 15,000 men in Scotland, against the French, Almains, and Scots; raised the siege of Haddington, and destroyed Dunbar, with other places; in which year he was appointed justice in Eyre of all the forests beyond Trent; was of the privy council to that King; and at his funeral 8 August 1553, his lordship and the Earl of Pembroke were chief mourners. Q. Mary, in her first year, made him president of the council in the North; and at her funeral, he was one of the four noblemen appointed to ride as assistants, on each side the chair, with the presentation; at each end of which chair, sat a gentleman-usher, which was drawn by five horses trapped with velvet to the pasterns; and on each horse rode a page of honour, with a banner in his hand, and every horse led by a man in a black gown and hood. In 1 Elizabeth he was sworn of the privy council; and in the parliament held the following year was the only Peer, besides the Viscount Montacute, who opposed the bill for abolishing the Pope's supremacy in England, and establishing the reformation of religion.

His lordship died 21 September 1560, and was buried at Sheffield, having married two wives; first Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gillesland; and by her, who died 28 March 1538, had two sons, George, his heir; Thomas,

Thomas, who died before him, unmarried; and a daughter Anne, first married to John, the last Lord Bray; and after was the second wife of Thomas Lord Wharton, but died without issue by either. His second wife was Grace, daughter of Robert Shakerly, of little Longsdon,¹ in the county of Derby, Esq. by whom he had no issue.

George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, was made a knight George, of the Bath 20 February 1546, at the coronation of K. 6 Edward; and in Q. Mary's reign, when his father was general of the English army against the Scots, he commanded under him 3000 men, and relieved the Earl of Northumberland at Lowrick, after which he was colonel of 500 horse upon the borders. At the funeral of Q. Mary in 1558, he was one of the noblemen's sons, to be armed at all points saving the head, with a pole-axe in his hand, riding upon a courser richly caparisoned. 24 April 1561 he was elected a knight of the garter, and 17 May installed at Windsor. In 1568 he was entrusted with the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, and after a confinement under his charge of seventeen years, appointed one of the commissioners for her trial: also in 1572, on the arraignment of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, he was made lord high steward of England, for that service, and after that Duke's death, 2 January 1573, constituted earl marshal of England for life.

By his will, bearing date 24 June 1590, he bequeathed 200l. to be yearly employed for ever, to the benefit of the poorest artificers of Pontefract in Yorkshire, for the increase of trades and occupations there; and that the mayor and his brethren, or the major part of them with the mayor, by the assent of the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the time being, should, on Whitsun-Monday, lend to every poor artificer, so far as the money would extend, five pounds for three years, putting in sufficient security for the re-payment thereof: He also gave 500l. to the town of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, to set up tradesmen who had no stock to begin with. And dying 18 November the same year, was buried at Sheffield, where he had erected a noble monument for himself; whereon is a Latin inscription, setting forth his services and virtues, and expressing that he was descended from an unblemished and noble stock before the Norman conquest; which proves what we

have

¹ Collins, ut ante.

have advanced concerning the origin of this family, viz.
That they were settled in England long before the conquest.

He married to his first wife the Lady Gertrude Manners, eldest daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Francis Lord Talbot, who died before him, without issue by his wife Anne, only daughter of William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke.

(2) Gilbert, his successor in honours and estate.

(3) Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir William Rayner, of Overton-Longville in the county of Huntingdon, and had issue two daughters his coheirs, viz. Gertrude, married to Robert Pierpoint, the first Earl of Kingston, ancestor by her, who died in 1649, to the last Duke of Kingston; and Mary, was the second wife of Sir William Airmine, of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, the first baronet of that family, by whom she had no issue.

(4) Edward, who (his brother Henry dying before him) succeeded to the Earldom.

(1) Daughter Lady Catharine, was the second wife of Henry, the second Earl of Pembroke, by whom she had no issue, and deceased soon after her marriage.

(2) Lady Mary, was the first wife of Sir George Savile, of Lupset in Yorkshire, Bart. and had issue.¹

(3) Lady Grace, married to Henry, son and heir to Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, but by him, who died 12 October 1616, she had no issue.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby, Esq. (relict of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, father of the aforesaid Sir William Cavendish, ancestor to the Duke of Devonshire,) but by her, who died 13 April 1607 and lieth buried in All-Hallows Church, Derby; his lordship had no issue². He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

Gilbert,
7
Earl. Gilbert, the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, who was summoned to parliament 32 Elizabeth, in his father's life-time; installed a knight of the garter 20 June 1592; sent ambassador in 1596 to take the oath of K. Henry IV of France, for confirmation of the league then made between both realms, and to invest that king with the order of the garter; in 1603 was constituted guardian and chief justice in Eyre of all the forests, north of Trent; was of the privy council

¹ See Tal Mexborough. ² Lodge.

council to K. James I. and high steward of East Retford in the county of Nottingham. He died at his house in Broad-street, London, 8 May 1616, and was buried at Sheffield; and having by will given 200l. yearly to the poor of that place, his great grandson erected a stately hospital, with this inscription on the Front:

The Hospital of the Right Honourable GILBERT,
Earl of Shrewsbury,
Erected and settled by the Right Honourable Henry,
Earl of Norwich, Earl Marshal of England,
Great Grandson of the aforesaid Earl, in
Pursuance of his last Will and Testament,
Anno Domini 1673.

He married Mary, youngest daughter of the aforementioned Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, by whom he had two sons, John and George, who both died infants; and three daughters, who became heirs to the greatest part of his estate, and were Lady Mary, married to William, the third Earl of Pembroke, and had no issue; Lady Elizabeth, to Henry Grey, the seventh Earl of Kent, and dying without issue 7 December 1651, was buried at Flitton, in county of Bedford¹; (she was accused for cutting down the best oaks in England, both at Worksop and at Sheffield); and Lady Alathea, married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, by whom she was grandmother of Thomas, restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk by K. Charles II. Thus the honours devolved on his brother

Edward, the eighth Earl, who in 1617 was appointed of Edward, council to William Lord Compton, president of Wales; 8 and took to wife Joan, elder daughter and coheir to Earl. Cuthbert, Lord Ogle (who died 39 Eliz.) but dying in London, 8 February 1617-18 without issue male, was buried at Westminster-Abbey, with his Countess, in St. Edmond's Chapel, under a stately monument, with their images at full length, in their robes and mantles, painted, gilt, &c. and this epitaph:

Memoriæ S.

EDWARDO ex inclytâ Talbotorum familiâ, octavo Comiti Salopiæ, Weishfordiæ et Waterford, Dom^o. Talbot, Comit. de Badenhagh, Valence, Montchenfy, Strange de Blackmere, Gifford de Brimesfeld, Clifford de Corfham, Furnival, Verdon, et Lovetoft; Viro omnibus titulis undequaque pari; Moribus etiam adeo integris juxta ac suavissimis, ut earum

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K

Laudi

Laudi nihil omnino detraxerit Titulorum magnitudo; Candore et Pietate haud minus quam genere fuit insignis, nec ullo procerum solemni vitio tinctus; sine fastu Nobilis; sine jactantia potens; sine superstitione religiosus; mente ac manu munificus; fortunæ semper securus, tota illi vita fit, nec metam nec terminum recepit. Ita demum posteritatis certus per conscientiam (dum viator erat) et fama jam fruitur defæcatissima, et ea, post vitæ ærumnas, requie cujus se participem in horas exoptat mœstissima conjux Jana, Cuthberti Baronis Ogle hæredum primogenita, quæ Lachrymis immersa pie monumentum hoc P.

Obiit die 8°. Februarii 1617, Anno Ætatis 57.

The issue male of the chief branch being spent in this Earl Edward, we must return to Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton in the county of Worcester, Knt. Bannaret, second surviving son of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury. Which Sir Gilbert, after the death of his brother John, Earl of Shrewsbury, obtained 28 July 1473, the custody of the county of Wexford, during his nephew's minority, without paying any rent for the same; at which time he was one of the King's carvers; and 8 October following, made steward of Blackmere and Whitchurch for the said term. In 14 Edward IV, he served in France with three men at arms, and thirty archers; and on the landing of Henry, Earl of Richmond, he met him at Newport in Shropshire (being sheriff of that county) with the whole power of his nephew, to the number of 2000 men, well armed, most of them the Earl's tenants; and in the battle of Bosworth, fought on Monday 22 August 1485, wherein K. Richard III was slain, had the command of the right wing; and was then knighted for his gallant behaviour. On the accession of K. Henry VII, he was called into his privy council, and had his aforesaid service rewarded, 18 July, with a grant of Grafton, Upton-Warren, and divers other lands, forfeited by the attainder of Humphrey Stafford; at which time he was knight of the King's body; had other grants of lands; was in several important commissions; served in the wars of England and France; was high steward of the honour of Tutbury; and lordship of Feckenham; knight of the garter; and governor of Calais; when K. Henry VIII, fearing lest that important place should be surprized by the French, sent to him to fortify it well; to which he returned this blunt answser, *That he could neither*

neither fortify nor fiftify without money, of which the King sent him none.

He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Baron of Greystock, and widow of Thomas, Lord Scrope of Masham, by whom he had two sons, Sir Gilbert, his heir; Sir Humphrey Talbot, who died without issue in the holy land; and also two daughters, Catharine and Jane. He married secondly Etheldreda, or Audrey, third daughter of John Cotton, of Llandwade, in the county of Cambridge, Knt. widow of Thomas Barton, Esq. and of Sir Richard Gardiner, Lord Mayor of London; and by her had issue Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton, of whom presently.

Sir Gilbert departed this life 19 September 1517, and was buried at Whitchurch, being succeeded by his eldest son Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, who 31 Henry VIII was sheriff of the county of Worcester; and married Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir William Paston by the Lady Anne Beaufort his wife, third daughter of Edmond, the second Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, fourth son of K. Edward III, and by her had issue two sons, Humphrey and Walter, who both died childeſs; and four daughters, Margaret, married to Robert Newport, of Rushock, Esq.; Elizabeth, to Sir John Littleton; Eleanor, to Geoffrey Dudley, Esq.; and Mary, to Thomas Astley, of Pattishul in Staffordshire, Esq. ancestor by her to Sir John Astley, Bart. He married secondly, Elizabeth, relict of — Wintour, by whom he had no issue, and dying 22 October 1542, was interred at Whitchurch, in county of Salop*.

K 2

We

* He made his will 19 October 1542 (proved 15 June following), whereby he ordered his body to be interred in the chapel of St. John, the Evangelist, adjoining the parish church of Whitchurch, in county of Salop, and a tomb stone of marble to be laid on him; bequeathed to dame Elizabeth Talbot his then wife, all the jewels she had at her espousals; bequeathed legacies to his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Newport, and his daughter Elizabeth Lyttleton; to Humphrey Talbot, his son, his manor of Longford, a gown of tawny velvet, the lease of Bauton-Mills, and the lease of a dove-house in Wyche; to Walter, his son, divers lands in the county of Worcester; mentions his daughter Eleanor Dudley, (wife of Jeffrey Dudley, Esq.) and Margaret Talbot; bequeaths to Gilbert Talbot, Gilbert Astley, Gilbert Talbot, (son of Walter Talbot,) and Gilbert Lyttleton, son of John, the younger, (his godsons) 20s. each; to his brother Sir John Talbot, his lease, term, and interest, that he holds of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, lying in Thames-Street, within the parish of St. Peter; and constituted his brother Sir John Talbot, and his own son, Humphrey Talbot, executors; and his right good lord, the bishop of Worcester, overseer of his will, for whose pains, therein he bequeathed to him two pots of silver, gilt, and his will fulfilled, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to Walter Talbot, Humphrey Talbot and Margaret, his children, (Collins, III. 25.)

We now return to Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton, and of Grafton, in county of Salop, his half brother, who in 19, 29, and 33 Henry VIII, was sheriff of the county of Salop; and 36, of the county of Worcester; he died 10 September 1549¹, having married two wives; first Margaret, daughter and heir to Adam Troutbeck of Mobberley in Cheshire, Esq. brother and heir to Sir William Troutbeck, of Trafford, Knt. who died in 1510; and by her he left issue, John Talbot of Grafton, grandfather of George, who became Earl of Shrewsbury; and four daughters, Mary, married to John (or Thomas) Poole, of Wirral, and Poole in Cheshire, ancestor by her, to Sir James Poole, created a baronet 25 October 1677; Constance, to Sir George Blount, of Kinlett; Dorothy, to John Scrimshaw; and Anne, to Thomas Needham of Shenton. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Wrotefley, of Wrotefley in the county of Stafford, Esq. (who remarried with Edward, second son of Sir John Lyttleton, Bart.¹) he was father of John Talbot, of Salwarpe in the county of Worcester, who by Olivia, daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Sherington, of Laycock in Wiltshire, was ancestor to William Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol, whose descent may be found in the *Peerage of England*.

Sir John Talbot, who succeeded at Grafton and Albrighton, was sheriff of the county of Worcester, 2 Q. Mary, and died in June the next year; and having married Frances, daughter of Sir John Gifford, of Chillington in the county of Stafford, Knt. had a son John; and a daughter Joan, married to Sir George Bowes of Stretham-Castle in Durham, Knt. ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore.² John Talbot, of Grafton, Esq. married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir William Petre, secretary of state to Q. Mary, sister to John, the first Lord Petre, and had issue George, who became Earl of Shrewsbury; John, of whom presently; Gertrude, who died young; Anne, married to Thomas Needham, of Shenton, in Shropshire, Esq.; and Gertrude, to Robert Wintour,³ Esq.

He married to his second wife Margaret, daughter of Edward third Lord Windsor, but by her, who died 31 March 1620, and was interred at St. Dunstan's Church, London, had no issue.

George,

¹ Collins, III. 26. ² Id. ³ Id. p. 27.

George, the ninth Earl of Shrewsbury, succeeded to George, the honours, 8 February 1617-18; but dying unmarried ⁹ 2 April 1630, was buried in the church of Albrighton; Earl. and was succeeded by his nephew John, the tenth Earl, son and heir of his brother John Talbot, of Longford in the county of Salop, Esq. who having married Eleanor, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Baskerville, of Wolvershill in Worcestershire, had issue three sons and two daughters; viz. John, who succeeded to the Earldoms; Thomas, Gilbert, and Mary, who died unmarried; and Catherine married to James Poole, of Poole in Cheshire, Esq.

The said John, the tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, died 8 February 1653; having married to his first wife Mary, daughter ¹⁰ of Sir Francis Fortescue, of Salden-Hall in the county of Earl. Bucks, knight of the Bath, by whom he had four Sons and three daughters, viz.

George, Lord Talbot, who married Mary, only daughter ⁽¹⁾ of Percy Herbert, the second Lord Powis, died childless, before his father, and was buried at Albrighton.

Francis, Lord Talbot, who succeeded. ⁽²⁾

Edward, who lost his life in the battle of Marston-Moor near York, ⁽³⁾ 1 July 1644, fighting for K. Charles I.

Gilbert, who by Jane his wife, daughter of — Flatsbury, Esq. had issue three sons, viz. John, who died without issue; Gilbert, a clergyman of the church of Rome, and Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1743; and George, who upon the death of the said Gilbert succeeded to the Earldom; also a daughter Anne, married to — Talbot, of Hampstead¹.

Daughter Lady Frances, married to Sir George Wintour, of Hoddington in Worcestershire, Knt. ⁽¹⁾

Lady Catharine, to Thomas Whetenhall, of East Peckham in Kent, Esq. ⁽²⁾

Lady Mary, first to Charles Arundel, Esq.; and secondly to Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven. ⁽³⁾

His second wife was Frances, fourth daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour; and by her he had three sons, Thomas Talbot, of Longford, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Yate, and had issue John Talbot, who married Catharine, daughter of John Lord Belasyse, of Worlaby, and died without issue; ² John, whq

¹ Collins, III. 27. ² Id.

who died young; Bruno, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland'; and a daughter Anne, a nun in France.

Francis, the eleventh Earl, married to his first wife Anne, daughter and heir to Sir John Conyers, of Sockburne in the bishoprick of Durham; by whom he had two sons, Conyers, and George, who died infants; and a daughter Mary, married to John Stoner, of Watlington Park in the county of Oxford, Esq. his second wife, was Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Robert, the second Earl of Cardigan, and by her (who re-married with George-Rodney Bridges, of Keynsham in the county of Somerset, Esq. died 20 April 1702, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the fields, Middlesex) he had two sons, Charles, created Duke of Shrewsbury; and John, who was killed in a duel by Henry the first Duke of Grafton, 2 February 1685, being within five or six days of twenty-one years of age. The Earl dying 16 March 1667, of a wound received in a duel with George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, was succeeded by his son

Charles, the twelfth Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, who was born 24 July 1660, received his christian name from his godfather K. Charles II. and appeared through all changes of government a steady patriot for his country, and an earnest espouser of the protestant interest; which he embraced in the year 1679, when, on the discovery of the popish plot, and the vigorous prosecution of it, he abjured and reasoned himself out of the Romish religion, at a time when it began to revive in England; and took so much pains to distinguish the right from the wrong, before he declared himself, that it is to his conversion we owe the best pieces, ever written, in that controversy, published by the learned Dr. Tillotson, after archbishop of Canterbury.

At the coronation of K. James II, 23 April 1685, he bore the *Curtana*, or pointless sword, (the emblem of mercy) and in that reign had the command of a regiment of horse, and was lord chamberlain of his Majesty's houshold; but disliking the proceedings of the court, he not only quitted his regiment and went over to the prince of Orange, but drew with him several persons of honour, and made an offer to his highness both of his sword and his purse, having mortgaged his estate for 40,000l. He was one of the nobles chiefly trusted by

him,

him, on whose advices he governed his motions, and drew his declaration; and on his landing in the west, was principally concerned in promoting the association, *That if any attempt should be made on his person, it should be revenged on all, by whom or from whom such attempt should be made.* He was afterwards, with the Earls of Oxford and Clarendon, appointed to treat with the Lords Hallifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin, sent by the King from London to Hungerford, to know what the prince demanded; where they received the prince's answer on Sunday, 8 December 1688; and on his arrival at Windsor, his Lordship with the Marquess of Hallifax and Lord Delamere, were sent (the 17) with a message to the King, to remove from Whitehall; which they delivered at one o'clock in the morning to his Majesty in bed. After which, during the debates about settling the nation, when it was observed, that the prince disapproved of the transactions in parliament, and thereupon shewed a reservedness, he chose to explain himself more distinctly to the Lords Shrewsbury, Hallifax, and Danby.

For these services, he was sworn 14 February 1688 of the privy council; made principal secretary of state; one of the commissioners to hear and determine the claims to be performed at their Majesties coronation, at which solemnity 11 April, he bore the same sword he had done at the coronation of K. James. In March 1689-90 he was appointed L. L. of the county of Hertford; as he was 18 April of the counties of Worcester and Hereford; and 30 April 1694, in consideration of his great merit and services, was advanced to the dignities of Marques of Alton, and duke of Shrewsbury. 5 June that year he was installed a knight of the garter; and in 1695 and 1697 was one of the lords justices of England during the King's absence beyond the seas; one of the governors of the Charter-house; and 14 May 1699 resigning his office of secretary of state, was (25 October) constituted in lieu thereof Lord Chamberlain of the household, which he also resigned in the first year of Q. Anne, on account of the ill state of his health, and then set out on his travels. After his return, he was again made lord chamberlain of the household 15 April 1710, and sworn of the privy council; and 29 April 1712 made L. L. of the county of Salop; about which time he entered into all the measures of the ministry for obtaining a peace, and, to give the finishing stroke to it, accepted of going ambassador to the

the French court 24 November 1712; but his grace infesting on several beneficial articles of commerce, which the French would have declined, he found a coldness from that court, and thereupon solicited his return; which at length being granted, he had his audience of leave 17 August 1713, when he was presented with a diamond of 3000l. value; and arriving 4 September at Windsor, gave the Queen a satisfactory account of his embassy.

On 13 of that month he was nominated L. L. of Ireland, and landing in this kingdom 27 October, opened the session of parliament 25 November. He continued in Ireland until the June following, and on his arrival at London, the Queen, 30 July 1714 (being then on her death-bed) made him her lord treasurer; so that at her Majesty's death, he was L. L. of Ireland, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and lord chamberlain of the household, three great employments, never in the hands of one person before.

He was one of the lords appointed by K. George I. to govern the nation, till his arrival from Hanover; after which, 26 September 1714 he was made groom of the stole and lord privy purse; sworn 1 October of the privy council; constituted L. L. of the county of Worcester; declared 17 lord chamberlain of the household; and 8 March 1714 had a pension of 3000l. a year granted during his Majesty's life; and 4 July 1715 he resigned his chamberlain's staff.

In 1705 he married, whilst at Rome, Adelhida, daughter of the Marquess de Palliotti of Bologna in Italy, descended by her mother from Sir Robert Dudley, son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, the great favourite of Q. Elizabeth; but having no issue by her (who was a lady of the bedchamber to Q. Caroline, when princess of Wales, and died 23 June 1726) and departing this life 1 February 1717, the titles of duke and marquess ceased with him; but the Earldoms of Shrewsbury, Waterford, &c. devolved on Gilbert, the eldest surviving and second son of Gilbert, fourth son of John, the tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Fortescue, as before mentioned; but,

The said Gilbert, thirteenth Earl, being beyond sea, in the holy orders of the church of Rome, died in 1744, and was succeeded in the honours by his brother

Gilbert,
13
Earl.

George,

George, the fourteenth Earl, who 11 March 1718, George, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Viscount Fitz-William, ¹⁴ by his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Pitt, of Stratfield-Earl-sea, in county of Southampton, Esq. and dying at Iftleworth 12 December 1733, was interred at Albrighton, having had issue by his Lady, who deceased 20 September 1752, and was buried at Heythorpe, in county of Oxford, ¹ seven sons and three daughters, viz. George, his successor; Charles, of whom hereafter; John, who died unmarried 5 April 1751²; James; Thomas; Francis, (who 20 April 1761, married Lady Anne Belafyse, daughter of Thomas, Earl Fauconberg, she died 4 September 1768³, and he married secondly 18 May 1772, Margaret-Frances, only daughter of William Sheldon, of Weston, in county of Warwick, Esq. and by her had issue, George, born 28 March 1773, who died in June following; Elizabeth-Margaret, born 20 March 1775; Frances, born 1 December 1777; and —, born 24 November 1782⁴); Gilbert, who died young; Barbara, (married 30 June 1741 to James, Lord Aston, of Forfar in Scotland, and died at Paris, in October 1759); Mary, (9 August 1749 to Charles, son and heir to the Hon. John Dormer, of Peterley, in Bucks, Esq.); and Lucy, a Nun.

George, the fifteenth Earl, was born 11 December ^{George,} 1719; 2 November 1753, he married Elizabeth, daughter ¹⁵ of the said Hon. John Dormer, after Lord Dormer, Earl. and dying without issue, 21 July 1787, æt 68. he was succeeded by his brother

Charles, the sixteenth and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Charles, and Waterford, who married Mary, daughter and coheir ¹⁶ to Robert Allwyn, of Trayford, in Sussex, Esq. and by Earl. her who died in childbed, 8 June 1750, had a daughter Mary, born 2 of that month,⁵ which daughter deceased 12 July 1771; He married secondly 7 April 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir George Mostyn, of Talacre, in county of Flint, Bart. and had issue by her, three sons and eight daughters, viz.

Charles, Lord Talbot, born 8 March 1754. (1)

George-Joseph. (2)

John-Joseph. (3)

Lady Anne, died young. (1)

Lady Frances. (2)

Lady

¹ Collins, III. 35. ² Id. ³ Id. 36. ⁴ Suppl. p. 17. ⁵ Collins, III. 35.

- (3) Lady Barbara, married 9 April, to Francis Fortescue Turvile, of Bosworth, in county of Leicester, Esq.
- (4) Lady Catharine-Mary.
- (5) Lady Juliana.
- (6) Lady Elizabeth.
- (7) Lady Theresa, and
- (8) Lady Anna-Mary, who deceased 27 January 1775¹.

TITLES.] Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford, Baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmere, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetoft, Giffard of Brimfield, Comyn of Badenagh, Valence, Montchensy, and Dungarvan.

CREATIONS.] B. Talbot by summons to parliament 5 June 1330, 4 Edw. III. E. of the town of Shrewsbury in Shropshire 20 May 1442, 20 Hen. VI. E. of the city of Waterford and town of Wexford, and B. of Dungarvan 17 July 1446, 24 Hen. VI; which last titles being resumed by the Act of Absentees, were regranted and confirmed in 1661, 13 Car. II. All the other titles by descent from the heirs general of those noble families.

ARMS.] Ruby, a Lion Rampant, within a Bordure ingrailed, Topaz.

CREST.] On a Chapeau Ruby, turned up Ermine, a Lion with Tail extended, Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Talbots, pearl.

MOTTO.] PREST D'ACCOMPLIS.

SEATS.] Isleworth, Middlesex, 9 miles from London; Grafton-park, in county of Worcester, 82 miles from London; Alton-castle, in county of Stafford, 106 miles from London; and Heythorpe, near Woodstock, in county of Oxford.

FORBES,

¹ Collins, Sup. 17.

F O R B E S, E A R L O F G R A N A R D.

14. **T**HIS Family, says the ancient Scotch historian Boece, as quoted by Sir David Dalrymple, were at their beginning called Bois,* but by killing a mighty Bear that infested the country, they assumed the name of **FORBES**, and the coat armour which they now use. They had sundry grants of land in the *Mearnes*, from K. Robert Bruce, and the lands of *Forbes* in the shire of Aberdeen, from K. Alexander II. from whose reign, in the thirteenth century, that castle hath been the seat of the chief branch of the family.

Alexander Forbes, the son of Alexander Bois, loyally Alexander adhering to K. David Bruce (son of the said Robert) against Edward Baliol, who by the assistance of K. Edward III, had usurped the crown of Scotland in 1331, was killed in the battle of Dupplin the year after.

To him succeeded Sir John Forbes his son, who was Sir John, knighted by K. Robert II, successor to his uncle David, (in whose service his father was killed) and being seated at Castle Forbes, was styled Sir John Forbes of that Ilk (a term used in Scotland, when the name of a family and seat are the same) and acquiring from Thomas, Earl of Mar, several lands in the county of Aberdeen, was confirmed therein by the charter of the said King, in 1393; and in 1395 appointed Justiciary within the bounds of Aberdeen, and coroner of that Shire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——Kennedy, of Dunure, by whom he had three sons, Sir Alexander, his heir; Sir William,

* In 1304, K. Edw. I. took the castle of Urquhart, and slew every person in it, except the wife of Alexander Bois, lord of the castle, who was then pregnant; the child proved a boy, and he having slain a mighty Bear, that infested the country, he received the appellation of **FOR-BEAST**, and this was afterwards corruptly pronounced **FORBES**; (Annals of Scotland, by Sir David Dalrymple, Vol. I. p. 311.)

William, (who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir William Frazer, of Philorth, with whom having the barony of Pitfligo, and a son Alexander, he was ancestor to Alexander Forbes, created 24 July 1633 baron of Pitfligo, whose descendants enjoy that title); and Sir John, the third son, who obtained the Thanedom of Formartin, by the marriage of Margery, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Preston of Formartin, and was founder of the family of Tolquhon, from whom branched those of Foveran, Watertown, Colloden, and others.

Sir Alexander, the eldest son, obtained a grant to him and his heirs, 10 December 1423, from John Earl of Buchan, of the lands of Mickle-Fintry, Blacktown, and Ballcros; and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of — Douglas, left issue James, his heir, and a daughter Annabella, married to Sir Patrick Gray of Kynneff, gentleman of the bedchamber to K. James II. of Scotland, and ancestor to John, Lord Gray.

Sir James, who succeeded about the year 1444, was knighted, and created Lord Forbes by K. James II; and taking to wife Egidia, daughter of William Keith, Earl Marshall, had issue two sons; Sir William, his successor in title and estate, ancestor to Lord Forbes, the premier baron of Scotland; Patrick; and a daughter, married to Malcolm Forbes, of Tolquhon.

From Patrick Forbes, of Corsie, the younger son, descended Sir Arthur Forbes, of Castle-Forbes, in the parish of Clongish, and county of Longford, who, by patent dated at Dublin 1 April 1622 (with James and Robert Forbes, gentlemen, all natives of Scotland) were made free denizens of Ireland; and in pursuance of his Majesty's commission, dated 29 January 1620, for the plantation of the county of Leitrim, the territories of O'Ferrall, Delvin, M'Coghlan, and Kilcoursie, in the King's County; of Iregan, in the Queen's County; and part of Clancolman, in Westmeath; the King granted and confirmed to him for ever, 500 acres of arable and pasture land, and 670 of Wood and Bog, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. And further (by virtue of the commission dated 30 September 1619, for the plantation of the county of Longford, and the country of Elye O'Carroll, in the King's County) his Majesty granted to him and his heirs the lands of Clongisse, Ballymacbrian, and

and others, in the barony and county of Longford, containing 600 acres arable and pasture, and 668 acres of wood and bog; they were erected with the lands, granted to the said James and Robert Forbes, into the manor of Castle-Forbes, with usual privileges, a Thurday market, and a fair on St. Bartholomew's day at Clongisse; which were confirmed 9 August 1637, to his son Sir Arthur, by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, dated 7 September 1636, in reversion after his mother's death, at the yearly rent of 14l. 12s. 2d.h. English, whereof 3l. 5s. was added by way of increase, by virtue of the order and agreement of the late composition; and were further confirmed to him in fee, with other lands, 20 September 1639.

26 September 1628, he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia; and having, by petition to the King, made discovery, that certain royal fishings did belong to his Majesty in the province of Ulster, having therein received the advice of the commissioners for Irish causes, who seriously examined his propositions, and certified their opinion; his Majesty by letter from Westminster, 21 October 1628, required the L. D. Falkland to inform himself of their quality and value, and after due examination of all particulars, to cause his council to prosecute the eviction thereof into his Majesty's possession, by a due and legal course of proceeding, wherein Sir Arthur was to give his best help and furtherance; after which the deputy was authorised to grant unto him such a proportion, as his lordship should think fit; and in further recompence for that particular service, the king was pleased to bestow upon him, by *Concordatum*, out of the overplus of the value and first profits of the rest of the said royal fishery, not leased to him, the sum of 300l. English.

He married Jeane, daughter of —— Lowther, Esq. and dying as by inquisition 14 April 1632, had issue by her, who survived* him, Sir Arthur his heir, then Sir Arthur nine¹ Earl.

* Her ladyship was a great sufferer by the rebellion of 1641, as appears by her deposition, sworn 3 September 1642, (before John Watson, William Aldrich, and Henry Prereton, Esqrs. commissioners for taking the examination of protestants, concerning their losses and sufferings,) wherein she declares, that about 25 October, she was robbed by the Irish rebels in the counties of Longford, Cavan, and Leitrim, of her means and goods

nine years of age; who was a person of great interest in the province of Ulster, and in the distracted time of the

goods to the value of 620l. 8s. in cattle; 182l. in horses and mares; 331l. 8s. in sheep and hogs; 156l. 3s. 4d. in household-stuff, &c. the charge of building the house of Castle-Forbes, with the bawne, out-houses, gardens, orchards, and improvements, 1000l.; stock in the farm-house 40l.; corn in ground 107l.; corn in haggard 140l.; due debts 289l. 8s.; her sons cloaths, worth 25l.; a cloak-bag of small cloaths, of her own, worth 40s; and she was also deprived of, and by the rebellion had lost the possession of the lands there (containing 600 acres) 129l.; and of 200 acres with the plantation house and, with the proportion of Drumeal, worth 47l. a year, besides the charge of building that house and mill there, coming to 40l.; and also of the possession, rents, and profits of 200 acres, in the proportion of Horne and Dirvallane, worth 20l. 10s. per annum, and of the lands, called the two Burges-plots, in the corporation of St. Johnstown, of the yearly rent of 14l.; besides the charge of the buildings thereon, worth 120l.; and of the proportion of land, containing 500 acres, in the county of Leitrim, of the yearly rent of 80l. besides the charges of the building of the castle, bawn, and mill, upon the said lands of Balligere, amounting to 160l.; and also of her lands, containing 1000 acres in the county of Cavan, being her jointure by her first husband, worth 260l. a year, &c. The feeding and relieving poor despoiled protestants, to the number of 220, from about 1 November 1641, to 2 August 1642, who otherwife must have perished, when she and they stooping to a most miserable and woful want, were enforced to desert the castle on quarter, go to Dublin, and at their coming away, leave to the rebels, arms and ammunition, worth 50l. so that her losses amounted to 3774l. 8s. 4d. besides the future loss of her lands and means, worth 561l. 16s. a year. Her ladyship's behaviour during the assaults made on her house, by the rebels, deserves particular notice; and it appears by the depositions of Arthur Auchmuty of Castle-Forbes, and Martin Johnston, taken before the said commissioners 13 September 1642, that her ladyship in the very beginning of the rebellion, fearing the dangers which ensued, she endeavoured to furnish her castle with arms, ammunition, provisions, and men, to resist the rebels; and gathering all her British tenants in the county of Longford, kept as strong watch and ward as possible. And the rebels soon after robbing all her tenants, with those of the Lady Longford and Sir John Seaton, who thereupon fled to Castle-Forbes for relief, and taking the castle of Longford, murdering the garrison after quarter given, prepared to besiege Castle Forbes, and being 500 strong, built cabbins within musket-shot, and took their cattle, but were repulsed four several times; when beleaguering the castle anew within pistol-shot, and making many trenches, they shot in at the windows, and killed some in the house and some on the walls, but with the loss of about eighty by the fire from the castle. After this they took the *Well* by surprize, and in order to deprive the besieged of water, seized a Scottish man that endeavoured to go to the castle, and hanging him ripped up his belly, and threw him into the well. The castle being near starved for want of water, dug a hole forty feet deep in the *Bawne*, and recovered water; and when any went out privately to seek relief, the rebels, from time to time, murdered and left them to be devoured by dogs and fowls, calling the protestants of the castle, *puritan dogs and heretics*; *traitors to God and the King*; and threatening that man, woman, and child should be cut off. When no relief was expected from the army, the Lady Forbes gave all her great horses to eat; and after they were spent, the besieged eat the stinking cow-hides, which had lain on Dunghills in the *Bawne* from

the rebellion an officer of horse: and being zealously affected to the royal interest, " was a commander in the northern parts of Scotland for K. Charles II; which," as Sir Philip Warwick writes, " some time after Worcester-fight cost the English some pains and marches, because the commanders were choice men, such as the Lord Glencairn, Sir Arthur Forbes, and Middleton; yet Monck at length defeated them; and the very isles of Orkney, the Hebrides and Shetland were reduced." After this he returned to Ireland, and being comprehended within the articles, made by General Monck with the Lord of Lorne, and by the fourth head thereof, to enjoy his estate in Ireland, if the same was not disposed of; the government, in consideration that it did not appear, that he ever acted, assisted, or countenanced the rebellion in Ireland, and that the levying of war by him was only in Scotland or England, ordered, 17 August 1655, that he should enjoy his estates in the counties of Leitrim and Longford. When the restoration was concerted, between the Lord Broghill and Sir Charles Coote, he was sent to Brussels by Sir Charles, to assure the King, if he would please to come into Ireland, the whole kingdom would declare for him; but the King, well knowing that Ireland must wait upon the fate of England, resolved to attend the vicissitude there, and dismissed Sir Arthur with such letters and commissions as he desired.

Upon the restoration he was considered, for his great abilities, as a fit person to compose the unsettled state of this kingdom, and was accordingly, 19 March, appointed one of the commissioners of the court of claims, for putting

Christmas, or All-hallow tide, before; and were enforced to dry and grind upon quernes all the old four grains of malt they could get, and bake them for bread, and the poorer sort eat the weeds from off the dunghills, so that they were put to strange misery and want. And when her ladyship and Lady Seaton, by letters, earnestly desired leave for the poor to go into the garden, or before the castle-gate, to eat the grafts, they refused, with saying, *they would keep them till the ravens did eat their guts.* And two children going forth to eat weeds, the one was shot dead and the other wounded. After which a poor woman, whose husband they had apprehended, going to beg his life, with two children at her feet and one at her breast, she and her sucking child were slain, one of the others had his neck broken, and the third hardly escaped. When the besieged were driven to that exigence, that they had nothing to eat, but were all very near to famish, then with much difficulty, Lady Forbes obtained quarter, to march away with their wearing cloaths and arms to Trim, where 220 persons, through many dangers and miseries, were conducted, and thence escaped to Dublin. (Lodge.)

putting in execution his Majesty's declaration of 30 November, for the settlement of Ireland,¹ as he was again 22 May 1662; having 9 February 1660 been made captain of a troop of horse; and in 1661 was member of parliament for Mullengar*. In 1663, the execution of a plot being intended on the 25 of May, by surprizing the castles of Dublin, Drogheda, Derry, and other places of strength, and to seize the person of the Duke of Ormond, L. L. Sir Arthur Forbes being then in the North, found reason to suspect that an insurrection was speedily intended, and discovered the designs, formed for the surprize of Derry, Culmore, Lemavaddy, and Raphoe; but as there was not a party of horse in the counties of Tyrone and Donegall, on which he could depend, he resolved to run all hazards to prevent the intended mischief; and 24 May secured *Staples*, member of parliament for Strabane, the chief conspirator, whom he imprisoned

at

* The King, as a reward of his services, and in satisfaction of a certain arrear, made him two grants, 2 April and 27 July 1661, of divers houses, gardens, castles, meadows, the Dominican abbey, with the park thereto belonging; the abbey of the Canons regular, &c. in Mullengar, which were confirmed by the Acts of Settlement: and the said town, with others in Westmeath, were 9 March 1674 constituted into the manor of Mullengar, with liberty to send two burgesses to parliament. And by the same grant, divers lands were annexed to the manors of Castle-Forbes and Agherehulson, with power to empark 800 acres for deer in each; and there being a Thursday market, and two fairs, 24 June and 1 November, at Mullengar, the King granted him two additional fairs, to be holden there 18 August and 26 March. He had also two grants upon the Acts of Settlement, of the lands of Ester, Orem, and others, in the county of Longford; and 18 January 1678, an abatement of the new quit-rents, imposed by the said Acts. And John Hollywood, of Artaine, in the county of Dublin, Esq; being seized of several lands in that county and elsewhere, by decree of the court of claims; remainder to the crown, on failure of his issue male, his Majesty, 26 February 1680, granted the same to the Lord Granard, consisting of the manors of Artaine, otherwise Tartaine, and great Hollywood's lands in Sairtry, with divers others in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Wexford, to hold to him and his heirs for the term of 1000 years, at the yearly rent of 3d. per acre, to commence from the expiration of Hollywood's interest. Also 17 May 1678, his lordship, and Colonel Alexander M'Donnell, of Drumersnaw, jointly purchased from Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, for 4000l. the manor of Lynrick in the county of Leitrim, of which 21 March 1680, they made a division, whereby his lordship had all that part, which lay in the barony of Moyhill, (except the mill of Dromcree, and 3 parts of a cartron of Dromcree thereto adjoining,) and the cartron of Dromgillerane, in the barony of Leitrim, and with Sir George Lane, Sir William Flower, Sir John Stevens, Sir Matthew Appleyard, and Colonel Robert Sandys, ² he took to farm four baronies from the commissioners, appointed to manage the forty-nine security in the county of Longford.

at Culmore; which when the soldiers in Derry understood, they thought fit to continue in their duty; and the conspirators in the North finding their schemes hereby defeated, fled into Scotland to avoid their deserved punishment.

After this he was sworn of the privy council, and 9 August 1670, on the death of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, in consideration of his eminent loyalty and good services, and as a mark of the King's favour, was made marshal of the army, to have for his ordinary retinue one trumpeter and thirty horsemen lightly armed, with the pay of 687l. 8s. 4d. a year; and moreover, had a pension of 600l. a year for secret services, without accompt, which on the establishment, commencing 1 January 1687, was augmented to 634l. 12s. a year. 12 June 1671 he was appointed one of the L. J. of the kingdom, as he was again 5 July 1675; and 26 October that year, for the (1649) officers, pursuant to the King's declaration for the settlement of the kingdom, ¹ and by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 23 September, and ^{*} patent at Dublin 22 November that year, was created baron Clanehugh and Viscount of Granard, with the creation fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. payable out of the exchequer.

1 April 1684 he was made Colonel of the royal regiment of foot in Ireland; and 10 September a lieutenant-general of the army; and his Majesty by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 29 November, and by patent [†] 30 December that year, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Granard, with the annual fee of 20l.² K. James II. also on his accession, continued him in the

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* The Preamble. *Cum eximia merita et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Arthuri Forbesse Baronetti, Mareschalli exercitus nostri in regno nostro Hiberniæ, ac ad præsens unius Jusliciariorum nostrorum dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ nobis abunde innotuerint: Commemorantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem ac complurima, egregia ac acceptabilia servitia quæ nobis hucusque præstítit; hinc est quod nos prædictum Arthurum Forbesse perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus; ac cum ad statum et dignitatem Baronis et Vicecomitis hæreditarii hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. pat. A^o. 27. Car. II. 4^a. p. d.*

† The Preamble. *Nos regia mente nostra recolentes quamplurima bona et acceptabilia servitia nobis per prædictum et perquam fidelem consanguineum et consiliarium nostrum Arthurum Vicecomitem de Granard præstita; ipsum præfatum Arthurum Vicecomitem de Granard, in altiorem honoris classem et in statum, gradum, et dignitatem Comitis hæreditarii hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.*

post of lieutenant general of the army, 20 June 1685, with the fee of 634l. 12s. a year; being 20 March preceding constituted one of the L. J. and with his colleague, Michael, archbishop of Armagh, had 5000l. a year granted during his Majesty's pleasure. But being pressed by the council for orders to empower the Roman catholicks to commit, without bail, any person accused, he grew weary of the government, and by letters to England, desired to be dismissed; but that party representing him to the King, as a person fit to be kept in his Majesty's interest, being very prevalent in the North; the King wrote him a letter with his own hand, giving him assurance, that nothing should be acted prejudicial to the protestant interest, of which his lordship was at that time very jealous. However, he soon found the King's proceedings in Ireland very contradictory to this assurance, and his lordship asserting the cause of the protestants, was 24 March 1689, dismissed from being chairman of the council.

1 December 1690 he was sworn of the privy council to K. William; and the next day, signed the proclamation, forbidding all their Majesty's subjects of Ireland, to use any trade with France, or to hold any correspondence or communication with the French King and his subjects; Colonel Michelburne marching with a detachment of his regiment, 500 militia foot of the province of Ulster, two troops of Dragoons, and six field pieces, and encamping at Drumcliffe, about three miles from Sligo, gave an account to the Earl of Granard,¹ who 13 September 1691, joining the Colonel with the forces under his command before Sligo, his lordship caused batteries to be raised, and insinuated to the enemy such apprehensions of his artillery, which they were made to believe he had brought with him, that they surrendered that strong fort on the 15; 600 men marching out under Sir Teige O Regan, leaving sixteen pieces of cannon, and Colonel Michelburne was made the governor.

20 October 1692, he took his seat in parliament, and two days afterwards was appointed of the committee, to prepare an address, containing the humble and hearty thanks of the house of peers to their majesties, for the great care they had taken in delivering this kingdom from popery and slavery.² He built the church of Castle-Forbes, and settled the linen manufacture at that place; and dying in or about the year 1695, was there buried. He

married

¹ Lodge Collect. ² Lords Journals, I. 457.

married Catharine, (whose personal estate of 500l. was seized by K. James,¹) daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, of Moss-town in the county of Longford, Bart. widow of Sir Alexander Stewart, (ancestor to the late Earl of Blesinton) and by her, who died in Dublin 8 December 1714, and was buried with him, had issue five sons and one daughter, viz.

Arthur,² his successor.

Robert,³ killed at the siege of Buda in 1686, and buried in a monastery near Vienna.

Francis.⁴ on whom, jointly with his brother Thomas, K. Charles II (having a just sense of their father's services) by letter from Hampton Court, 17 July 1674 settled a pension of 183l. 8s. a year, for their respective lives, from the death of Arthur Earl of Donegall, on the civil list, which was continued 1 January 1687. He died unmarried, as did

Patrick⁵.

Thomas,⁶ who died without issue.

The daughter, Lady Catharine,⁷ was married to Arthur, the third Earl of Donegall, and died 15 June 1643.

Sir Arthur, the second Earl of Granard, succeeded his father⁸ 1 March 1685 in the command of his regiment; ² made a lease to K. William, 4 December 1701, of the Earl⁹ ground on the east side of Mullengar, whereon the barrack is built; and having a pension of 500l. a year, had the same confirmed by privy seal 10 April, and by patent in consideration of his, and his father's services to the crown, 21 July 1703,¹⁰ for the life of himself and Q. Anne, and 2 August 1707 he took his seat in the house of peers⁹. He married in October 1678 Mary¹⁰, eldest daughter of Sir George Rawdon, of Moira in the county of Down, Bart. whose great-grandson, Sir John, was created Earl of Moira, and dying at Symon's Court near Dublin, 24 August 1734, was interred at Castle-Forbes; having had issue by her, (who died 1 April 1724, and on the 3rd was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, whence she was conveyed to Moira,) three sons and two daughters, viz.

Arthur, Lord Forbes,¹¹ killed in a duel in Flanders, unmarried.

L 2

Edward,

¹ Ms. pedig. penes J. L. ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Id. ⁶ Id. ⁷ Id.
⁸ Rot. Can. 2^o. A^o. 5^o. p. f. R. 28. ⁹ Lords Journals, II. 179. ¹⁰ Articles dated 21-22 October 1678. ¹¹ Ms. ped.

(2) Edward, Lord Forbes, an officer in the army, and killed at the battle of Hockstet, 13 August 1704, unmarried,

(3) George, Lord Forbes,¹ his successor.

(1) Daughter Lady Jane,² was married to Major Josias Champagne, of Portarlington, who died there suddenly 1 May 1737, leaving by her, who died in October 1760 at Lumville, in the Queen's County, an only son, the Rev. Arthur Champagne, A. M. presented 1 November 1741 to the rectories of Castlepetre, Croghan, and Killclonfert; 12 April 1742, to the vicarages of Monasterorris and Killclonfert, in the diocese of Kildare; and 3 October 1746, to the vicarage of Mullengar, in the diocese of Armagh, and to the deanery of Clonmacnois, in February 1761. He married the daughter of Major Hammon, and by her, who died 21 August 1784, had issue four sons and six daughters, viz. Rev. Arthur Champagne, (married in 1788 to a daughter of —— Homan); George, also in holy orders; Forbes, and Josias, both in the army. The daughters were Jane, (married 11 April 1767 to Henry, now Earl of Uxbridge). Letitia, (married 18 December same year to George Stepney, of Durrow, in the King's County, Esq. and had issue by him, who died in 1783, two sons); Mary-Anne, (13 November 1782 to Sir Charles Desvoeux, Bart.); Deborah, to Rev. Samuel Close; Elizabeth, unmarried; and Harriet, in 1783, to Erasmus, eldest son of Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, of Gilltown, in county of Kildare, Bart.³

(2) Lady Dorothy, died unmarried 17 May 1729, and lies buried in St. George's Chapel near Dublin,

Sir George Earl.³ Sir George, the third Earl of Granard, being brought up in the royal navy, received a commission from Q. Anne, 16 July 1706, appointing him commander of a small ship of war; whence in 1708 he was promoted to the Sunderland, a fourth rate of sixty guns, and in 1713 removed to the Greenwich of the same rate. He served in the British parliament for Queensborough in Kent; and 27 February 1725, being summoned by writ to the house of peers in this kingdom, by the title of Lord Forbes, took his seat 7 September following⁴. 25 November 1729 he was appointed captain-general and commander in chief,

¹ Ms. ped. ² Id. ³ See Duke of Leinster, n. and information Lord Granard. ⁴ Lords Jour. II. 167.

chief, in and over the British Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, with full power, not only to appoint a court of judicature, and nominate persons in the several provinces to administer the oaths, and to pardon or condemn any pirates or other criminals, but to erect platforms, castles, fortifications and towns, and to furnish the same with ordnance and ammunition, necessary for the defence of those islands; and 10 December it was ordered by the house of peers, that he should have leave to be absent from the service of that house, to attend his said government¹, but in June following he resigned this commission.

In 1731 he commanded the Cornwall, a third rate of eighty guns*; and in April 1733 was appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the court of Muscovy, in which embassy he embarked 9 May, and arrived at Petersburgh 21 June; during his residence at which court, he was constituted 11 May 1734, rear-admiral of the white-flag, and receiving his commission 25 June, was recalled from his embassy; the *Czarina*, at his audience of leave, expressing a great sense of his lordship's merits, and her satisfaction in his being sent to her court, presented him with a diamond ring of great value from her own finger, with her picture enriched with diamonds, and 6000 rubles in specie. 17 December 1734 he was made rear-admiral of the red; from which, 30 April 1736, he was advanced to be vice-admiral of the blue; and in June 1738 appointed commander in chief of a squadron of ships designed for the West Indies, which he not long after resigned; at his death, he was senior admiral of the British Navy. In 1741 his lordship was returned member of parliament for the boroughs of Air, Irwin, &c. in Scotland; was one of his Majesty's privy council; and governor of the counties of Westmeath and Longford, which he resigned in 1756, and was succeeded in that of Longford, by his eldest son on 2 October.

He married Mary, elder daughter of William, the first Lord Mountjoy, relict of Phineas Preston, of Ardsallagh, in Meath, Esq. and deceased 29 October 1765 aged 80, leaving issue by her who died 4 October 1755, ² one daughter, Lady Mary, married to —— Irvine, of Edinburgh, Esq. now living; and two sons, viz.

George,

* 4 October 1733 he had a grant of a Thursday market and four fairs, 3 May, 26 July, 8 September, and 21 November, at Dromisk in the county of Longford.

¹ Jour. III. 106.

² Information, Jo: Preston, Esq.

(1) George, Lord Forbes, his successor, and
 (2) John, appointed 24 October 1738, commander of the Portmahon, of twenty guns, then stationed on the coast of Ireland; whence he was removed, 10 August 1739, to the Severn of fifty guns; and 9 July 1740 to the Tiger of fifty. In 1741 he commanded the Guernsey, of fifty guns in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Nicholas Haddock, as he did the Norfolk of eighty guns, 22 and 23 February 1743, with great bravery and conduct, under Vice-admiral Matthews, in the engagement with the united fleets of France and Spain near Toulon; was made, 15 July 1747, Rear-admiral of the blue-squadron, and soon after appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean. 18 October 1770 he was made admiral of the white flag, and is now admiral of the fleet, and general of the marine forces. 26 August 1758, he married Lady Mary Capel, born 13 October 1722, (fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Essex,) and by her, who died 9 April 1782, had issue two daughters, twins, born in 1760, viz. Catharine-Elizabeth, married to the Hon. Williath Wetley-Pole, brother to the Earl of Mornington, and has issue one daughter; and Maria-Eleanor, unmarried.

Sir George Earl. Sir George, the fourth Earl of Granard, succeeded his father; 6 October 1726 he was made an ensign in Colonel Disney's regiment of foot; a captain 25 April 1729; 17 February 1740 a major of foot, and being on board his brother's ship was wounded in the aforesaid engagement; 11 October 1746 he was made Lieut. Col. of the Tangier regiment; and in 1749 chosen to parliament for the borough of Mullengar. 11 June 1754 was appointed quarter-master, and barrack-master general of Ireland; he was colonel of the 29 regiment of foot, and 26 March 1765 was made a lieutenant-general; he took his seat in parliament 22 October 1765¹; married his first cousin Letitia, daughter of Arthur Davys, of Carrickfergus,* and died 16 October 1769, leaving issue by his Lady, who deceased 19 May 1778, one son,

Sir George,

* John Davys, Esq. was an Alderman of Carrickfergus, and representative thereof in the parliament of 1632, as he was for the county of Antrim in 1661, made his will 17 January 1663, proved 22 April 1668; ² he left issue Hercules, Henry, and John. Hercules, the eldest served in parliament

¹ Lords Journals, IV. 341.

² Prerogative Office,

Sir George, the fifth Earl, who was born 2 April 1740, Sir George and took his seat in parliament 16 November 1769¹ ⁵ he married first in 1759, Dorothea, second daughter of Earl Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Plas-Newyth, in the island of Anglesey, Bart. and by her who died at Knights-bridge 24 February 1764, had only one son

George, Lord Forbes.

He married secondly, 20 April 1766, Lady Georgina-Augusta Berkeley, sister to Frederick-Augustus, Earl Berkeley, born 18 September 1749; by whom he left two sons and four daughters.

Henry, born 22 September 1762.

Frederick.

Lady Anne-Georgina, born 7 July 1772; Lady Augusta, born 4 October 1773; Lady Georgina-Louisa, born in December

ment for Carrickfergus in 1661 and 1695, and died 14 March 1711, and having married 1 July 1661, Lettice, youngest daughter of Charles, Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, ² had by her, who was born 15 January 1643, ³ two sons, John his heir; and Hercules, father of Arthur Davys, of Carrickfergus, Esq. who served in the parliament of 1713, for said town, and by Catharine, his wife, younger daughter of William, the first Viscount Mountjoy, had issue William-Henry; Hercules; daughter Mary, married as in text; and Anne.—John, the elder son, of Carrickfergus, and also of Hampstead, near Dublin, was returned to parliament for Charlemount 12 March 1704, served for Carrickfergus in 1703, and died 12 March 1743 ⁴. He married 10 April 1699 ⁵ Anne, eldest daughter of William, the second Viscount Charlemount, and by her, who was baptized 20 January 1689, ⁶ had issue seven sons and seven daughters, viz. Hercules, buried at St. Michan's 22 September 1704; William, buried there, 10 October same year ⁷; John, (baptized 7 December 1705, was sheriff of Carrickfergus in 1741, died unmarried 6 August that year, and was buried at St. Mary's); Charles, heir to his father; Henry, born 1 March 1710, died young; James, (born 20 July 1712, and appointed 21 October 1742, comptroller of the ordnance stores, 6 July 1749 he married Mary, daughter of William Pole, of Ballyfin, in Queen's County, Esq. and died at Glasnevin, county of Dublin, 5 April 1761 without issue ⁸); Caulfield, (born 1 September 1714, appointed in July 1742, a lieutenant of foot, and died unmarried); daughters Anne, Lettice, and Mary, died young before October 1749; Sarah, (married 7 April 1740 to Thomas Callaghan, Esq. younger son of Cornelius Callaghan, Esq. counsellor at law, and died 13 August 1745, leaving two sons and two daughters); Judith, (born 8 February 1715, married in 1740 to John Tuckey, of Dublin, surgeon, and had issue); Alice, (baptized 10 April 1717, and married to Michael Howard, Merchant of Dublin, but had no issue); and Jane, born 19 May 1718.—Charles Davys, of Hampstead, Esq. who succeeded his father, was made second lieutenant in Colonel Folliott's regiment of foot, in April 1744, served the office of sheriff for county of Dublin in 1745, ¹⁰ and died unmarried.

¹ Lords Journals, IV. 513. ² Prerogative Office. ³ Decree, July 1695.

⁴ Chancery Bill, 15 June 1761. ⁵ Articles dated 5. ⁶ Lodge, 1 Edit. II. 101.

⁷ Registry of that parish. ⁸ Chancery bill ut antea. ⁹ St. Mary's registry,

¹⁰ Prerogative Office, and St. Mary's registry. ¹¹ Collect.

FORBES, EARL OF GRANARD.

ember 1779; and Lady Elizabeth, born in December 1780; his lordship dying 16 April 1780, his Lady remarried with Rev. Samuel Little, D. D. and has issue.

Sir George 6 Earl. Sir George, the sixth and present Earl, was born 14 June 1760¹, and took his seat in parliament 15 November 1781², he married 10 May 1779, Lady Selina-Frances Rawdon, fourth daughter of John, Earl of Moira, born 9 April 1759, and by her has issue one son and two daughters. viz.

(1) George-John, Viscount Forbes, born at Montpellier in France, 3 May 1785.

(1) Daughter Lady Elizabeth-Mary, born at Vienna in Germany, 3 December 1786, and

(2) Lady Selina-Frances, born at St. Stephen's-Green, Dublin, 20 July 1788³.

TITLES.] Sir George Forbes, Earl and Viscount of Granard, Baron Clanehugh, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet of Nova Scotia, 26 September 1628, 3 Car. I. B. Clanehugh, and V. of Granard, in the county of Longford, 22 November 1675, 27 Car. II, and E. of Granard 30 December 1684, 36 of that reign.

ARMS.] Saphire, three Bears heads couped, Pearl muzzled, Ruby.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Bear, paffant, Pearl, Guttee de sang, muzzled, Ruby.

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter, an Unicorn, Erminois (yellow powdered with black:) the Sinister, a Dragon, with wings expanded, Ermine.

MOTTO.] *FAX MENTIS INCENDIUM GLORIÆ.*

SEATS.] Castle-Forbes in county of Longford, 2 miles from Longford, and 62 from Dublin; Clanehugh-Lodge, in the county of Westmeath, 4 miles from Mullengar.

GINKELL,

¹ Ulster. ² Lords Journals, V. 237. ³ Inform. of Lord Granard.

GINKELL, EARL OF ATHLONE.

GODERT de Ginkell, the first Earl of Athlone, derived his descent from a very ancient family in Godert, the united provinces, where he was Baron de Reede and Ginkell, Baron of Ameronger, Middachier, Livendaal, Earl of Elst, Stervelt, Roenbergh, &c. knight of the elephant, Athlone, grand commander of the teutonic order, general of the cavalry of the united provinces, of the dukedom of Guelder, and county of Zutphen.

Being promoted by K. William to the post of lieutenant-general of his forces in Ireland, he gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct in reducing the kingdom to his Majesty's obedience, as is fully shewn, in the publick histories of that King's reign. After the battle of the Boyne, and his Majesty's departure from Ireland, General Ginkell, whose province it was to prosecute the war, began that work by decamping, 6 June 1691, from Mullenengar, and summoning the next day the garrison of Ballymore; the governor whereof, Colonel Ulick Burke, returning an evasive answer, the general commanded the attack, when two breaches being made, the garrison consisting of 780 men, besides four field officers, and 289 rapparees laid down their arms, and surrendered at discretion. After making the place defensible, he marched towards Athlone; and 20 June ordered an assault to be made, which the English performed with great resolution, and a continued fire until they came to the breach; after which success, batteries were raised against the Irish town, and the 30, about six o'clock in the evening, the army intrepidly took the river Shannon, (the stream being very rapid, and the passage rendered very difficult by many large stones) by an incredible piece of bravery, forced their way through water, fire, and smoke; and gaining the oppolite bank, were in less than half an hour masters

of the town; while the distracted garrison fled to the army near encamped. St. Ruth, their general, sent several detachments to dislodge the English, who making use of their own works and fortifications against them, struck such a terror, that the army decamped that very night. This daring enterprize is hardly to be paralleled in history; the town being gained across a wide and deep river, by 3000 men, in the face of a great army, who were masters of all the fords by their intrenchments; and therefore it was but justice, that General Ginkell should entail on his family the honour of this achievement, by the title, which was after conferred upon him.

10 July he marched from Athlone to Aghrim, and viewing the enemy's camp, found it of very difficult access; but now considering he had advanced so far, that he must either force his way by a battle, or retreat with loss; resolved upon the former; and upon Sunday the 12, began the engagement at five o'clock in the afternoon, which continued doubtful for some time, his army lying under great disadvantages from the bogs and hedges: but General St. Ruth being killed by a cannon-ball, the Irish horse drew off upon his fall, and in a short time the whole army was driven to the top of Killcommonon-Hill, which being exposed to the English shot, they betook themselves to an open flight, with the loss of about 7000 men.

After this great victory and a few days refreshment, he marched to Galway, and having posted his troops about the town, summoned it to surrender, which being refused, he marched part of his troops over the river, took a fort which the Irish were building, and the town was delivered into his hands 20 July; and 25 August reaching Limerick, made himself master that very day of Ireton and Cromwell Forts; crossed the Shannon by a bridge of boats, 22 September, with strong detachments of horse and dragoons, ten battalions of foot and fourteen pieces of canon; pushed on the hazardous siege of Limerick with such bravery, that on the 26 hostages were exchanged; and 1 October the L. Justices, Sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Lord Coningsby, arriving in the camp, the articles were finally concluded on the third, for a surrender of the castles of Limerick, Ross, and Clare, with all other places of strength, as yet possessed by the Irish. And thus in a few months, by the extraordinary

bravery

bravery and unwearied expedition of this great general, was accomplished the reduction of the whole kingdom.

3 November he was received in Dublin, with all imaginable respect from the government and city; and 21 of that month splendidly entertained by the magistrates, as he was in February following at merchant-taylors hall by the city of London: and, to his immortal fame, received the thanks of the house of commons by their speaker, 4 January 1691; to which he returned in answer, "I acknowledge this distinguishing honour done "me by the house of Commons, which I value above a "triumph; the success of their Majesties arms in Ireland "was owing to the valour of the English; and I will "take care to communicate the vote of this house to the "officers that served in Ireland; and always endeavour "the prosperity of their Majesties and the government." And, as a reward for his services he had a grant * 13 October 1693 of the forfeited estate of William Dongan, Earl of Limerick, (attainted 16 April 1691) containing the castle, town, and lands of Castletown, the manor of Kildrough, &c. in the counties of Kildare, Dublin, Carlow, Meath, Kilkenny, Longford, Tipperary, and Queen's County, amounting to 26,480 acres, with several houses in Dublin, and many tithes; all which were confirmed by Act of Parliament 7 December 1695. And, as a further mark of honour, his Majesty was pleased to create him by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 11 February, and by patent † 4 March 1691, Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim, with 20l. annual creation fee.

Being

* The Queen, in the preamble to this grant, thus expresses herself: "That taking into her royal consideration his great merits and services, "in valiantly defeating her enemies in several memorable battles, and "by his conduct and courage enforcing them to lose and deliver up "the several strong places of Ballymore, Athlone, Galway, and Limerick; and in few months time, by the blessing of Almighty God "upon his worthy and faithful endeavours, to put an end to a most "cruel rebellion and war in Ireland, and reduce the same to an entire "obedience; was desirous to place a mark of her royal favour and "bounty upon him, and to shew to posterity the value and esteem which "she had of his merits and services, by enriching him and his posterity with some part of the spoils of her rebellious subjects; and particularly to grant unto him all the forfeited estate, real and personal, "of William, late Earl of Limerick, &c."

† The Preamble. *Nos regia mente recolentes quamplurima egregia et acceptabilia servitia nobis per praedilectum et fidem Godert, Baronem de Ginkell praesita, quae nobis abunde innotuerint; hinc est quod nos praeiatum Goder; Baronem de Ginkell perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento*

Being appointed to command the Dutch horse in Flanders, he attended K. William thither in 1692; and 11 August that year was president of the court-martial, which condemned the Chevalier de Grandval, for attempting to assassinate his Majesty, and pronouncing his sentence, the same was executed on him two days after in the camp at Lembeck. In 1693 he was at the battle of Landen, where he had a narrow escape of being drowned; in 1696 he burned the magazine of Givet, consisting of all manner of stores to subsist an army of 100,000 men for three months; and after the siege of Keyserwert, commanded in chief the allied army, encamped at Clarinbeck near Cleves, when the Marshal de Boufflers forming a design to surprize Nimeguen, or at least to beat up the Earl of Athlone's quarters, and to cut off his communication with the town; his lordship, receiving advice of that general's march and design, 10 June, retreated to Nimeguen in good order, and defeated the Marshal's purpose, who was much superior in numbers.

Prince Nassau Saarbruck dying at Ruremonde in 1702, his lordship succeeded him as Veldt-Marshal of the armies of the States-General, a command deservedly conferred upon him; but he departed this life 11 February following at Utrecht, after two days illness; and his loss, though great in itself, was yet more so to the States, at a time, when the campaign was approaching; for, his zeal to the publick was accompanied with an extraordinary experience, and an uncommon presence of mind in the most difficult and surprizing circumstances, of which he gave ample testimony. He married Ursula-Philipota¹ and by her had issue two sons, Godert his successor; and Frederick-Christian-Heer-Harvelt, one of the chief nobles of the province of Guelder-land, who married Henrietta, Countess de Nassau, and died in 1720².

Godert, the second Earl of Athlone, was lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces and governor of Sluys; and acquired a great reputation in the service of the states, during the

Godert,
2
Earl.

monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus, ac eum ad statum et dignitatem Baronis et Comitis regni nostri Hibernie promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. Can. 4^o. Gul. III, 1^a. p. D.

¹ A^o. 1^c. Gul. 3, 1^a, p. f. in a conveyance of lands to Lawrence Steele.

² Ulster's Office.

the course of Q. Ann's wars. In 1710 after the siege and taking of St. Venant upon the river Lys by the allies, his lordship being ordered to command the Escorte of a large convoy by that river, was attacked by M. de Ravignan, Marshal de Camp, who, by his thorough knowledge of the country, gained a victory and took his lordship prisoner with 600 of his men. He married the Lady Henrietta de Nassau, youngest daughter of William, Earl of Rochford, and by her left two sons, Godert-Adrian, and Godert.

Godert-Adrian, the elder, became the third Earl, but dying Godert-at Marbourg in Hesse 8 October 1736, by the small-pox, at Adrian, the age of twenty years and eight months, was buried ³ in the vault of his ancestors at Amerongen, and was Earl. succeeded by his brother.

Godert, the fourth Earl of Athlone, who was born in Godert, the year 1717, and educated with his brother in the ⁴ university of Marbourg; he was a nobleman of fine Earl. qualities, though only thirty years of age, he had a seat in several colleges of the generality, in behalf of the province of Utrecht, and dying unmarried in November 1747, was succeeded in the titles, by his nephew

Frederick-William, the fifth Earl, eldest surviving son ^{Frede-} of Frederick-Christian, second son of Godert, the first ^{rick} Earl; he married Louisa, Baroneess de Wafenar, and ^{liam.} dying in 1748 left issue, two sons and one daughter, viz. ⁵ Frederick-Christian-Rynhart, Lord Aghrim; William, Ba- Earl. ron of Rede; and Lady Marie-Frederique.

Frederick-Christian-Rynhart, the sixth and present ^{Frede-} Earl of Athlone, succeeded to the honours, married ^{rick} Anne-Elizabeth-Christian, Baronee de Tuyel de Seevos- Christian-kerken, and by her hath had issue four sons, and five ^{Rynhart} daughters, viz. Frederick-William, Lord Aghrim, born ²¹ ⁶ October 1766; Charles-William-Louis, 27 March 1772; ^{Earl.} Rynand-Diederick-Jacob, 2 July 1773; John-Gerard- Rynand, 11 December 1774; Ladies, Jane-Helena; Maria- Wilhelmina; Christina-Maria; Isabeila-Henrietta; and Christina-Regnia. ¹

TITLEs.] Frederick-Christian-Rynhart de Ginkell, Earl of Athlone, and Baron of Aghrim.

CREATIONS.] B. of Aghrim in the county of Galway, and E. of Athlone in the county of Roscommon 4 March 1691, 4 Will, and Mary.

ARMS.]

ARMS.] Pearl, two Barrs dancette, Diamond.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a pair of Wings erect and barr-ways dancette, as the Coat.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Gryphons, with Wings expanded, Topaz.

MOTTO.] *MALO MORI QUAM FOEDARI.*

SEATS.] The Castle of Amerongen, in the province of Utrecht, &c.



FITZ-WILLIAM, EARL FITZ-WILLIAM.

16. **T**HIS family of Fitz-William, is by some genealogists affirmed to derive its descent from Thomas (or rather William) *Fils-Guillaume, Filius Willielmi, Fitz-William*,¹ cousin in blood to K. Edward the confessor; by whom he was sent ambassador to William Duke of Normandy; and that King dying soon after, he remained in Normandy until the year 1066, when he accompanied the duke in his invasion of England, in quality of Marshal² of his army; and so signalized himself in the decisive battle of *Hastings*, that the conqueror, to shew 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.

He married, whilst in Normandy, Emma (or Mary)³ daughter and heir to Monsieur de Solabis, or Solabinis of that duchy, and left Sir William⁴ Fitz-William, who (or his son William) 25 Dec. 1117 granted to *Byland* Abbey in Yorkshire for ten years, part of his woods of *Elmley*,

Sir William.

Elmley, and marrying Eleanor, daughter and heir to Sir John D'Elmley, Lord of Elmley and Sprotborough in the said county, (who lived in the Days of K. Stephen) was father of Sir William¹ Fitz-William, Lord of the said Sir William places in right of his mother, holding them from Earl liam Warren, as of his castle and manor of *Cunſbrough*, and lived in 1148 in the reign of K. Stephen.*

Sir William Dugdale tells us, that this Sir William of Sprotborough was the first that assumed the surname of Fitz-William, in the time of K. Henry II, and in his account of the family begins with him, affirming him to be the son of William Fitz-Goderic; which William Fitz-Goderic, says Doctor Thoroton, was Lord of Sprotborough 5 K. Stephen, and was the son of Chetilbert, the son of Goderic, who held many manors in the time of Edward the confessor, and William the Conqueror. From the said William, who first assumed the surname of Fitz-William, descended the several branches of that name, distinguished from their respective places of abode, of Elmley, of Sprotborough, Woodhall, Wadworth, Aldwark, Athewyk, Bentley, Fenton, and Hathilſay, in Yorkshire; of Chaworth, Kingsby, and Plumtree, in Nottinghamshire; Kemfton in Bedfordshire; Clixby, Mablethorpe, and Witham, in Lincolnshire; Green's-Norton, Milton, Ringsted, and Glaptherne, in Northamptonshire; of whom only the families of Milton, Clixby, and Witham now exist; the rest, who were all eminent for their alliances, being extinguished, whereby the noble lord, of whom we now write, descended from the Miltown branch, is become the principal representative of the family; hence we shall forbear to deduce the pedigree of all those extinct families, and confine ourselves chiefly to his lordship's immediate descent.

The

* This family were much given to hospitality, and caused a cross to be set up in Sprotborough (which was pulled down in 1520) with this invitation to all travellers and strangers:

Whoſo is hungry, and lift, will, eate,
Let him come to Sprotborough to his Meate;
And for a Night, and for a Day,
His Horſe ſhall have bothe Corne and Hay,
And no Man ſhall aſke him where he goith away.

In a printed pedigree, (penes editor) entitled, The lineal descent of the Fitz-Williams, of Sprotborough, Lords of Elmley, from the time of K. Edward the confessor, to the reign of K. Henry VIII, as it may appear by evidence and matter of record. Also (says Collins, V. 158. last edit.) in a Ms. in poſſeſſion of the preſent Earl Fitz-William.

The above-said Sir William Fitz-William, Lord of Elmley, Sprotborough, and Plumtree, married Isabella, or Ella, daughter and coheir to William, Earl Warren in Normandy, and of Surrey in England, nearly allied to William the Conqueror, with whom he had given in free marriage, Sir William, Warren-Hall and Sprotborough, and by her had Sir William his heir, lord of the said places, and Roger, Lord of the manor of Gretewell, by gift of his uncle William, Earl Warren, paying two pair of gilt spurs every Whitsunday.—Sir William Fitz-William, who succeeded, and was living 5 Richard I. gave to the monks of Blyth, one marc yearly rent, which the archbishop of York was bound to pay him for Plumtree-Field. He married Alreda, (Aubrey) daughter and heir to Robert de Lusoriis, Lord Lusoriis (or Lefuzes) half sister and heir to Robert de Lacy, Lord of Poinfret in Yorkshire, and Earl of Lincoln, and widow of Richard, constable of Chester, son of Eustace Fitz-John, and by her, who was his widow in 1193, (5 Richard I.) had one son, Sir William; and one daughter Donatia, to whom her mother gave lands in Crowle. Sir William is mentioned in several deeds without date, 10 K. John he grants the advowson of Marham Church to friar Hemet, master of the knights templars in England; and marrying Ella, * daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, natural brother to K. Henry II. ² Earl of Surrey, in right of his wife Isabel, daughter of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was father of

Sir Thomas Fitz-William, who held the manor of Plumtree of the honour of Tickill, for which and the Lordships of Bambrough and Darrington in Yorkshire, with other lands, he had a charter of free warren; with a Thursday market, and a fair on the day and eve of Holy Crofs, and for three days after at Elmley, bearing date 37 Hen. III. He gave to the church and monks of Blyth the yearly rent of 40s. gave lands to the abbeys of Roche, Byland, and Hampole; and confirmed the gift of his uncle John, constable of Chester, to the abbey of Welbeck, with divers other religious donations. He married Agnes, eldest daughter and coheir, with her two sisters, to Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford in Northumberland, who died in 1242, by whom he had three sons

* Agnes, daughter of Lord Grey of Codnor, (Ped. ut antea.)

¹ Pedig. ut antea. ² Collins, V. 161. Edit. 1779.

sons and five daughters; William his heir; Sir Roger; Peter, to whom his father gave lands in Denby; Margaret; Agnes; Bertha; Kameta*, and Albreda; to each of whom their father assigned lands for their portions, and the youngest was married to Sir Richard Walleis of Burghwalleis, Knt.—Sir Roger Fitz-William, the second son, ancestor to the family at Woodhall, in Yorkshire, (having that manor settled on him by his father) married Maud, daughter of Sir John Bovile, of Erdesley, in Yorkshire, and left John his heir, who by Alice, daughter of William, and sister to Sir Peter Middleton of Stockeld, had John his successor, who married Catharine, daughter and co-heir to Robert Haringal², (or Harnigell) of Yorkshire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William St. George, of Hatley St. George, ³in Cambridgeshire; and had Thomas and Roger, who both died unmarried; Isabel, Catharine, Margaret, and Joan; the three youngest of whom became professed nuns; and the eldest was married to Thomas Barlowe, (or Barley⁴) of Woodsome, Esq; and in her right of Woodhall, who having only two daughters, Margaret the elder carried Woodhall to her husband, John, son of Richard Drax; and Mary, (or Mariota) was first married to John Bovile, of Erdesley, in the county of York, Esq. whose son Richard, (by her) married Joan, daughter of Thomas Nevil, of Leveredge, and was father of John Bovile of Gunthwaite, Esq.⁵ and secondly to the son of Percival Grefacre, of Barnburgh, Esq. whose son William, by Matildis, daughter of John Fitz-William, had Thomas Grefacre, of Newhall, Esq.

William, the eldest son, Lord of Elmley and Sprott^{William.} borough, on 4 August, 5 Edward I. obtained from the King, for Roger de St. Andrew, a charter of free warren in Gotham, in Nottinghamshire; Haddon, in Northamptonshire; and Hengerton, in Cambridgeshire; and 5 Edward II. was found by office, one of the heirs to Roger Bertram; and certified, 3 Edward II. to be Lord of Hereworth, with the Soc; to be seized of Dalton, Ruddington, &c. and had the fee of 20 marcs a year, given him by Simon, Earl of Leicester⁶. He served K. Edward I. in his wars with Scotland, 29 of his reign; but taking part with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster,

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who,

* This 4th daughter is omitted by Collins, V. 162.

¹ Collins, V. 161, 162, ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Lodge Collect. ⁶ Collins, V. 162.

who, through envy at the favours shewn to the Spencers, f^{ri}ended with the barons, and levied forces against K. Edward II, he was taken prisoner in the insurrection at Burroughbriggs, and suffered death at York in March 1322, (15 Edw. II.) the Earl being beheaded at Pontefract, the 18 of that month. He married Agnes, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, sister to John, Lord Grey*, and was father by her, of

Sir William.

Sir William Fitz-William, Lord of Elmley and Sprotborough, who had summons to parliament amongst the barons 1 Edw. III, but not after. In 1331 (5 Edw. III,) he confirmed the pious donations of his father and grandfather to the nuns of Hampole; and marrying Maud, daughter of Edmond, or Edward, ¹ Lord Deincourt, had issue four sons, and five daughters, viz. Sir John his heir; Sir Thomas of Plumtree, which was assigned for his estate in the county of Nottingham²; living 18 Edw. III. (who marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Mablethorpe, of Mablethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, was ancestor to the families of Plumtree and Mablethorpe, having issue, Thomas, of Mablethorpe, living 48 Edw. III, who married Joan, daughter of Sir William Stayn, of Stayn, and had issue two sons, Thomas his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Aske, of Aske in Yorkshire, and had a son Thomas, living 2 Edw. IV, who by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dymock, had Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Mablethorpe, living 13 Henry VII, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir — Harrington, and had three sons and two daughters, viz. John, who died before him, (leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pickering of Wald-Kirk, an only child Marian, married to John Rolles of Malton); Sir George, knight of the Bath, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Barnardiston; William, who died unmarried; Margaret, married to Thomas Pickering; Margery, to Sir Ralph Thimbleby, of Powleham, Knt.; John of Stayn, the second son of Thomas Fitz-William, of Mablethorpe, by Joan Brett, had Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Gunby, of Horncastle, and had John Fitz-William, of Skidbrooke, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wykerly, of Broomhall, and had issue George,

* Or according to Lodge, and printed Pedig. daughter of Sir John Metham, Lord Metham.

George, of Mablethorpe, who marrying Mary, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, by his second wife, the daughter and coheir to Lionel Dymock, had issue, William, Thomas, George, Robert; Bridget married to Edmond Drew; Elizabeth, to Thomas Southcot; and Mary, to Richard Hiltoftes. William, the eldest son was sheriff of the county of Lincoln 22 Eliz. who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit of Kettleby in Lincolnshire, had only three daughters, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Mary; one of whom carried Mablethorpe to her husband, Roger Halton Esq. Lord of Carlton, son and heir to Robert Halton, serjeant at law, and had a son William, living 1582.); Robert; Reginald; Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas de Musgrave, ancestor by her to Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley Castle, in Westmorland, created a Baronet 29 June 1611; Margaret, to Henry de Pierpoint, from whom descended the late Duke of Kingston; Joan; Agnes; and Isabel to William Bingham, Lord of Bingham in the county of Nottingham.

Sir John Fitz-William, successor to his father in the ^{Sir John.} Lordships of Elmley and Sprotborough, lived there 18 Edw. III. and marrying Joanna, daughter of Sir Adam Kelby¹, of Thirybeg, in the county of York, had issue Sir John his heir; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Reginald, Lord Mohun.

Sir John Fitz-William of Elmley and Sprotborough, ^{Sir John.} was also seized of the lordship of Shadestre, and to him the archbishop of York did homage for lands he held of him, in 1353, 27 Edw. III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and had issue three sons and four daughters, whereof Joan*, was married to Sir Brian Thornhill, of Thornhill, in Yorkshire, a person of great note in the reign of Edw. III. in whose 29 and 31 years he represented that county in parliament, and had Simon Thornhill, of the same place, Esq. whose daughter and heir Elizabeth, was married to Henry Savile, ancestor to the late Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, and of Rufford, Bart.²; Isabel,

M 2 was

* From 'Collins V. 163, it appears that this Joan, (and not Isabel) married Stapleton and Felton; as Isabel did Sir Bryan Thornhill; also that (Joanna,) Sir Henry Suthell's wife, was daughter, and not sister (as above,) to Sir William; hence, the marriage of Sir William's daughter, with Thomas Wombwell, (as will follow) has not been noticed in Collins's peerage.

was first married to Thomas, son and heir of Sir Myles Stapleton; and secondly to John Felton, Esq; —— to Sir Henry Suthill of Suthill-Hall; and Anne, to Sir Henry Hastings, of Pickeringlith.—The sons were, Sir William his successor, ancestor to the present Earl¹; Richard, to whom his father, by his will, dated 6 Rich. II, gave East, West, and middle Hadlesey (or Hathilsay) in Yorkshire, where he left posterity; and Edmond, to whom his father assigned the lands of Stainton, Wadsworth (where he became seated) and others in Yorkshire, and was ancestor by Matildis, (Maud) daughter of Sir John Hotham of Scarborough, to the families of Kingsby, Clixby, Kempston, and Aldwarke, which last becoming famous in the person of Sir William Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton, we shall briefly take notice of his descent. To the said Edmond, (who had a daughter, Catharine, married to Sir Richard Sutton,) succeeded his son Edmond, who by Catharine, daughter of Sir John Clifton, of Clifton, had Sir Richard Fitz-William, who lived in the reign of Henry VI, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas Clarel, of Aldwark, Esq, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir John Scroope, became lord thereof, and by her, who died 22 July 1504, left Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Aldwark; Richard; Edward; Edmund; Humphrey; George; Elizabeth, married to John Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, Esq.; Isabella, to William Wentworth, of Wentworth-woodhouse, Esq. ancestor to the Earl of Strafford; and Margaret, to Ralph Reresby, of Thrybergh, who died in 1530, and she dying 25 July 1505, was mother of Thomas Reresby, of Thrybergh, Esq.; Anne, (married to Sir William Mansfield, (or Myrefield) Knt.); and Catharine, to Sir John Skipwith, of Ormsby, in Lincolnshire, knt.* Sir Thomas, married Lucy, daughter and coheir to John Nevil, Marques of Montacute, and by her (who re-married with Sir Anthony Browne, ancestor to the Lord Viscount Montague) had three sons and two daughters, Thomas; John, slain at the battle of Flodenfield, without issue; Sir William, created Earl of Southampton; Margaret, married to

* Which Anne, and Catharine, Mr. Collins says were daughters of Sir Richard Fitz-William, and not of Ralph Reresby. Peerage, V. 164.

to Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt. and Elizabeth, first to Sir William Mauleverer, and secondly to Sir Nicholas Hervey.—Thomas Fitz-William of Aldwark, the eldest son, being slain at the said fight of Flodenfield, left issue by Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Peckenfay, or Packenham, Knt. one son William, who died unmarried 26 August 1515, and two daughters, who became heirs to his estates in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Hertford, Stafford, and York; as they did to the paternal estate of their uncle the Earl of Southampton, and were Anne, who died unmarried; Alice, (married to Sir James Foljambe, of Walton, in Derbyshire, and in her right of Aldwark, whose son Sir Godfrey, married Trothe, daughter of Sir William Tyrwhit, of Ketilby, and had Godfrey, his heir, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Wray, chief justice of England, but had no issue); and Margaret, to Godfrey Foljambe, Esq. brother of Sir James, ancestor by her to the Foljambes, of Croxton in the said county of Derby.

Sir William Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton, was Sir William knighted in 1513 for his service at the battle of Tournay, after he had been wounded with a broad arrow, of Southampton on board the fleet, which engaged the French at Brest; having been appointed in 1510, Esquire of the body to K. Henry VIII; made Vice-admiral of the English fleet, in 1520, in which station he merited so well, that the next year, on the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, he had a grant of the manor of Navesby, in Northamptonshire, and was sent ambassador to the court of France, in 1521, whence being recalled in 1522, he was again to sea with a strong fleet to secure the merchants; and the next year, upon advice that the Duke of Albany would shortly return into Scotland, with a powerful French army, he was made admiral of the fleet, with which he lay upon the French coast to intercept the enemy, and landing at Treport, fired that town. In 1524 he was made captain of Guisnes in Picardy, and in October 1525, being then treasurer of the household, was sent into France with John Taylor, L. L. D. to take the oath of the lady regent, then at Lyons, and for ratifying the articles of a treaty, then held by commissioners between the two courts. In 1535 he was sent with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and Doctor Cox, to treat of a league with France; he was knight of the garter; chancellor

chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster¹; and in 1536 he was constituted admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gascoigne, and Aquitaine; created Earl of Southampton, by patent dated at Hampton Court, 18 October 1537; and 28 July 1541 made lord privy seal. He built fair Cowdrey, in county of Sussex, made his will 10 September 1542, whereby he directed himself to be buried in the church of Midhurst in Sussex, if he died within 100 miles of that place; and assigned 500 marcs to build a new chapel, and therein a tomb for himself and his wife; gave to the King his collar of the garter, with his best george beset with diamonds; and his great ship, with all her tackle: but before the end of that year, the King resolving to make a breach with Scotland, raised an army of which the Duke of Norfolk, was general; who began his march towards that kingdom, the Earl of Southampton leading the van; when arriving at Newcastle, his lordship there deceased, in such high esteem for his valour and conduct, that, to do honour to his memory, his standard was borne in the front of the army through that expedition. He married Mabel, eldest daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, and sister to Henry, the first Earl of Cumberland, and Westmorland, and by her had two sons, who died before him.

Sir William.

Sir William Fitz-William, who succeeded as Lord of Elmley and Sprotborough, lived in the beginning of Henry the IV, reign, and married Maud, second daughter of Ralph Cromwell, of Tattersal, who, died in 1398, sister to Ralph, who died before her father, and aunt and coheir to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, treasurer of England, who died in 1455; and had issue two sons, and as many daughters; Sir John; Edmond*; Joanna, the second wife of Thomas Wombwell,† of Wombwell, in the same county, Esq. living 16 Henry VI; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Rockley, of Rockley-Hall, in Yorkshire.

Sir John.

Sir John, Lord of Elmley and Sprotborough, to whom Henry Bowett, Archbishop of York, did homage, married Eleanora, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Greene, of Drayton, in Northamptonshire, and dying in 1417 or 1418,

* Collins, V. 164. omits Edmond.

† Collins, (Idem) writes of Sir Henry Suthill, of Suthill-Hall, in Yorkshire.

1418, left one daughter, Maud, married to William Boswell, of Ardesley; and six sons, viz.

Sir John, who succeeded at Sprotborough, and was of full age at his father's death; he died at Roan in 1440, was buried at Sprotborough; and having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Clare, of Aldwark, left issue by her, who remarried with Sir William Gascoigne, William, his heir, who married Elizabeth, (or Isabel) daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, of Merton, in the county of Nottingham, (who died in February 1453, by his wife Nichola, daughter of Sir Reginald Braybroke,) and dying at Stathisay in 1470, (10 Edw. IV,) was buried at Sprotborough, leaving issue Sir William, of Elmley, and three daughters, Isabel, (married to Richard Wentworth, of West-Bretton, Esq); Elinor, (to Sir William Rider, of Rider, of a very ancient family in Yorkshire, and had Sir Ralph, and Sir Robert Rider); and Catharine, to Sir Thomas Wortley, of Wortley, being his first wife, and had three daughters, Isabel, married into the family of Talbot; Mary, and Maud. Sir William Fitz-William, who succeeded at Elmley, married Elizabeth, (or Maud) daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Sockbourne, in the bishoprick of Durham, and dying 3 July 1494, was buried at Sprotborough, having had three sons and four daughters, viz. William, and Ralph, who died childless; John; Dorothea; Margery; Elizabeth; and Mary; the two latter died unmarried; and John, deceasing in 1490, (before his father) was buried at Sprotborough, leaving by Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Fitz-William, of Aldwark, an only son William, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Broughton, and dying without issue in 1564, his two surviving aunts became his coheirs, viz. Dorothea, married to William Copley, of Copley, (or rather Sir William) whose son Philip, by inquisition taken 29 October, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, was found heir to the said William Fitz-William, his mother's nephew, of the manor of Plumtree, &c. and was ancestor to Sir Godfrey Copley, of Sprotborough, created a baronet 17 June 1661, whose descendant Sir Godfrey, dying 8 April 1709, was buried at Sprotborough, and leaving an only daughter, that title ceased; Margery, second daughter of Sir William Fitz-William, married to Thomas Southill, of Southill-hall, Esq. whose only daughter, Elizabeth, was first

first married to Sir Henry Savile, Knt. and secondly to Richard Gascoigne, Esq. who had no issue.

(2) Nicholas, progenitor to the family of Athewyck, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Roger (or John) Temple, of Norrington, and had John Fitz-William, Lord of the manors of Athewyck, Hayton, Stirton, Warenhall, and Potter-Newton, with other lands in Yorkshire. He married Anne, daughter and heir to John Paskew, of Paskew, and dying 14 January, 14 Henry VII. had issue John, Nicholas, William, Edward, and Thomas, who all died unmarried, except John, who dying before his father, left issue by Maud, daughter of the Lady Lucy Nevill, an only son, 9 years old, when he succeeded his grand father, who died 25 September 1512, (being the last of the male line,) and leaving a daughter and heir Anne, one year, five months, and two days old, who died 9 September 1515.

(3) Ralph, from whom derived the family of Hathilsay; which Ralph, by patent dated 1441, (13 Henry VI.) was made captain of the castle and country of Salva Terra, (Savoy) in France, and marrying Johanna, daughter and heir to Roger (or Richard¹) Bolton, Esq. had three sons, and three daughters, John; Nicholas, (who by Alice, daughter of Robert Bolton, had Elizabeth and Margaret); William; Margery; Elizabeth, who all died unmarried; and Jané, (or Joanna), married to William Holmes, of Hólmes-hall, Esq.—John, was living at Hathelley, 4 Henry VIII, and by the will of the last William Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, was made heir to that estate; he married Margery, daughter of John Clarevaux, alias Clavering, of Croft-hall, Esq. and had John, (living in 1562, and by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Christopher Dawmerry, had issue, Ralph, Anthony, John, Hugh, Ralph, William, George, Nicholas, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Anne); William, who left no issue; and Margaret, married to John de Cranner, of Aflacton-hall, Esq. and their daughter Susan, was first married to Thomas Brooke, brother to George Lord Cobham, by whom she had Thomas Brooke, of Cheslett-bridge; she married secondly Anthony, son and heir to Sir Hugh Vaughan, of Littleton, Knt. and by him had Hugh and Alice.—John, who succeeded, resided at Sprotborough, and died in 1542, having issue by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Charles Dawmerry,

Dawmerry, alias Dawney, of Crockwell-Grange, ten sons and two daughters, viz. Henry, of Sprotborough, living 1564; Ralph, who died young; Anthony, who died in London 1540; John, who went abroad in 1546, and died in 1562; Hugh, who by licence from Q. Mary, 11 October 1554, went into Italy; Ralph, who travelled into Spain; William, who came into Ireland; George, Nicholas, Thomas, Elizabeth and Anne, who all died childless.¹

Robert, living in 1416, whose son Ralph, (or Richard) left Nicholas, who by Alice, daughter of Robert Baldon, had only two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth.²

William, who was seated at Plumtree, and died without issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth.

John, who became possessed of Green's-Norton and Milton, in the county of Northampton, and of Gainspark-John. Hall, in Essex; and married Ellen, daughter of William Villiers, of Brookesby in the county of Leicester, Esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters; William, his heir; Bartholomew; Richard, a citizen and merchant-taylor of London, who died in 1520, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Poor, leaving by a daughter of —— Harris, an only daughter, married to Robert Denham. The two daughters were, Elizabeth, married first to Thomas Rolleston, of Rolleston, in the county of Derby, and secondly to Richard Francis, of Formark, in that county; and Anne, first to Thomas Waddington, and secondly to Richard Ogle, of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire, Esqs.

Sir William, the eldest son, was a merchant-taylor of Sir William the city of London, and chosen alderman of Breadstreet-ward in 1506. He was for some time retained in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, whilst he continued the favourite of K. Henry VIII, but that minister on his disgrace retired to Milton, where the cardinal found an *asylum*, and received kind entertainment from his grateful attendant: for which, Sir William being summoned before the King, and demanded by him, how he dared to entertain so great an enemy to the state; returned in answer, that he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it, in disobedience to his Majesty; but only because the cardinal had been his master, and (partly) the means of his greatest fortunes. With this answer the King was so well

¹ Lodge. ² Id.

well satisfied, that saying, *he himself had too few such servants*, he made him a knight, and admitted him of his privy council; and 6 of his reign, 1515, he was sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford, as in 15 of same reign, he was of Northamptonshire, and in 1532 he new-built and finished, for the most part, the parish-church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in London.

He married three wives, first Anne, daughter of Sir John Hawes, of London, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

(1) Sir William, his heir and successor.

(2) Richard, of Ringsted in the county of Northampton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Knevitt, Esq. by whom he had a daughter Rachael, married to Richard, son of Robert Hudleston, of Pinchleet, Esq; and a son John, who died in 1568, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Richard Hudleston, Robert his heir, John, William, Thomas, Margaret, and Grace.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth, married in 1520 to Sir Thomas Brudenell, of Dene in Northamptonshire, by whom she was grandmother of Thomas, the first Earl of Cardigan, and dying at Dene 2 September 1558, was buried with her husband in that church.

(2) Anne, married to Sir Anthony Coke, of Gedney-hall, in Essex, preceptor to K. Edward VI, and dying in 1579, had a daughter Mildred, who was the second wife of that great statesman William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and mother of Robert, created Earl of Salisbury.

His second wife was Mildred, second daughter of Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst in Sussex, Esq; (ancestor to the duke of Dorset) and by her he had three sons and two daughters; Christopher; Francis, of Fenton, in the county of Lincoln, who by Elizabeth St. Pierre, his wife, left a son Henry, who lived some time at Scampton, in Lincolnshire and after at Glapthorn, in county of Northampton'; Thomas, of Kempston, in the county of Bedford, (whose families are extinct); Eleanor, married to Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, (by whom she was mother of Hamon L'Estrange); and Mary, first to John Shelley, of Michael-grove, in Sussex, Esq; (by whom she was grandmother of Sir John Shelley, created a baronet at the first institution of that order,) and secondly to Sir

John

John Guilford, or Guldeford, ancestor to Sir Robert Guldeford, of Hempsted-place, in Kent, created a baronet 4 February 1685.—His third wife was Jane, daughter of John Ormond, (or Urmond) but having no issue by her, and * dying 9 August 1534, at his house in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, was buried at Marham, where a tomb is erected to his memory, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir

* Having made his will 28 May 1534, (26. Henry VIII,) wherein he writes himself Sir William Fitz-William the elder, of Milton, in county of Northampton, Knt. directs his body to be interred in the new chancel, at Marham, in said county, (provided he died within the realm of England,) which he had lately caused to be erected, under a marble tomb, with such inscription as his executors should devise; directs his executors, without fraud or delay to pay his just debts and funeral expences, and to make restitution to such persons as could duly prove he had injured them. Bequeaths (if he died in London,) 5l. to the grey, black, angustin, white, and crossed friars, they to bring forth his corse, out of the liberties of the city, and to have in each of the said places, a trental of masses; also to the four orders of friars of Stamford, if they be at his burial, 4l. they saying a trental in like manner for his soul, and those of all christians; to the poor of St. Peter, and Thomas, in London, and the parish of Theydon, in Essex, 40s. each, they saying a trental; for portioning poor maidens, 10l. remits and forgives all such poor as are named in the seventh book of debts, and under each name in said book, is written, AMORE DEI, REMITTO; leaves to his well beloved wife, dame Jane Fitz-William, for term of her life, the manors of Sennials, Maydells, Mar-halls, and Arneways, and sundry lands and tenements, they to descend in reversion to his eldest son, also, his bason, with the ewer thereunto, of silver gilt, divers other plate, and 500 marcs ster. to be paid to her, on condition that she suffer Robert Dormer to hold the manor of Eythorpe, purfuant to lease made by him, at 100l. per annum, for her life. Also his mansion house, in London, during her widowhood, at 4l. yearly rent, to be paid to his executors, they to bestow the same yearly for the poor prisoners, in London, who shall be acquitted but remain for their fees; to the poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, 40l. to be distributed by the advice of two doctors in divinity; also 30l. amongst other poor. Towards making the highway between Gaynes Park-hall, and Chigwell, in Essex, 50l.; for mending the highways between Thornhaugh, and Sawtrey-chapel, in Huntingdonshire, 50l.; to the prior and convent of Clerkenwell, in London, 10l. to have a mass and dirge for his soul; to the master and wardens of the merchant-taylors, in London, his best standing gilt cups, with covers to be kept in their hall, for a perpetual remembrance of him, and they to pray for his soul.

Bequeaths to William, his eldest son, 300 marcs ster. with all his harness and coats of fence, in his gallery chamber; his rich briganders; his cross of gold, with a ruby, set with three diamonds; on condition he keepeth it so long as he liveth; also divers pieces of plate, all his household stuff at Gaynes-park-hall, and his manor place of Milton; also besides his wife's jointure, in reversion, he settled on him his manors of Milton, Marholme, alias Marham, Etton-cum-Woodcroft, Butters, Thoroldes, Mynsklins, and Gaynes-park-hall, and all and singular his other manors, &c. within the counties of Northampton, Essex, and Lincoln, (not otherwife

Sir Wil-
am,

Sir William Fitz-William, who was knighted in his father's life-time, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Sapcoats, or Sapcot, of Elton, in the county of Huntingdon, by whom he had one daughter, Christian, first married to Sir Richard Wingfield, Lieutenant of Portsmouth; and secondly to Sir George Delves, gentleman-pensioner to Q. Elizabeth; and four sons, viz. Sir William,

wife by his will bequeathed); and after to his grandson William Fitz-William, and his heirs male; remainder to John, second son in tail male; remainder to Brian, third son of his said eldest son, William Fitz-William, and in default thereof, to the heirs male of the body of the said William Fitz-William, their father; remainder to Richard Fitz-William, in tail male; remainder to Christopher Fitz-William; remainder to Francis Fitz William; remainder to Thomas Fitz-William, sons of him the said Sir William the elder; in default to the daughters of the said William Fitz-William, viz. Elizabeth, Anne, Ellyn, and Mary, for their lives only; and after their decease, to the right heirs of the body of the said William, his eldest son; remainder to the right heirs of his brothers in tail, and to the next heirs of him, the said Sir William, the elder.

On Richard, his second son, he settled his lands at Lambourn, in Essex, and all manors, &c. as are specified in certain indentures, between the said Sir William the elder, Sir John Dansie, Knt. John Cheney, and Anthony Babington, Esqs. bearing date 16 November, 20 Henry VIII. to the use of the said Richard, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, to his elder brother William in tail male; remainder to Christopher, Francis, and Thomas, younger sons of his said father, Sir William; also his manors of Colys, Ringlitede, and Raunds, in county of Northampton, lately bought of Robert Dormer, Esq.; also the manors of Champneys, and Forsters, in Wiggington, in county of Hertford, with like remainders.

Bequeaths to Christopher, his third son 500 mares, to purchase lands, &c. to him, and the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, also his mansion and dwelling place, with the garden and other appurtenances, in Bread-street, London, to him and his heirs male, with like remainders to his brothers.

On Francis, his fourth son, he settled the manor of Fenton, in county of Lincoln, to him and his heirs male, remainder to his brothers.

On Thomas, his youngest son, he settled the manor of Northborough, or Norborough, in Northamptonshire, to him and his heirs male, and in default, to William the eldest, remainder to his brothers, in tail male, as before.

Bequeaths to Thomas Earl of Wiltshire, father of Q. Anne Boleyn, his rich rose of diamonds and rubies, beseeching him to be aiding to his executors, in the performance of his will, leaves divers annuities and legacies to his servants, payable out of his manor of Etton, in Northamptonshire; and constitutes John Baker, Esq. recorder of London, Anthony Cook, the younger, Esq. Richard Waddington, his cousin; and his cousin Richard Ogle, the younger, his executors, they to dispose of all his goods and chattels, and pay his debts, legacies, and bequests, and farther directs, that the residue of his plate, jewels, ready money, &c. and whatsoever he had not bequeathed by will should be divided in two parts, the one half among his children, indifferently; and the other, to his poor kinsfolks, and for the health and profit of his soul, according to the discretion of his executors. Collins, V. 169, Edit. 1779.

William, his heir; John, trained up in France, and made Maistre du Camp of Q. Mary's Army, sent against the Scots, and died issueless; Bryan, who in 1569 served as a captain in the army sent against the rebels in the North of Ireland, and died unmarried; as did John, the youngest, who served the Queen against O'Neile, whom he defeated in 1567.

Sir William, the eldest son, was born at Milton in 1526, Sir William being brought up under the tuition, and in the service of his kinsman, by the mother, John Russell, the first Earl of Bedford, was, by his interest with K. Edward VI, made marshal of the King's Bench; on the decease of which King, he joined with Francis, Earl of Bedford, Sir Maurice Berkley, and Sir Henry Nevile, in proclaiming the Lady Mary, Queen of England, and put themselves in arms to oppose the Lady Jane Grey; who was soon deposed from her royalty, her palace (the tower) being turned into her prison, and she was beheaded 12 February 1554, on Tower-hill.

After Queen Mary was settled on the throne, he was sent, with Sir John Allen, to the L. L. of Ireland, as delegates to set the lands which appertained to the royal revenue, and arrived in Dublin 29 October 1554. 3 July 1555, the Lord Chancellor Cufack, resigning his office 7 August, he was appointed keeper of the great seal; until Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, was (13 September) made Lord Chancellor: And 24 July 1560, was constituted, by Q. Elizabeth, Vice-treasurer and treasurer at war, in which post he continued four years, and (being a man of great wisdom, knowledge, and experience, in the affairs of Ireland) her majesty called him to the highest post in this kingdom, appointing him her deputy by patent dated at Westminster, 18 January 1559, into which high office he was sworn 15 February in Christ-church. In April 1560 he resigned the government to Thomas Earl of Suffex, L. L. and 25 December 1561, had a commission of martial law within the county of Westmeath, the country of Connaught, and all other Irish countries, situate near the same, on both sides the Shannon; and the L. L. departing from Howth for England, 29 January following, he was again sworn L. J. on Sunday 2 February, and so continued till the return the of L. L. 24 July 1562.—By patent, dated at Westminster 24 May 1561, Thomas Earl of Suffex, L. L. Hugh Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor, Sir William Fitz-William, Vice-

Vice-treasurer, John Plunket, Esq. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and James Bathe, Esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, were constituted commissioners of the court of wards. Sir Henry Sidney, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Cecil, dated 24 June 1566, and sent by his brother this Sir William, thus writes of him, "I beseeche you, Sir, " be good to this Bringar, my brother Fitz-William : In " my conscience he is a true man in all his service and " charges to the Queen's Majestye. Doubtless I durste be " bound, upon forfeite of all my landes, that he hathe not " wittinglie deceaved the Queene in nothinge; and for his " cheques, I doe not thinke that the Queene shall gaine " much above that which he hathe ever confessed. In debt, " sure I thinke he is, and yet farre from that somme which " hathe beene reported. He hathe deserved well, which " is not to be forgotten, if it weare but one dayes service " in which he saved the honor of our nation in this lande " and the lyves of as many Englishe men as weare on foot, " that daye in the field. I pray you, Sir, friende him, " for in trothe he is honest." ¹ He returned immediately to Ireland, for the next month he attended the L. L. in his expedition against the Scots, who had besieged Carrickfergus; and in 1567 Sir Henry Sidney leaving the Government, he and the Lord Chancellor Weston were sworn (14 October) L. J. and 25 March 1571, he was appointed sole L. J. also 11 December following had a new commission to be L. D. as he had again 17 February 1587; and 3 March ensuing, the council of England wrote to Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer at war, to allow him the charges of the transporting of himself and his train; that his entertainment was to commence from New-year's Day; and to have as large allowance as any other deputy ever had. He was sworn 30 June 1588, in which year happened the memorable invasion of England by the Spaniards; who failing of their boasted succels, and their invincible *Armada* (as it was termed) being scattered, they hoped to meet with a refuge in Ireland; but instead thereof, found the coast so well guarded by the vigilance of the L. D. that it proved a more terrible adversary than the sea; his soldiers seizing the wrecks, and treating the men as professed enemies. In his preparations for which service, and in his journey to the north parts of the kingdom, having been at great charges, the Lords of the council, by their letter from Greenwich,

¹ Sidney's letters, I. 13.

Greenwich, 9 December, directed Sir Henry Wallop, to advance to him before-hand from time to time, his half-yearly entertainment, the better to enable him to sustain the charges of his place.

28 May 1590 he suppressed a mutiny among the soldiers; and in July 1591, Tyrone by his means was made a county, and divided into eight Baronies; in which year, on the attainder and execution for treason of Hugh (Roe) Mac Mahon, chief of his name in Monaghan, Sir William settled that county, by dividing the greatest part of it among the natives, except the church lands, which he gave to English servitors, reserving 400l. a year and upwards to the crown; an act of state, tending very much to the reformation of the civil government; for which the Queen returned him thanks by her letter from Westminster, 19 November, 34 of her reign: But the good effects of this regulation were afterwards in a great degree frustrated, by the Mac-Mahons. To this time he was a most disinterested governor; and it was reported, that thinking his great services merited some further recompence than the established entertainment, he sought it from the Queen; but being answered by a lord in great power at court, that the government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of the post.

The Queen having resolved to establish an university, for the encouragement of learning, in the kingdom of Ireland, passed a patent, bearing date at Westminster, 29 December 1591, and signed at Dublin, by the L. D. 3 March following, for founding and endowing the same near Dublin; the first stone of the building was laid on the site of the ancient Abbey of All-saints, 13 of that month, by Thomas Smith, then mayor of the city; Sir William having on the 11 issued his circular letter, to encourage the forwarding and perfecting so good a work; and to set an example, gave for his own contribution 200l. and was so sedulous in having it finished, that it was made fit for the reception of students*,

9 January

* The first chancellor was William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, high treasurer of England; the first provost, Adam Loftus, F. Trin. Col. Camb. and archbishop of Dublin); the first fellows were Lucas Chaloner, Henry Usher, Lancelot Monie, and William Daniel; and the first scholars, Abel Walsh, James Usher, (after archbishop of Armagh, the great ornament of this kingdom,) and Henry Lee.

9 January 1593; was dedicated to the holy and undivided Trinity, and enriched with all the privileges of an university; his coat-armour being then fixed over the gate to perpetuate the memory of so great a benefactor. He was this year no less active in the field; for, invading Fermanagh, he took the castle of Enniskillen, and proclaimed Maguire a Traitor, for opposing the sheriff in the execution of his office, and driving him and his guard into a church, where he would have put them all to the sword, had not the Earl of Tyrone interposed, and engaged for their departure out of the country. In 1594 the government of the borders of Louth being committed to him, he effectually secured that country from its dangerous neighbours, the Mac-Mahons, O Neiles, and O Hanlons; but after he had been L. D. above six years, he quitted the sword in August this year and went into England, taking with him the most ancient council-book, being *that* of the 30 Henry VIII, which has never been recovered¹:

Her majesty after this, to shew the confidence she reposed in his abilities and fidelity, appointed him constable of Fotheringay-castle, in the county of Northampton, and entrusted him with the custody of Mary Queen of Scots; in which station his behaviour to his royal prisoner was so satisfactory, that the morning before she was beheaded, she presented him with the picture of her son K. James I, which is still preserved in the family. All these great trusts and employments are sufficient evidences of his ability and integrity, seeing Q. Elizabeth never trusted twice, where she was once deceived in a minister of state; and she so preserved him in the power of his place, that when she sent over (in 1573) Walter Earl of Essex, (a person higher in honour) to be governor of Ulster, it was ordered that he should take his commission from the deputy:

He married Anne, third daughter of Sir William Sidney, of Penshurst in Kent, sister to Sir Henry Sidney, L. D. of Ireland, also to Frances, Countess of Sussex, the Foundress of Sidney-Sussex College in Cambridge, and aunt to the famous Sir Philip Sidney, one of the worthies of England, also to Robert the first Earl of Leicester. And departing this life 22 June 1599, lies buried at Marham under a fine monument, adorned with the effigies of him and his lady, with this memorial:

To

i Lodge.

To the Memory of

The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, Knight ;
 who by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
 was three several times made her Deputy,
 alias Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom of
 Ireland. He was also five several times
 one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom,
 and general and commander in chief of
 the army there, near thirty years ; when
 being in a very advanced age, and worn out by the
 fatigues of the war, and the state there, he, by her
 majesty's permission, returned into this
 kingdom, and retired to his native place,

Milton, where he died in June 1599,
 and lies buried in this chancel : He married
 Anne, daughter of Sir William Sidney, and sister to
 Sir Henry Sidney, father of the first Earl of Leicester.
 She lies also here buried by him.

He left two sons and three daughters, viz.

Sir William, his heir,

(1)

John, a captain in the wars of Scotland, and left no issue.

(2)

Daughter Mary, married to Sir Richard Dyer, of Stoughton in Huntingdonshire, Knt.

(1)

Philippa, to Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, by whom she was great-grandmother of Thomas, Earl Coningsby and Lord Clanbrassil.

(2)

Margaret, * to Sir John Byron, of Newstede, grandfather by her to John, the first Lord Byron.

(3)

Sir William Fitz-William, of Milton and Gainspark-hall, Sir William was sheriff of the county of Northampton in 1607, and marrying Winifred, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorpe in that county, chancellor of the exchequer, and founder of Emanuel college in Cambridge, died 5 August 1618, and was buried at Marham, leaving two sons, William, and Walter, who died unmarried ; and a daughter Anne, the first wife of John Isham, of Braunston in the county of Northampton, Esq. whose only daughter and heir Anne was first married to William Lane, of Horton and Glendon ; and secondly to Pierce Walsh, Esqrs.

Sir William, successor to his father at Milton and Gainspark-hall, was also of Dogsthorp in Northamptonshire ; and

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by

Lord Lif-

* Collins. V. 176, says that Margaret, married John, son of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster, Knt.

by K. James I, in consideration of his own merit, and the services of his ancestors, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, being created Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Liffer, otherwise Lifford, by patent bearing date 1 December 1620; and as such he sat in parliament 4 November 1634¹. In 1641 he was a commissioner for the county of Northampton; and married Catherine, daughter of William Hyde, of South Drenchworth in Berkshire, Esq. sister to Sir Gorge Hyde, of Kingston-lisle in the same county, knight of the Bath; dying 6 January 1643—4, was buried at Marham, having had three sons and two daughters, viz. William his successor; John, who died in November 1637 without issue; as did Winifred in 1635; Catharine was married to Sir John Lee, of St. Edmondsbury in Suffolk, third son of Sir Robert Lee, Lord Mayor of London; and Anne died unmarried².

William, the second lord, married Jane, eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of Hugh Hunter, otherwise Perry*, merchant of London, sheriff in 1632, and alderman of that city; and dying at his house in the Savoy, 21 December 1658, was buried at Marham, having issue by her, who was there buried 8 April 1671, four sons and three daughters, viz. William, who died at the Age of six months; William, who succeeded; Charles, a colonel of horse in Ireland, who died without issue in 1689; Ferdinand died unmarried; as did Catharine and Frances; and Jane was married to Sir Christopher Wren, surveyor of the works of Queen Anne, and the celebrated builder of St. Paul's cathedral; by him, who died 25 February 1723, æt. 93, she had an only daughter Jane, who died unmarried 29 December 1702, æt. 26.

William, the third Baron of Lifford; born 29 April 1643, took his seat in parliament 15 July 1661³, represented the city of Peterborough in several parliaments; and 3 June 1715, was appointed *C. Rot.* for the liberties thereof; and created by privy seal, dated at St. James's 29 June 1717, and by patent † 21 July following, Viscount of Miltown,

* He made an aqueduct at his own cost, which supplied his native town of Wotton-under-edge, in Gloucestershire, with water; he built and endowed a free-school and hospital, and was famous in London for the great offices he bore,

† The Preamble. *Quandoquidem nihil adeo hominum animos ad heroica folcat incendere facinora, illorumque spiritus efferre, ut æmulo ardore valeant in virtutis studio aliis longe antecellere, quam justa constansque fiducia, qua te per talia præclare gesta principis ac patriæ gratiam favoremque iperent,*

¹ Lords Jour. I. 27. ² Collins, V. 177. ³ Lords Jour. I. 263.

Miltown, and Earl Fitz-William of the county of Tyrone. He married Anne, daughter and heir to Edmond Cramer, of Westwinch in Norfolk, Esq. and niece to Sir John Cramer,

N 2

Cramer,

spereunt, sibi tandem consiliare, nec quidem immerito; nam quotusquisque status, imperiumve recte constitutum existit, ubi principi non sit solenne ejusmodi fideles probatosque renunerari subditos per condignos meritis honorum, dignitatisque gradus, per quos talium memoria gestorum ad extremos usque posteros deferatur et commendetur. Et quoniam praedilectus et perquam fidelis Gulielmus Baro Fitz-William, de Lifford in comitatu de Donegal, in regno nostro Hiberniae, cuius antecessor Gulielmus Fitz-William Miles, nobilis Normannus, Gulielmo primo conquerori cognominato, in praetorio ad abbatiam de *Battle* in Sussexia adiussisset, strenuamque tanquam exercitus decurio ibi operam navasset; et cum plurimi praeterea ab eodem furculi sint propagati, qui suis quique temporibus patriae se utiles praebuerunt, tam natalitiorum quam affinitatis splendore ubique inclarcentes; inter quos speciatim Gulielmus, Dominus Fitz-William, qui inter primores hujus regni proceres anno regni Edwardi tertio primo ad senatum parliamentorum fuerat convocatus, a quo ortum duxit Gulielmus Fitz-William Eques Auratus, nec non nobilissimi ordinis periscellidis scilicet, regii quoque palatii thesaurarius, ducatus Lancastriæ cancellarius, Anglie insuper Walliæ, Hiberniæ, Normanniæ, Vasconiæ, et Aquitanie thalassarcha, Southantonianus comes, tandemque privati sigilli custos dum Henricus regnaret oclavus. Quoniam et Gulielmus Fitz-William Eques Auratus, praedicti baronis in recta linea successor, quo, regnante Elizabetha, principe celebris memorie, bis fuerat Hiberniae prorex instauratus, quinque vero et dominis pro eodem regno justitiariis unus, regiarum denique ibi copiarum imperator extiterit; cumque summa cum justitia et honore illo perfunditus fuerit munere, eandem per quadraginta fere annos potestatem retinuerit: Quinetiam cum castri de Fotheringuay, in comitatu Northampronensi constabularius fuerit constitutus, dum ibi Maria Scotorum regina captiva derineretur, ab eademque in tessera gratitudinis pro funimia humanitate sibi ab hoc suo custode exhibita, sui filii Jacobi primi proavi scilicet nostri picturam pro donario accepit, pridie quam ad extreum funus princeps illa duceretur: Quandoquidem etiam rex idem eximia merita, fidelitatemque praefati proregis compensare decerens, ob alias insuper causas in litteris patentibus creationis recensitas, eundem Gulielmum Fitz-William Armigerum praefati nepotem, honorumque ipsius haeredem, stylo et gradu Baronis Fitz-William de Lifford, praedicto exornare dignatus fuerit: Nos igitur expedentes prudentiam, integritatem, et fidem prænominati Gulielmi nuncce Baronis Fitz-William nepotis scilicet Gulielmo primo jam celebrato Baroni Fitz-William, quæ erga nos, coronam nostram et dignitatem in periculissimis etiam temporibus ille palam exhibuerat, et cum omni data occasione patriarchum immunitatum et jurium se strenuum propugnatorem vindicaverit, nobiscum etiam (prout par est) perpendentes non solum avorum hujus nobilis prosapiam, et res ab illis magnanime et acceptissime perpetratas pro republica, sed et maxime attendentes pietati et virtuti intemeratae, quas per plures excoluerit annos (christiano admodum subnixus zelo) non modo fide erga principem, sed et patriam ceterosque quoilibet liberali benevolentia; cum denique observatione nostra haud indignum censerimus nequomodo coelesti dono fortunæ bonis ac divitiis affluere reputetur, nos prærecitatis inducti momentis, æquum esse judicavimus ad nostrum testificandum favorem et æstimationem quæ ejusdem Gulielmi Baronis Fitz-William justissime deferimus meritis, et ad nomen ipsius fere commendandum posteritati, amiores in ipsum dignitates ac honores conferre statuimus, ipsumque ad statum et gradum Vicecomitis et Comitis hujusce regni nostri Hiberniae promovere et evchere mandavimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. Pat. de. A^o. 3^a. Geo. I.

Cramer, with whom he had the manor of Seechy in that county, and dying 28 December 1719, æt. 77, was buried at Marham, having had issue by her, who died 4 February 1716, aged seventy-one years and nineteen days, four sons and six daughters, William (born at Milton 19 August 1678, died unmarried 25 November 1699, and was buried at Marham); Charles; John; George; Catharine; Frances; Rachel; Mary; Anna-Maria; and Jane, who all died young except John, and Anna-Maria, who became the second wife of Sir Charles Barrington, of Barrington-hall in Essex, Bart. was left his widow without issue 29 January 1714—15; and she dying 17 July 1717, in the forty-first year of her age, was buried at Marham.

John
2
Earl.

John, the second Earl, in September 1713 was returned member to parliament for Peterborough, and continued its representative to his death, being also *C. Rot.* for the liberties thereof. He married Anne, daughter and heir to John Strynger, of Sutton upon Lound in the county of Nottingham, Esq. and dying 28 August 1728, left issue by her, who died 14 September 1726 at Bristol, one son and three daughters, viz. William, the third Earl; lady Anne, born 23 August 1722, married to Francis Godolphin, Esq. who succeeded to the Barony of Godolphin; Elizabeth, born 9 December 1724, and died unmarried 24 May 1788; and Mary born 4 February 1725, married 21 March 1752 to John Archer of Wilford in the county of Berks, Esq. and died 10 September 1776, having had issue¹.

William,
3
Earl.

William the third Earl Fitz-William, was born 15 January 1719, and after his education at home, spent some time in foreign courts, whence he returned to England 4 March 1740, in May following was chosen member of parliament for Peterborough, and 4 December *C. Rot.* for the liberties of the city. By letters patent, bearing date 19 April 1742, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Fitz-William Baron of Milton, and took his seat 26 of that month in the British house of peers; and his Lordship was further advanced to the dignities of Viscount Milton, and Earl Fitz-William of Norborough, in the county of Northampton, by letters patent, dated 6 September 1746.

He married 22 June 1744, the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas Earl Malton, and Marquess of Rockingham, and by her who died 30 August 1769, and was

¹ Collins V. 198.

was interred at Marham, had issue two sons and six daughters, viz.

William, Lord Milton.

George, a posthumous child; born 28 February 1756, and died in May 1786, being a lieutenant in the first troop of grenadier guards.

Lady Anne, born 24 March 1744-5; Lady Charlotte, (born 14 July 1746, married 24 May 1764, to Thomas eldest son of Sir Laurence Dundas of Afke-hall, Bart. who succeeded his father, and has issue Laurence, born 10 April 1776, and William, born in May 1777); Lady Frances Henrietta born 22 October 1750; Lady Amelia Maria born 12 December 1751; Lady Henrietta born 20 March 1753 deceased; and Lady Dorothy, born 22 May 1754.

His Lordship died 9 August 1756, and was interred at Marham, being succeeded by his eldest son

William the fourth and present Earl, who was born 30 May 1748; married 11 July 1770 to the Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Earl of Bessborough², Earl. born 10 December 1747; and hath issue a son and heir born 4 May 1786.

TITLES.] William Fitz-William, Earl Fitz-William, Viscount Miltown, Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Lifford; Earl Fitz-William of Norborough, and Viscount and Baron of Milton.

CREATIONS.] B. Fitz-William, of Lifford in the county of Donegall 1 December 1620, 18 Jac. I. V. of Miltown in county of Westmeath, and E. Fitz-William of the county of Tyrone 21 July 1717, 3 George I. B. of Milton in the county of Northampton 19 April 1742, 15 Geo. II. V. of the same place and E. Fitz-William, 6 September 1746, 20 of that reign.

ARMS.] Lozengy, Pearl and Ruby.

CREST.] In a Ducal Coronet, Topaz, a triple plume of five feathers, pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Two sayages, wreathed about their temples and waists, each holding in his exterior hand a tree eradicated with the top broken off, all proper.

MOTTO.] APPETITUS RATIONI PAREAT.

SEAT.] Milton in the county of Northampton, 82 miles from London.

FITZ-MAURICE,

FITZ-MAURICE EARL OF KERRY.

17. **H**AVING observed under the title of Leinster that William, second son of Gerald Fitz-Walter, and of Nesta his wife, was ancestor to the Earl of Kerry; we shall now proceed to treat of him and his posterity.

William. He is said by *Giraldus Cambrensis* to be the eldest son of Gerald Fitz-Walter; but the pedigree of the family of Leinster setting forth the contrary, and his being possessed of the castle of Karriu (or Carrio) in the county of Caermarthen in South-Wales, his mother's inheritance, and assuming that surname, bespeak him a younger son; which is confirmed by the unerring testimony of the addition of a chief, ermine, to his coat-armour, (a certain note of cadency) to distinguish him and his posterity from the eldest branch of the family *.

In 12 Hen. II. he held two knights fees in the county of Bucks, and the manor of Spersholt and Hermitage in Berkshire; and with Odo his son, gave the village of Redbard, distant a mile from Carew-castle, to the Knights Templars. In 1171 he was sent by Earl Strongbow to Ireland, with his son Reymond, where for a time he assisted in the reduction of the kingdom; but returning to his native country, died there in the year 1173, leaving issue by Catharine, daughter of Sir Adam de Kingsley of Cheshire, seven sons and one daughter Mabilla, married to Nicholas de Cantilupe, by whom she had a son Reymond, who held lands of his uncle Reymond, in Idrone, in the county of Carlow.—The sons were

(1) Odo (said to be the third son by Sir William Segar¹,) who inherited the said castle of Karriu, Carrio, or Carew, and according to the custom of that age, named himself

* See Guillim, Kent, and others on the subject.

¹ MS. pedig. penes Edit.

himself *Odo Fillius Willielmi Filii Giraldi*, but at length, when surnames became fixed, that of Carew was assumed, and transmitted to his posterity*. He married the daughter of Richard Fitz-Tancred, a man of great power in Pembrokeshire, and had two sons, William and Stephen, ancestors to the numerous families of Carew in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Reymond (made the eldest son by Sir William Segar¹) ancestor to the Earl of Kerry.

Sylvester.

(3)

Henry.

(4)

William (made the second son by Segar²) was justice in Eyre in the county of Cheshire, and by his wife Aline, daughter of Richard Earl of Pembroke, gave rise to the families of the name of Gerard.³

John, from whom those of the name of Keating in this kingdom derive.⁴

Griffyn, who in 1173 flew O Rourke, Prince of Meath, at a conference between him and Sir Hugh de Lacy.

Reymond, the second (or eldest) son, was named *Crassus*, or *Le Grosse*, from the corpulency of his body; ⁵ Le Grosse. He was a principal sharer in the reduction of Ireland (of which the publick histories give account;) and when K. Henry became jealous of Strongbow, and to prevent his growing power, commanded all the English to return to their own country by the ensuing *Easter*; Reymond was dispatched to the king, then in Aquitaine, to appease his jealousy, by submitting, in the Earl's name, his conquests to his pleasure: after the execution of this commission, he performed many extraordinary and signal services against the Irish, by which, in a great measure, he preserved the English from destruction, and this kingdom in subjection to K. Henry II: And for his seasonable relief of Earl Strongbow and his small army, cooped up in Waterford by the citizens, who were conspiring their murder, had that Earl's sister Basilia given him in marriage (1175) and as a portion with her, the lands

* As appears by the pedigree of Sir George Carew, Earl of Totnes, written by himself and now in the Lambeth library, a copy whereof, written and attested by Sir Thomas Stratford, Knt. was deposited in the office of Sir Richard Cairnes, Ulster King of Arms, by Mr. Robert Downing, whose copy of Segar's pedigree of the family of Kerry, is now in the editor's possession.

¹ Ms. pedig. penes Edit. ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Ms. Annals Q^{to}. Trim. Coll.

lands of Idrone, Fothard, and Glascarrigg, with the constablership of Leinster.

Whilst Reymond, after an expedition against Donald, K. of Limerick, was regulating matters in that city; Dermoid Mac-Carthy, K. of Corke, sought his aid, (with promises of large rewards to himself, and reasonable pay to his soldiers) to withstand his son Cormac O Lehanagh, who had imprisoned and treated him with great cruelty. Reymond, by the advice of his friends, undertook the expedition, and regaining Dermoid his kingdom, by subduing and delivering to him his rebellious son; (whom he confined for the present, and not long after smote off his head) that king rewarded him with a large tract of land in the county of Kerry, then reckoned part of the kingdom of Cork; where he settled his son Maurice, who became so powerful, that he gave name, both to his country and family—this being called Fitz-Maurice, and that Clan-Maurice; both which have been enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the present Earl of Kerry.

On the death of Earl Strongbow, 27 May 1177, he was chosen by the council chief governor of the kingdom, and so continued till the arrival of William Burke Fitz-Adelm.—He built the castle of fort O Nolan for the defence of the province of Leinster; and gave one carucate of land, with all the tithes of Fothard to religious uses; and his wife gave to the monastery of St. Thomas, for the health of her soul, and those of her father, brother and husband, the lands, some time William Dam-martin's, called Inchecronewalla; and by another grant gave her body to be buried in the said church, she to serve God there as a sister of the fraternity for life.

By Basilia his wife, who remarried with Geoffry Fitz-Robert, he hath been generally said (from the authority of *Cambrensis*) to have left no issue, but to have had a natural son Maurice Fitz-Reymond; yet in several pedigrees of the family, and some of those well attested,¹ he is affirmed to have had two sons by his said wife, viz. Maurice his heir, and Hamon, Hamo, or Heimond, who was called *Le Grosse*, from whom (by a small variation in the pronunciation, after some descents) sprung the family of *Grace*,² of great repute some time in the county of Kilkenny, where a large tract of land still retains their

¹ Ms. pedig. ² Id.

their name, being called *Grace's country*; and we read in Holingshed, that "In 1304, Sir Gilbert Sutton, Steward of Wexford, was slain by the Irish, near to the farm of Heimond de Grace; which Heimond, bore himself right valiantly in that fight, and in the end, through his great manhood, escaped; but afterwards, in 1315, was killed, valiantly fighting against Edward Bruce and the Scots, who had invaded Ireland, and were over-running the province of Leinster."

Maurice, the eldest son of Reymond, had a grant of Maurice, five Knights fees from K. Rich. I, in Cosmange and Molahiffe in Desmond; and married to his first wife Johanna*, daughter of Miles Fitz-Henry, founder of Conall-Abbey, in the county of Kildare, and chief governor of Ireland; by her he had Thomas his successor, the first Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry so called; and Gerard (by some named Thomas, and made not the brother, but younger son of this Thomas) ancestor to the Sept of Fitz-Maurice of Liscahane and Kilfenurugh, called the Tannistry, or second house, attainted in Q. Elizabeth's reign, whose heir general Ellice or Elizabeth was mother of Connor O Connor of Carrigefoile¹. Maurice married secondly, in 1177, Catharine, daughter of Miles Cogan, counsellor of state that year to William Fitz-Adelm, chief governor, having been *custos* of Dublin on its first reduction, Lord of Belvoir, now called Carrigleen, in the county of Cork; and by her he had a son William, from whom sprung the branches of Brees in the county of Mayo, and of Ballykealy in Clan-Maurice, anciently barons thereof.

Thomas, who succeeded, was the first that assumed Thomas, the name of Fitz-Maurice, and in his youth had a grant from K. John, first of his reign, of ten Knights fees, Lord of in Iveforna and Iveyfarba in Kerry²; and an ancient rent is referred to this family, time immemorial, out of the territory of Kerry, of four pence by the acre from Bealtra to Grahane, which is called, *the rent of the Acres*.—He founded the grey friary of Ardfert in 1253, (famous for its miracles) a noble structure, over the great gate whereof is inscribed the date of its foundation, M.CC.LIII.—

He

* With her he got Rathivoe, Killury, and Ballyheige; which two last his great grandson Nicholas gave, among other lands, to Maurice the first Earl of Desmond, in marriage with his daughter Elinor.

He married Grany (Grace) daughter of Mac-Murrough Cavenagh, (son of Dermoid, K. of Leinster, who brought Earl Strongbow into Ireland) and dying on the feast of St Peter and Paul 1280, at Browry, the house of his son-in-law, was interred on the north side of the great altar in the said Abbey; having two sons and as many daughters, viz.

(1) Maurice, his heir and successor.

(2) Pierse (Peter) ancestor to the families of Ballymac-Equim, Crofnishane, and Magheogahane, who changed their name to Pierse about the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, and yet subsist.

(1) Daughter Catharine, married to Sir Hugh de Lacy of Ballingamy.

(2) Joan, to Sir Otho de Lacy of Browry.

Maurice, Maurice, the second Lord of Kerry, sat in the parliament held at Dublin 1295, being styled Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Kerry; and to him K. Edw. I, in 1297, sent his writ of summons, to assist him in an expedition to Scotland, which he obeyed, by going thither with horse and arms, prepared for that service.—He died at his house of Lixnaw in 1303, and was buried with his father; having issue by Mary, daughter and heir to Sir John McCleod of Galway, chief of his name * (whose kindred are since commonly called M'Eligott) five sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Nicholas, the third Lord of Kerry.

(2) Matthias, who usurped the title of Lord of Kerry for a year or two, and married Catharine, daughter of Dermoid Rower (*the Fat*) Mac-Carthy More of Carberry, by whom he was progenitor ¹ to the families of Ballinprior and Ballinvohir.

(3) Geoffrey, whose posterity for some years past were of no note, though at present, or of late remaining.

(4) Gerald, a Knight Templar, and the last grand prior of that order in Ireland at their suppression.

(5) Thomas, a Bernardine Monk, Abbot of Odorney, otherwise St. Mary de Kurie Eleeson, and also of Ferinoy.

(1) Daughter Grace, married to Robert, Lord Perceval.

Mary,

* She brought him five knights fees about Listowell and Tralee; the lands of Galy, O'Brenan, and Cloghan-M'Kinn, with several others in Kerry; in right whereof her arms of *Azure, a Tower, Argent*, are quartered by the family.

¹ *Mf. pedig. ut antea.*

Mary, to George, Lord Roche of Coslea, commonly called the *Red Roach*. (2)

Joan, to William, Lord Barry of Olethan. (3)

Elinor, to John, Lord Roche, by whom she was mother of Blanch, the first Countess of Kildare, mother of the first Countess of Carrick, mother of the first Earl of Ormond.¹ (4)

Nicholas, the third Lord of Kerry, was knighted at Nicholas, Adare in 1312 by John, Lord Offaley, for assisting him to suppress the rebellion of the Irish in Munster; in which year he went against the Scots.—He made several grants of lands to pious uses; built the *Lepers* or *Lazar* house at Ardfert, with the castles of Portrinande and Ardfert, and the stone-bridge at Lixnaw, and was the first that made causeways, called by the Irish *Toughers*, to that place.—He married Slany, daughter of Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond,² and dying in 1324, was buried in the friary of Ardfert, leaving three sons and six daughters, viz.

Maurice and } successive Lords of Kerry. (1)

John } (2)

Gerald (by some named Thomas) a monk, and Abbot of Loughfewdy in Westmeath, of the Cistercian order, who died in Italy, whilst he was suing for large pre-ferments. (3)

Daughter Mary, was married to Sir Robert de Lacy, Lord of Ivecolyen, or (some say) to the Lord Matthew de Condon. (1)

Elinor, to Maurice, the first Earl of Desmond. (2)

Joan, to Maurice Fitz-gerald, the first knight of Kerry. (3)

Elizabeth, to Sir Otho de Lacy of Browry. (4)

Catharine, to John, Lord Barry of Hely. (5)

Margaret, to Donald McCarthy (More) Prince of Desmond. (6)

Maurice Fitz-Nicholas, the fourth Lord of Kerry, having Maurice, a distaste to, and a dispute with Dermoid Oge Mac-Carthy, son and heir to Mac-Carthy More, he killed him upon the bench before the Judge of Assize at Tralee in 1325; for which he was tried, and attainted by the parliament at Dublin, but was not put to death; yet his family thereby lost their lands in Desmond and Molahiffe. He was afterwards taken prisoner in 1339 by Maurice, Earl of Desmond, for associating with the Irish, and disturbing the peace, being kept in confinement till he died that year,

¹ Ms. pedig. nt. antea.

² Idem.

year, occasioned by his strict diet, and was buried at Ardfert; leaving no issue by Honora, daughter of O'Connor of Kerry, he was succeeded by his brother

John,
5
Lord.

John, to whom the lordship being restored,¹ he became the fifth Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and dying at Lixnaw in 1348, was buried with his brother.—He married, by dispensation from the Pope, first Honora (or Margaret²) daughter of O'Brien of Thomond, his mother's great niece, by whom he had Maurice his successor, and a daughter Margaret, married to Dermoid Mac-Carthy, Lord of Carbery, the first called Mac-Carthy Reagh. His second wife was Elinor, daughter of Garret Fitz-Pierse of Ballymac-Equim, and by her he had two sons and a daughter; Garret ancestor to the family of Cosfeale; Robert, to those of Cloncalla; and Elinor, married to *the white Knight*.

Maurice,
6
Lord.

Maurice, the sixth Lord of Kerry, fighting for K. Edward III. against the Irish, was taken prisoner 6 July 1370, with the Lord Thomas Fitz-John, and many others.—He was a Lord of Parliament 48 of that King, but died at Lixnaw in 1398, and was buried with his ancestors at Ardfert.—He³ married first Elizabeth, daughter of Raymond, Lord Canton (or Condon) and widow of Maurice, the second Earl of Desmond, and by her, who died in 1375, he had a son John, who died before him unmarried in 1364, and a daughter Honora, (or Joan) married to Donald Mac-Carthy More, Prince of Desmond, by whom she had Donald Mac-Carthy More: and Dermoid, ancestor to the Earl of Clancarthy. His second wife was Joan, daughter of Gerald, the fourth Earl of Desmond, by whom he had Sir Patrick, his successor; Sir Richard, (who gave rise to the family of Lukbenon, called Clan-Rickard); and a daughter Joan, married to Donald Reagh Mac-Carthy, Lord of Carbery.

SirPatrick
7
Lord.

Sir Patrick, commonly called *Barbatus*, the seventh Lord, was killed in the county of Clare in 1410, and was buried at Ardfert; having issue by Catharine, daughter and heir to Teige Mac-Carthy More, styled Prince of Desmond, three sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Thomas, commonly called *Balbus*, by reason of an impediment in his speech, who succeeded to the honour.

(2) Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, in 1420.

(3) Gerald, Abbot of Odorney.

Daughter

¹ Ms. *pedig.* *ut antea.* ² *Idem.* ³ *Ms. ped.*

Daughter Catharine, married to Sir William Fitz-gerald, of Kerry, Knight and was mother to the ancestor of the families at Cloyne and Alloone. (1)

Johanna, to John Fitz-gerald, *the white Knight.* (2)

Thomas, the eighth Lord, married Honora, daughter Thomas, of James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, and dying in 1469, was buried at Ardfert ; having issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Patrick, who died before him, without issue ; Edmond, his successor ; Robert, father of the family of Ardglass, and afterwards of Tubrid ; Joan married to Turlogh, Prince of Thomond ; Elinor * the second wife to Cormac Mac-Carthy More, Prince of Desmond ; and Mary to the *Knight of the Valley.*

Edmond, the ninth Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, in 1485 recovered lands, which had been granted by K. John to his ancestors, in the Earl of Desmond's Court-Palatine at Dingle.—He married Maud ² (or More) daughter of Connor O Connor of Kerry, and dying at Lixnaw in 1498, was buried at Ardfert, having had issue two sons and two daughters, Edmond his heir ; Thomas promoted to the see of Emley, but died before consecration ; Mary married to Cormac Mac-Carthy, lord or chief of Muskerry, and Elinor, to Cormac Mac-Carthy More, Prince of Desmond.

Edmond, the tenth Lord, married first Una (Winifred) daughter of Teige, or Turlogh Mac-Mahon, Lord of both the Corkavaskins in the county of Clare ;—by whom he had four sons and five daughters, viz. Edmund, Patrick, Gerald, Thomas, who all enjoyed the title ; Margaret, married to Sir Edmond Fitz-gerald of Clenglis ; Joan to Maurice Fitz-gerald, *the white Knight* ; Winifred to Sir William Fitz-gerald, Knight of Kerry ; Mary to Sir Edmond M'Sheehy ; and Honora to Connor O Connor *Kerry* of Carrigfoile. His second wife was Amy, daughter of Mac Ibrien Arra, and widow of James, the eleventh Earl of Desmond, by whom he had no surviving issue ; after her decease, he resigned his estate and title to his eldest son, and took the habit of St. Francis, as a lay brother, in the Friary of Ardfert, where he died and was buried in 1543.

Edmond, who enjoyed the title on his Father's resignation, was the eleventh Lord, and by K. Henry VIII. in 1537, was created baron of Odorney and Viscount of Kilmaule;

* She is made by some, the daughter of Lord Edmond. (Lodge.)

Kilmale ; he had a grant of several abbies with their appurtenances, to him and his issue male, which on default thereof reverted to the crown. He married Catharine, daughter of John, Lord Zouch of Codnovre, sister to the then Countess of Kildare, and dying in 1541 without issue male *, was succeeded by his brother

Patrick,
12
Lord.
Patrick, the twelfth Lord of Kerry, who died of a cold he took after hunting at Drumleggah in 1547, and was buried at Ardfert ; and having married, by dispensation, Slany, eldest daughter of Murrough, the first Earl of Thomond, had issue by her (who remarried with Sir Donald O'Brien of Dough) two sons, Thomas and Edmond, successive Lords of Kerry.¹

Thomas,
13
Lord.
Thomas, the thirteenth Lord, being left a minor, was in ward to James, Earl of Desmond, and so died at the castle of Listowell in 1549 ; he was buried at Ardfert, leaving the honour to his brother,

Edmond,
14
Lord.
Edmond, the fourteenth Lord, who was also in ward to the said Earl, died within a month after his brother at his castle of Beaulieu, commonly called Béale, and was buried by him ; on whose death his uncle,

Gerald,
15
Lord.
Gerald (*the red haired*) ² third son of Edmond, the tenth Lord became the fifteenth Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry ; he married Julia, daughter of Cormac-oge Mac-Carthy, Lord of Muskerry ; but had not been married above a month, when he was killed in Desmond ; he was buried at Ardfert 1 August 1550 ; and his widow remarried first with Cormac Mac-Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and secondly Edmond, Lord Dunboyne, by whom she had Elinor, Countess of Desmond, who is said to have lived to a remarkable great age.†

His

* He is said to have had a daughter Catharine, who was grandmother to Emelina or Amy, daughter and heir to Cormac O'Farrel, who was married to Captain George Lane, and was mother of Sir Richard Lane, of Tulfke, Knt. and Bart. who died 5 October 1668, father of George, created Viscount Lanefborough, by his first wife Mabel, daughter and heir to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq. who died 10 November 1630.

† This idea however appears to be erroneous, for Mr. Pennant, in Vol. I. 72. of his tour in Scotland, gives the following anecdote : " In DUPPLIN, " the residence of the Earl of Kinnoul, are some very good pictures, " but the most remarkable, is a head of (Catharine) the celebrated " countess of Desmond, whom the apologists for the usurper Richard III, bring in as an evidence against the received opinion of his deformity. She was daughter of the Fitz-Gerald's, of Drunana, (Smith's " hist. of Cork. II. 36.) in the county of Waterford, and married in the " reign

His brother and successor Thomas, the sixteenth Lord, Thomas, was born in 1502, and being bred a soldier in Milan in Italy, 16 under the Emperors of Germany for many years before the Lord. honour accrued to him, was then in that country; whereupon one Gerald Fitz-Maurice, the next heir male apparent, entered upon Lixnaw, and possessed it about a year, when Joan Harman, who had been nurse to the Lord Thomas, (being then very old) accompanied by her daughter, went in search of him; and taking ship at Dingle, landed in France; proceeded to Milan; and having acquainted him with her errand, died in her return home.—On this intelligence, he came to take possession of the estate and title, in which he received great opposition for about two years, when he had both surrendered to him, and in a deed, made to him by John Fitz-Richard, 5 Edw. VI. is styled Lord of Kerry, and captain of his nation.—In the first year of K. Philip and Q. Mary he received a letter from their majesties, dated at Hampton-Court 23 September, and directed to *their trusty and well beloved subject the Baron of Kierry*, advertising him of their marriage, and requiring him to assist the L. D. Fitz-William to redress the disorders crept into the state since the death of K. Henry VIII, both in matters of religion and otherwise, and to preserve the kingdom in peace, tranquillity, justice, and honour. Also by patent, dated by the Queen at Westminster, 23 October following, in consideration of his good service to her and K. Edward VI, he received a grant and confirmation of his estate, to hold for ever of the crown by the same rents and services any of his ancestors held the same, of which he made a deed of feoffment, dated at Lycksnaw 20 December 1589, settling it on his son Patrick and his heirs male; and remainder to his own right heirs.

He

“reign of Edw. IV, Janies, fourteenth (rather thirteenth) Earl of Des-
“mond; was in England, in the same reign; and danced at court
“with his brother Richard, then Duke of Gloucester. She was then
“a widow, for Sir Walter Raleigh, says She held her jointure, from
“all the Earls of Desmonde, since that time. (Raleigh’s hist. of the world,
“Book I. Chap. V. Scct. V.) She lived to the age of some years above
“140, and died in the reign of James I. It appears that she retained
“her full vigour, in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of
“the house of Desmonde, reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take
“a journey, quite from Bristol to London, to solicit relief from the
“court at a time she was above 140. (Sir W. Temple’s essay on
“health and long life, vide his works, Fo. Edit. I. 276.) She also twice
“or thrice renewed her teeth, for Lord Bacon assures us in his hist. of
“life and death, *ter per vices certificè*; and in his natural history mentions
“she did *desire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming
“in their place. Cent. VIII. 755.”

He sat in the parliaments of 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, and 2 Eliz. by the title of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Baron of *Lackenway*, *vulgariter vocatus Baro de Kery*; being placed in the former (by Mr. Molyneaux, Ulster K. of Arms) as the first Baron of Ireland, the Lord Athenry being marshalled next after him; but in the latter he was placed after the baron of Trimleston; and 14 March 1578 was introduced by the Earl of Ormond to the L. D. in his camp, (who was then prosecuting the Earl of Desmond) to whom he made an humble submision and a tender of his services; but in 1581, when Munster seemed to be in a state of quiet by the death of Sir John of Desmond, and the army on that account reduced to 400 foot and fifty horse and the garrisons discharged; he and his son took advantage of the weakness of the English, and entered into rebellion, (the cause of which some impute to the hard usage he received from the governor, who so narrowly watched him, and so constantly intercepted his provisions, that he had nothing whereon to subsist) took the castles of Adare and Lisconnell; and ravaged the countries of Tipperary, Ormond, and Waterford, until the governor Zouche marched from Cork into his country of Clan-Maurice; Upon which he abandoned the castle of Adare, defaced his castle of Lixnaw, and gave the governor battle in the Wood of Lisconnell, when his forces being defeated, he escaped into the mountains of Slewlogher; and soon after meeting with a second defeat at Glanflih by captain Dowdall, with the losf of 150 men and all his provisions, and the dispersion of his friends and followers, he was reduced to very great distress; being ashamed of his disloyalty, he applied to the Earl of Ormond, (whom he had causelessly injured, by ravaging his country) and acknowledging his crime, besought his protection, which that generous nobleman readily granted.

Having thus returned to his duty, he was again present in Sir John Perrot's parliament, 1585, and having been knighted by the L. D. Sidney in 1567, and of the privy council to K. Edward VI. and his two sisters, departed this life at Lixnaw 16 December 1590; and was buried in the tomb of bishop Philip Stack in the cathedral of Ardfert, governor John Zouche, who then kept a garrison in the abbey, refusing him burial in the tomb of his ancestors*.

Soon

* He was the most beautiful man of that age, and of such great strength, that within a few months before his death, although then eighty-eight years old, not three men in Kerry could bend his bow.

Soon after his return to Ireland (being then forty-eight years old) he married first Margaret, called *the fair*, second daughter of James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, by whom he had four sons and one daughter; secondly Catharine, only daughter and heir of Teige Mac-Carthy More,¹ elder brother to Donald, Earl of Clancarre; and by her, who died of the small-pox in the island Eleanmoylenea in Loughlone, and was buried with her ancestors in the Grey Friary of Irrelaugh, having no issue, he married thirdly Penelope, daughter of Sir Donald O'Brien, brother of Connor, the third Earl of Thomond;² and by her, who remarried with Anthony O'Laughlan, Lord of Burren, he had likewise no issue. His children were Patrick his heir; Edmond, killed at Kingsale, (whose only daughter Mary was married to Teige Mac-Dermoid Mac Teige Mac-Carthy of Cosinange;) Robert, slain in the isles of Arran, (whose son Gerald became a chief commander under K. Philip III of Spain); Richard, the father of Gerald, whose son Edmond died without issue male; and the daughter Joan, or Jean,³ was first wife of Connor, the third Earl of Thomond.

Patrick Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Maurice, the seventeenth Lord Patrick, of Kerry, was born in 1541, and whilst very young, sent into England in the nature of an hostage to Q. Mary, where ¹⁷ Lord. he was educated till upwards of twenty years of age, and had an employment in Q. Elizabeth's court, with whom he was in great favour, and had her majesty's leave to return to Ireland to see his father: Where he no sooner arrived, than, forsaking his faith and allegiance, he took up arms against her authority, and in 1599, with Thomas-oge and others, maintained 500 foot and 30 horse against the crown in Kerry; pulled down his castle of Beale, or Beaulieu, to prevent its falling into the hands of the English; and continued her majesty's enemy to his death, which happened at Downlogh 12 August 1600; he lies buried with his uncle Donald, Earl of Clancarre, in that Earl's tomb in the Grey Friary of Irrelaugh in Desmond *.

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He

* His death was occasioned by grief, for the loss of his chief house of Lix-naw 23 July before; which had been sapped by his Lordship, and underset with props of timber, to the end, that when any English forces should enter the country, fire being set to the props, the castle might be instantly ruined, which he rather wished, than to see it an English garrison. But the sudden march of the army prevented his intention, and fearing their neighbourhood at Carrigfoile, two miles distant from his castle of Beaulieu, seated upon the Shannon, he demolished that castle.

¹ Ms. pedig. ut antea.² Ibid.³ Idem.

He married Joan, or Jane, daughter of David Lord Fermoy, by her who survived him had three sons and two daughters ; Thomas his heir ; Gerald, who died unmarried ; Maurice, who first married Honora, daughter of Teige Mac-Mahon of West-Corkevaskin, commonly called *the one-eyed Lord*, owner of the barony of Moyfearta in Clare, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth, married to Owen Mac-Carthy of the *Drißanet* Family. He married secondly Elenor, daughter ² of Thomas Fitz-Gerald of Ballyglighin in the county of Limerick, Esq. by whom he had two sons captain Gerald Fitz-Maurice, (who by Catharine, ³ daughter of John Pierse of Ballymac-Équim, or Ballymaquin, Esq. had one son Gerald, who being in Denmark with Charles Steuart, duke of Richmond, ambassador to that court, died there unmarried in 1673.) ; Thomas, who served several years in the station of a captain in Tangier, and marrying Ellen, daughter of Florence, third son of Florence Mac-Carthy More, had issue William, Elinor and Joan. The two daughters of Patrick, lord Kerry were Joan, the second wife of Donald O'Sullivan More of Dunkeron * ; and Elinor married to Charles, second son of Florence Mac-Carthy More, but had no issue. ⁴

Thomas,
18
Lord.

Thómas, the eighteenth lord of Kerry, was born in 1574, and in his father's life-time lived at Ballybonany in Kerry ; on whose decease by his wife's intercession, (sister to the Earl of Thomond) he sought the president's favour, and the Queen's protection ; which were both promised on condition that he would perform such service, as might in some measure deserve them ; but absolutely refusing this, (as he expressed himself in a letter to the Lord Thomond) because it stood not with his conscience, nor his honour, the president rejected both him and his suit ; and he persisted in his disobedience to the crown, until the castle of Listowell, the last and only one he had in Kerry, was betrayed by Sir Dermoid Mac-Brodie, a priest, for safety of his life, and † taken in November 1600 by Sir Charles Wilmot, with his eldest son, and

* By him, who died 11 November 1633, he had four sons and three daughters, viz. Owen (who by Mary, daughter of Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymaloe, Knt. was father of Donald O'Sullivan More, living 1696) ; Donald, who married Mary, daughter of Jenkin Conway, of Killorgan, in Kerry, Esq. ; Philip and Dermoid, both Colonels ; Sheila ; Elifon, married to Fynin Mac-Carthy of Gergolt, in county of Cork, Esq. ; and Mary.

† Unknown to Sir Charles, his said son, being a child of five years old, was besmeared with dust and dirt by the warders, upon their coming forth.

and all his provisions and goods ; and the Queen sent her express directions, 21 December, that in every pardon granted, either general or special, there should be an express exception, that the same should not extend to James, the titular Earl of Desmond, his brother John, Pierce Lacy, the Knight of the Valley, and this Thomas¹ Fitz-Maurice, son of the late Baron of Lixnaw : However, the Lords of the Council, by their letters to the president, which he received 28 January, gave him power to accept of the three last, (if he saw cause) and pardon them for life only, provided they performed some signal service, to merit such favour.—After this, he was a commander in O'Donnel's army, which came into Munster to assist the Spaniards, and was forced to fly over the mountain of Slewphelim, to avoid fighting with the Lord President ; and after their defeat and the raising of the siege of Kingsale, Sir Charles Wilmot hearing that his Lordship was in Lixnaw Castle, marched thither to reduce it ; but, ere he sat down before it, his Lordship fearing to be shut up, left it to the care of his brother Gerald, his constable, and went into Desmond, to procure aid from O'Sullivan Beere ; but the castle being deprived of water, it was surrendered upon composition ; and Sir Charles so prosecuted his Lordship, flew his *Kerne*, and got all his tenants into subjection, that he banished him the country of Clan-Maurice, and caused him to seek a retreat in Desmond ; where having assembled about 200 foot and twenty horse, in his fastness near Listowell, he was soon defeated by Captain Thomas Bois, with the loss of 80 of his men, and all his provisions, and presently after reduced his brother Gerald and other provincials in the castle of Berengary, who yielded to mercy—the chiefs were executed, and the rest pardoned by the L. L. when he came to Cork in February 1602, whereby the province of Munster was finally reduced.

After K. James's accession to the crown, his Lordship waited on his Majesty, and made an humble submission for the offence of himself and his father ; whereupon the King accompanied his return to Ireland with a warrant to the deputy, dated at Wilton 28 October 1603, to accept of a surrender of his estate, to restore it to him by new letters patent, and to cause a pardon to be passed under the Great Seal ; which were accordingly performed 16 July 1604, and his Lordship, in order to have a further confirmation thereof by a new patent, surrendered the old one 1 July 1612, and had a re-

grant 6 of that month to him, his heirs and assignes for ever *.

He was present in the parliament of 1615, in which he had a dispute concerning precedence with the Lord Slane †, and his Lordship dying at Drogheda 3 June 1630, ¹ was buried at Cashel, in the chapel and tomb of Cormac Mac-Culian, otherwise St. Cormac, who died Arch-bishop of that see in 908. He married first Honora, daughter of Connor ² the third Earl of Thomond, and by her, who died in the year 1600, had two sons and one daughter; Patrick his successor; Gerald, who died young; and Joan, married to George Fitz-Harris, Esq. ³. His second wife was Gyles, (Julia) daughter

* And it being found by divers inquisitions and records, that Gerald late Earl of Desmond was seized, as in fee tail of a chief rent of 16l. a year in half-face money, making 213l. 6s. 8d. English, and 120 Beeves yearly payable out of his Lordship's estate and other free tenants of Clan-Maurice; and seeing the same were at first obtained by the said Earl's oppressions and exactions, when in his full power and authority, which had come to the crown by his attainder, and because the Lord Kerry's lands were burdened with the composition and other rents to the crown, the King released and exonerated the whole country of Clan-Maurice from the said rent and service: And not only so, but by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster 9 April 1616, as a mark of his favour and royal bounty, was pleased to add so many castles, honours, and crown lands, as should amount to 40l. a year in fee simple, and as many more, as should amount to the like sum in fee-farm, in regard of his faithful services to the Crown, and the better to encourage and enable him to persevere in his Majesty's service, to which he was found most zealously affected: And forasmuch as he had undertaken to discover, and at his own charge to bring to the crown, certain concealed rents and composition money to the yearly value of 100l. or thereabouts, the King, in consideration of that service, granted to him for ever the moiety thereof; in consequence of which warrant, he had a patent, 23 June 1618, granting the lands of Curracullenagh, with many others, in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Downe, Limerick, Meath Sligo, and Monaghan, to hold by fealty, as of the Castle of Dublin.

† The commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal in England, by their letter to the L. J. from Whitehall 17 January 1615, determined the matter in his Lordship's favour; ³ notwithstanding which, the Lord Slane, in 1624, at the intigation of the Lords of the Pale, again demanding precedence, it was ordered by the deputy and council, after much debate and many proofs on both sides, (17 November) that the Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw should have and hold his place and precedence from the Lord of Slane, until he should sufficiently prove he was not Lord of Kerry.

§ Matthew Fitz-Harris of Maghmain in Wexford, chief of that sept, was the father of Sir Edward Fitz-Harris of Clonodfoy in the county of Limerick, Knt. created a Baronet ⁴ November 1622, and of Killfynan in right of his wife Gyles, daughter and heir to John Roche of that place, Esq. and dying 3 March 1640, was there buried by his son the said George, who died 17 March 1626, leaving two sons, Sir Edward, successor to his grandfather, who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Knight of the Valley; and Captain Patrick Fitz-Harris, who died unmarried.

¹ Ulster's Office. ² Ms. pedig. ut ante, and Ulster's Office. ³ Rot. Pat. de A. 14. ⁴ Jac. I. 1st. p. D. R. 17.

daughter of Richard, Lord Poer of Curraghmore, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, viz.

Colonel Edmond Fitz-Maurice, who married Ellena, fifth daughter of Charles, Lord Viscount Muskery, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Thomas, who about 1695 married Ellena, daughter of Dernoid Mac-Carthy More, of Ballyea, Esq.; Patrick and Gerard, who died young; Margaret, married to Daniel Mac-Carthy of Drongville, Esq.; and Elinor, who died unmarried.

Colonel Garret, who married the lady Lucia Touchet, eldest daughter of Mervyn Earl of Castlehaven, and widow of John Anketell, Esq.; to whom, after the reduction of the kingdom by Cromwell, were assigned 2755 acres of land in Connaught, by the commissioners at Loughrea.—She died 16 December 1662, and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, having issue one son Richard, a Capuchin Friar of the order called *Cyprian*, and in 1689 their provincial; and two daughters, Elinor married to Sir Turlogh Mac-Mahon, Bart. and died without issue; and Catharine, married first to James Barry, Esq. by whom she had a son and several daughters; and secondly to Captain John Stevenson, with whom she went into France.

Thomas, who married Ellena, daughter of David, Viscount Fermoy, widow of Donald Mac-Carthy Reagh, and also of Charles, Lord Muskery, by whom he had no issue.

Robert, a Colonel in the army of King Charles, I, and governor of Chepstow, who, after the defeat of the King's forces, retired beyond sea, and died unmarried in Germany about the year 1680.

Richard, 1 who being a Colonel of horse in the said king's army in England lost his life at the battle of Newberry, unmarried.

Daughter Catharine 2, was married to John Fitz-Gerald of Inishmore, Knight of Kerry, by whom she had Thomas of Rathmac-Carthie in Tipperary, Esq. their heir, who died without issue in 1667; Edmond of Inishmore, who died in 1676; John, heir to his brother; Patrick; and two daughters, Elinor married to Florence Mac-Carthy More, and had no issue; and Gyles or Julia to Walter Springe, Esq.

Margaret, thrice married; first to Walter Birmingham of Dunfert in the county of Kildare, Esq. and by him, who died 13 June 1638, had two sons, John and Thomas, who died

¹ Ms. pedig. ut ante, and Ulster's Office. ² Idem, pedig.

died young; and two daughters, coheirs, Mary married to John, the first Lord Bellew; and Anne to Maximilian O'Dempsey, Lord Viscount Clanmalier, by whom no issue.—Her second husband was Sir John Bourke, the second Lord Brittas; and by him, who died in 1668, had two daughters his co-heirs, Margaret, married to John Macnamara of Cortilagh in the county of Clare, chief of his name, by whom she had two daughters, who both died unmarried; and Honora, (first married to Pierce, second son of John Lord Poer; and secondly to Charles, youngest son of Donald Mac-Carthy More, by whom she had two sons, Randal, and ——). Her third husband was Charles Moré, chief of the O Mores of Leix, who was a colonel of foot, and with almost his whole regiment, killed at the battle of Aghrim 12 July 1691; and she dying before at Athlone, was buried there in the Franciscan friary.

(3) Mary, first married to Patrick Purcell, of Croagh-Purcell, in the county of Limerick, Esq. Major-General to the army under the Marques of Ormond at the siege of Dublin; by him, who was put to death at Limerick by Henry Ireton, she had two sons Pierce and Robert, who both deceased without issue; and she married secondly James Butler of Kilmoyler in Tipperary, Esq. by whom she had no children¹.

Patrick, 19 Lord. Patrick, the nineteenth Lord of Kerry, was born at Lixnaw in 1595, took his seat in parliament, 14 July 1634²; but after the rebellion broke out, he retired into England about candlemas 1641, and remained there till he died in the parish of St. Giles's in the fields, 31 January³ 1660, and was buried in that church.—He married Honora, second daughter of Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymaloe, and Cloyne, in the county of Corke, Knt. (eldest son of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, at that time, says the pedigree, the best esstated commoner in Ireland who died 2 January 1640) by his wife Ellen, fifth daughter of David Viscount Buttevant, and had issue by her (who made her will 16 June 1680, proved in December 1681, desiring her body to be privately, in the night, interred in the tomb, erected by herself at Ard-fert, in regard that she had not wherewithall to bury her otherwise,) three sons and five daughters, viz.

(1) Thomas, who died young.

(2) William, his successor; and

(3) Reymond, who married first Anne⁴, eldest daughter of Sir James Barry, the first Lord Santry, widow of⁵ Stephen Butler,

¹ Ms. pedig. ² Lords Journal, I. 2. ³ Ms. pedig. ut antea. ⁴ Id. ⁵ Id.

Butler, of Belturbet, Esq. and by her, who was buried in St. Mary's chapel, Christ-church, 11 March 1681, had several children, whereof two sons survived their infancy, viz. Charles, killed at the siege of Namur¹, and Thomas², an officer in the army of the confederates 1696, who after resided at Gortcroffane³, in the county of Kerry, where he was succeeded by his son William.—His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Kenny, nearly related to his first wife⁴, by whom he had no issue, and died 5 July 1713.

Daughter Honora, married to William Fenton, Esq.⁵ (son and heir to Sir William Fenton, Knt.) who was drowned, and had issue by her, who died at Bristol in child-birth, a son and a daughter, who both died young.

Joan (or Jane) was the second wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, who died before his father. Thomas, Lord Leigh, by whom she had Thomas, successor to his grandfather in that title; she married secondly Mr. Richard Giffard, of Hampshire, and by him had a son Fitz-Maurice, to whom his grandmother Lady Kerry left her personal estate*. And her third husband was —— Baggot, of Blithfield in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Elizabeth, married first to Thomas Amory, Esq. one of the victuallers of the navy under Sir Dennis Gauden, and by him who died in 1667, had a son Thomas of Bunratty, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Richard Hart, of Grange-bridge in the county of Limerick; and Lucia, who died unmarried. She married secondly Charles O'Conor, Esq. called O'Conor Kerry, and dying in London 13 September 1733, æt. 83, had by him two daughters, Julia married to Charles O'Conor of Dublin, Gent. by whom she had Fitz-Maurice O'Conor) and Mary; who accompanied her father to France.

Mary, married to Sir Ignatius White, otherwise Vitus, of Limerick, created a baronet of England 29 June 1677, called Baron de Vicke, and Marques of Albaville in France, and had one daughter Mary.

Margaret,

* “ Being (as she says in her will,) a poor orphan, destitute of friends or relations in this kingdom, that might do him good, and being yet young and tender, incapable of shifting for himself; I therefore leave and bequeath him, my whole and sole heir, to inherit whatever of goods or chattels, debts, dues, or demands, are left belonging to me after the year of my death, besides what may discharge what small debts may be then owing, and my servants wages, and excepting what is herein and hereafter excepted.” (Lodge and Prerog. Office.)

(5) Margaret to Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham, and had no issue.

William, William, the twentieth Lord of Kerry, was born in * 1633, married Constance¹, daughter of Mr. William Long, of London, a second brother to a family of that name in Yorkshire, and dying in 1697, had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Thomas, created Earl of Kerry.

(2) William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane, in the county of Kerry, Esq. who was educated at Oxford, and in the reign of K. William, captain of a company in the Earl of Drog-heda's² regiment; and afterwards lieutenant-colonel to that of the Lord Slane. He married 25 November 1701, Deborah, daughter of Sir John Brookes, of York, Bart. (so created 13 June 1676, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Hardres Waller, by his wife Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir to Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny, in the county of Limerick,) by whom he left one son and two daughters,³ viz. John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, Esq. who in January 1732, married Anne, daughter of James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, in the said county, Esq. and had issue one son and two daughters, Mary, married in April 1755, at Paris, to —— Henry, Esq. second son of the late Hugh Henry, Esq. Banker of Dublin; and Anne, baptized 14 March 1735,⁴

(3) Captain James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, in the county of Limerick, and of Bannagh, in Kerry, who married Catharine, only daughter and heir of William Harman, of Dublin, Esq. and by her (who died 11 February 1757, at Fox-hall, in county of Limerick, had issue Harman Fitz-Maurice, of Bannagh, Esq. (who died in Dublin 20 March 1748, leaving issue by Margaret, elder daughter of Gamaliel Fitz-Gerald, Esq. second son of Garret Fitz-Gerald, of Ballynard, in the county of Limerick, Esq. whom he married in December 1732, one son, James, and four daughters, Catharine, Margaret, Elinor, and Henrietta baptized 11 September 1749,⁵); and a daughter Anne, first married in December 1729, to John Odell the elder, of Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick, Esq; who dying 9 January 1725, she re-married, as before, with John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield,

* March 9, 1691, he had the grant of a weekly Wednesday market, and two yearly fairs, 15 July and 18 October, at Lillowell, in Kerry.

¹ Ms. pedig. ² Id. ³ E. Kerry's Will. ⁴ St. Ann's Registry. ⁵ Idem.

Springfield, Esq. having had issue by Mr. Odell, Thomas; John who died a few days after his father; Fitz-Maurice, of Middletown, in the county of Limerick, who died in December 1753; William; and Catharine, married in April 1743, to Rev. William-John Bowen, of Bowensford, in the county of Cork*.

Daughter Honora, was married to Sir William Piers, of Tristernagh, in Westmeath, Bart.†

(1)

Mary,

* Thomas Odell, the eldest son, was left under the guardianship of his mother; and in 1729, 3 Geo. II. an act of parliament passed for the relief of the said younger children.

† This family derives from Gerald 1 Piers, of the county of York, Family of whose son John was father of Richard Piers, of Piers-hall, near Ingleton, Piers, of in same county, whose son captain William Piers was the first of the family who came into Ireland, and he must have been a very considerable Baronets. person, for we learn from the author of the Annals of Q. Elizabeth's reign, published with the English edition of Sir James Ware's works " That " he saved that Princess from the rage and fury of her sister Q. Mary, " by conveying her privately away.²" By the favour of Q. Elizabeth, he was sent into Ireland in 1566, in a considerable post in the army, where his services were rewarded with a grant of several lands of great value, and particularly the abbey of Tristernagh, in county of Westmeath³. He was also appointed governor of Carrickfergus⁴, and Seneschal of the county of Antrim; we also find him Seneschal of Claneboy &c. in 1569⁵, and it was he, says Hollingshed, who brought in the head of the rebel Shane O Neile, for which he received 1000 Marcs⁶. He married Anne, daughter of — Holt, of Holt-castle, county of Chester, Esq⁷ and dying in 1603, lies interred at Carrickfergus⁸, leaving one son Henry⁹, and two daughters, Mary married first to Thomas Jans; secondly to Gilbert Gardiner, and thirdly to — Lannen, Gent; and Anne to — Mordant, Gent.—Henry Piers of Tristernagh Esq. by conversing with many of the Romish Church, turned to that faith, against the advice of his wife and her friends, pursued his travels in Germany, Italy, Spain, &c. for 8 years, and at his return prevailed on some of his children to embrace that religion¹⁰. He married Jane, daughter of Doctor Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice of Ireland, ancestor to Lord Ranelagh, and dying 16 December 1623, had issue four sons and six daughters¹¹ viz. Sir William his heir; Christopher (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Marcus Uther of Ballon, county of Meath Esq. by Christiana Conway, his wife, and died 7 June 1634, having had Mark; Thomas; Henry, who died young; and Jane married to William Harman, of Tinne-Conolly, in county of Cavan. Mark of Tiffenan the eldest son, married Bridget, daughter of Fergus Farrall, of Tullagh, county of Longford Esq. and had Christopher; Henry; Mark; Mary married to Alexander Norris, clerk, Vicar of Clonard, and had Piers, Bridget, Catharine and Elizabeth; Elizabeth; Ellis; Jane died young; Martha, and Bridget¹²); Thomas a Franciscan Friar; Henry (commonly called *old uncle Harry*, a zealous papist, who married

¹ Lodge edit. 1754. II. 116. n. ² Memoirs of this family collected by Henry Ware, of Stephen's-Green, Esq. grandson to the well known Sir James Ware, penes Sir W. P. Piers, Bart. ³ Idem. ⁴ Rolls. ⁵ Idem. 11 Eliz. D. ⁶ Hollingshed, 159. 165, 166. 173. ⁷ Lodge. ⁸ War. Memoir. ⁹ Lodge. ¹⁰ War. Memoir. ¹¹ Clogh. Ms. in T. Coll. ¹² Lodge.

(2) Mary, married 16 February 1734, to her first cousin John, created Earl of Shelburne.

Elizabeth,

married a mean woman, by whom he had a son John, a popish priest¹; daughter Anne, (married to Alderman Patrick Gough, of Dublin, who dying in 1627, she married in 1628, Alderman Nicholas Dowdall of Drogheda, and by him had no issue²); Cicely to Sir Dudley Loftus, Knight³; Margaret (to Edward Dowdall of Monckstown in Meath, Esq. register of the Court of Chancery, and by him had several children); Jane to Henry Jones of Newtown, county of Dublin Esq. and had a numerous issue; Elizabeth (first 24 December 1661, to John, son of Sir James Ware, the elder, Knt. by whom she had Henry, and after his murder by Holliwood of Artaine, she married secondly William, eldest son of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Gortine, in Ophaley Esq. by whom she had a numerous issue); and Frances the youngest, married George Lowther of Skrine, county of Meath, Esq. and had several children⁴.—Sir William Piers, Knt. the eldest son, made his will 26 December 1637. ordered his body to be buried in the tomb of Temple-cross, erected by his father⁵, and died in 1638, about 40 years old⁶. He married Martha, daughter of Sir James Ware the elder, and had two sons and three daughters, viz. Sir Henry, created a Baronet; James, who died young; Jane (married first to Theodore Schout, a Dutchman, Alderman of Dublin, and a wealthy merchant, by whom she had George, who died young; Henry; Thomas died young; James; George and Theodore died young; Jane died young; Elizabeth; and Clara who died young; she married secondly Captain Thomas Price, whose only daughter Martha, was married to Henry Cottingham, Archdeacon of Meath: and she married thirdly Col. William Arnop, of Dunmanway, in county of Cork, by whom she had William; Peirce who married a daughter of — Winterburn, of county of Cork, Esq. Henry; Elizabeth; and Margaret⁸); Mary, (married 31 December 1646, to Doctor Henry Jones, bishop of Meath, and had several children); Margaret, (to Colonel Henry Owen, of county of Cork, and had John, who married a daughter of Colonel Townfend, of same county; Martha, Catharine, and another daughter, who all died without issue); Susanna, died unmarried; Martha, (to Colonel Thomas Scot, of Longrange, county of Wexford, and had Thomas; William who died young; John; Martha, married first to Francis Barfey of Waterford merchant, and secondly to — Hewlson; Alice; Elizabeth; Susanna married to Simon Young of Dublin; and Hannah); Elizabeth (to Robert Ware Esq. son of Sir James, the younger, Knt. by whom she had James, Jacobetta, and Martha who all died young; also a son Henry, who wrote the memoirs from whence the *author* was enabled to make this extract); Anne, Catharine, and Cecilia died young.—Sir Henry Piers who succeeded at Tristernagh was created a Baronet, 18 February 1660⁹, and was the author of the Chorographical description of the county of Westmeath, written in 1682, and published in 1770, as No. I. of *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, by Colonel Charles Vallancey. He married Mary, daughter of Doctor Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath, (by a former wife) and died 19 September 1691, æt. 63, having had issue eight sons and six daughters, viz. Sir William his heir; Henry (Major to Sir Harry Bellius's regiment, after Lieutenant Colonel of foot, and governor of Jamaica, where he died 17 June 1705, he married first Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Robert

¹ War. Memoirs. ² Lodge and War. Memoir. ³ Lodge and Prerog. Office. ⁴ Lodge and Memoir. ⁵ Prerog. Office. ⁶ Memoir War. ⁷ Idep. and Lodge. ⁸ Prerog. Office, Lodge and Memoir. ⁹ Rot. 13 Car. II.

Elizabeth, married 19 February 1725, to Dr. Josiah Hort, archbishop of Tuam, and lies buried under a marble monument

(3)

Robert Sandys, and relict of Lowther Parsons Esq. She died 13 June 1683, and he married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Souliden of Kingsale. By the former wife he had Martha-betta—Maria, married first to Arthur Judge of Moftown, county of Westmeath, Esq. by whom she had Elizath, married first to Thomas Lowe, Esq. and secondly to Benjamin Pratt, of Agher in Meath, Esq. the said Martha-betta, married secondly to Peyton Fox, of Port-mahon, county of Longford Esq. and died in 1750; and William, who arrived at maturity; Henry, Robert, and Henry, who died young; and Thomas who also arrived at maturity, entered into holy orders, married Mabel, daughter of Joseph White, of Pitchfordstown, county of Kildare, Esq. and had Henry of Dublin, attorney at law; Rev. Thomas; William a Major in the army, who married Mary, daughter of Francis Cuffe Esq. and left William, and Francis; Mary married to Rev Mr. Ormsby; Elizabeth; Mabel first to Joseph Rothery of Castle-street, Woollen Draper, who died 5 March 1733, and she married secondly — Holles, a Captain in the army; and Martha 21 March 1770, to Rev. Arthur Gruuber. Rev. William Piers, eldest son of Major Henry, became chaplain to Sir Charles Fielding's regiment of foot, and died in November 1746. He married Catharine, second daughter of Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, governor of Pennsylvania, and had William-Henry a Captain of foot, who died at Portarlington of an apoplexy, 30 November 1741, having made his will 1 June preceding, Anne his widow deceased 8 July 1754; Rev. Fletcher, incumbent of Ardagh, who in August 1739, married Anne, elder daughter of Lieutenant Arthur Galbraith; John of Dublin, who married a daughter of Mr. Medlicott, also of Dublin, and died in 163, leaving issue; George; Frederick-Nessa, Lieutenant of an independent company of foot; and Jane¹); Michael died young; Thomas, (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Scott, and had several children); Theophilus (who married Christian Bedford, widow, being her *seventh husband*, but had no issue); Robert died in the West Indies in 1691, unmarried, aged 23 years; Jones died young; Lewis married Cecilia Lynch of Galway, but had no issue; daughter Mary, died young; Martha, (married to James, son of Walter White, of Pitchfordstown, county of Kildare, Esq. and had issue): Jane (to Francis Leigh of Culion, county of Westmeath, Esq. son of Sir James Leigh, Knt. but had no issue); Elizabeth, and Margaret, died young; and Deborah, married to John Kempston, county of Cavan, Esq. by whom she had a daughter Susanna, married to Lieutenant Cottingham². — Sir William Piers, the second Baronet, married Honora eldest daughter of William the twentieth Lord Kerry, and died 2 June 1693, about 40 years old³, having issue four sons and seven daughters, viz. Sir Henry his heir; William, and Fitz-Maurice, who died young; William (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Croker, of Rawleighstown, county of Limerick, Esq. and had Edward; Henry who died young; Honora; and Mary, who also died young); daughters Mary, Margaret, Constance, and Martha died young; Constance, born in 1683, married to Rev. Vere Hunt, and had issue; Honora to James Conway of county of Kerry gent.; and Deborah, who died young. — Sir Henry Piers the third Baronet, was born in 1678, and dying 14 March 1733, aged 56 years and 8 months, by a dose of opium, was interred 5 of that

¹ Lodge, Prerog. Office, and War. Memoir, ² War. Memoirs, ³ Idem, Prerog. Office, and Peerage 1754, II. 116.

ment in St. George's Chapel near Dublin, with this inscription:

To the memory of ELIZABETH HORT,
a daughter of the noble house of Kerry,
and wife of Josiah, Lord Archbishop of Tuam. *
With whom she lived in strict union and affection
for the space of 19 years, 11 months, and 4 days;
having in her life exhibited
a pattern of every virtue,
conjugal, parental, social;

and

that month in St. Mary's church Dublin ¹. He married first Jane, daughter of John Piggott, of Kilfinny, county of Limerick Esq. and sister to Southwell Piggott of Cappard, in Queen's county, Esq. his second wife was Catharine, daughter of Richard, second Lord Santry, and widow of Lawrence, third Earl of Barrymore, and also relict of John Gash, Esq. one of the collectors of his majesty's revenue, but by her, who died 8 June 1737, and was buried at St. Mary's, he had no issue. His children by the first wife were William, who died young; Sir John who succeeded; Henry of Rotterdam merchant; Honora died young; Margaret, married to Joseph Robins, Esq. counsellor at law, Gertrude died unmarried; Mary, married to Eliah, son of Rev. Eliah Handcock of Annaghduffe, county of Leitrim; Elizabeth to Rev. Mr. Wye; and Susanna, who married Mr. Cottingham, and died on Usher's Island, 26 January 1760. Sir John Piers, the fourth Baronet, in May 1739, married Cornelia-Bertrude, eldest daughter of his uncle Southwell Piggott, and dying after a long illness, 14 or 17 February 1747, was buried 18 at St. Anne's Dublin, leaving one son Sir Piggott-William, and a daughter Henrietta.—Sir Piggott William Piers, the fifth and present Baronet, received his education in the university of Dublin, married the only daughter of John Smith, Esq. of Dublin, and hath issue four sons and one daughter ².

* The Archbishop deceased 14 December 1751, and was also interred in the chapel of St. George, having had issue Josiah-George, (of Hortland in county of Kildare, Esq. baptized 23 April 1732, married 14 June 1766, Jane-Maria, daughter and coheir to John Hawkes, of Portenue, in county of Longford, Esq. and died in February 1786); John (of Castle Strange, in county of Middlesex, Esq. born 8 August 1735, appointed counsellor at Lisbon 9 June 1767, and created a Baronet of great Britain, 8 September same year); Edward baptized 17 December 1730, died young; Charles buried at St. Anne's, 18 January 1731; Anne; Anna-Mary, deceased; Elizabeth (baptized 26 December 1729, to whom her father bequeathed 5000l. married to Sir James Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell in county of Fermanagh, Bart. and died in September 1778); Frances, (to whom her father bequeathed 4500l, baptized 5 July 1734, and married 10 January 1764, to John Parker, Esq. representative in the British Parliament, for the county of Devon, and created Baron Boringdon in 1784, she died without issue in 1764); Mary, (to whom her father left 4000, baptized 23 August 1737, and married to Balthazar-John Cramer, of Bellaville, in county of Meath, Esq. and two other children, who died young 3).

¹ War, Mary's registry. ² Collections. ³ Died.

and above all
of piety and devotion towards God.

She was received to her reward
on the 25 day of January 1745,
leaving issue

two sons and three daughters.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord.

Constance, to John Odell, of Ballingarry, Esq. (son of Major John Odell) and had an only son, John, married to Annie, daughter of Captain John Fitz-Maurice, as before mentioned. (4)

Thomas, the twenty-first Lord of Kerry, was born in Thomas, 1668, and took his seat in parliament 17 August 1697; ¹ was one of the lords who (2 December that year) signed the association in defence of the person of K. William and the established government; and his majesty K. George I, was pleased to advance his lordship in the peerage, by creating him Viscount Clan-Maurice and Earl of Kerry, by privy seal dated at St. James's 27 October, and by patent at Dublin, 17 January 1722, with the creation-fee of twenty marks²; he sat by this title in parliament 30 November 1725,³ and in May 1726, was called into the privy council; as he was by K. George II. on his accession to the crown.

He married, 14 January 1692, Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, sister to Henry Earl of Shelburne, and dying at Lixnaw, 16 March 1741, aged 80, was buried in the vault under the monument at east Clogher⁴, and had issue by her, who died there in November 1737, five sons and three daughters, viz.

William, his successor. (1)

Thomas, who died young, and was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, 16 June 1700. (2)

James, buried there 16 November 1705. (3)

Thomas, who died unmarried, after the year 1738. (4)

John, created Earl of Shelburne. (5)

Daughter, Lady Elizabeth-Anne, married to Sir Maurice Crosbie, of Ardfert, Knt. created Baron Branden⁵. (1)

Lady Arabella, to Arthur Denny of Tralee,⁶ representative of the said county, who left her a widow 8 August 1742, without issue. (2)

Lady Charlotte⁷, in 1741 to John-Conway, (son and heir to John Colthurst, of Ardrum in the county of Corke, Esq.) who (3)

¹ Jour. I. 606. ² Rot. Can. A^o. 9^o. Geo. I. 2^a. p. f. ³ Jour. II. 8:9.

⁴ His will dated 22 Apr. 1738. Prerog. Office. ⁵ See Earl of Glandere.

⁶ See Barrymore. ⁷ Thom. L. Kerry's Will.

who 3 August 1744 was created a Baronet of this kingdom, and had issue four sons, John-Conway, Nicholas, Edward, and Charles; Sir John-Conway, succeeded his father, and became the second Baronet, and dying unmarried (in a duel with Dominick Trant, Esq.) in February 1787, was succeeded by his next brother Sir Nicholas, the third and present Baronet, who married in May 1788, Harriot, second daughter of the Right Hon. David Latouche.

William,
2
Earl.

William, the second Earl of Kerry, baptized in Dublin 2 March 1694; was captain and colonel in the *Coldstream* regiment of foot-guards; and in January 1721 made governor of Ross-castle in Kerry.—24 Oct. 1743 he took his seat in parliament¹; in April 1746 was made a member of his majesty's privy council; and was L. L. and *C. Rot.* of the county of Kerry. In 1730 he married to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Mofs, Esq. and widow of Mr. Leeson, of Dublin; (their marriage contract was confirmed 14 March 1732), and she dying 29 February 1735-6 without issue, his lordship married secondly 29 June 1738, the Lady Gertrude Lambart, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Cavan, and dying at Lixnaw 4 April 1747, left issue by her, (who 7 July 1750, remarried with James Tilson, of Pallice in the King's County, Esq. and died in London in October 1775:) one son, and one daughter, Lady Anna-Margareta, born at Ardfert 6 October 1741, to whom her father by will, dated 19 March 1746, bequeathed a fortune of 4000l. and 22 June 1746, she married Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Inishmore, Knight of Kerry, who died in July 1779.

Francis-
Thomas,
3
Earl.

Francis-Thomas, the only son, succeeding to the honours, became the twenty-third Baron, and the third and present Earl of Kerry, he was born in Dublin 9 September 1740. 27 February 1759, he took the degree of A. M. was appointed governor of the county of Kerry, in February 1762, having taken his seat in parliament, 11 January preceding³. In March 1768, he married Anastasia (daughter of Peter Daly, of Quansbury in county of Galway, Esq.) who was divorced from Charles Daly, of Callow in said county, Esq. 7 March 1768⁴: His lordship has no issue.

TITLES.] Francis-Thomas, Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kerry, Viscount Clan-Maurice, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

CREATIONS.] B. originally by Tenure, and by patent by K. Rich. II. V. Clan-Maurice in the county of Kerry, and E. of that county, 17 January 1722, 9 Geo. I.

ARMS.]

¹ Lords Jour. III. 54. ² Idem. IV. 228. ³ Lord's Jour. IV. 228.
⁴ Chancery Bill filed 5 March 1757.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Saltire, Ruby, and Chief, Ermine.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Centaur, parti per fess, Proper and Pearl, with his Bow and Arrow, of the former

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter a Lion, Ruby, the Sinister a Gryphon, Topaz.

MOTTO.] VIRTUTE NON VERBIS.

SEAT.] Lixnaw in the county of Kerry, six miles from Ardfert, and 119 from Dublin.



BLIGH, EARL DARNLEY.

JOHN Bligh, of London, Esq; (citizen and falter of that city, as he tells us himself¹,) the founder of this noble family in Ireland, was employed as an agent to the adventurers for the forfeited estates by the rebellion of 1641, and in that quality came over in the time of Cromwell's government; when he also became an adventurer himself, by subscribing 600l. and in August 1654, in behalf of himself, George Clerke of London, merchant, and Robert Molesworth of Dublin, merchant, purchased by their joint stock (in pursuance of divers acts, orders, and ordinances of parliament made in that behalf) from Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, the sum of 200l. from Peter Knight, of St. Peter's Chalfont, Wilts, Esq. 100l. from John Strang of London, 400l. from Thomas and William Rainsborow 200l. from John Haynes of Marborrow in Wilts, 80l. from Miles Corbett, Esq. 250l. and from Edmund Page of London, haberdasher, 100l. and upon his casting lots, among other adventurers, the allotment for and in respect to the said purchased adventures, and sums, fell in the

18.
John.

¹ Decree in Chancery, 16 June 1657.

the baronies of Lune and Moghergallen and county of Meath: In consequence whereof there were sett out and delivered to them the several proportions of 1000 plantation acres, amounting to 1619 A. 3 R. 13 P. English statute measure; 1133 A. 1 R. 13 P. Plant. making 1835 A. 3 R. 9 P. Stat. in the barony of Lune, called by the name of the lordships or townships of Athboy, Rathmore, upper Mayaber, and 500 A. Plant. making 809 A. 3 R. 26 P. Stat. were to be delivered in some certain place in the barony of Moghergallen; (in the stocking and improving of which premisses in the barony of Lune, he and Mr. Molefworth were at a very great charge,) the third part of which premisses was ascertained to him by decree in chancery, 16 June 1657, and confirmed to his son Thomas, by two patents under the acts of settlement, bearing date 12 May and 12 November 1668.—In the first parliament after the restoration he was returned member for Athboy; and 14 March 1663 joined in commission with William Smith, Thomas Worsopp, Peter Hervey, and William Dobson, Esqs. for examining, stating, and auditing the arrears of the customs and excise, of tonnage, poundage, and new impost, from 30 January 1648 to 26 December 1663; and also 8 March 1665, was made joint commissioner of the office, called the duty of inland excise, and licences of all the beer and strong waters of Ireland.

He died in the year 1666, having had issue by Catharine his wife, sister to William, Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas his heir; Dorothy buried at St. Andrew's, 23 January 1685;—buried at St. Peter's 26 March 1684; Mary; Catharine; Sarah; and Elizabeth, who married John Boyle, merchant, and was interred at St. Audoen's, 11 February 1685*.

Thomas

* Their mother made her will 14 April 1669, proved 8 December following, styling herself of Rathmore, and widow and executrix of John Bligh, Esq. deceased; ordered her body to be decently buried, and after the discharge of her funeral expences, and just debts, leaves to her only son Thomas, all that her lease and the interest thereof, which she lawfully took from Sir William Thompson of London, merchant, and that lease which she held from Judith Molefworth, and that which she held from George Clarke; all the furniture and utensils as they then stood in the house of Rathmore, one silver tankard, and half a dozen silver spoons; to her daughter Mary, she left 500l. for her portion, with her callico bed and furniture thereunto belonging, and two silver tankards. To her daughter Catharine 600l. her silver basin and ewer, and the whole furniture in her best room, being that next the dining room, in her house in Dame-Street; to her daughter Sarah 350l. a large salt, a standing plate, and half a dozen spoons, with all the furniture of the dining room. And to her daughter Elizabeth, who married John Boyle, a sugar box, a candle cup of silver, and 100l. to be deposited in the hands of her executrix for her use, in case she outlived her husband,

Thomas Bligh, of Rathmore, Esq. the only son *, represented the county of Meath in parliament; was of the privy council to Q. Anne; made his will 22 Nov. 1709, and departing this life at Bath, 28 August 1710, was buried in September at Trim.—He married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Colonel James Napier, of Loughcrew in Meath (who died in September 1676) and sister to Robert Napier, Esq. Lieutenant General, Colonel of a regiment of horse, and member of parliament for Athboy (who died 23 November 1739) and also sister to Frances, wife of Lieutenant General Richard Ingoldsby, L. J. of Ireland, who died in the government 29 January 1711; and had issue by her, who died 2 March 1736, and was buried at St. Bride's, four sons and six daughters, viz.

John, created Earl Darnley.

Thomas Bligh of Brittes in Meath, Esq. born 14 August, 1693,¹ was chosen in October 1715 member of parliament for Athboy, made a Captain in the army 27 December 1717, whence he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by his uncle; and 26

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(1)

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husband, and if she died, the money to be disposed of to the use of her child or children, appoints her well beloved sister Elizabeth Pauleston her executrix, Sir Alexander Bruce, Knt. and William Shaw of Dublin, Esq. overseers, and leaves to her said sister 100l. and by a codicil dated 24 July following, left to her said sister, all the remaining benefit that should appear to be due to her as Subfarmer and partner with William and Robert Dobson, and John Boys, all of Dublin, in that farm for inland excise; and licences of the county of the city of Dublin, being 25 March last past. Wills that all the benefit accruing to her as her husband's executrix, being her part of the 10,000l. arising upon a certain contract, made with the Lord Justice, out of certain arrears of the customs and excise &c. due and in arrear at his Majesty's happy restoration, and in partnership with Sir Martin Noell and others, and also all the benefit and profits arising out of the farm of excise and licences taken in partnership with Sir Nicholas Armorer, her late husband and others, and all her contracts made thereby; she leaves to her daughters, Mary and Catherine to be equally divided between them. (Perog. Office and Lodge).

* By patent 12 May 1668, he had a confirmation of the lands allotted to his father as an adventurer, in the county of Meath; and, with his mother, had a grant of lands (12 November) under the acts of settlement; also 24 August 1681, the grant of four yearly fairs at Athboy, to be holden 23 April, 25 July, 1 and 28 October. And being proprietor of most of the lands lying in the parishes of Rathmore, Moyagher, Kildalkey, and Athboy, in the Barony of Lunc and county of Meath, had the same erected (on his petition to K. William) 4 June 1694, into the manor of Athboy, with power to hold 500 acres in demesne; to impale 800 acres for deer, to hold courts, and many other privileges.

¹ Information, the late Thomas Le Hunte, Esq.

December 1740, succeeded Colonel Alexander Rose in his regiment of foot; was made a Brigadier General of his majesty's armies in July 1745; and in April 1746 succeeded general Whitshed in the command of his dragoons; made 15 September 1747 a Major General, 22 February following Colonel of a regiment of horse, and in March 1754, a Lieutenant General. He married, 19 August 1737, Elizabeth, sister to William Bury, of Shannon-Grove in the county of Limerick, Esq. by her, who died 23 March 1759, had a son Thomas, born 5 January, 1739 deceased; he married secondly in October 1760, Frances, sister to Theophilus Jones, and aunt to the present Right Honourable Theophilus Jones, and is deceased.

(3) Reverend Robert Bligh, was presented 10 September 1746 to the rectory of Killmaloda, in the Diocese of Roscommon; 16 October following to the Prebend and Vicarage of Timoleague, the Vicarage of Liske, and rectory of Killfillagh, in the same diocese, and died Dean of Elphin. In July 1742 he married first Catharine, daughter of —— Elliot, widow of Charles Boyle, of Arraghlin-Bridge in the county of Cork, Esq. and she dying 15 January 1757 at Barry's-Hall in county of Cork; he married secondly 18 March 1759 the daughter of —— Winthorp of London, and left issue Thomas, Robert, Frances-Theodosia married 5 February 1788 to Robert Viscount Joscelyn, son of Robert Earl of Roden; and Catharine¹.

(4) Anthony, was Lieutenant of dragoons, and died unmarried, at the barracks of Gort in the county of Galway, 13 January 1737.

(1) Daughter Catharine, married 13 September 1748 to Thomas Le Hunte, Esq. counsellor at law².

(2) Hannah, to Maurice Cuffe, of Killaghy in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. brother to John, the first Lord Desart.

(3) Elizabeth, to George St. George, of Woods gift in the said county, Esq. member of parliament for Athlone, and dying there in 1741, was buried 3 August at Freshford, county of Kilkenny, leaving issue, Henry, Richard, and Elizabeth. Henry succeeded his father, and dying unmarried in July 1763, was succeeded by his brother Richard, his heir and executor, who was created a Baronet 12 March 1766, and was representative in parliament for the borough of Athlone; 27 July 1764 he married the only daughter of Robert Perse

¹ Information, S. Hayes, Esq.

² See Earl of Egmont

Perse of Roxborough, in county of Galway, Esq. by whom he has issue.

Dorothy, to William Monck, of the Middle Temple, Esq. (4)

Mary, died unmarried at Barry's-Hall, in county of Cork, (5)
17 November 1758.

Sarah, married 1 April 1733 to William Gore, of Woodford in the county of Leitrim, Esq. and had one son William, baptized 8 March 1743 and died an infant. (6)

John, the eldest son, in 1709 was returned member of John, parliament for Athboy, which borough he represented till 1 created a peer, by the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore, Earl. by privy seal dated at St. James's 31 July, and by patent 14¹ September 1721, on 23 of which month he took his seat in the house of peers; ² and was further created Viscount Darnley of Athboy by privy seal, dated at the same place 31 December 1722, and by patent 7 March following, with the fee of 20 marks, ³ also by privy seal dated 2 June, and by patent 29 of that month 1725, he was created Earl Darnley, ⁴ and by that title he took his seat in the house of peers⁵ 29 October following.

He married, 24 August 1713, the lady Theodosia Hyde, then only daughter and heir to Edward Earl of Clarendon, to whom Q. Anne, as an additional fortune, gave the sum of 10,000l. and the title of Baroness Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold devolved [†] on her ladyship and her issue. His

P 2 Lordship

[†] This title accrued to her in the following manner: Sir Gervaise Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold in the county of Huntingdon, had summons to parliament by the title of Lord Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, 9 July 1608; and marrying Catharine, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Darcy of Bramham in the county of York, and dying in October 1618, left an only daughter, Catharine, who became the wife of Esme Steuart, Lord D'Aubigny, (brother and heir to Ludowick Steuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Baron Darnley of Settrington, &c. son of Esme, Duke of Lenox, grandson of John, Lord D'Aubigny, younger brother to Matthew, Earl of Lenox, father of James, Lord Darnley, father of K. James I.) which Esme was created Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond and Lenox, 7 June 1619; and by her had several children, whereof George, Lord D'Aubigny, the second surviving son, married Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and being slain at the battle of Edge-hill, left issue one son and one daughter, viz. Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of Litchfield and March, and Baron of Leighton-Bromswold, who being sent Ambassador to Denmark in 1672, died at Elseneur, 2 December that year leaving no issue; so that his sister Catharine became heir, and being married to Henry, Lord Ibrackan, son and heir to Henry Earl of Thomond, had two sons and two daughters, whereof Catharine, the only surviving one, was married to Edward Earl of Clarendon, as will follow. The said Catharine, Lady Ibrackan,

¹ Rot. Can. A^o. 8^o Geo. I. 1^o p. D. ² Lords Jour. II. 692. ³ Idem.
Rot. A^o. 9^o. 2^o. p. f. ⁴ Idem. A^o. 11^o. 2^o. p. D. ⁵ Lords Jour. II. 82.

Lordship died * at Epsom 12 September 1728, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Trim; having survived his lady, who died 30 July 1722, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, 5 August; by her brother the Lord Clifton. They had issue three sons and three daughters:

(1) George, born 30 October 1714, K. George I. being his godfather, died a child.

(2) Edward, }
(3) John, } successive Earls Darnley.

(1) Daughter lady Mary, married in March 1736 to William Tighe, Esq. keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, and member of parliament for Clomines (only son and heir to Richard Tighe, Esq. one of his majesty's privy council) by whom, who died in September 1760, she had issue two sons and four daughters, William, born 12 January 1737, (who in May 1765 married Sarah only child of Sir William Fownes of Woodstock, in the county of Kilkenny, Bart. ¹ and left issue William, Henry, Edward-John, Elizabeth and Caroline ²; Richard-Henry-William-Nassau, born in November 1746; Barbara; Mary-Anne; Theodosia, and Mary; and her ladyship dying 27 April 1748, was buried at St. Michan's.

(2) Lady Anne, who 17 September 1742, became the second wife of Robert Hawkins-Magill, of Gill-Hall in the county of Down, Esq. And her ladyship, in December 1748, re-married with Bernard Ward, Esq. created Viscount Bangor.

Lady

Ibrackan, making her claim to the title of Baroness of Clifton, as sole heir to Catharine her grandmother, daughter and heir to the before specified Gertrude, Lord Clifton, had her petition to the House of Peers read 8 January 1673, whereupon, and upon his Majesty's reference thereof to the house, and the report of his Attorney-General, it was referred to the committee of privileges; upon whose report, and the opinion of the Judges, it was resolved, 7 February, *That the said Catharine, Lady Ibrackan, hath a Right to the Barony of Clifton.* Her before-mentioned daughter Catharine being married to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, had one son and two daughters, Edward Lord Clifton, who died unmarried 12 February 1712, and Catharine, the eldest daughter, in 1708, the Lady Theodosia became sole heir to her mother, and consequently to the barony of Clifton, which she brought into this family.

* He gave by his will, dated 1 January 1724, 1500l. towards endowing the Poor-House he had built near Athboy, to be laid out in lands for the support of thirty poor people of his estate in the county of Meath, subject to such regulations and rules, as his executors should advise and appoint.

¹ See Ponsonby Earl of Bessborough. ² Information, S. Hayes, Esq.

³ See Earl of Clanwilliam.

Lady Theodosia, married in November 1745 to William (3)
Crosbie, created Earl of Glandore.

Edward, the second Earl Darnley, and also Lord Clifton, Edward was born in 1715; and after finishing his studies at Geneva,² and his travels in foreign countries, arrived at London 25 May 1734; and 1 February 1736 took his seat in the English parliament, as he did in Ireland 4 October 1737¹ 16 February following he was admitted F. R. S. appointed in October 1742 one of the Lords of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and was steward of the corporation of Gravesend; but dying unmarried 20 (or 22)² July 1747, at Cobham-Hall, was buried by his mother (1 August) in Westminster Abbey, and was succeeded by his brother

John, the third Earl Darnley, who was born 1 (or 2) John, October 1719; and in March 1739 returned member of parliament for Athboy, as he was in May 1741 to the English Earl, Parliament for Maidstone in Kent; 20 December 1765³ his Lordship took his seat in the House of Peers; and 11 September 1766 he married Mary, daughter and heir to John Stoyte, of Street in county of Westmeath, Esq; * by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.

John Lord Clifton.

Edward, born 19 September 1769.

William, born 25 September 1775.

Daughter, Lady Mary, born 20 July 1768.

Lady Theodosia, born 29 February 1771.

Lady Sarah, born 10 February 1772.

Lady Catharine, born 6 May 1774⁴.

His Lordship deceasing 31 July 1781 was succeeded by his eldest son

John, the fourth and present Earl Darnley, born 30 John, June 1767⁵.

TITLES. Earl,

* Sir Francis Stoyte, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1704, by his last will, left his brother John, Alderman of Dublin and Lord Mayor of that city in 1715, his heir; his son settled in county of Wicklow, married an English lady, and by her who died in 1767 aged 96 had John, Counsellor at Law, and Recorder of Dublin, who lived at Street in county of Westmeath, and 7 October 1746, married Mary, eldest daughter of doctor Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, and sister to Ralph created Viscount Wicklow, dying 5 April 1748, he left issue by his Lady (who re-married with the Honourable Robert Butler, brother to Humphry first Earl of Lanesborough) an only daughter Mary, married as above. (Lodge and information Lord Viscount Wicklow.)

¹ Lords Jour. III. 362.

² Ulster's Office.

³ Lords Jour. IV. 336.

⁴ Ulster.

⁵ Idem.

PERCEVAL, EARL OF EGMONT.

TITLES.] John Bligh, Earl and Viscount Darnley of Athboy; Baron Clifton of Rathmore, and Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold.

CREATIONS.] B. Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold in the county of Huntingdon, 9 July 1608, 6 Jac. I B. Clifton of Rathmore in the county of Meath, 14 September 1721, 8 Geo. I. V. Darnley of Athboy in the same county, 7 March 1722, 9 Geo. I. and E. of the same Place 29 June 1725, 11 Geo. I.

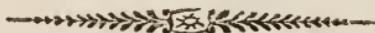
ARMS.] Saphire, a Gryphon Segreant, Topaz, between three Crescents, Pearl.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Gryphon's Head erased Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Gryphons, with wings expanded, Topaz, each having a ducal collar and chain, Saphire.

MOTTO.] FINEM RESPICE.

SEATS.] Rathmore, in the county of Meath, twenty-six miles from Dublin. Cobham-hall, in the county of Kent.



PERCEVAL EARL OF EGMONT.

19.

THE ancient and illustrious house of Perceval is supposed, by many pregnant circumstances, to take its origin from a younger branch of the sovereign Dukes of Brittany in France; out of which province they were transplanted to Normandy before its conquest, and were invested with the hereditary office of *chief butlers* of that dutchy. The original appellation of all the great houses of Yvery, Luvel of Karry, Luvel of Titchmersh, Perceval, and Harpetree-Gournay, derived indubitably from the same stock, was **PERCEVAL**, Percheval, Percevalx, &c. (for the name was written twenty-nine

nine different ways) and in the district of Gouel, and bishoprick of Leon, in Brittany, where they were first feated, now remain two nobles families of this name, Lords of Mezernou and Kerenmear; (though the name of Perceval is covered by the titles of their estates, that custom still prevailing in Brittany) who bear the ancient arms of Yvery, with a difference of tincture; and are descendants of a line, for many centuries of great distinction there, Knights of the *Ermine*, and employed in very eminent stations under the sovereign Dukes of that country, before its union to the crown of France *.

Geoffrey I. (son of Conan I, who died in 992) Count of *Geoffry*. Rennes and Duke of Brittany, married Hawise¹, sister of Duke of Richard II, Duke of Normandy, and by her had Eudes, a Brittany. younger son, at length Duke of Brittany, who a little before Eudes, the conquest left issue by his wife Agnes, among other sons, one named Robert, presumed the same with Robert, Lord of Yvery, the first of this family that settled in England upon the Norman conquest, and from whom the descent is clear, and from cotemporary historians and records positively proved to the present Earl of Egmont, who is now the chief of this great family, the elder houses being long since extinguished².

This Robert, the lineal ancestor of the families of Yvery, Robert. Luvel, Perceval, and Harpetre (which last afterwards assumed the name of *Gournay*) may very well be supposed to have been the same Robert, who by the title of Yvery, attended William of Normandy in his expedition to England. He is mentioned by *Ordericus Vitalis*, who lived at that time, in such a manner, as proves him a man of great consideration; that author positively asserting his alliances and relations to be the most considerable in rank, courage, and fortune in the whole dutchy

* Sir Henry St. George, a noted Herald of the last century, affirms this house to be of great eminence in Normandy 200 years before the conquest of England, which carries it up to a date, antecedent to the first establishment of the *Danes* in Normandy under Rollo, who invaded that country; but whether this be only an expression of latitude, intended to imply a very great antiquity, or an exact calculation; it is undeniably and lineally traced for seven centuries, and distinguished by a descent in blood, through different charrnels, of the earliest and greatest families of the old nobility; and from most of the sovereign houses now in Europe, deriving itself in this manner no less than fifty-two different times from William the Conqueror³; eight times from the Kings of Scotland; and twenty-eight times from the ancient Kings of Ireland of the *Mileian* race⁴.

¹ Anderson's Hist. House of Yvery, I. 174. ² As may be seen at large in that work. ³ House of Yvery, I. 157. 160. &c. ⁴ Idem, Book I. Chap. 7. and Bayle's Dict. Tit. Perceval.

dutchy of Normandy; and that he held three knights fees in Yvery, from whence arose his surname,¹ of the Earldom of Breteuil, with other great estates; and was also governor of the castle of Yvery, one of the most important places of that province; Lord of Breherval, (now Breval) Montenny and Vasse there; and, upon the conquest, was rewarded with the lordships of Karry, Quantock, and East-Harpetre in the county of Somerset in England. Returning into Normandy, he joined with his sons Gouel and William, Hunfridus Harrere and Hawisia his wife, Roger de Rolla-Crota and his wife Basilla, with Guajardus her son, in the confirmation of certain grants in the parish of *Villariis-Vastatis*, (now Vassè) by them made to the Abbey of Utique, making himself at the same time other concessions in that place to the same convent, in *lieu* whereof he received from the monks one ounce of gold, and privilege of their monastery. This transaction passed at the castle of Yvery, then in his possession; but not long after being visited with sickness, and despairing of recovery, he devoted himself to a religious life, and became a monk in the abbey of *Bec* in Normandy, where he died soon after 17 William the Conqueror, leaving three sons, Ascelin, Gouel, and William².

Ascelin, sometimes called Ascelin Gouel, Gouel de Breherval, Gouel de Percheval, and Gouel de Yvery, was also surnamed *Lupus*, or *the wolf*, from the violence of his temper and actions,³ and accompanied his father in the Norman invasion, being mentioned in some of the lists of the principal commanders by the name of Perceval⁴, in others by that of Ascelin or Azelin; by which last he is recorded in *Domesday-book*⁵, wherein the manors of West-Harpetre, Weston in Gordein, and other estates of great extent, particularly in Somersetshire, are allotted to him; besides those before-mentioned held at the time of the said survey by his father. In 1087 he commanded the Norman forces at the siege of Mante, under William the conqueror, who there received the hurt, of which he died⁶. In 1119 the castle of Yvery, which had been delivered up to his father-in-law in 1094, was restored to him, and the Earldom of Breteuil given to him and his issue, having pretensions to a part of the succession from his marriage with Isabella, natural daughter of William, Earl of Breteuil, brother to Roger, Earl of Hereford, cousin to the Conqueror; bastardy in that age being no bar to inheriting

¹ Yvery, I. 175. ² Idem, p. 176. ³ Idem, and Orderic. Vital. p. 597. ⁴ Idem, p. 178. Hollinshed's *Battle-Abbey* roll, and *Doomsday Book*. ⁵ Made 17 K. William I. Yvery I. 176. ⁶ Idem. I. p. 181-2.

ing estates. He was a benefactor, with his father, to the monastery of Utique, and died in 1119,¹ having issue a daughter married to Radulfus Rufus, a Norman nobleman, and seven sons, whereof the names of the three eldest are only certainly known, who were Robert; William Gouel de Perceval, surnamed *Lupellus the little Wolf*, a diminutive of his father's appellation, and assigned him on the same account, the ferocity of his Temper; and Roger, surnamed *the flutterer* who was Lord of Grandisilva, in Normandy, and died without issue male²; John, we presume was the fourth or at least a younger son of Ascelin³, which John being portioned by his father in the manor of Harpetre, in the county of Somerset, assumed that name, which he afterwards changed to Gournay, and was ancestor to the barons of Harpetre-Gournay, who were of great eminence, being possessed of twenty-two Knights fees and more in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I: But they failed in the chief male-line before the establishment of titular honours, and the rights of their family returned into the same stock, passing in the reign of Henry VII through the heiress of Delamore or Bithemore to that of Perceval, of which the Earl of Egmont is chief⁴.

Robert, the eldest son was in rebellion against K. Henry Robert. the year his father died⁵; but being the first who returned to his allegiance, and drawing a party after him by his example, the King restored to him the castle of Yvery; after which he took his part against the rebels, and was the principal means of gaining the town of Evereux; but dying in 1121⁶, without issue, was succeeded both in his Norman and English estates by his brother

William, who was lord of Breherval in Normandy, and William. of Karry, Weston, Stawell, &c. in England. He sided in 1124 with Walleran, Earl of Mellent, his brother-in-law, in his conspiracy against K. Henry I; and in 1136 adhered to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in favour of Maud the Empress, mother to K. Henry II, and manned his castle of Karry, the head of his barony, as William de Harpetre did that of Harpetre; William de Mohun that of Dunster; and many other barons *theirs* in different parts of the kingdom. From this castle he ravaged the neighbouring country, and greatly distressed K. Stephen, then besieging Bristol, by carrying off all the provisions and necessaries for his army in those parts;

¹ Yvery, I. p. 189. ² Idem, p. 193. ³ Idem, II. p. 480. ⁴ Idem, II. Book. 7. ⁵ Idem, I. p. 194. ⁶ Idem, 194-5.

parts ; but at length, that prince raising the siege, advanced against the castle of Karri, which he reduced by famine, yet upon such terms, as to leave it to its owner, upon assurance of a future quiet conduct. But about 1152 the barons confederating again in the same cause, he manned his castle anew, and held it out the next year against Henry de Tracy, Lord of Barnstaple, until relieved by Robert, Earl of Gloucester¹.

He married Aubrey, sister to Walleran de Bellamont, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, and of Leicester in England, and daughter of Robert, Earl of Mellent, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the great, Earl of Vermandois and Valois, brother to Philip I, and son of Henry I, Kings of France, by Anne, daughter of George, King of Russia, son of Woldomir, King of Russia, who died in 1005, by Anne, daughter of Romanus, the first Emperor of Constantinople) and their issue were five sons, Waleran, Ralph, Henry, William and Richard, of whom in order².

(1) Waleran succeeded his father in the estate of Yvery, but never had the title of Earl, that dutchy being soon after recovered, and suffering great alterations by the kings of France. This William was butler of Normandy, which office he held by the service of one Knight's fee, and deceased in 1177³. His descendants, the barons of Yvery, continued till the 15 century, when the castle, estate, and barony of Yvery, passed through females, into other families, upon the death of Charles, the last baron of Yvery, Oisery, and St. Pathus, grand master of the forests of France ; from whom, by heirs general, are descended the Dukes of Orleans, Retz, Antin, and Espernon, Gesvres and Tresmes, and Montmorency-Luxembourg ; the marquesses of Algegre, Estampes, Barbezieux, and Maillebois ; the count of Boulainvilliers, and many others of the greatest houses in France ; the Margraves of Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the princes of Nassau-Siegen, Lobkowitz, and Hohenzollern in Germany ; the Dukes of Havre, Arschot, Aremberg, and princes of Chimay, Grandees of Spain ; the Duke of Guastalla and Biscaccia of the house of Pignatelli in Italy ; and the princes of Gavre and counts of Egmont in Flanders.

(2) Ralph, who assumed the favourite sobriquet or nickname of *Lupellus*⁴, which being softened by degrees into Lupell, and thence to Luvell, became the surname of the barons Luvell of Karry and Tichmersh ; he was also furname Simelt.

¹ Yvery, I. 200. ² Idem. p. 201-2. ³ Idem, p. 205. ⁴ Idem, 202.

Simelt. The barony of Karry with other of his father's English estate became his portion of the inheritance, and he married the daughter of Henry De Novo-Mercatu, of New-market, a great baron, but dying soon after his father, without issue, that estate and barony descended to

Henry, who died in the first year of K. John, and by Alice, his wife left two sons, Ralph and Henry, who both succeeded to the barony of Karry¹, from whom descended the barons Luvel of Karry, who failed in 1351, 25 Edw. III, in Richard, Lord Luvel, whose grand-daughter and heir Muriel being then nineteen years of Age, and the wife of Nicholas, Lord St. Maur², their posterity enjoyed the honour until the failure of issue male; and the heir general being married to William Bampsylde, Esq. was mother of Sir Edward Bampfylde, Knt. whose daughter Elizabeth became the wife of George Perceval, Esq. ancestor to the Earl of Egmont ³.

William, also assumed the surname of *Lupellus*, or *Luvel*, and was Lord of Minster in the county of Oxford, from him calied Minster-Luvel, and dying before 1197, was ancestor of that line who were barons Luvel of Dockinges, Tichmersh, and Minster-Luvel, Viscount Luvel, and baron Morley, an eminent race of the greatest nobility of England ⁴, dignified for some centuries by the highest employments, and alliances of the realm ⁴.

Richard, who retained the primitive appellation of his family (viz. Perceval) and delivered it down to most of his descendants ⁵. He was portioned by his father with lands in Stawell in the county of Somerset, part whereof he gave to the monks of Thame; and being first cousin to Earl Strongbow, whose mother Elizabeth was sister to this Richard's mother, he accompanied him in his expedition to Ireland; after which, in 1190, he went a commander in the holy war with K. Richard I, and in an engagement in Palestine lost his leg, by which being disabled from opposing the infidels, he returned home; and dying in or about the second year of

* By the marriage of Alice, heir-general of the family of Morley, with Sir William Parker, standard-bearer to K. Richard III, her descendants by him, who died in 1510, enjoyed the barony of Morley, till the reign of K. William III. when Thomas Parker, Lord Morley, dying without issue, that title hath since lain in suspense. Of which family of Parker, the last male heir, Sir Philip Parker Long, Bart. died in January 1740; and his eldest sister being the wife of John, late Earl of Egmont, a descent in blood is thereby derived from this branch of the house of Yvery into that of Lord Egmont, the only one of that stock now subsisting.

¹ Yvery, I. p. 227. ² Idem, 245. ³ Idem, 246. ⁴ Idem, 251. ⁵ Idem, 307.

of K. John¹, was buried in the church of Weston-Gordein, under a magnificent moument of bras, gilt, which continued till the civil wars of 1641, when it was defaced by the parliament army ; but the remains of it are still visible, with this inscription on a stone underneath :

Orate ♫ pro ♫ Anima ♫ RYCARDI ♫ PERCIVAL ♫ qui ♫
Militavit ♫ in ♫ Terra ♫ Santa ♫ com ♫ Rege ♫
Rycardo ♫ A. C. ♫ MCXC. ♫

He married the daughter of William de Moion (Mohun) Lord of Dunster, and had issue three sons, Robert, who succeeded, and Hamelin, who both died childless ; and Sir Richard de Perceval, who became their heir ; accompanied his father in the holy war, and lies buried with him in the church of Weston-Gordein, where his monument subsisted till the year 1692. He left three sons ; Robert, who went over into Ireland ; Hugh, who died without issue in 1277 ; and John de Perceval, who continued the line².

Sir Richard.

Family of Barons Perceval in Ireland. Robert, the eldest son, being nearly related to Richard Earl of Pembroke, and holding the large estates of Clywere and Bodecombe of the honour of Gloucester, then enjoyed by the house of Clare, became an early adventurer in Ireland ; and in 1261 went over with Richard de Marleè, Stephen de Burgo, and near 200 other Knights³, where he behaved with so much valour, that he acquired great possessions⁴, which induced him to settle here, and to resign his paternal estate, or great part thereof, in the county of Somerset to his brothers. His services to the state were so considerable, that he received summons, as a baron of the realm, to the parliament holden at Dublin 14 Edw. I. (1285) but dying the same year, left two sons, Richard, the second baron, who dying without issue the same year⁵ ; his brother Robert became the third baron ; and was a man of great consideration in the county of Meath, in which he was seated near Portlester, and is presumed to have built the castle of Norrach. His name is entered in two rolls of the barons of Ireland ; and in 1301 he received letters from K. Edward I, requiring his attendance in the Scottish wars ; but two years after engaging in a battle with the Irish, was with William de Wellesley, slain 22 October 1303, and having been a great benefactor

¹ Yvery, I. p. 311. ² Idem, p. 315. ³ Idem, 318. ⁴ Which see under Sir John Perceval, first Bart. ⁵ V. p. 318.

factor to the priory of Youghall, was buried there *. He married Grace, eldest daughter of Maurice, the second baron of Kerry, and left an only son Thomas, the fourth baron Perceval who dying without issue in 1322, the title ceased ¹.

John, the youngest son of Sir Richard de Perceval, who Sir John continued the line, became possessed of the whole estate, for which he did his homage in 1277 to William de Veroas, Lord of Fairfield, of which honour it was held by Knight's service. In 1260 he received summons, among the barons, to attend K. Henry III at Shrewsbury, upon the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, with horse and arms to war against Lewellin, Prince of Wales ². There is still extant a deed in the Cotton library, by which he granted to the monks of Thame, certain lands, adjoining to those given by his grandfather Sir Richard de Perceval in the town of Bodecombe; to which were witness his brothers Robert and Hugh; his sons Roger, John, and Ascelin; Robert de Chen, and others. He died in 1285, or 1286, having issue by his first wife (whose name is not now known) Sir Roger his heir; and by his second Alice, sister and heir to Odo de Dampmartin of the county of Surry, he had three sons, viz. John, who died without issue in 1286; Ascelin, who died before that time; and Richard, who was a Knight in the wars of Scotland 1296, when he bore upon his banners the arms of his family, with the tinctures counterchanged. His posterity ended in 1485, when John Perceval of Coreville dying without issue, John Everard, son of his elder sister Christian, and Margaret his younger sister, wife of John Guillim, became his heirs ³.

Sir Roger Perceval, son and heir of John de Perceval by Sir Roger, his first wife, is generally allowed to be the same person, who was sometimes called by the name of Roger de Some-rie; and in 1287 succeeded, upon the death of Sir John de Breteche, his wife's father, to the great estate of that family, viz. the hundred and manors of Carhampton, Trobeville, &c. in the county of Somerset, his wife being then sixteen years of age. In 1296 he was summoned among the barons, to the great council or parliament, held at Newcastle, previous to the wars of Scotland against John Baliol, whom K. Edward had promoted to that throne, and

* An ample account is given of him by friar Clinn, whose MS. is now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and also penes editor.

¹ Yvery, I. p. 324. ² Idem, 326. ³ Idem, 329.

and who had entered into an alliance against him with the French King. The next year he had another summons to attend the King at London, upon the Sunday after the octaves of St. John the Baptist, well provided, in order to assist Guy, Earl of Flanders, invaded by Philip, King of France ; and in these records he is styled *Dominus Rogerus Perceval*.

He married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John de Breteche, (descended from a younger branch of the counts of Guisnes in Flanders) and had issue two sons, Sir John, his heir ; and Richard, who in 1318 was presented by his mother to the valuable living of Exford, in the county of Somerset¹.

Sir John. Sir John Perceval, Lord of Eastbury, Carhampton, Troberville, Bodecombe, &c. in the year 1301,² his father then living, was returned a Knight to serve for the county of Warwick, in the parliament held at Lincoln ; and in 1324 (having then an estate in the said county of Warwick) was returned into chancery one of the men at arms in that county, by the name of Sir John Perceval of Somerset, Knight. To this estate he made a large addition by his marriage in 1329 with Millicent, daughter and heir to Laurence (furnamed from his mother) de St^o Mauro, son and heir to Simon de Ludgate, by Maud, daughter and heir to Peter de St^o Mauro, Lord of Weston-Gordein and Kingston-Seymour in county Somerset ; and dying in 1339, (having never had summons to parliament, a discontinuance frequent in those days) left issue by her, who remarried the year after with John de Kaneford, two sons, John, who died before 1345³; and

Sir Walter. Sir Walter Perceval, Lord of Eastbury, Troberville, Bridcot, Bodecombe, Weston-Gordein, &c. in county of Somerset ; who was about fourteen years old at his father's death, and put under the guardianship of Sir Richard de Acton ; and in 1346, in the twenty-first year of his age, was in the wars of France, at the memorable battle of Cressy, in which ten Princes, eighty Bannerets, 1200 Knights, and 30,000 soldiers of the French were slain ; and was so far a partner in the glory of that day, that he was knighted by the King in the field of battle ; but died in 1349, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He married Alice, daughter and heir of William de Acton, from whom in process of time,

¹ Yvery, I. p. 349. ² Idem, 353. ³ Idem. 362.

time, a great inheritance devolved upon this house, and by her, who survived him many years, had issue three sons, viz. John, who deceased very young; Sir Ralph, who became heir; and Sir John Perceval, the younger Knt. who forfeited his estate, by engaging with the malecontents, at the time of the insurrection of Walter the *Tyler* against K. Richard II¹.

To him succeeded Sir Ralph Perceval (first of that name, Sir Ralph. born about 21 Edward III, 1347) the second son of Sir Walter, who, 23 Edward III, 1349, appears to have been in ward to Hugh Lord Despencer; one of the heirs of the honour of Gloucester; of which honour he held Clywere and Bodecombe by Knights service. Besides which, he had other great possessions, viz. the manors of Eastbury, Thrabwell, Weston-in-Gordano, Bridcot, Avele, Honyfspull, Ales-ton, Lymplesham, Cheddar, Axeburgge, Coklade, Wed-more, Nye, Sandmore, Makkefnulle, Wynscombe, Tony-ferd, Barton, Wodebergh, Compton-Episcopi, Draycot, Brutton, Rolleston, and Rowberugh, the advowson of St. Mary's Chantry, in the church of St. Andrew Cheddar, all² in county of Somerset, and the manor of Downhatherly, &c. in county of Gloucester. He died between 4 January and 24 March, A. D. 1402, 3 Henry IV, about the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife (who appears to have been the daughter and heir of John de Wyke of Ninehead, Flory, and Withele, in county of Somerset,) three sons, John, Richard, and Walter.³

John (the fifth of that name) succeeded, and was charged Sir John. for his lands held by Knights service, as of the honour of Lancaster, immediately after his father's death in the same year, upon the aid levied on occasion of the marriage of Blanch, the King's daughter, with the Emperor Henry. In 2 Henry V. he was charged for his lands held by Knights ser-vice of the honour of Gloucester, A. D. 1414. But he died between that year and the eighth of that reign, 1420, without issue⁴.

To him succeeded Sir Richard Perceval (third of that Sir Rich-name) his brother, to whom, in 3 Henry 1425, the King ard. committed the custody of the manors of Ninehead, Flory, and Withele, to which he then laid claim. Two years after, he was charged upon the aid then levied for several Knights fees in Avele, Bridcot, and Weston in Gordano. He died between the years 1433 and 1436, leaving by Agnes his wife

¹ Yvery, I. 373. ² Idem, 376. 379. ³ Idem, 387. ⁴ Idem. 389.

wife (the daughter of Sir Richard Arthur of Clopton in county of Somerset) a son John, and two of the name of Ralph ¹.

Sir John. Sir John Perceval the eldest (sixth of that name) inherited the estate, but dying in 1439 ¹⁷ Henry VI was succeeded by his next brother Ralph ².

Sir Ralph. This Ralph Perceval (second of that name) in the thirty-third of the same reign, upon 11 May 1455, did his homage for a part of his estate then held by Knights service, as of the honour of Dunster; and, in the following year, upon 3 February, 34 Henry VI, joined with his wife Joan de Bosco, daughter of William de Bosco or Bois ³, Lord of Tykenham, in a settlement of that place upon Ralph Perceval his younger brother, who is the lineal ancestor of the present Earl of Egmont. This Ralph Perceval the elder, as he is called in the record, died 9 April 1477, ¹⁷ Edward IV, leaving three sons, Richard, John, and Ralph, and a daughter Joan.⁴

Sir Rich-
ard. Richard Perceval (fourth of that name) was born in 1446-7, 25 Hen. VI, and succeeded his father, being then about thirty years of age; in 1474 he married Catharine, one of the coheirs of Richard Hampton ⁵ in county of Somerset, and had by her three sons Richard, Ralph, and William. He died 13 July 1482, at, or near London, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the church of Weston-Gordein, where a very handsome monument was erected to him, under one of the windows on the north side, whereon, were his own arms impaled with those of his wife, and this inscription,

Cy. ayste. le. Corps. de. Rycharde. Percyvale. le. quel.
Morot.

L'an. de. Soinet. Jesus. MCCCCLXXXIIII. dieu. ay. Pijtie.
de. son. Ame.⁶

Sir Rich-
ard. Sir Richard Perceval (fifth of that name) his eldest son and heir (born in 1474) was but nine years old at his father's death: and, notwithstanding his tender age, had been already married (as the record affirms positively) a long time to Agnes the daughter of John Staunton, then of large possessions in the county of Somerset. But he and both, his brothers dying without issue soon after,⁷

Sir

¹ Yvery, I. p. 397. ² Idem, 398. ³ Idem, 400. ⁴ Idem, 403. ⁵ Idem, 401. 406. ⁶ Idem, 406. ⁷ Idem, 407.

Sir John Perceval (seventh of that name) their uncle (born Sir John. in 1447, 25 Henry VI) viz. second son of Ralph the second of that name succeeded to them, and did his homage to Sir Hugh Luttrell Knt. for that estate, which he held of him by Knights service, as of the castle and Honour of Dunster in county of Somerset¹, 6 of May 1495. Which John having married Joan the daughter and coheir of Thomas Cheddar, Esq. or, according to other authorities, the daughter of Sir John Newton, and widow of Richard Kyng of Kingston-Seymour in county of Somerset, Esq.² by that lady left a son James, and a daughter who became the wife of Gilbert Cogan of Huntspill, Esq. a great family then in those parts. And dying 25 September 1498, 13 Henry VII (about the fiftieth year of his age³) was succeeded by

The said Sir James Perceval (first of that name) who was Sir James, born in 1467, (7 Edw. VI) and did his homage 28 November following his father's decease, being then thirty years of age. Three years after, in 1501, upon the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, to the princess Catharine of Arragon, he was returned as one of those proper to be made a Knight of the Bath, upon that great solemnity. In 3 Henry VIII, 1524, after a long dispute at law, he recovered from the Lady Elizabeth, widow of Richard, son of Sir John Newton, the presentation to the church of Exford, a great living dependant upon his manor of Eastbury, which had been usurped for above a hundred years successively by Sir Richard Cheddar, Talbot Viscount Lisle, and Sir John Newton; which pleading is on many accounts very remarkable, but more particularly as it sets forth no less than nine generations of this family in direct succession (besides collaterals) from the reign of K. Henry III to the year we have mentioned, 1524, and establishes thereby an accuracy in the accounts of this family, that can be found in few others. He was a man of great magnificence, and lived to a great age, dying eighty-two years old, in 3 Edward VI, 1550*, leaving by Joan his wife, daughter of John Ken, of Ken in the county of Somerset, Esq. one son, Edmund⁴.

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This

* In the name of God, Amen. The fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1536. I *Jamys Persewall*, gentylman, being in good and hole memorie, this present day, orden and make my last wyll, in the manner following: First, I bequeth my sowle to Almytete God, and to our blyssed Laydy *Mary*, and to all the compayne of hevyn; my body to be buried in the chappel of *Mary Maudlyn*, within the church of *St. Pawle*.

¹ Yvery, I. 412. ² Idem, 410. ³ Idem, 412. and Inq. post. mort. Joham. Perceval, 17 Hen. VII. ⁴ Yvery 442.

Sir Ed-
mund.

This Edmund doing his homage 21 April next ensuing, had possession of his estate, which he enjoyed not long; for he died the very next year, 21 September 1551, 4 Edward VI. He married two wives: By Elizabeth Panthuit his second, who survived her said husband 50 years and 15 days, and died 8 September 1601 (43 Eliz.)¹ he left three sons, Andrew, Edmund, and Thomas; and four daughters, Margaret,

St. Pawle, of Weston-in-Gordano. Item, I bequeath unto *St. Andrew's*, the mother church in *Wells*, 11th. Item, I bequeath, unto the foreaid parysh church of *St. Pawles*, a 20 shillings. Item, I bequeath unto the church of *Pottysfed*, a 6th. and 8^d. my name, with my wyves, to be set in the Quatertenns there. Also I wyll, that *Jone* my wyffe do find a honest Prest, to syng and pray for my fowle, and all chrysten fowles, yn y^e said chapel of *Mary Marwelin*, by y^e space of one full yere. Item, I bequeath unto y^e paryshe church of *Wraxall*, 6th. and 8^d. their to be pray'd for, and my wyffe, at every Quatertenns. Item, I bequeath unto *P— William Adams*, my curat, and goostly faither, for me, and my forgotten *Tethyng*, a 13th. and 4^d. Item, I bequeath unto *Edmunde Parseyall*, my fone, my best gown of *Camlett*, my best doblet of *Satten*, and a coote of black *Damaske*. Also I bequeath unto my fone *Edmunde*, all my playtte, after the decesse of my *Wyffe*, for during her lyffe, I would she shold have the occupying of hytt; and after her decesse, he to have yt, and after hys decesse, I would his son and eyre shold have hyt. Also I bequeath unto my said fone *Edmunde*, all such stusse as he had of myne, wyche I delyvered hym after hys marriage. Item, I bequeath unto *Richard Busse*, my servant, my best rydying cotte, a cappe, a doblett, and a pair of hosis, at the discrefyon of *Jone* my wyffe. Also I bequeath unto the said *Richard* 26th. of money, or monyworpthe.—Also I bequeath and give unto *James Parsewall*, my godsunne, (*eldest son of David, and brother to George Perceval, ancestor to the present Earl of Egmont*.) 20th. by the yere, to be payd owt of landes and tenementes in the paryshe of *Tykenham*. Also I gyve and bequeath to *Jone* my wyffe, all the est end of my mannor plaice yn *Weston*, that is to say, from the hall upward, with suffycyent fuel for her necessarie occasions, as long as she is widow. More I wyll, that *Jone* my wyffe resir and take uppe two quarters rent ymmediately after my decease, of my manors of *Budcombe*, *Trubryll*, and *Stoke*, for to pay my legaces and detts. The resydew of all my goods not bequethyd, I gyve and bequeath to *Jone* my wyffe; whome I ordeyne and mayk my hole executrix. In wytness that y^e ys my last wyll, *P. William Adams*, my goostly faither, my brother *John Kenne*, my brother *Gylbert Cogan*, the day and yere above wryting by me, *James Parsewall*².

† His will dated 24 August 1550, is of the following tenour. After recommending his foul to God, he leaves to his wife *Elizabeth* the manor of *Eastbury* in *Carhampton*, with all his other lands, tenementes, rents, reversiones, services, &c. without impeachment of waste for the term of her natural life; and to the said *Elizabeth*, in allowance of her chamber, because he would have no part of his houshold stuff removed, twenty pounds, if she would be content with it. To his daughter *Elizabeth*, he leaves towards her preferment, four hundred pounds; upon condition that she be ordered by the direction of his overseers and executors, or by the more part of them; and in case that she misdemean herself, or die before her marriage, that then the said legacy should remain to the right heir. The same sums, and under the same restriction, to his daughters,

Margaret,

Margaret, Elizabeth, Christian, and Anne, who all died without issue. By his first wife Isabel, the daughter of de Marisco or Mareis, a very noble family in the county of Somerset, he left two daughters; Alionore, the wife of William Rouse of the county of Dorset, Esq.; and Joan, wife to Thomas Francis of the same county; and one son James, his heir¹.

This James Perceval (second of that name) was born in Sir James. 1530, 21 Henry VIII. He married five wives; first, Mary, the daughter of Edmund Gorges of Wraxall, in county of Somerset Esq. secondly, the daughter of — Luttrell of Dunstar-castle, in same county, Esq. thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Ken, of Ken-court, in same county, Esq. fourthly, Elizabeth widow of — Marshal of Yvythorne (by all whom he had no issue); and lastly, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton in county of Somerset, Knight, (ancestor to the Earl of Falmouth, the Viscount Fitzharding, and to Lord Berkeley of Stratton) by Catharine daughter of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy; by which lady he left a numerous issue, viz. two sons, James and John, and eight daughters; Elizabeth married to Thomas Chappel of Capnor in Portishead, in county of Somerset, Esq.; Gertruda, or Bertrada, married first to Thomas Dyer of Roundhill, Esq. in the same county, and secondly to Barnabas Leigh of the county of Chester, Esq.; Anne, first married to — Parsons, Esq. secondly to — Checke, Esq.; Florence, to Toby Pierce,

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Esq.

Margaret, Elizabeth, and Christian. To each of his sons, *Andrew, Edmund, and Thomas*, he leaves the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid at the age of twenty one years; but if either of them die before, or be not then like to be an honest man, that the said legacy to such son bequeathed do remain to his right heir. That his executor do find or provide some honourable provision for the finding all his children, till they come to lawfull age of discretion to help themselves. And that whatsoever be wanting to fulfill this testament, be received out of the rents of the manors of *Thrubwyl, Buttcomb, Nymett, and Stoke*. — The rest of all his manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, goods moveable and unmoveable, with money and plate not bequeathed in this his present will and testament, he bequeaths to *James Perceval*, his son and heir apparent, whom he makes his whole executor. And in case he should refuse the administration and performance thereof that then Mr. *Edmund Gorge*, and Mr. *John Bulbecke*, be joint executors, with forty shillings each in money, and all his goods moveable and unmoveable, for to be to good, and take the pains to see that this his last will and testament be performed. And in case his son *James* should accept this trust and die before the performance of it, that then in like manner it be devolved upon *Andrew Perceval* his son, and so in the same case to his two other sons, *Edmund*, and *Thomas*, successively.²

Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland ; Sarah, wife of —— Thorne, Esq. near Bruton, in county Somerſet ; Grace, to James Dugdale of Evercreech, in the same county, Esq. ; and Alice and Mary, who died infants. This James * dying 26 May, 36 Elizabeth, 1594, in the sixty-fourth year of his age¹.

Sir James. To him succeeded James Perceval (third of that name) his eldest son, then ten years and three months old, being born in May 1584, 26 Elizabeth. Upon the death of Elizabeth, the widow and second wife of Edmund Perceval his grandfather, 43 Elizabeth, 1601, the said James being in ward, the jointure of the said widow fell during the minority of the heir to the crown ; and was granted by the Queen, together with the whole estate of the minor during that term, to Richard Perceval, Esq. then secretary of the court of wards, cousin to the said James, and immediate ancestor to

* He made his will 23 May 1594, (three days preceding his death, and the probate thereof bears date 8 August following,) and “ first bequeathed his foul to Almighty God, who of his eternal goodness created it, and of his infinite mercy redeemed it, with his precious blood; and his body to be buried where it shall please God to put it in the heads of his overseers, without pomp, but honestly and according to his degree.—To the poor of the paryche of *Weylon-in-Gordano*, twenty shillings. Item, He wills that his debts and duties of right or of conscience, be well and truely paid. He gives to every one of his daughters, *Elizabeth, Gertred, Ann, Florence, Sava, Grace, Alice, and Mary*, one hundred pounds; to his son *John* three hundred pounds, one half immediately after his death, to be employed by the discretion of his executors overseers, towards the bringing up his son *John*; the other moyety to be put out by them, to the best use and profite, and then with the profits thereof coming and growing, to be delivered at the age of one and twenty years to his said son. That if any of his daughters dye before marriage, the portion or portions of such daughter or daughters, be distributed equally among the surviving daughters. That if any of them should marry without the consent of his overseers, or the major part of them, the portion or portions of such daughter or daughters should be divided equally among the remaining daughters. His lease of one *Meade* in *Kingsstone*, in the county of *Somerset*, called *Dennis Meade*, and all his fee-farm of *Leades-Close*, with all that he had bought of the mayor and commonalty of *Bristol*, towards the maintenance and education in learning of his executor. The money for the portions to be raised as soon as may be, out of his goods and chattels, excepting the farms and leases, before mentioned. The residue of his goods and chattels to his son *James*. He makes *James Perceval*, his son and heir apparente, his whole executor; during whose minoritie, he leaves *Edward Gorges, George Rodney, Edward Horner, and Edward Arthur*, his overseers and administrators. He leaves his son *John* executor, in case his elder brother *James* should die, and one young gelding to every one of his overseers, to see his will performed. And lastly he leaves to each of his brothers *Edmond and Thomas*, tenne pounds and one sute of apparrell.—Witness, *Edward Gorges, Anthony Hals, William Lighte, and John Stephens.*” Yvery, I. 434.

to the present Earl of Egmont. In 1604, being of full age, he had livery of his lands, doing his homage upon the 1 of January the same year ¹. And was soon after married to Alice, daughter of William Chester of Amesbury in county of Gloucester, Esq. In 7 James I, 1610, upon the aid levied for making Henry Prince of Wales a Knight, he answered for his Knights fees in Weston in Gordano. He died in or near the year 1644 (about the sixtieth year of his age) having had by his lady five sons, James, Thomas, Charles, Robert, and Philip; and four daughters, Catharine, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. Of the daughters, Catharine became the wife of Edward Trenchard of Cutridge in county of Wilts, Esq.; Anne of Thomas Holworthy of Bristol, Esq.; Mary of Nicholas Southcote, of Greenane, in the county of Tipperary in Ireland, Esq. son of —— Southcote of Mountsadvy in county of Devon, in England; and Elizabeth died unmarried. Of the sons, James, Charles, Robert, and Philip all died young without issue: So that Thomas the second son alone surviving his father, succeeded to the estate upon his death, which happened, as we before observed, about the year 1644.

This Thomas was born in 1613, ² James I, who coming to an estate much wasted and incumbered, added greatly ^{Sir Tho-} ^{mas.} to the ruin of it; and being of an active spirit, engaged in the civil war on the side of the King; and, after the defeat of the royal party, became a compounder for his estate. He married Catharine, daughter of Bevis Lloyd of Place-Iscough in Chirk-manor county of Denbigh, and dying 20 September 1691, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, was buried in the church of Weston in Gordano.

He left an only daughter Anne, his heir who before 1670, became first, the wife of Evan Lloyd of Llaneminich in county of Salop, Esq. and next to Colonel Thomas Salisbury, of Bachagraige, Esq. in county of Flint. But she having no issue that survived by either of these husbands, with her terminated this branch of the family, which had been seated upon the same possessions above 600 years, in the county of Somerset ². This lady having cut off the old entail (which had been made by Sir Ralph Perceval, first of that name, who lived in the reign of K. Edward III, and was never altered in a course of above 300 years, and by which the Earl of Egmont, as next heir to this Lady, was entitled to it) sold at different

different times the whole estate, which is now passed into a multitude of hands no way related to it.

Having now finished our account of this elder branch of the line of Eastbury and Weston, we revert to Ralph Perceval the younger, son of Sir Richard (the third of that name) brother to Ralph the elder, and the immediate ancestor of the present Earl of Egmont¹.

Ralph. Which Ralph the younger (third of that name, and surnamed de Weston)², obtained by a fine levied on the morrow after the purification of the blessed virgin, as we have mentioned before, 3 February, in 34 Henry VI 1455, from his elder brother Ralph second of that name) Lord of Weston in Gordano, the estate of Tykenham, to him and to his heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Ralph the elder, and his wife Joan, who were to enjoy it during their lives³, paying to the said Ralph the younger the annual acknowledgment of one rose upon the feast of the nativity of St. John the baptist, in lieu of all services, custom, or exaction whatsoever;⁴ which estate, together with Rolleston (afterwards acquired by Thomas Perceval the son of this Ralph the younger, from Richard Vincent of that place, Esq. his mother's father⁵) continued in his descendants, till it was sold by Sir John Perceval, Baronet, ancestor to the present Earl, in 1656.

This Ralph Perceval the younger holding part of his estate of the honour of Hereford, to which Henry Stafford, the great Duke of Buckingham, in the time of Edward IV laid claim, being invited by the prospect of a great addition to his fortune, if the said Duke should succeed therein, associated himself intimately with him, as the Duke himself had done with Richard then Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards K. Richard III) upon promise of that honour, if he should help him to the crown. And being a person of great address, was secretly employed by the said Duke of Buckingham, then in Wales, upon the death of K. Edward IV to concert measures with the said Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, then in the north, and to engage him to usurp the crown, promising to assist him with a thousand brave fellows, if need were, from the western and Southern parts of the Realm. In which employment his endeavours were but too successful; for the Duke of Gloucester concurring with the proposal, outwent the intention of his advisers, putting

¹ Yvery, I. 401.

² Idem, II. 3.

³ Idem, II. 16.

⁴ Idem, I. 400.

⁵ Idem, II. 4.

putting his nephews to death, as well as making seizure of the crown¹.

But the Duke of Buckingham, dissatisfied as well at this barbarity, as moved by the disappointment of his projected reward, which K. Richard afterwards refused, soon endeavoured to dethrone the King he had thus raised: In which attempt having failed, he was taken prisoner, and put to death at Salisbury in 1483, whereby this Ralph Perceval was defeated of the advancement he had promised himself, in consequence of this undertaking². But his disgrace was so far serviceable to his posterity, that upon the turn of affairs, which soon followed by the accession of Henry VII, his family escaped all punishment, and preserved their fortune, though he himself fell a victim to his rash engagements, being slain at the battle of Bosworth-field, on 22 August, 1485³: leaving by his wife, the daughter, and at length heir, of Richard Vincent of Rolleston, Esq. two sons, Edmund and Thomas.⁴

Edmund the eldest, dying young without issue, Thomas⁵ his brother succeeded to the estate of Tykenham, and obtained Rolleston from Richard Vincent his uncle⁶. He married Alice daughter of William, sister and sole heir to John Cave, Lord of Sydenham, in county of Somerset, and heiress of the families of Sydenham, Kitsford, Pixton, Redmore, Tilly, and Cave, by whom he acquired the Lordship of Sydenham, and other great additions to his estate. He built the mansion-house at Sydenham aforesaid, and died about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII, leaving by her (who married a second husband, and to her third — Jones:)⁶ two daughters, Alice, living in 1533, and Dorothy, and a son named David.⁷

Which David Perceval Lord of Tykenham and Rolleston, David, being a man of much profusion, Elizabeth the daughter of John Marshall of Ethorne, Esq. his wife's mother, viz. widow of Thomas Bythemore, or de la More, her first husband, then the wife of James Hadley, Esq. holding a great part of the estate of Cave in jointure, from John Cave of Sydenham, Esq. her second husband, in order to prevent his dissipation of that inheritance, to which, in the course of succession, he was entitled, after her decease, gave one thousand pounds, a great sum in those days; in consideration whereof, the said David bound himself never to receive

¹ Yvery, V. II. Book VI.

² Idem, II. 10.

³ Idem, 12.

⁴ Idem, 15.

⁵ Idem, p. 16.

⁶ Idem, 97.

⁷ Idem, 25.

ceive any profit from it to his own use, and made over the marriage and wardship of his two sons to the said Elizabeth their grandmother. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas de la More, or Bythemore, sister and sole heir of John de la More, Lord of Overwere, &c. in county Somerset. In consequence of which alliance, this house soon after acquired the Lordships of Overwere, Netherwere, Batilburgh, Nailsay, &c. and a very great estate in Northpederton, Pederninz Marsh, Chilton, Wembdon, Dunster, &c. in the said county of Somerset. This family of de la More determined wholly in this heiress, whose paternal ancestor William de More was a Baron by tenure in the reign of K. John; whose descendant George de la More, marrying Joan daughter and heir to Sir Thomas de Gournay, Lord of Overwere, the last male of that splendid family of the ancient Baronage, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Richard de Counteville, Caundeville, or Camville (for so the name is differently written) whose family were also Barons of the realm; she brought, through these alliances, the rights and arms of the noble houses of Harptree-Gournay, Berkeley, Gant of Folkingham, Montfort, Beaufou, and the ancient Earl of Yvery, Paganell, Meschines Earl of Cumberland, Lupus Earl of Chester, Lecfwin Earl of Mercia, Romelli and Counteville; besides a right to the arms of the sovereign Counts of Flanders and Hainault, and a direct descent in blood from Charlemagne and Alfred, grandson of Egbert, the first Saxon monarch of all England. * Robert of Flanders, or de Gant, Baron of Folkingham, uncle and heir to Alice, daughter and heir to Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, being grandson to Gilbert de Gant, third son of Baldwin VI, surnamed of Mons, Earl to Flanders, by his wife Richildis, daughter and heir of Raynier, the sixth Earl of Hainault. This David Perceval dying 5 December, in 25 Henry VIII, 1534, left by his said wife, who died in child-bed, or shortly after the birth of her younger son, ¹ a daughter named Blasie, and three sons, James and George, who were twins, and Thomas, who by his wife Catharine, had a son Thomas, of whom we know nothing farther.

James Perceval, the eldest son of David was born 30 November, in 23 Henry VIII, 1531, and succeeded his father, when he was little more than two years old. Six years after, upon the death of his uncle John Bythemore,

which

* The descent from Alice, daughter and heiress of this Robert of Flanders, or de Gant, to the present Earl of Egmont, is accurately deduced, in the sixth book of the house of Yvery.

which happened 8 December, 31 Henry VIII, 1540, he was found heir to the greatest part of the estate of that house, viz. the manors of Overwere, and Batilborow, &c. in county of Somerset¹. But he died without issue, on the 24 of March, 2 Edw. VI, 1548, being then but sixteen years, three months, and twenty four days old².

George, his twin-brother, then in ward to Sir John Sy-George. denham, who the next year, (when eighteen years of age) married to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Bampfylde of Poltimore in the county of Devon, whereby a great descent in blood accrued to this family from many sovereign houses and great families in Europe³. On the feast of St. Andrew 1582, having attained his full age, he had livery of his lands, which then amounted to 2000l. a year, one of the greatest estates in the western parts of England. Notwithstanding which, such was his inordinate profusion, that he soon involved himself in great debts; and his necessities increasing with his expences, he sold the manors of Overweere, and Streeme, to Thomas Hodges of Wedmore, Esq. and being further aggravated by the imprudent behaviour of his son, (as hereafter related) resolved to leave him nothing more of his estate, than he was by settlement obliged to do; and with that view, in 1582, sold the manor of Nailsey to Richard Cole of Bristol. Yet, not long after becoming reconciled to his son, he so far recovered his affairs, that at his death, in or about the year 1601 at Sydenham, (having never been in Ireland, as in some accounts of this family is asserted) he left a noble estate behind him. His issue was three sons, Richard; Bampfylde, and Thomas, who both died young; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John (or Richard) Gilbert, Esq⁴.

Richard Perceval, Esq. Lord of Tykenham, &c. was born in 1550, and educated at St. Paul's school, then the most famous nursery of learning in England; whence he was sent to Lincoln's-Inn, to acquire some general idea of the laws, esteemed an accomplishment of high consequence for the most considerable men. In both these stations he made an admirable progress; yet, at the same time, fell into such a course of extravagance and disorderly living, that he became the aversion of his father; who being unable to restrain him within any bounds, either

¹ Yvery, II. 104, ² Idem, 105. ³ As may be seen in the house of Yvery,
⁴ Yvery, V. II. p. 119.

either as to his conduct or expences, endeavoured to settle him by marriage, and proposed to him several advantageous matches; but in this he was likewise disappointed by his rash marriage with Joan, the seventh daughter of Henry Young, of Buckhorn-Weston in the county of Dorset, a second brother of that family, with whom he had no fortune. The father, irritated beyond measure with this aggravation of his former imprudence; immediately abandoned him, and would neither see him, nor contribute to his support; *resolving*, as he said, *to leave his son, who had ruined himself by his riots, to recover himself by his wits*¹.

Thus rejected, he found means, by the credit of his reversionary estate, and the assistance of his friends, to maintain himself several years, during which time he had three sons and two daughters, by the expences of which increase of his family, and the coolness of friends, he was obliged to quit the kingdom, and travelled into Spain. After about four years voluntary exile, being informed of his wife's death, he returned to England, hoping, now the principal cause of his father's displeasure was removed, he might again recover his favour; but his father continuing inexorable, his relations, and particularly Roger Cave of Stamford, Esq. who had married the Lord Treasurer Burleigh's sister, engaged on his side; and by that gentleman's means, he contracted an acquaintance with that Lord, who being pleased with his talents, and moved at his misfortunes, endeavoured to procure a reconciliation with his father, which proving ineffectual, he determined to serve him in another manner, and with great friendship taking him under his peculiar care, employed him in the management of those affairs of state, which required the greatest trust and secrecy².

Thus he continued till the year 1586, when the Spaniards making vast preparations for that great *Armada*, with which they invaded England two years after; an English ship chased a Spanish vessel, in which were carried letters from the low countries, that (by imitations from abroad) were understood to contain the secret: The commander of the vessel, finding himself in danger, threw his pacquets over-board, which being recovered by the English, were brought to the Lord Burleigh, and by him laid before the Queen in council. But the contents being

¹ Yvery, II. 121.

² Yvery, II. 123.

ing written in cypher, the Lord Burleigh proposed, that the papers should be entrusted with this Richard Perceval, whom he recommended, as well qualified for such a confidence, both on account of his fidelity, already experienced, and his skill in the Spanish language¹.

To this proposal the Queen assenting, she committed the pacquets to his charge with her own hand, in a very gracious manner; and he so well answered the expectations conceived of him, that he returned them to the Queen herself, the next day at the same hour, decyphered, translated, and fairly transcribed, in Spanish, Latin, and English².

This was the first certain intelligence of the Spanish design; (which not long after was further confirmed from a letter written by the Pope to the King of Spain, obtained out of the pope's closet, by a priest, who was a spy, employed by Secretary Walsingham) and the importance and expedition of the discovery was so grateful to the Queen, that she instantly assigned him a pension of 800 marcs *per ann'* which he enjoyed all his life, and soon after rewarded him further with a place in the Duchy court of Lancaster worth 400l. a year, adding, "That she "would take him under her own peculiar care." But the Lord Burleigh thinking he was too useful to be taken from himself, promised he should be no sufferer in his fortunes by it, and soon after Sir Robert Cecil his son, secretary of state, being made master of the court of wards, he was appointed secretary thereof, a place of great credit, and worth 2000l. a year; all which advantages procured his father's reconciliation, who at his death left him his real estate of 1700l. a year, with a considerable sum of money.

In the latter end of the Queen's reign he was sent into Ireland, to inform himself, whether the court of wards could be extended with any profit to the crown; but the country being then in great disorder from Tyrone's rebellion, he disliked the situation of affairs so much, that his report discouraged any attempt to settle that branch of the revenue for that time³. In the first parliament of K. James I, which met 19 March 1603, he served for Richmond in Yorkshire, and made a considerable figure in the affairs of trade, the revenue, and other matters of publick concern particularly in the great business of the union.

¹ Every, N. 123. ² Idem, 124. ³ Idem, 125.

union with Scotland, which was for many years attempted and pushed by that King, though without success¹.

In 1610 Sir William Fleetwood, receiver-general of the court of wards, being deficient in his accompts, that office was vested in commissioners, of whom Mr. Perceval was one, with a sole grant of all the profits of that place, paying to the other commissioners the yearly salary of 100 marcs; and, after so great a loss sustained by the crown, no precautions being thought too great to secure this branch of the revenue, a new officer was created, as a check upon the receiver-general, by the name of *remembrancer*, which was conferred upon him; and he likewise had a reversionary grant of the office of auditor-general of the said court: But upon the death of his great friend Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, 24 May 1612, and the succession of William, Lord Knollys to the mastership of the court of wards, he was dismissed in an arbitrary manner from all his employments in that court, (amounting to 4000l. a year) in the dutchy court of Lancaster². Yet, a new settlement of the court of wards in Ireland being projected, and an officer of experience wanted, to remedy the bad management hitherto committed in that court, no other could be found, from whom so much service was expected, as from him; who, in the different posts of secretary, receiver-general, and remembrancer, for above twenty years, had improved that branch of the revenue from 60,000l. to 90,000l. a year; and being prevailed upon to accept the office of register, he came into Ireland, and 20 July 1616 Sir John Denham, chief justice of the King's Bench, Sir Francis Aungier, master of the rolls, Sir Richard Cooke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John King, muster-master-general, being appointed commissioners for the supervising and disposing of wards and liveries, his patent of Clerk, or register passed 16 November, with the fee of 1000 marcs³, to make it worth his acceptance, and by his labours the revenue was suddenly improved from one to three thousand pounds a year, without any discontent of the people.

Being thus introduced into Ireland, and judiciously observing the great improvements of the country since the peace, and the advantage with which he might dispose of money here, he sold 1200l. a year of his an-

cient

¹ Yvery, II. 128. ² Idem, 133. ³ Idem, 134.

cient patrimony, the amount of which sale he laid out in purchases and mortgages in the county of Cork; and thus began the first establishment of that great fortune in those parts, since enjoyed by his posterity ¹. In 1618, he repaired to England, to preserve his employment, then strongly solicited by another, which he effected with difficulty, being obliged to resign the additional salary; but in lieu thereof, he obtained a privy seal, for a full discharge of all his debts due to the crown, in consideration of his great services. Returning to Ireland, he died in Dublin 4 September 1620, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in St. Audoen's church.* His children by his first wife aforementioned, were James, (who married the daughter and heir of — Potts of the county of Devon, and died before his father, without issue,); Francis, (who being employed in the East-Indies in traffic, was killed by the treachery of the Indians of Malabar,); Richard (who, when young, deserted his school, and falling into scandalous debaucheries for the love of an actress, associated himself with a company of strollers, by whom he was murdered at Canterbury in a drunken scuffle, about the age of eighteen years,); Daughter Mary (was married to — Dorr, Esq.); Philippa, to John Buller of Lillesdon in county of Somerset, Esq. By his second wife Alice, daughter of John Sherman of Ottry St. Mary's in county of Devon, Esq. (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Bernard Drake of Afhe in the same county) he left two sons and two daughters, viz. Walter, (who 27 July 1622 was joined by patent with his brother, in the office of register of the court of wards in reversion, and died unmarried in 1624, in the twenty-third year of his age); Sir Philip, who became heir; Norrys, (married to John Mules or Mulys of Halyngton in Devonshire, Esq. by whom she had two sons, viz. Philip, who died a captain in Flanders, Richard Vice-Chamberlain to the household of K. Charles II ². and three daughters, of whom Catharine being married to Charles Alcock, Esq. was grandmother to Catharine, wife of Rev. Dean William Perceval, as hereafter; Margaret, first to — Crofts, and secondly to — Bellamy; and the third daughter to — Leigh, of Harwood hill, near Highgate,

* With an inscription, inserted at large by Mr. Anderson, in the House of Yvery, V. II. p. 137. which however, being a matter of doubt, we omit.

¹ Yvery, II. 135. and Lodge Collect. ² Lodge Collect.

Highgate, in county of Surrey, by whom she had issue Philip and Richard); and Alice, to Richard Fitzgerald of Castle-Dodd, in the county of Cork, whose heir-general was Countess of Blesinton *

Sir Philip. Sir Philip Perceval (the great ornament of his family) born in 1605, was a man of very early and notable activity; proved a person of singular service in the affairs of this country during the rebellion of 1641; and was universally beloved and esteemed.

In 1624 he was appointed a commissioner for finding the offices *post mortem* of such, as held *in capite* of the crown; was made, 23 July 1625, keeper of the records in Birmingham tower¹, with the annual fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. Irish, and clerk or keeper of the rolls of the upper-house of parliament; was joined, 31 January 1628, with Henry Andrew, Esq. in the office of clerk of the crown of the King's Bench, Clerk of the common-pleas, and keeper of the writs,

* Her issue were one son, the grandfather of Lady Blesinton, and two daughters, the one married to Mr. Lloyd, by whom she had Dr. Owen Lloyd, made dean of Connor, and rector of the island Magee, 28 February 1709; and the other to Colonel William Legge, governor of Kingsale, and uncle to William the first Earl of Dartmouth, whose only daughter Alice was first married to George Le-Hunte son of Colonel Richard Le-Hunte, who had lands assigned him in the county of Wexford for his service in the army, during the troubles of 1641, and by him, besides other children, she had Richard, member of parliament for Enniscorthy, who died in June 1747, at Pontvane in Pembrokeshire; Francis of Brenanstown near Dublin, M. D. heir to his brother, where he died 1 December 1750, leaving an only son Richard; George of Ballymartin in the county of Wexford, who died in 1741; Thomas, (counsellor at law, and M. of P. for the town of Wexford, who deceased in February 1775, having married two wives, first Alice, only daughter of Rev. Jerome Ryves, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and by her he had issue three daughters, viz. Anne, married in May 1769, to Rev. Abraham Symes of Hillbrook, in county of Wicklow, who deceased in 1783; Alice, 30 October 1756, to Samuel Hayes, of Avondale, in same county, Esq. M. of P. for the town of Wicklow; and Jane, to John Llloyd, of Gloster, in King's County, Esq.)—By his second wife Catharine, eldest daughter of Thomas Bligh, of Rathmore, county of Meath, Esq. (his son John was created Earl Darnley,) who died 26 April 1772, he had no issue²; William; and Anne, married to Humphry French, Esq. the memorable Lord Mayor of Dublin, who died 13 October 1736:—By her second husband Robert Steuart, Esq. of Castlerothary, in county of Wicklow, (who died in July 1721); the said Alice Legge, had issue one son and three daughters, viz. Robert, baptized 24 September 1704, who died young; Sophia, baptized 7 September 1700, interred at St. Peter's, in Dublin, 13 June 1702; Rebecca, born in January 1703, and Mary, baptized 8 August 1706, the two latter of whom, viz. Rebecca, (married to the Honourable James Stewart); and Mary, (the wife of William Hoey, of Dunganstown, in county of Wicklow, M. of P. for said county,) became Coheirs to their fathers.

¹ Every, II. 149. ² Idem, 150. ³ Information of Mr. Hayes.

writs, rolls, and all other records of that court, during their respective lives, which was renewed to him and Sir William Usher for life 4 March 1643¹, also 5 September 1629 he was, with Sir Edward Bagshawe, made joint customer and collector of the port of Dublin; was sworn, 18 July 1634, clerk of the house of lords, on the opening of the parliament by the L. D. Wentworth; had a grant, with Sir James Ware, 20 May 1638, for the sole licensing of ale and aqua-vitæ²; was of the privy council to K. Charles I; and during the summer of 1641, having a strong pre-
sage of those evils, which were then impending over both kingdoms, he laboured with great earnestness to make as speedy and secure a settlement of all his affairs, as the greatness of his fortune, and the shortness of the time would permit, repairing several of his castles, and providing a great number of arms and horses; which precautions, by the breaking out of the rebellion on the ensuing 23 October, were of great importance to him *.

He

* In 1626 he passed patent for the lands of Cleantefn, in the county of Wexford; and 23 May 1627, had a grant of 60l. English a year in crown lands, to him and his heirs, which (23 Eliz.) had been passed to Sir Henry Harrington. On 9 February 1628, the estate of Ulick Roche, Esq. was granted to him; and 18 July 1629, he empowered William Archbold to pass patent in his name, for the hospital of St. John of Castledermot, with divers lands of great value therein mentioned. In 1630 he had a grant of the manor of Hassardstown, Herton, Herfaston, and Blackrath, in the county of Tipperary, and a quarter part of Kilmoyerlon, in county of Cork,³ at the rent of 1l. 7s. 5d. for all services, and a special exemption of all taxes or charges whatsoever, to be laid by parliament, or any other authority; and 22 March that year, passed patent for the manor of Corbally in the county of Wexford. Also, being general-feodary of Ireland, and Escheator of the province of Munster, he had a further grant, 5 March 1634, of Lismurtagh, and other lands in the county of Tipperary, the forfeited estate of William Brett of that place: And in 1637 being appointed a commissioner of survey, to distinguish possessions and titles of lands in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, he obtained divers large grants from the crown; and by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had a confirmation, 16 October 1637, of the manor of Annagh, the castles, towns, and lands of Annagh, Roche-stown, Walshestown, Palmerstown, Marshallstown, Brownstown, Dunbarry, with many others in the said two counties; those lying in the latter being erected into the manor of Burton, with liberty to impark 1600⁴ acres, free warren and chace, and many other privileges; which manor is now the estate of the Lord Egmont, and one of the noblest royalties in the three kingdoms. He procured divers other grants of lands and wardships to a prodigious value, and having drawn over the greatest part of his fortune into Ireland, was possessed, when the rebellion commenced, of seventy-eight knights fees and a half, containing 62,502 Irish acres, making 99,900 English in the finest parts of the country, above 4000l. a year of the best.

¹ Every, II. 163. ² Idem, 155. ³ Idem. 154. ⁴ Idem. 155.

He was then in Dublin, and contributed in no small degree to confirm the spirits of the L. J. on their first surprise ; but finding the government remiss in their care of Munster, where much of his fortune lay, he applied the greatest part of his revenues in that country to defend the state ; repaired and fortified his castle of Liscarrol, Annagh, Walshestown, Templeconilah, and Ballinegragh, all situate in, or upon the borders of a large *moyss*, and forming a strong barrier on the frontiers of the county of Cork, and were consequently most exposed to the attempts of the rebels, and the constant seat of the war. These, with the castles of Loghart, Dundrum, Dundeady, and others, he garrisoned and maintained, and two of them, viz. Liscarrol and Annagh, were of such importance, that the former sustained a siege of eleven days, against a regular army of 7000 foot and 500 horse, well provided with artillery, under the command of Lord Muskerry, and General Barry, and the latter (by its natural situation deemed impregnable) resisted an army of 5000 men for several days, who, after losing 300 of their best troops, took it at last by treachery, 12 February 1646, in which year Sir Philip lost all his strong holds, and above half his estate in Munster : So that by maintaining these garrisons, and by his generous spirit, we may affirm him to have been a principal means of the kingdom's preservation ; for when the confederate Catholicks of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, under the command of the Lord Mountgarret, advanced into the county of Cork, with a formidable army, as far as the mountains of Ballihowra, being then obstructed by the difficulties they met with from his garrisons, and afterwards by their own divisions, their measures were utterly broken and the army dispersed, without making any considerable attempt then in that county ; which early check was of the utmost importance ; for, without it, the province of Munster had probably been lost, and if so, the kingdom must have fallen into the hands of the Irish, who were already so far masters of the rest.

During

best rents, and a stock in woods, houses, &c. worth above 60,000l. all which, with employments for life of the known value of above 2000l. a year, besides others of equal profit, which he held by a more uncertain tenure, he lost by the rebellion, to the amount of 248,004l. 9s. 1d. as appears by a particular account in his own hand-writing,¹ which with many other losses and fatal inconveniences, obliged him in 1647, to sell the manor of Burton, &c. in county of Somerset, the only remains of an estate, which had continued for 500 years in this family².

¹ Yvery, II. 155. ² Idem, 315. &c.

During these transactions Sir Philip remained in Dublin, being chiefly consulted how to resist the torrent of the rebellion; and the city swarming with multitudes of despoiled protestants, who flocked thither for shelter, he generously protected and maintained 300 of them for a year, taking care to provide for them during his absence, when the publick affairs called him to England in December, or January that year, to hasten the supplies from the parliament, which came over in very small proportions: In the execution of this charge he employed near three months, with such unwearyed diligence, that he procured a considerable supply to be sent into Munster, which enabled the English, under the Lord Inchiquin, to take the field in the beginning of the year, and to defeat the enemy.

23 March 1641 he was made commissary-general of the victuals for the King's army, in which office we find him in 1643¹, by a vote of the English house of commons, and his salary settled, with allowance for clerks, at 3l. 7s. 6d. a day, and receiving his instructions from the Earl of Leicester, L. L. he arrived in Ireland 30 April 1642, when he was appointed Providore-general of the horse, with an additional salary, and having the command of a company of firelocks given him by the Earl of Ormond, L. General, he armed and supplied them at a great expence, when the state had no money to pay them; and in all these different employments exerted himself with such ability, integrity, and zeal for the publick service, that he expended in provisions, only, for the army above 18,000l. for which no consideration was ever made to his family by the crown; and all the officers, in 1645, certified to the parliament, *that he was the only instrument, under heaven, of their preservation*².

In 1644 he was appointed, by his majesty's command, a commissioner at the treaty, to be held between the King at Oxford, and the deputies of the Irish confederates, who were then endeavouring to obtain, by a projected peace, unreasonable graces and favours; and repairing thither, the Lord Ormond, in his preparatory letter relating to these affairs, dated 8 March 1643, to the Lord Digby, secretary of state, in which he refers him to be instructed in all that was necessary by Sir Philip Perceval, makes the following mention of him and his services; " And now that I have mentioned Sir Philip Perceval, I may not pass him by VOL. II. R " without

¹ Rot. Pat. de A^o. 19^o. 24^o. Car. I. D. R. 21. ² Yvery, and Lodge.

“ without a very particular recommendation, as of a man
 “ exceedingly knowing in all the affairs of this kingdom ;
 “ that hath been both before, in the war, in the treaty, and
 “ since the cessation, extremely industrious to advance the
 “ King’s service ; particularly, in providing with great dex-
 “ terity, labour, and frequently upon his own credit, pro-
 “ visions for the men, which at several times were sent
 “ hence, who else could not have gone so seasonably,
 “ or well furnished.”¹

Sir Philip and the other commissioners exerted their greatest vigour and resolution in opposing the demands of the Irish ; which by their consequences, tended to throw the whole power of the state into their hands ; and in the impossibility arising, from the nature of their demands, to comply with them, that famous treaty concluded ; and Sir Philip, not only for refusing to assist in that destructive project, but by bearing the principal part in that transaction, as his writings and papers evince, in which he had much the advantage of the opposite party, in his method and manner, was looked upon at Oxford as a *round-head*, and having rendered himself too obnoxious by his opposition to return to Ireland with safety, he privately left Oxford, quitted the royalists, to whom he till then had rigidly adhered, and accepting the offers long before made him by PYM, his near relation, and renewed by HOLLES, his intimate friend, he retired to the parliament (7 August 1644) where he was received with open arms, and prevailed on to represent the borough of Newport in Cornwall, which had long been kept vacant on his account, before he would resolve to engage on that side.

In 1646 he was made choice of by the province of Ulster, to manage their affairs and interests with the parliament, in which he continued to act with great vigour and steadiness, in prosecution of the true interests of both kingdoms ; and incurred such displeasure from the independent party, by his opposition to their dark designs, that they made several inveterate attacks upon him in parliament, both with regard to his share in the cessation, and conduct in his employments, all which he resisted with great spirit, and the utmost proof of his integrity.

In 1647 the Munster army, under the Lord Inchiquin, by an unanimous address from Cork (28 May) referred to him the conduct of their interests ; a commission,

¹ Carte’s Ormond, Append. 244. and Yvery.

as things then stood, of great difficulty and hazard; but he cheerfully undertook it, upon this sole principle, which he ever professed, *that he would always willingly contribute his life and fortune for the publick or his friend*: Both which he verified by his constant practice; and being secretly engaged in endeavouring to bring over the Lord Inchiquin and that army, to check the insolence of the independents and the English army, in defence of the liberties of the parliament, he grew so suspicious and dangerous to that party, that they revived their charge against him upon the score of the cessation, with more rancour than ever, passing a vote, 5 July, *that no man, who consented to the cessation, should sit in parliament*. To this fresh attack he made a gallant defence in two excellent speeches,¹ manifesting his innocence, and shewing his great losses by the rebellion; the proof of which, joined to the general tenour of his conduct, clearing him from all reasonable imputation of being a favourer of that cause, the accusation was, with great honour to him, dismissed, and he resumed his seat in parliament, from which he had withdrawn during the pendency of this prosecution.

Soon after, the army faction finding it time to throw off the mask, impeached several leading members of the house, who obstructed their measures, whereupon they withdrew; but a brave remnant of that house, not intimidated by these violent measures, persevered in giving such opposition to their designs, that they were obliged to advance the army by speedy marches towards London, to force them to a concurrence. In this time of imminent danger, when the city of London and the parliament expected daily to be sacked, Sir Philip Perceval persevered in his honest opposition, and standing at the head of the few resolute remaining members, was chairman of those very committees, which were appointed to manage the defence of the city and parliament, to direct the disposition of the troops, and the *militia* raised for that end, and to draw up those declarations, letters, and publick papers, which were issued out on that occasion. Nor did he quit the cause he had undertaken, till the army had actually possessed the city, and that no possibility of resistance was left; when, justly dreading the effect of their first resentment, he retired into the country till the September following, when hearing that new matters of accusation were preparing against him, relating to

the exercise of his place as commissary-general, he returned and demanded his trial, which was postponed from the insufficiency of the charge ; and, though standing in these perilous circumstances, and that the independents were then absolute masters of the parliament, he had the courage to deliver to the house, a strong remonstrance from Lord Inchiquin's army, against their measures.—And this was the last publick action of his life, for, being overborne by the increasing malice of that party, and worn out with reflection upon the calamitous condition both of the publick, and of his private affairs, which threatened his total and speedy ruin, he died * after a few days illness, 10 November 1647,¹ so regretted and respected, even by his enemies, notwithstanding the violence of the faction that sought his ruin, that he was buried three days after by order, and at the expence of the parliament, (who voted 200l. to his widow, to defray the charge of his funeral) in the church of St. Martin in the fields, Westminster, Primate Usher preaching his funeral sermon, and Dr. Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Kilmore, composing his epitaph, engraved on his monument, which was destroyed when that church was rebuilt :

Epitaphium clarissimi viri PHILIPPI PERCEAVELLI,
 Equitis aurati Hiberniæ, qui obiit bonis omnibus
 Desideratissimus 10^o die Novembris, A. D. 1647.
 Fortunam expertus jacet hic Philippus utramque,
 Dotibus ac genere nobilitatus eques :
 Qui nisi (sed quis non multis) peccasset in uno
 Quod vitio vertat, vix habet invidia,
 Flevit. R. Episcopus Kilmorensis Maxwell ².

16 October 1626, he married Catharine, grand-daughter of Sir William Usher, clerk of the council, and daughter of

“ * His Will :—In Dei nomine, Amen. Although I am in good health and perfect memory, (I give God thanks for the same,) yet well knowing the frailty of this life, and the certainty of death, and the uncertainty when every one shall depart this life, hoping to be saved through the alone merits of Jefus Christ, my lord and only Saviour and redeemer, I do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner following :
 “ *Imprimis*, I will, and my will is, that I may be buried with as little charge as may be, in respect of the times, and of the present condition and fortune whereunto I am reduced, by the present insurrection in this kingdom; and I leave among the poor, five pounds, to be distributed as my executors shall think fit. *Item*, I give, grant, and bequeath unto my loving wife, 200l. in gold, formerly appointed for her, all her apparel, and my coaches, coach horses and furniture, with the use of all

of his eldest son, Arthur Usher, Esq. (who was drowned in Donnybrook-River near Dublin, 2 March 1628) by Judith his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Newcowmen, of Mofstown

“ all my plate, jewels, furniture, household stuff, and utensils of all sorts, “ at Dublin, or in England, she first giving her bond to my executors, to the “ use of my eldest son, and others, in remainder of my estate, to restore “ the same at her marriage or death, in as good case as she finds them, “ necessary wearing and casualty excepted. Item, I do limit and bequeath “ to my son Arthur Perceval, the wardship of the body and lands of “ Anne Casey, in as large and ample manner as I might hold and enjoy “ the same, and to my daughter Judith all other wardships that I have “ interest in, in like manner: and I leave also unto the said Arthur my “ debts due by Mr. John Fox, in case the said Anne do die. Item, I do “ limit and appoint that portions be raised for my daughters and younger “ sons, out of my leases and debts, and out of one third part of my “ lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the county of Cork, in “ such proportion as my executors shall think fit, having respect to the “ times, and to my debts. Item, I do leave, devise, and bequeath to my “ children, the profits of my offices in the king’s-bench, and court of “ wards, for, and towards the maintenance and education of my daughters “ and younger sons in religion and learning.—And if any surplus do “ remain, the same to be disposed of by my executors, for and towards “ the preferment of my said daughters and younger sons. Item, I leave “ and bequeath unto my sister Mules, the rent of the stables in the “ Cook-street, being eight pounds per annum, during her life, or until she “ recover her own estate, towards her charge. Item, I will and my will “ is, and I do hereby grant, devise, and bequeath all my mortgages, and “ all sums of money due, or hereafter to be due, for and by reason of “ the same, all my leases and chattels real, all my goods, plate, jewels, “ household-stuff, debts, credits, utensils, books, writings, and evidences what- “ soever, (other than the legacies hereby granted and bequeathed unto others) “ unto my eldest son John Perceval, for the term of eighty years if he “ shall live so long, without impeachment of waste, and afterwards to the “ eldest son of the said John lawfully to be begotten, for the term of “ eighty years, if he shall so long live, without impeachment of waste, and “ afterwards to the heirs male of the body of the said John, lawfully to “ be begotten; and for want of such issue to my second son Arthur “ Perceval, for the term of eighty years, if he shall live so long, without “ impeachment of waste, and afterwards to the eldest son of the said “ Arthur, lawfully to be begotten, for the term of eighty years, if he shall “ live so long, without impeachment of waste; and afterwards to the “ heirs male of the body of the said Arthur, lawfully to be begotten, “ and for want of such issue, to my third son George Perceval, for the “ term of eighty years, if he shall so long live, without impeachment of “ waste, and afterwards to the eldest son of the said George, lawfully to be “ begotten, for the term of eighty years, if he shall so long live, without “ impeachment of waste, and afterwards to the heirs male of the body of “ the said George, lawfully to be begotten; and for want of such issue, “ to the heirs male of the body of me the said Philip Perceval, lawfully “ begotten, and to be begotten; and for want of such issue, to the heirs “ female of the body of me the said Sir Philip, lawfully begotten, and “ to be begotten; and for want of such issue, to the heirs of the body of “ my father Richard Perceval, some time of Sydnham, in the county of “ Somerset, Esq. deceased; and of my mother Alice Perceval, lawfully be- “ gotten; and for want of such issue, to the heirs of the body of George “ Perceval, Esq. deceased, grandfather of me the said Sir Philip, and for “ want of such issue, to my cousin James Perceval, of Westlon, in the coun- “ ty of Somerset, Esq. and his heirs. And I do hereby limit and declare, “ and

PERCEVAL, EARL OF EGMONT.

town in the county of Longford, Bart. and by her, who died 2 January 1681, and was buried 6 in St. Audoen's church, he had five sons and four daughters, viz.

Sir

" and appoint, that all feoffees, conuzees, recoverors, donees, lessees, or trustees of me respectively, the said Sir *Philip*, or of any mortgages, leafes, and goods shall stand seized and possessed of the same respectively henceforth, to the uses and intents, in these presents above-mentioned, and to no other use, purpose, or intent whatsoever, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. *Item*, I will, and my will is, and I do hereby grant, devise, and bequeath unto my loving wife, during the term of eighty years, if she shall so long live, one third part of all the rents, issues, and profits of my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Ireland, (except my lands in the county of *Kildare*), to her own use, and towards the maintenance and education of her children, until they shall be otherwiche provided for; and one third part thereof to the use and payment of such debts, as at the time of my death I shall bona fide, owe of my own proper debt, and not for others, or for surety for any other; and the two third parts above mentioned, so soon as the above named charges respectively shall be determined, the same to be, and remain to my said son *John Perceval*, and the heirs male of his body, and others in remainder after him, as my mortgages are above limited or expressed, and therefore I do hereby grant, devise, and bequeath one third part of all the rents, issues, and profits of my manors, lands tenements, and hereditaments, (except my lands in the county of *Kildare*); and all my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of *Kildare*, to my said eldest son *John*, for the term of eighty years, if he shall so long live, without impeachment of waste, and afterwards to the eldest son of the said *John Perceval*, lawfully to be begotten, for the term of eighty years, if he shall live so long, without impeachment of waste, and afterwards to the heirs male of the body of the said *John Perceval*, lawfully begotten; and for want of such issue, to my second son *Arthur Perceval*, for eighty years, if he shall live so long, without impeachment of waste, and afterwards to such others, and in such order, as my mortgages are above limited and appointed by these presents. And I do hereby limit, declare, and appoint, that all donees, feoffees, conuzees, and recoverors respectively, which are seized, or to be seized of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, now, or late in me or my assigns, or whereof the rents, issues, or profits are, or were, by me received, shall thereof stand, and be seized to the uses and intents in these presents expressed, limited, and declared, and to no other use, purpose, or intent whatsoever, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. Lastly, I do hereby nominate, ordain, and appoint my said eldest son *John Perceval*, my loving brothers Sir *William Usser* and Sir *Paul Davys*, Knights, executors of this my last will and testament; and my loving uncle Sir *Samuel Mayart*, Knt. one of the justices of the court of Common-Pleas; Sir *Maurice Euflace*, Knt. his majesty's serjeant at law; my loving brother *Richard Fitzgerald*, Esq.; and *Nicholas Brown*, Gent.; overseers of the same. In witness of all which, I have put my hand and seal, the twentieth day of December, Anno Dom. one thousand, six hundred, forty one."

PHILIP PERCEVAL,

Codicil. " I desire that the debts for which Sir *William Usser*, and Sir *Paul Davys*, are bound for me be first paid, or compounded for, before others, and that such portions be raised for my said daughters and younger children as my estate may bear, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary, (so as the same exceed not five thousand marks a piece,) as my estate may raise it, which I authorize my executors to provide, and

Sir John Perceval ¹ created a baronet. (1)
 Richard, born in Dublin 18 March 16.. died unmarried (2)
 29 May 1638, and was buried in St. Audoen's.
 William, born 30 May 1633, died 11 June following, (3)
 and was there buried ².
 Arthur, born in Dublin, 7 September 1634, a youth of (4)
 excellent accomplishments, died at London, in January 1653
 unmarried.
 George, of whom presently ³. (5)
 Daughter Judith, ⁴ born 25 December 1627, was married (1)
 in February 1653, to Randolph Clayton, of Moyallow,
 in the county of Cork ^{*}, Esq.
 Anne, born 13 September 1635, in Dublin, died un- (2)
 married.⁵
 Dorcas, born 30 October 1636, was married to Jonah (3)
 Wheeler, of Grenan in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. [†].
 Catharine,

" and as the times may enable it. And I enjoin my eldest son to increase
 " their portions, as he shall be able, to recompence my care of him.
 " —The twenty first of February, 1643.

PHILIP PERCEVAL.⁷

* He was the eldest son of Lawrence Clayton, of Moyallow, Esq. clerk of the council for the province of Munster, by Alice, daughter of Luke Brady, of Tomgreny in the county of Clare, Esq. and grandson to John Clayton, of Shepcerat, in Cheshire. He was a very active officer during the rebellion, and had his services rewarded after the restoration with divers lands; being also appointed a captain of foot; one of the trustees for the forty-nine officers, and register to the commissioners for setting the securities for satisfaction of their arrears. He died in 1684, and by her (his second wife) had one son Lawrence, and six daughters, Judith, married to — Love, of Cork, Esq.; Anne, to Augustin Gookin, Esq.; Mary, to Adam, third son of Sir Nicholas Purdon, of Ballycloghan, in the county of Cork, Knt.; Margaret, to Mr. Lambe; Dorothy; and Martha.—Lawrence Clayton, of Moyallow. Esq. lived long in great esteem in his country; married first Catharine, fifth daughter of Sir Henry Tynte, (son of Robert, son to Sir Edward Tynte, of Roxhall, Knt.) who died 26 October 1661, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, in 1698, Anne, fourth daughter and coheir to Sir Peter Courthorpe, of the Little-Island, in the county of Cork, Knt. and dying about the year 1727, had issue three sons, Randal, who died childless in 1729; Courthorpe, member of parliament for Moyallow, and also for Eye in Suffolk, appointed in October 1732, avenar and clerk martial to the King, and in May 1751, major to the first troop of horse-grenadier guards; and John. Lodge.

† He was the son and heir of Dr. Jonah Wheeler, bishop of Ossory, and died in March 1615, having two sons and five daughters, viz. Philip, who married the daughter of Mr. Hoey, and had no issue; Oliver, of Grenan, (who by the daughter of Dr. John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam, left an only daughter, who died without issue by her husband, Rev. Edward Maurice, of Grenan, who died bishop of Ossory, 11 January 1756); daughter Elizabeth, (was married to William Serjeant, Esq. who left no issue;

¹ Every, II. 321. ² Idem, 322. ³ Idem, 324. ⁴ Idem, 327. ⁵ Idem, 328. ⁶ Idem, 328, 329. ⁷ Idem, 310, and Prerog. Office.

(4) Catharine, born 1640, died unmarried¹.
 Family of George Perceval, Esq. the youngest son, born 15 September 1635, was register of the prerogative-court ², but Temple-House. in his voyage to England, was drowned near Holyhead, with the Earl of Meath and other persons of distinction, 25 March 1675. He married Mary, daughter and heir to William Crofton, of Temple-house, in the county of Sligo, Esq. (by his wife Rose, daughter of John Newman, of Dublin, Esq. by Jane his wife, daughter of Walter Weldon, of St. John's Bower in the county of Kildare, Esq.) and by her (who re-married 30 April 1677, with Richard Aldworth, of Stanlakes in Berkshire, and of Newmarket in the county of Cork, Esq. chief remembrancer of the Exchequer, and died 15 October 1705) he had three sons, and two daughters, viz.

(1) Philip, who inherited the estate, was born 3 August 1670, and in 1697, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John

issue, Catharine; Mary, (first married in December 1683, to William Greatracks, son of Valentine Greatracks, who died in November 1683, of Affame, otherwise Aghmane, in the county of Waterford, Esq. and by him, who died 27 September 1686, had an only son, who died an infant; and she married secondly, Dr. William Pallifer, Archbishop of Cashel, who dying 1 January 1726, left by her, who died in June 1735, an only son, William Pallifer, of Rathfarnham, Esq. born in 1695, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Col. Matthew Pennefather, accomptant-general of Ireland, and died without issue 7 April 1762); Doreas, (to John Barrington, of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, Esq. by whom she left two sons and two daughters; Jonah, who married the daughter of Sir John Byrne, of Tymoge, Bart. and had one son John, who married the daughter of Patrick French, Esq. counsellor at law, and died in 1784, leaving John, who married the daughter of — Edwards, Esq. by whom he has issue; and other children; Wheeler, captain of foot; Elinor, married to Major Beard; and Catharine, who died unmarried in 1749); Judith, died unmarried. Lodge.

* By deed, dated 10 November 1660, he obtained, as his inheritance, the castle, town, and lands of Ballynecloghy, Stonetown, Clonrois, Fanogh, Killmore, Ballingharris, and Brownestown, in the county of Tipperary, which were confirmed by his brother's will, proved 14 February 1665,³ with other lands in the county of Sligo. Also, 12 November 1667, he had a grant made to him and Mary his wife, and to her heirs and assignes, of part of Cloncorr, Rancolovin, &c. in the county of Mayo; and 4 September 1668, of divers lands in the county of Limerick, until the respective mortgages thereon were discharged. His wife's father had his estate in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon confirmed to him and his heirs, 14 July 1618, and having been appointed in 1617 auditor of Connaught and Ulster, and, being disabled by sickness from attending the duties of that place, which by reason of the intended plantation, shortly to be proceeded on in the province of Connaught, and sundry grants to be passed upon the commission of defective titles for lands in Ulster, required an able and industrious man, he resigned it in 1637 to Sir James Ware, in recompence whereof the King gave him the sum of 500l. English.

¹ Yvery, II. 328. ² Lodge. Ms. Yvery II. 324, 325. ³ Prerog. Office.

John Daberon, of Wandsworth in Surry, scarlet dyer, and dying in August 1704, left issue three sons, and a daughter, Mary, born 15 October 1699, and married to Paul Forrester, of Wotton-Bassett in Wiltshire, D. D. The sons were John, of Temple-house, Esq. (born 3 October 1700, who married, 17 October 1722, Anne, daughter of Joshua Cooper, of Marcray in the county of Sligo, Esq. and dying 4 February 1754 at Boyle, county of Roscommon, the seat of the Earl of Kingston, left three sons and three daughters, viz. Philip, born 10 October 1723; Joshua 2 March 1728; John 21 March 1734; Mary 4 March 1724, and married to — Cathcart; Margaret 27 April 1727; and Anne 23 July 1731;) Rev. George, of Climping in Surry, born 30 November 1703 and deceased; William, born 24 December 1704, who going to the East Indies, married in 1700, the daughter and coheir of — Horden, an eminent factor there; he resided at Fort St. George, and had two sons, William, born 1 January 1731, and Richard, born in 1735¹.

Rev. William Perceval, born 14 December 1671, who, 27 December 1701, was inducted into the rectory of Dysert, in the diocese of Killaloe; was Archdeacon of Cashel, and in July 1720 made prebendary of St. John's, Dublin, whence he was preferred in October 1725 to St. Michan's, the parish wherein he was born, having 30 April 1714, been appointed dean of Emley. He married, 5 April 1708, Catharine, daughter of Henry Prittie, of the Silver mines in Tipperary, Esq. and dying 29 August 1734, was buried at St. Michan's, leaving by her (who was born 21 December 1681, died 3 December 1730, and was buried the next day in the same church,) three sons and one daughter, viz. Rev. Kene Perceval, born 3 April 1710², collated 7 April 1747, to the prebend and vicarage of Powerscourt, otherwise Stagonil, and in January 1752, to that of Castro-knock, in the diocese of Dublin; and 22 October 1751, he took the degree of D. D. 23 July 1751, he married Marianne, daughter of Daniel de Belrieu, Baron de Virafel, and had one son William, born 14 June 1752, the deceased 21 May 1755, he married secondly 21 July 1756, the eldest daughter of Francis Corbett, D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, the deceased in May 1757, and he died 5 April 1774, without issue³. — William counsellor at law, born 24 issue 1711, and married first in 1738, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of John Croker of Dublin, Esq.

(2)

¹ Yvery, II. 325. and Chancery Pleadings.² Idem, Yvery.³ Lodge.

Esq. who was baptized 22 June 1716,¹ and dying in childbirth, without surviving issue, in June 1739; he married secondly, 30 June 1748, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Ward, Esq. collector of the port of Strangford; he died 2 August 1784, having had issue by her, who died 25 November 1770, three sons and two daughters, viz. Charles, of Burton, county of Cork, born 30 April 1751, rector of the parish of Churchstow, diocese of Cloyne, married 6 May 1784, Dorothea, seventh daughter of the late Stephen Rolleston, of the house of Rolleston, of Rolleston in Staffordshire, rector of the parish of Knockmon, in the diocese of Cloyne, and has issue two daughters, Helena born 3 April 1785, and Caroline, born 6 May 1787. William, the counsellor's second son, born 9 September 1754, and late a captain in his majesty's 104 regiment; he married 15 October 1784, Jane second daughter of John Brereton, of Rathgilbert, Esq. and has issue Anne, born 24 November 1785, and Catharine born 8 February 1787. Robert the third son, born 30 September 1756, doctor of physick, and professor of Chemistry in the university of Dublin; He married 9 May 1785, Anne, eldest daughter of the said John Brereton, and has issue a son William born 9 April 1787.—Charles the dean's third son, born 7 December 1713, was rector of Mitchelstown, in the diocese of Cloyne, and died 9 August 1785.—Catharine, the dean's only daughter, was born 21 January 1708, married 22 October 1737, to Brewster Laughlin Esq. collector of excise, for the county of Dublin, who left her a widow 16 November 1749, with one son Thomas, and she died 18 December 1770.²

(3) Charles³, the third son of George Perceval, was born 8 February 1674, being Major of Brigadier Hunt Withers regiment of Dragoons in 1710, was commanded to serve in Portugal, which he did with great reputation, and gallantly defended the town of Denia, entrusted to him; but was killed in a duel at Lisbon, 6 May 1713, N. S. leaving no issue by Jane his wife, daughter of — Booth, Esq. who did not long survive him.*

(1) Catharine, the eldest daughter of George Perceval, born 26 January 1666, was married to George Brereton of Carrigslany, in the county of Carlow, Esq. and died 10 January

* Mr. Lodge, seems to think that there was a fourth son of Templehouse, viz. Robert; but there is no mention made of him in the house of Yvery.

¹ Lodge, ² Id. and Information Doctor Perceval. ³ Yvery, II. 326.

January 1728, having issue by him, who died 26 June 1720, two sons, William his successor, (born there 17 March 1696, who 23 March 1720, married Alice daughter of — Norcott, and widow of — Mansell by whom he had issue, five sons and three daughters, viz. George, born 21 December 1721; William, 16 May 1723; Perceval, 19 October 1726; Robert, 14 January 1727; Edward, 3 March 1728; Mary, 25 May 1731; Rose, 26 August 1732; and Elizabeth, 17 August 1735¹. Robert, the second son, (rector of Burton, in county of Cork, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Gore, dean of Down, and sister to William, late bishop of Limerick, and died without issue); The daughters were Jane, (born 8 October 1685, married 23 November 1721, to son John Bickerstaff, Esq. and died 16 June 1748, leaving a John, born 26 September 1733, and a daughter Catharine, born 26 September 1722); and Mary, born 30 March 1698; and Rose born 5 March 1702².

Mary baptized 25 March 1673, was buried at St. Michael's, 17 February 1674. (2)

Sir John Perceval, the eldest son of Sir Philip, was born Sir John, in Dublin, 7 September 1629, and after his education in the university of Cambridge, and succession to his father, Baronet, became nominally Lord of a great estate *, which hardly produced

* Viz. In the county of Corke, and barony of Duhallow. The lordships, manors, castles, towns, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of Loghert, Tucker's-town, Thomastown, Gortfinlare, Kill-patrick, Ballibrittig, Balliglin, Lisencullen, Knockenleagh, Rathdenan, Killgerah, Kanturk, and the island of Kanturk, the Park alias Dromichelare, Killinleagh, Knockiskeagh, Knockardrahan, West-Ballywollaghan, Knocknegeehy, Rostline, Moylerach, Rathranny, Clonrobin, two fifth parts of a plowland of Monicurnine, Ballintubber, Dromraftall, Tingerghy, and Gearinsheagy, and 9l. payable out of Garricmacowyne, and Gortnecolagh.

In the said county and barony of Orrery: The manors, castles, towns, and lands of Annagh, Coolemore, Rochestown, Culleagh, Kilgrogan, Rath, Carrigeen, Ballyadam, Ballintample, Ballymaccow, Farrendine, Drumcarbud, Ballygreasy, Liscarroll, Raclare, Spittle, Killgullane, Ballinbinny, Ballinvalleyvecky, Tullig, Boannagh, Curraghnelaheshery, Killgonane, Farrenbearty, Garrenavigo, Breoliticagh, Ardskeagh, and Ballintrellicke.

In the said county, and barony of Fermoy: The manor, castle, town, and lands of Carriglemleary, and the town and lands of Baltydonnell, Derryaume, and Balintlea. Also 10s. per ploughland, issuing out of Drinagh, Inisearthy, Kilsbovan, Farrenmacotter, Temple-merry, Ardskeagh, Ballyntrelick, Annagh, Colemore, Rochestowne, Culleagh, &c.

In the county of Tipperary: The manor, castles, towns, and lands of Nenagh, Templemore alias Crockinny, Ballyperke, Carling, Killawran, Lisdonourly, alias Lisdonnellan, the grange of Nenagh, Ballyhaninbeg, Bawne, Denemonagh, Leheserah, Kilbeg, Carrigegowne, Knockbrack, Rathmoyle, Glanigeiry, Coalecannoghy, Kilregan, Ballybeg, Killogany, Curraghleagh, Ballirourkemore, GarranballiverSkin,

produced him a bare-subsistence; and being obnoxious to the rebel party in Ireland, from his father's services against them; odious to the royalists, from his father's desertion of that cause; and equally hateful to Cromwell and his adherents from his father's late opposition to their measures, he had

Garranballiverskin, Rospologhmore, Lossneagh, Ballynellan, Ballymulvasey, Meary, Kilthelane, Burresbeg, Aghallybegg, Kelvillaglahy, Kellins, Lisne-riddoge, Ballychoinkin, Ballyadam, Gortnegilliny, Culleragh, Ballyrary, Rachinelyne, Garrymore, Kilkeraeker alias Farrendowda, Kearone, and Balligibbon; and also the towns and lands of Kilmore, Ballypiercy, Shristown, and Caherabane; and the town and lands of Lisimurtagh, and Rathmoely.

In the county of Catherlogh: The manor, castle, town, and lands of Cloghgrenane, and Newstown.

In the county of Waterford: The town and lands of Knocknegeeragh, by virtue of a lease thereof, for divers years.

In the county of Kerry: The town and land of Anglemont.

In the county of Mayo: The manors, castles, towns, and lands of Dowlagh, Clogher, Derrithlathye, Carrowcoolagh, Dirryvonagh alias Draminonagh, Carrowleagh, Ballingow, Knocknawolin, Shandrum, Roselar, Knockneboly, Rosedowne, Rossow, Ackill, Killdawnaght, Slewmore, Mornecronane, Inchery, Qym, Downkinally, Litteragh alias Morveagh or Carrowgarow, Dowah, Ballycori, Claggin, Rosfinagh, Tullagha, Dowvorielly, Ballycory, Aghris, Rathcarriskeaconla, Rahy, Inish-Towow alias Frigh-Island, Carrowbegg, Inchquirke, Carrowfallagh, Rosleveragh, Bouresoule, Rossegiblin, Skircagh, Kileernagh, Derryford, Killcrick, Rosfemore, Deryady, Carran-boy, Bailliveighan, Carrowbane, Knockyrought, Knocklam, Knockteneveal, Knocknege, Kilbridy, Treinnemore alias Tennemore, Carrowbeg, Graffy, Roselane, Carrowkennedy alias Graignoady, Carrowkennedy alias Carrowkillina, Derryclittagh, Derryramgree, Draminlean, Derrycanturd, Knockbanlomane, Killmore, Lenarrow, Ballykinard, Carrowmore, Rosseturban, Rossebarnagh, Carroga, and Straffarnow.

In the county of Kildare: a chief rent of 17s. 6d. sterl. from Richard Allen and his heirs, due to the manor of Oughterard; the yearly chief rent of 10s. sterl. from Tho. Aylmer and his heirs, for freehold in Tobarbridy; chief rent of 17s. 10d. h. from Richard Allen, of Bishop's court, and his heirs, for his freehold in Oughterard; and several yearly chief rents out of Clinche's-land, Scurlock's-land, Sutton's-land, Young's-land, Shoe's-land, and Hog's-land.

In the county of Dublin: 500 acres of land in Newcastle; 200 in Loughton, and the town and lands of Ballimakilly, containing 74 acres: Out of the lands of Kinsley in the said county, a corrodoy to him and his heirs, for the four terms of the year appointed for causes in law to be determined, and two horse-men or serving-men, in his, or his heirs company, sufficient and competent meat, drink, lodging, and other necessaries, fit and convenient for gentlemen to have, and keeping for their horses, or nags, and their boys, viz. for every such horse, by the night four sheafs of oats double banded, besides so much hay and glee, as the said horses should eat or need; and also for the boys such meat as the holder of the plough should have; and in the absence of the said *John Perceval*, his heirs or assignes, the servant or agent of the said *John*, his heirs or assignes, to be received for horsemeat and man's meat with other necessaries as aforesaid.

Summa totalis acrar. 62,502, — Hibern. mens. — Anglicæ mensuræ 99,900. To which must be added the manors of Castlewarning, in the county of Dublin, which were then in jointure to his mother. Extracted from the claim of this Sir John Perceval, made by him upon the settlement of Ireland under Cromwell. *Every*, I. 92.

had but a dismal prospect; Yet, notwithstanding his youth, and the great difficulties of such a situation, he conducted himself with so much prudence, by cultivating the friendship of the Speaker Lenthall, and establishing a strong interest with Cromwell, that, after the entire reduction of Ireland, he was sent over in 1653 with the deputy Fleetwood, to settle the important affair of transplanting the papists from their respective habitations, into the province of Connaught, which he had advised, in opposition to other more violent measures, and with which he was chiefly entrusted ¹ a scheme, that had it been completely executed, would have destroyed the possibility of any disturbance from the old quarter. He was likewise employed in the union and division of parishes, and consulted upon all the weightiest business of the settlement of the kingdom ². By these services he so recommended himself, that 6 July 1653, the commissioners of the revenue of the sequestration received orders from the government, to give him full possession of his estate ³, the first favour of the kind done under that government, though it continued to be loaded for some time with an assessment of 2400l. a year, to support the charge of the state; but he was at length relieved from that burthen, and 25 March 1655 joined with Walter Carwarthen, and Thomas Fowler, Esqrs. in the office of clerk of the crown and common pleas, which had been enjoyed by his father.

After this he was knighted by Henry Cromwell, his intimate friend ⁴, which intimacy commenced at the university of Cambridge, and continued till the destruction of the protector's family, being the only person on whom he conferred that honour) and the new parliament having passed an act, 27 November 1656, *for the security of the protector's person, and continuation of the nation in peace and safety*, he was appointed by Cromwell one of the commissioners for the execution thereof; ⁵ but on the protector's death, and the anarchy that ensued, he so effectually employed his friendship with Henry Cromwell, that to his instances it was principally owing, that he made so tame a resignation of the power of his family; which conduct was so well accepted, and his moderation and circumspection in all his engagements and transactions with that government so fully known, that he was named by the secluded members, who then returned to parliament, one of the four counsellors to the

¹ Yvery, II. 341, 342. ² Id. ³ Id. ⁴ Idem, 345. ⁵ Idem, 349.

the president of Munster ; and 7 May 1660 appointed, by their commissioners, clerk of the crown, prothonotary of the common pleas, and keeper of the publick accompts ¹.

Soon after the restoration he was sworn of the privy council, and 9 September 1661 created a baronet, with this remarkable clause in the patent ². “ That the eldest son, or “ heir apparent, of every Baronet of this family, should at “ the age of twenty one years, upon notice given thereof, “ to the Lord Deputy, chamberlain, or vice-chamberlain “ of the household, or in the absence of them, to any “ other officer or minister attendant upon the person of “ the King, to receive the order of knighthood from the “ King, his heirs and successors, or the said deputy for “ the time being, of the King, his heirs and successors, to “ have, hold, and enjoy, (although in the lifetime of his “ father, or ancestor, existing a Baronet, by virtue of this “ patent,) by virtue of the said knighthood, the same state, “ degree, dignity, style, title, name, place and precedence, “ with all and every other concessions, made to the said “ Sir John Perceval, and his heirs for ever.” He represented the county of Cork in parliament ; and the great work of the act of settlement was principally conducted by the Earl of Orrery and him, whose superior knowledge of the interest of Ireland was universally confessed. On 1 August 1662, he was appointed register of the court of Claims, and of the court of Wards, the latter an office of immense and unknown profit, but abolished by act of parliament not long after, having never been enjoyed by any but this family, in whose favour it had been erected *. And a council of trade being established in Ireland, he was constituted one of the first members of it, 26 May 1664 ³ ; and the next year made register to the commissioners for executing the act of explanation ; and was one of the trustees for the commissioned officers, who had served in Ireland before 5 June 1649.

14 February 1655 he married Catherina, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, Esq. (by his wife Helena, daughter and heir to Robert Gore, of county of Somerset

* On 24 October 1663, he had a grant of two markets, on Thursday and Saturday, and two fairs, on St. Andrew's Day, and Thursday in Whitfun-Week, at Walfhestown in the county of Cork.

¹ Scobell's Collections, and Yvery, II. 347. ² Yvery, 349. ³ Idem. 351. 354.

set Esq.) and dying 1 November 1665, was buried 5 in St. Audoen's church, having lived 36 years, and fifty-four days¹, and she who was born at Kingsale 1 September 1637, died near that place 17 August 1679, and there lies buried under a very noble monument, erected by her son and executor Sir John, in 1682, on which (after expressing her marriage; issue, &c.) is this inscription:

This lady having passed her youth in all the exercises of virtue and good instruction, and being remarkable for the beauties both of body and mind, she became the more worthy of that excellent man that was her husband; and was not only endeared to him, by bringing a numerous offspring, who did partake of his virtues, but by the charms of her conversation during his health, and her care and veneration of him during his sickness.

She augmented her love when he could no longer be a witness of it; for, after his death, she lived but as his monument, and paid unto his memory the residue of her life in tears; his children's advantage did thenceforth become her principal worldly care, unless it seemed that she had equal regard of others, by her boundless compassion to all that were in distress.

The great improvements of her mind were vayled over with meekness and humility: The observance she paid her parents, and her devotion to God, were unwearied, and of example unto all.

So that having lived 18 years a virgin, 10 years a wife, and 14 years a widow, and manifesting in every condition of life the virtues that were most pleasing unto heaven and earth, who can forbid the remembrance of these divine words (Proverb xxxi. 29.) *many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excelest them all.*

Sir John Perceval Baronet, heir to his brother, Sir Philip Perceval, (who died at Burton, the eleventh of September 1680,) hath to the memory of so pious a mother, caused this monument to be erected, in the year of redemption 1682².

Their children were four sons and two daughters, viz: Sir Philip, his successor.

Robert³, born at Kingsale 18 February 1657, who received his education in the university of Cambridge, was entered

¹ Yvery, 360, 861. ² Idem, 368.

³ Prerog. Office, and House

of Yvery, II. 361.

tered at Lincoln's Inn, in order to study the law, but being unfortunately murdered by an unknown hand (never yet discovered) 5 June 1677 in the Strand, London, was buried under the chapel of Lincoln's Inn ¹.

(3) Sir John, successor to his brother.
 (4) Charles, born at Kingsale, 4 November 1661, where he died in July 1662.
 (1) Daughter Catharine ², born in Dublin 19 March 1662, was first married, 19 October 1683, to Sir William Moore, of RossCarbery in the county of Cork ^{*}; secondly to John Montgomery Esq. Major to Colonel Robert Echlin's dragoons, died soon after their marriage, and to whom she was second wife,) ³ and thirdly to Brig. General George Freak, by the two last of whom she had no issue.

(2) Helena, born at Kingsale 17 February 1665, was married to Colonel Daniel Dering [†].

Sir Philip, ² Baronet. Sir Philip Perceval, the second Baronet, born at Kingsale 12 January 1656 ⁴, was educated in the university of Oxford (after which he visited the courts of several foreign princes, but died 11 September 1680, unmarried, and was buried at Burton, where his brother in 1683 erected a neat monument to his memory, expressing the time of his death, those of his parents, &c. and this memorial :

This young gentleman being taken away by a violent and sudden fever, in the 24 year of his age, gave just cause of lamentation, nor to his friends alone, but to all lovers of his country.—For having trod the paths of a generous education, first at Christ church in Oxford, then at Lincoln's Inn in London, and lastly by travels

* He died in 1693, having issue two sons, Sir Emanuel, and Major Robert Moore; the elder of whom was feated at Dunmore, near Bandon, was created a baronet 29 June 1681, married in March 1707 Catharine, daughter and heir to Charles Alcock, of Powerstown, in Tipperary, Esq. and dying in 1733, had issue the late Sir Charles Moore, Bart. keeper of the records in Birmingham-Tower, who died suddenly 6 October 1754; and four daughters, Catharine, Elizabeth, Anne, and Helena, the eldest was married 22 July 1738, to John Putland, of Dublin, Esq. who died 7 December 1773, having had issue three sons, and six daughters, viz. George, baptized 9 November, 1745, and married; John, 2 March 1747; William, 30 May 1749; Jane, Catharine, Meriel, Martha, Elizabeth, and Anne. ⁵

† He was son to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden in Kent, Bart. and had a son Daniel, one of the commissioners of the wine-licences, and auditor of the dutchy of Cornwall, and principality of Wales, who married Mary, second daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, in Suffolk, Bart. and sister to Catharine, countess of Egmont; he died at the Hague in 1730, leaving by her, who died at Bath 24 January 1731, an only daughter Catharine.

¹ Idem, 370, 374. ² Yvery, 361. ³ Lodge. ⁴ Yvery, II. 361. ⁵ Lodge Coll.

vels into France and Italy, and retaining lively impressions thereof, he was prepared with virtues and endowments, that rendered him very acceptable, and qualified him for publick service.—He had already entered upon giving testimony herein, and began to revive in his country, the memory of a father and grandfather, who for wisdom, sagacity, and other virtues, which shined in them, were famous in their generations; nor did he neglect the counsels and example of a pious mother to whom he always bore great reverence.—For he was devout, temperate, and modest, and was neither by his fortune, youth, or comeliness of person, tempted from the rules of virtue. He had entertained in his mind so deep a zeal for the church of England, and such loyalty towards the crown, that when his fever had misguided all other discourses, he persevered sensibly in this.—Such would his life have been, who thus employed his dying breath.

Sir John Perceval his brother and heir, the third baronet, born at Egmont 22 August 1660¹, was educated in the university of Oxford, and 22 May 1677, in consideration of the great services of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, in defence of the English cause in Ireland, and the loss of the offices of register of the courts of wards and claims, he and his brother Robert had a reversionary grant of the offices of clerk of the crown, prothonotary and chief clerk of the common pleas, and keeper of the writs and other records of the court of King's Bench; and upon his said brother's death, had a grant thereof, 21 August that year, for three lives. But, in 1686 being appointed foreman of the grand jury at the assizes in Cork, and the prisoners being infected with a contagious distemper, he, and others upon the bench with him, were suddenly seized by the noisome smells that perspired from them, and died in a few days at Burton (29 April) where he was buried, having made his will 24 January 1685—6; but an act of parliament being obtained by his son, the Lord Egmont, in 1712, for removing the site of that church, his body, with that of his brother were removed in 1730, and now lie in the family vault², under the chancel of Bruhenny, otherwise Churchtown near Burton.

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¹ Every, II. 388, 389.
Register.

² Idem, 396.

³ Idem, 400, and Chelsea

In February 1680 he married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden in Kent, Bart. (who, 28 November 1667, was appointed auditor-general of Ireland in reversion) and by her (who made her will 8 January 1686—7,* remarried in August 1690 with Colonel Butler, died 2 February 1691, and lies buried in the church of Chelsea, Middlesex¹;) he had three sons and two daughters, viz.

- (1) Sir Edward, his successor.
- (2) Sir John, heir to his brother, created Earl of Egmont.
- (3) Philip, born at King's-Weston, county of Gloucester, 13 November 1686, after his fathers decease, he was appointed, 19 February 1711, with William Watson, Esq. customer of the port of Dublin, which he enjoyed to his death; and in November 1713 chosen to parliament for the borough of Askeyton, being in the reigns of K. George I and II, director and supervisor of the state musick. 12 June 1712, he married Martha, widow of Nehemiah Donnellan, Esq. chief baron of the Exchequer, and daughter of Christopher Usher of Dublin, Esq. grandson

* Whereby she bequeathed divers large legacies, “ to the poor of Church-Town, near Cork, and relief of the prisoners in the goal of Cork, “ who might be found to be confined for less than the sum of forty “ shillings each.—As likewise to her mother, the Lady Dering, and “ to her brothers; Sir Edward Dering, Bart. Charles, John, and Robert “ Dering; and to her sisters, — Dering, wife of — Whorwood; Her “ late husband’s sister, the lady Moore, her sister Jane Dering, and her “ sister — Dering, wife of Knatchbull. Also her dressing-plate to her sister “ Knatchbull, and to her god-daughters after her decease.—Also to her “ brother Daniel Dering, 100l. Also to her late husband’s sister, Mrs. “ Helena Perceval, 50l. together with 20l. a year, provided she continue un- “ married, to be paid out of the interest of her money bequeathed to “ her younger children, so long as her eldest son, Sir Edward Perceval, “ Bart. shall be a minor, then recommending her to his care, who she “ hopes will do better for her than she is able.—She also bequeathed “ divers other legacies to Sir Robert Southwell, her brother-in-law, to his “ son Edward Southwell, and to his daughters, her nephews, and nieces. “ —Also to her cousin, Heneage Finch, (after Earl of Aylesford), to “ Richard Muly, Esq. and to William Taylor, Gent. 20l. a piece.—She “ bequeaths all her great family pictures to her eldest son, Sir Edward “ Perceval; and to her other sons, John, and Philip, all her money; goods, “ chattels, &c. to go to her sisters, Knatchbull, and Helena Perceval.—She “ leaves Robert Southwell, and his son Edward Southwell, executors of this “ her last will, and in case Sir Robert should die before the completion of “ the trust, she then appointed the honourable Heneage Finch aforesaid, “ her cousin, and Richard Muly, Esq. before named, to be jointly ex- “ ecutors with the said Edward Southwell, Esq. She furthermore desires “ that Mr. William Taylor, may be employed in the management of her “ childrens fortunes, having great confidence and assurances of his fidelity “ and care.” Yvery, II. 398.

son to Arthur Ussher, whose daughter was the wife of the famous Sir Philip Perceval, and had one son Philip, baptized 14 August 1715, who died an infant, and he deceasing 26 April 1748, as did his said wife in July 1751, they were both interred 16 August following, in St. Audoen's church Dublin.¹

Daughter Mary, born at Burton in 1685, died in December 1686.² (1)

Catharine, born there also, died an infant. (2)

Sir Edward Perceval, the fourth Baronet, was born at Burton 30 July 1682³, and 15 June 1686 removed to ward, England, by his great uncle and guardian Sir Robert Southwell, with whom he remained during the disorders in Ireland, which ensued upon the revolution; and, notwithstanding his absence and infancy, was involved in that general act of attainder and confiscation, passed 7 May 1689, together with his mother, who were both outlawed as absentees, and their estates vested in the crown; but the act giving leave for all innocent persons and minors, by themselves or their guardians, to make out their pretensions why they should not suffer by it, his claim was produced in pursuance thereof, and allowed even in that distracted time; yet the estate suffered again, during the short war that ensued, by the destruction of castles, houses, and woods, loss of rent and stock, above 40,000*l.* He deceased soon after in London of a polypus in the heart,⁴ viz. 9 November 1691, and was interred at Henbry, the burying place of Sir Robert Southwell, near King's Weston; he was succeeded by his brother,⁵

Sir John Perceval, the fifth Baronet, who was born at Burton, 22 July 1683⁵, and educated in Magdalen-college, Oxford, which university he quitted in June 1701, and having made the tour of England, was admitted F. R. S. Earl. at nineteen years of Age. Upon the death of K. William, and the calling of a new parliament in Ireland, he came over in 1704 with the Duke of Ormond, L. I. and though not of age, was elected without opposition for the county of Cork, and in October appointed a privy counsellor, in which honourable station he was uninterruptedly continued to his death⁶.

In July 1705 he began the grand tour of Europe, which he finished in October 1707; and returning to Ireland in

¹ Lodge. ² Yvery, 400. ³ Idem, 401. ⁴ Idem, 403. ⁵ Idem, 404.
⁶ Idem, 405.

May 1708 *, was, upon the summons of a new parliament in 1713, under the Duke of Shrewsbury, again returned for the county of Cork; and on the accession of K. George I, his majesty desirous to secure to himself the attachment of men of estate, merit, and interest, upon his first establishment in these kingdoms,—and being informed that in the late reign, a Peerage had been offered to him, which he then refused, not caring to be concerned with the government, as it was then conducted;—His majesty sent Mr. Addison, (secretary of state) to desire he would accept the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, which he (though with great decency) declined, as inferior to that offer, formerly mentioned in the late reign, which was that of an *English* Baron, he concluded with the strongest assurances of his wanting no encouragement or inducement to persevere in an inviolable attachment to his majesty, and his illustrious family; desiring his Majesty to excuse his acceptance of any title of honour, unless it should suit his pleasure to advance him either to that of an *English* Baron, or, an *Irish* Earl.—But his majesty, not contented with this answer, sent Mr. Addison again to him, desiring that he would for the present receive the peerage as it was then offered, promising, that in a few months he would advance him farther in the *Irish* Peerage, and that he might certainly depend upon that *English* honour he desired, as soon as the convenience of his affairs should admit, which would not be long ¹. He was accordingly advanced to the Peerage of Ireland by privy seal, dated at St. James's 4 March 1714, and by patent † at Dublin,

21 April

* 3 August 1709 he had a grant of three fairs, to be held yearly at Kanturk, on 23 April, 23 October, and 30 November. In 1713 he erected a lasting monument of his charity, viz. a free-school at Burton, with the endowment of 42l. a year, for the support of twenty-four poor children, which being the first of the kind in that part of Ireland, it promoted so charitable an emulation, that eight schools were soon after erected in that county, at the towns of Cioyne, Castlemartyr, Inishonanc, MounAbbey, Youghall, Curryglass, Ballyclogh, and Drishane.

† The Preamble. *Illa excitandæ et promovendæ virtutis ratio, quā nihil apud principes antiquius esse decet, non modo improbos coerceri, verum etiam bonos dignitate atque honoribus augeri postulat, quo (scilicet) virtus altiore loco posita, eluceat magis, hōminumque adeo animos latins accendat, proinde titulo pro meritis decorandus jure censatur. Prædilectus et per quam fidelis consiliarius noster Johannes Perceval Baronettus, propriis et avitis virtutibus nobis pariter commendatus, utpote qui à perpetuata familia originem ducat, quæ vexilla Gulielmi Normannorum ducis clarissimi antecessoris nostri in Angliam olim fecuta; deinceps sub initium sæculi proximit*

21 April 1715, by the title of Baron Perceval of Burton, with limitation of the honour to the heirs male of the body of his father, lately deceased. 12 November following he took his seat in the house of Peers¹; and his majesty being pleased to advance him further in the peerage, he was created, by privy seal, dated at St. James's 29 December, and by patent 25 February 1722, Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, with the annual fee of twenty marcs, payable out of the Exchequer, in support of that honour².

In the famous act of parliament made in England in 1720, for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great-Britain, his lordship exerted himself as well publickly as privately, and in concurrence with twenty one peers of Ireland petitioned the King against so unparalleled an attack upon the ancient and undoubted rights of that nation*. In the parliaments of

1722

ma clapsi in Hiberniam trajecit, ubi jam inde, ab ipso ingressu, perpetuis tam in principem, quam in patriam meritis inclaruit. Qui majorum virtutem in amplissimis reipublicæ muneribus exercendis, et in adversis, triumphante Papismo, religionis et legum causa fortiter subeundis perinde spectatum, yari prudentia, integritate, constantia referat. Qui intacta erga principem fide, pio in ecclesiam affectu, singulari in bonas artes studio, optimi civis partes vel adolescens eo usque impleverit, ut qua ætate alii ad consulendum domesticis ipsorum rebus parum Idonei censemur, ea, is sanctioribus regni consilii exemplo perquam raro admotus sit; quo gravi munere ita perfundit, cumque erga nos animum semper ostendit, ut ulteriorem honoris gradum exinde promereatur; indignum porro foret regem benemerendo vinci, aut quæ alii agnoscunt beneficia, ab illo non rependi: Hisce igitur causis permoti, prædictum Johannem Perceval, in proceres regni nostri Hiberniæ, sub titulo Baronis Perceval de Burton, cooptandum decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. de. A. 1. Geo. I. 1². p. f.

* "They set forth the ancient title of the peers and parliament of Ireland to this privilege, the attacks that had been made upon them in former times, and the confirmation of them from age to age.—The ill-convenience and danger to private property, in being called from the other country, where many customs which affect the laws are different, and consequently little understood in England;—the hazard of the loss of private deeds and settlements in long journeys, and sea voyages at all seasons of the year;—the prejudices against *Ireland*, both private and public; which raging so highly in the nation, might, some time or other, affect the *English* peerage also;—the ministerial influence, which might hereafter arise in that house, and which, if it should arise must operate most fatally with respect to that country, as they were a body without controul or check of any kind from that people, whose property they were thus admitted to determine;—the vast expence of the suits, and the inability of the poorer sort, to contend against the rich; the source of oppression and injustice, that would thence be opened;—they shewed likewise the injury of such an alteration, not warranted

" by

1722 and 1727, he was member for Harwich in Essex, and on the death of Edward Russel, Earl of Orford, was chosen, in June 1728, recorder of that borough¹, which he resigned in April 1734. His lordship, in conjunction with a few others, observing by the decay of a beneficial commerce, that multitudes, incapable of finding business at home, might yet be serviceable to their country abroad, applied to the crown for the government of a tract of country in America, then uninhabited (unless by Indians) since called *Georgia*, which they proposed to people with a remnant of the unhappy at home, and persecuted protestants in other parts of Europe, by the assistance of private contributions and parliamentary aids; and the charter being granted 9 June 1732, his lordship was thereby appointed the first president²; and "his majesty having long experienced his fidelity and attachment to his person and government, and being naturally pleased to confer favours upon real merit, an object seldom found within the reach of a prince's eye³," was pleased to create him Earl of Egmont (an old family seat) by privy seal, dated at Hampton-court 4 September, and by patent* 6 November 1733.

20 June

" by any desire of that nation, not sanctified by any shew of justice, any pretence of ill-conveniencie, either private or publick, arising from the antient constitution;—they urged the diminution of the king's prerogative, already too far imparted to the *English* parliament with respect to them;—they modestly insinuated the fatal mischief that might ensue from the constant and repeated attempts of late years, made upon their liberties, and now upon their properties;—lastly, they discovered the vanity of the law itself, to attain the point at which the *English* aimed, which was to make their new assumed authority legal; for unless it were so before, nothing could give it *that title*, or in many cases, *that effect*, but the consent of *Ireland*.—"Which act so obnoxious to *Ireland*, was happily repealed in the year 1782.⁴

* The Preamble. *Quandoquidem perquam fidelis et prædilectus consanguineus et consiliarius noster Johannas Perceval, Vicecomes Perceval de Kanturk, Baro Perceval de Burton, equestri loco natus, familiam antiquam, unde splendorem haud mediocrem in se derivasset, vicissim ipse illustraverit virtutum suarum luce, novisque adeo titulis auctus fuerit a charissimo parente nostro: Cumque ab illo tempore deinceps ita se gesserit, ut ultiore honoris gradum videatur promovere, nimisrum qui codem fere affectu alienis commodis consulerit, quo quisquam alius suis, qui nec ambitione nec cupiditate ductus ab officio uspiam deflexerit, nec partium studio nomen dederit, nec sibi vixerit, sed publicæ utilitatis unice studiosus, quicquid vel ad pietatem promovendam, vel ad nequitiam coereendam, vel ad cœstatem hominum sublevandam, vel ad industriam exercendam, feliciter exigitatum sit: hoc demum animose amplexus fuerit, id quod subditu nostri*

¹ *Yvery*, II. 431. ² *Idem*, 432, 433. ³ *Idem*, 437. ⁴ *Idem*, 424, 425. *Lords Jour.* V. 328.

20 June 1710 his lordship married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, of Erwarton in Norfolk, Bart. (by Mary, daughter of Samuel Fortrey, of Byall-Fenn in the county of Cambridge, Esq.) and sister to Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, Bart. who died 20 January 1740, and was the last heir male of the ancient house of the Barons Morley¹ *; and his lordship, worn out

*nostri non in Europa solum, sed et in novo orbe degentes identidem senserunt. Qui denique amoris in patriam usque memorem se ostenderit, ita tamen ut fidei in regem nunquam oblivisceretur. Propterea, ne meritis desit tituli, prædictum Johannem Perceval, in comites regni nostri Hiberniæ, sub titulo Comitis de Egmont, cooptandum decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.*²

* From the relation borne by this family to the barony of Morley, which (being a barony in fee, together with the office of marshal of Ireland) may descend to the female heirs, and, as such, is now in the disposal of the crown, to confer it on any of the heirs general, it will not be improper to give the following short deduction of it. William de Morle, a distinguished commander in the wars of Scotland, had summons to parliament from the 28 to the 34 year of Edward I, inclusive. His son Robert, Lord Morley, was admiral of England, at the famous battle with the French, near Sluice in Flanders, after which failing into Normandy, he burnt 80 ships, 3 port-towns, and 2 villages, and was also in the battle of Cressy; he was constable of the tower, and had summons to parliament from 11 Edward II, to 31 Edward III, in whose 34 year he died; and having married Hawise, daughter, and at length heir to William le Mareschal, hereditary lord marshal of Ireland, baron of Hengham and Rye, in England, was succeeded by his son William, Lord Morley, marshal of Ireland in his mother's right, who was summoned to parliament from 38 Edward III, to 2 Richard II, in which year he died, and left Thomas, Lord Morley, marshal of Ireland, admiral of the fleet, and captain-general of the forces intended for France, 4 Hen. V, who received the like summons, from 5 Richard II to 4 Henry V. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Lord Despencer, and had Sir Robert Morley, who dying before him, left by Isabel, daughter of the Lord Molynes, Thomas, Lord Morley, marshal of Ireland, summoned to parliament from 5 to 13 Henry VI, who by Isabel, daughter and heir to Michael Delapole, Earl of Suffolk (and at length heir to all that noble family) left Robert, Lord Morley, Hengham, and Rye, marshal of Ireland, whose only child Alianore, who died 20 August 1476³, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Roos, became the wife of William Luvel, in her right Lord Morley, who deceased 23 July 1475, and had one son Henry, and one daughter Alice, heir to her brother. Henry, Lord Morley, having the command of 1000 men, to aid the Emperor Maximilian, and raise the siege of Dixmuyde, was there slain in 1489, at 21, and leaving no issue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Delapole, Duke of Suffolk, niece to K. Edward IV, whose brother was declared heir apparent to the crown by K. Richard III; his sister and heir Alice carried the title of Morley, by marriage, to Sir William Parker, standard-bearer and privy counsellor to the said King, who died in 1510, at 56, leaving a son Henry, by his said Lady, (who remarried with Sir Edward Howard, second son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and by him who was killed before

¹ Yvery, II. 406. 452. ² Rot. pat. de. A^o. 7 Geo. II. 1^a. p. f. ³ Yvery, I. 291, to 302. II. 447, to 452. Addenda, and Lodge Collect.

out by a paralytic decay, departed this life 1 May 1748, at
Londoh

fore Brest 25 April 1513, left no issue; she made her will 9 April 1518, (proved 22 February following,) wherein she styles herself *Alice Luvel, Lady Morley*, "Orders her body to be buried in the parish church of St. Andrews of Yngham, in Norfolk; and that a priest should there sing for her soul for the space of one whole year, having for his wages 6l. 13s. 4d.; and bequeaths to Henry Parker, (Lord Morley) her son and heir, her bed of cloth, of gold and tawney-velvet, with all things thereto belonging; also her best bason and ewer of silver, and parcel gilt; a bowl gilt, with a cover gilt, with her Lord's arms and her's upon it; a standing cup with a cover gilt, that was gotten by her ancestors; and all the ornaments of her chappel, with other parcels of plate.—To her daughter Jane Parker, her salt of gold, with a cover; a chain of gold; a rope of pearl in her casket; a gown of tawney velvet, lined with tinsel fattin; and her best bonnet of velvet, garnished.—13s. 4d. to Thomas Wynn, her steward, out of her Lordship of Fowleham;—to Sir John Farmer, her priest, 40s.;—to Sir William Harebottle, her priest 26s.;—and to Thomas, her *blind priest* 26s. 8d.;—and that during her sons life, he be kept in her sons house, to pray for the souls of her, and of her lord;—her wedding ring of gold, to be offered for her, at *our lady of Walsingham*;—and to her daughter Alice Parker, a pair of bodice of gold;—to Thomas Luvel, knt. treasurer with the king's grace, a croſſ of St. Anthony, of gold, and a pair of beads hanging thereto; and a ring of gold with a flat diamond;—to the making a tomb for her, 26l. 13s. 4d.;—to the high altar of the church of Yngham, her best chalice gilt;—to the making of a tomb, over her husband, (Howard,) where he is buried in Brittany, 20l. for which, she desires my Lord of Surry to see it performed;—to the making of a pix, for the sacrament, for the church of Halingbury-Morley, 3l.—she desires and charges her executors, and her son and heir, Henry Parker, overseer of her last will and testament, to keep her household together for the space of one month after her decease;—and the residue of her goods, not bequeathed, she puts into the hands of Sir Thomas Luvel, Knt.; Master Leake, and Sir John Adcocke, parson of Yngham, to see her last will performed, and constitutes them joint executors, with her son Henry Parker, overseers of her will, which was proved 22 February 1518." It is presumed she was interred pursuant to her will, but Henry Lord Morley, her son erected a marble monument in the churh of *Halingbury-Morley*, for his family, whither he caused the bones of his grandmother, those of his father, mother, and wife to be removed. The said Henry, had summons to parliament by the title of Morley, 21 Henry VIII. and four years after, upon a dispnte of precedency between him and Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, had judgment given by the Peers in his behalf, ¹ he died in 1556, at 80, having married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletſoe, and had Sir Henry Parker, knight of the Bath, who dying before him, left issue by his first wife Grace, daughter and heir to Sir John Newport, Henry, Lord Morley, (who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby and had Edward Lord Morley, who died in 1613, who by his wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to William Stanley Lord Monteagle, had William Lord Morley and Monteagle, which William died in 1622, having issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, two daughters, Catharine, married to John Savage Earl Rivers, Elizabeth, to Edward Cranfield, Esq., and a son Henry Lord Morley, who deceased in 1655, leaving issue Thomas, the last lord, who died in the reign of K. William III and by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter

London¹, and was buried at Erwarton*, having had issue by her, who died 22 August 1749, æt. 60, and was buried with him, under a stone of black marble on the left side of the great altar, three sons and four daughters, viz.

Sir John, his successor.

(1)

Philip Clarke, born 21 June 1714, died an infant.

(2)

George, born 28 January 1721, died in July 1726.

(3)

Daughter Lady Catharine, born in Dublin 11 January 1712, and married, 14 April 1735, to Thomas Hanmer, of the Fenns in the county of Flint, Esq. member of parliament for Castlerising in Norfolk, who died without issue, 1 April 1737, and she deceased at London 16 February 1747—8.

(1)

Anne, born 27 May 1713, died an infant; as did

(2)

Mary, born 28 December 1726¹.

(3)

Lady

ter and heir to Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Erwarton in Suffolk, he left Sir Philip Parker, of that place, Knt. who by Catharine, daughter of Sir John Goodwyu, had Sir Calthorpe Parker, whose wife was Mercy, daughter of Sir Peter Soames, by whom he had Sir Philip Parker, Knt. who by Dorothy, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton in Norfolk, Knt. had Sir Philip Parker, Bart. which Sir Philip, married Rebecca, daughter and heir to Walter Long, of Whaddon in Wiltshire, Esq. and left Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, mentioned in the text; which Sir Philip, married Martha, daughter of William East, Esq. and by her had two daughters, Martha, who married John Thynne How, Lord Chedworth, whom she survived but had no issue; and Elizabeth, married 11 August 1755, to James Plunket, of Castle-Plunket, in county of Roscommon, Esq. and she deceased without issue.²

* This beautiful character of his lordship is given by one that knew him well. He was the best of husbands, the best of fathers, the best of masters, and the best of friends; who never concerned himself in the affairs of other men, but to comfort them in trouble, or to assist them in necessity. Who never spoke of any man's character, but when he had an opportunity to commend it. Who, in a course of sixty-five years from his cradle to his grave, was never found to have injured the living or the dead, either in word or deed. Honest and rational in his principles of government; dutiful and affectionate to his prince; void of all ambition and every vain desire; free from any anxious care to increase his own fortunes; destitute of envy at the advancement of those of other men: a father rather than a landlord, or superior to his tenants and dependants; liberal without profusion; generous without ostentation; charitable in secret to a transcendent degree; just and punctual in all his dealings with the world; benevolent to all mankind—of every nation—of every religion—under every description. A great example of virtue in his youth. Of moderation in the vigour of his age. Of patience, during a long illness in the decline of years. Of philosophy, in a manly support of the loss of an only brother, and of two daughters, whom he tenderly loved, and who died but a short time before him. Of fortitude and resignation, in the last momeuts of his life. Edit. 1754. II. 167.

¹ Every Addenda.

² Every, and Collect.

(4) Lady Helena, was married to Sir John Rawdon, Bart.
created Earl of Moira.

Sir John.
2 Earl.

Sir John, the second Earl of Egmont, was born at Westminster, 24 February 1701-11, and after a learned education at home, and a further improvement by visiting foreign countries, was chosen in 1731, though under age, a burgess for Dingle, and, 31 December 1741, unanimously elected representative for the city of Westminster; as he was in December 1747, for Wobley in county of Hereford, and in March following made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, in whch station he continued till the death of the Prince. On 17 April 1754, he was chosen to parliament for the borough of Bridgwater in Somerset, and 9 January 1755, he was sworn of his majesty's privy council in Great-Britain, in April 1762, he was elected to parliament for the borough of Ilchester, made his election 27 of same month, for that of Bridgwater, and 7 May following, his present majesty was pleased to call him to the British House of Peers, by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in county of Somerset, (both which baronies were forfeited by the attainer of Francis Viscount Lovel, 1 Hen. VII.) 10 of that month, he took his seat accordingly, and 27 November following, he was appointed one of the post-masters-general, in the room of the Earl of Bessborough; resigning this employment 10 September 1763, he was on the same day appointed first commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain and England, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging¹, in which office he was succeeded in September 1766, by Sir Charles Saunders, Bart.² On 15 February 1736 he married to his first wife the Lady Catharine Cecil, second daughter of James fifth Earl of Salisbury (by the Lady Anne Tufton, second daughter and coheir to Thomas Earl of Thanet, by the Lady Catharine Cavendish, daughter and coheir to Henry Duke of Newcastle) and had issue by his said Lady (who deceased 16 August 1752, at Charlton in Kent, æt. 33 years and ten days;) where he was interred, his lordship deceased 20 December 1772, and was interred at Charlton in Kent, by his first lady³; And for his second marriage, with the issue thereof, we refer to PERCEVAL BARON ARDEN. The children of his first wife were,

John-

¹ Yvery, Addenda. ² Beatson's Index. ³ Yvery, Addenda.

John-James, Lord Viscount Perceval. (1)

Cecil-Parker, born 19 October 1739, who died at Eton (2)

4 March 1753.

Philip Tufton, born 10 March 1741, a Captain in the royal navy, he served in the war of 1759, was at the siege of Quebec, and at the taking of Martinique, was, appointed to the command first of his majesty's ship the *Ramiliees*, next to the *Aquilon* man of war, and is yet living¹.

Edward, born 19 April 1744; in the army, was first an Ensign in the first regiment of guards, served as Aide-de-Camp to General Hodgson, at the taking of Belleisle, in the same station, with the Earl of Albemarle, at the surrender of the Havanna, was after, Captain of a troop in the royal regiment of dragoon-guards, married 27 July 1775, to the daughter of — Haworth, of Manchester Esq. and is yet living².

Frederick-Augustus, born 11 February 1749, died 21 January 1757. (5)

Lady Catharine, born 20 February, 1745-6, married to Thomas Wynne Esq. created Lord Newborough, and she deceased in June 1782. and (1)

Lady Margaret, born 10 October 1748, died 23 January 1749-50³. (2)

John James, the third and present Earl of Egmont was John-born in Pall-mall, Westminster, 23 January 1737-8. In James, 1760, his lordship was appointed a Captain of dragoons, in Lord Robert Sutton's regiment of royal Forresters; and Earl, in April 1762 was promoted to a company, with rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the first regiments of guards, and served in the allied armies in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during that campaign,—4 May in that year, he was chosen to parliament for Bridgwater, in the room of his father, then called up to the British House of Peers. 4 June 1765, his lordship married (at his father's house at the admiralty, the Honourable Isabella Pawlet,) only daughter and heir to Lord Nassau Pawlet, (third son of Charles, the second Duke of Bolton, who died 21 January 1722⁴,) and in 1772, he succeeded to the honours.—His lordship had issue by his said lady, one son and one daughter, viz. John Viscount Perceval, born 13 August

¹ His commission bears date 21 July 1660.—Beatson. ² Fieldings peerage.

³ Every Add. ⁴ Idem.

August 1767¹, daughter Lady Isabella, born 13 April 1769,
died 15 December 1776².

TITLES.] Sir John-James Perceval, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, Baron Perceval of Burton, Baronet, *Lord Paramount of the Seigniory, Cantred, and Barony of Duhallow, and of the territories of Poble ô Callaghan and Poble ô Keefe*, all in the kingdom of Ireland; and Baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore in Great-Britain.

CREATIONS.] *Lord of Duhallow, &c. in the county of Cork, 16 June 1615, 13 Jac. I. Baronet, 9 September 1661, 13 Car. II. B. Perceval of Burton, 21 April 1715, 1 Geo. I. V. Perceval of Kanturk, 25 February 1722, 9 Geo. I. and E. of Egmont, all in the county of Cork, 6 November 1733, 7 Geo. II. Baron Lovel and Holland of Enmore, in county of Somerset, 7 May 1762, 2 Geo. III.*

ARMS.] Pearl, on a chief indented, Ruby, three crosses Pattee of the Field *.

CREST.] On a Wreath, of the colours, a Thistle, Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, an Antelope, Pearl, attiréd, gorged with a ducal coronet, chained, tufted, and unguled, Topaz. The Sinister a Stag, Diamond, furnished as the Dexter, each having in its Mouth a Thistle, Proper. Also two Black Eagles, each with one Wing displayed, the other behind the Shield,

MOTTO.] *SUC CRUCE CANDIDA.*

SEATS.] Enmore Castle, in the county of Somerset, 140 Miles from London; and Turnham-Green in county of Middlesex five Miles from London. Burton-

* The several branches of this family have the unusual privilege of bearing supporters to their arms, as is evident from the ensuing authority, copied from the original entry in the office of arms, London. "This is to certifie all, whom it may concern, that it appears from the ancient seals of this family, and from the ancient paintings in the glaſs windows of the house of Weston, in the county of Somerset, that the family of Perceval of the line of Weston, of which the Earl of Egmont is the chief, have borne and used for supporters to their arms, two Eagles Sable, as depicted and blazoned in a book, marked 3 D. 14. p. 182 and 186 (in the office of arms, London) from the time of K. Edward I. Witness our hands, as waiters of the month, this 16 day of April, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of George the second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Annoque Dom. 1740.

Charles Greene, *Lancaster*.
Richard Mawson, *Pertullis*;

Burton-House (burned down in the wars of 1688, by a party of K. James's forces, of which the offices only now remain in repair) ninety Miles from Dublin; and Kanturk-Castle (a noble Pile, of which only the Walls are now standing) 100 Miles from Dublin; all in the county of Cork.

PONSONBY EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

THIS noble family derives its origin from Picardy, and their prime ancestor in these kingdoms accompanying William, Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England, his posterity established their residence at Haugh-Heale near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they possessed a good estate, and took their name from the lordship of Ponsonby, of which they were owners; and had conferred upon them the office of BARBER to the Kings of England, much about the time (as is said) that the Duke of Ormond's ancestor was appointed to the office of Butler, to which the coat-armour of the family bears an allusion.

20.

John Ponsonby of Haugh-Heale, Esq. was the father of Simon, his successor there, whose son Henry, by Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Sandys of Rottenden in Cumberland, had issue two sons, Sir John and Henry, who both settled in Ireland. For, in the year 1649, when Oliver John. Cromwell was appointed by the parliament of England. to Simon. reduce that kingdom to their obedience, he landed at Henry. Dublin 14 August, with a considerable army, amongst the officers of which were these two brothers; the elder whereof* was ancestor to the Earl of Bessborough; and the

* Sir John was a widower on his arrival in Ireland, and in 1649 was possessed of his paternal estate in Cumberland, then valued at 700l. a year; he bequeathed this estate to the son of his first marriage, and whose descendants, as the editor hath been informed, are now in possession of the same.

Family of the younger having lands assigned to him, as a soldier, Crotto. in the county of Kerry, had the same confirmed by patent under the acts of settlement 16 June 1666¹, and became seated at Stackstown and Crotto in that county. He married Rose, daughter of Thomas Weldon of St. John's Bower near Athy in the county of Kildare, and of Raheen in the Queen's County, Esq. he made his will, and dying in 1681, in the sixty-first year of his age, had issue by her who survived him², seven sons and eleven daughters, whereof three sons and seven daughters lived to maturity, and were

- (1) John Ponsonby of Killmallock, Esq. who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Holmes of that place, (brother to Sir Robert Holmes, governor of the isle of Wight, and to Sir John, governor of Usk-castle) but left no issue³.
- (2) Thomas, who succeeded at Crotto⁴.
- (3) Henry, who died unmarried.
- (1) Daughter Dorothy died abroad unmarried; (as did Rose, Elizabeth, Catherine and Constance.)
- (2) Mary, married to Henry Stoughton of Rattoo in Kerry, Esq. (she being then twelve years old, and he sixteen) by whom she had only one daughter Honora, first married to Pierce Crosbie, Esq. son of Patrick, and grandson of Sir Thomas Crosbie, who dying on his travels without issue; she married, secondly, Edward Shewell of Ardfert in Kerry, nephew to the said Sir Thomas Crosbie, and by him had issue, two sons, Henry, who married Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of James Julien, (and in 1733, had two sons and five daughters, viz. Edward, Anthony, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Anne and Honora); Thomas; and Sarah, married to Robert Usher of Ballynaakea, in county of Meath, and had issue in 1735, Edward, Richard, and Sloughton-Thomas.
- (3) Jane, first married to Samuel Des-Mynieres (son of Alderman John Des-Mynieres, Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin in 1666, whose father Lewis, a native of Amersfort in the province of Utrecht, was made a free Denizon of Ireland 11 December 1655) by whom, besides other children, she had Rev. Henry Des-Mynieres, presented 26 March 1737, to the prebend of Donadea, the vicarages of Donadea, and Balraken, in the diocese of Kildare;

¹ Rot. da. A^o. 18^o. 3^o. p. f. ² Decree in chancery, 20 December 1698, N^o. 21. ³ Idem, 11 February 1686, N^o. 8. ⁴ Idem.

dare ; and 9 May 1746, to the rectories of Clonegam and Newtown-Lennon in the county of Waterford, who died 28 November 1753 in Kilkenny. Her second husband was Captain William Hayes of Dublin, and dying in 1720, left issue by him an only son Henry, killed in a duel in the church-yard of Mornington in the county of Meath, 22 February 1728, by Captain Lambert Pepperdard.

Honora, born 2 February 1662, was married in September 1695, to William Matthews of Blanchfield in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. captain of a troop in Brigadier Robert Echlin's dragoons, who served in the wars of Flanders, Portugal and Spain, and died 26 May 1732, having issue by her who died in 1751, three sons and one daughter ; Henry, who died unmarried 10 August 1729 ; John, who died in 1747 (leaving two sons by Jane, younger daughter of Walter Fitz-gerald of Bramblestown, Esq.) William, who married 14 August 1737, Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. Hugh Gyhen of Kilbryde in county of Carlow, (by his wife Anne, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilcox of Dublin,) and had no issue, and Rose, married to Mr. James Halfpen of Kilkenny, who died in November 1726, and left a daughter Honora.

Anne first married to George Brabazon, Esq. by whom she had two daughters* ; secondly to Alderman David Coffart of Dublin ; and thirdly to George Monck of Stephen's-green, Esq. who died 6 April 1710, by neither of whom she had issue : and dying in 1734, was buried at St. Bride's near her daughter Mary.

Eleanor,

* They were Mary, (who 1 June 1707 became the second wife of John Keating, Esq. who in 1709, entered into the army, and that year going abroad, died at Annapolis-royal in the west indies in 1718, leaving issue by his first wife Honora, daughter of Murtagh O'Brien, Esq. whom he married in July 1701, two sons, viz. Richard, his heir, (of Nicholastown, in county of Tipperary, usually styled baron Keating, who was killed in a duel, by Stephen Moore, Esq.); and Redmond; his second wife remarried, 22 January 1720, with William Brabazon, Esq. a relation of her father, but left no surviving issue by either. Rose, married, 13 November 1713, to Richard Wheeler of Leyrath, near Kilkenny, Esq. and by him, who died 26 May 1736, had two sons and five daughters, Jonah Wheeler of Leyrath, Esq. who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Denny Cuffe, Esq. he died 28 January 1776, leaving Richard, who inherited the Cuffe estate, took the name of Cuffe, and was knighted by his grace the duke of Portland whilst L. L.; 3 December 1768, he married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Eland Mossm, of Eland in county of Kilkenny, Esq. and has issue; Oliver, entered into holy orders, married Elizabeth Birch, and died without issue; Mary-Anne married to Mr. Lovett of Dublin; Judith, to Richard, the younger son of Arthur Helsham of Leggetstrath near Kilkenny, Esq.; Rose; Sarah; and Brabazon.

(6) Eleanor, born in February 1667, was married to Sir Nathaniel Whitwell, Alderman of Dublin, knighted 10 July 1715, and had three sons and three daughters, Edward, Nathaniel, Henry; Margaret, Jane, and Mary married to Mr. Butler.

(7) Sarah, to Mr. Christopher Hilliard of Listrim in Kerry, and had three sons and two daughters, of whom Henry the eldest son was married as below.

Thomas Ponsonby of Crotto, Esq. who, with his father, was attainted by K. James's Parliament, married Susanna, daughter of Mr. Samuel Grice of Ballygalane in the county of Limerick, and had issue two surviving sons and four daughters, viz. Richard Ponsonby, (of Crotto, Esq. member of parliament for Kingsale, who married Helen¹, eldest daughter of Sir John Meade, Bart. but by her who died 28 March 1743, had no issue. He married secondly Arabella, daughter of John Blenerhasset of Ballyseedy, in county of Kerry, Esq. and died 29 November 1763); Samuel, killed in Cork about the year 1729, by a watchman; daughter Rose, (married in November 1705², to John Carrique of Glandyne in Kerry, Esq. and had issue, viz. William Carrique of Cloghers, county of Kerry, Esq. to whom his uncle Richard Ponsonby of Crotto, or Stackstown, by his will dated 10 February 1762, devised his estate, he accordingly took possession, married and settled at Crotto); Alice, (in September 1718 to Edmund, son and heir to James Peacock of Graige in the county of Limerick, Gent. and by him, who left her a widow in 1734, she had two sons, James and Samuel); Honora, (to Mr. John Wren of Littur, in that county Esq. and had issue two sons and six daughters viz. Thomas, Ponsonby, Ellen, Susanna, Mary-Anne, Margaret, Rose and Jane—of whom Thomas was living in 1764); Anne to Mr. Henry Hilliard of Listrim, her first cousin. and had issue an only son, Christopher, of Bathgoron in county of Kerry Esq. and a daughter Harriot, married to Christopher Hilliard of Knockanusk in said county Gent³.

Sir John. We now proceed with Sir John Ponsonby, ancestor to the Earl of Bessborough. He was born in the year 1608, and came to Ireland (as before-mentioned) with Cromwell, in whose army he was first a Major, and afterwards a Colonel

¹ Pursuant to settlement, 11 January 1711. ² Articles, dated 20. ³ Bill filed 3 February 1764.

a Colonel of Horse; which regiment he had raised for the service of the commonwealth; he received the honour of knighthood, and on the reduction of the kingdom, was appointed one of the commissioners for taking the depositions of the protestants, concerning the murders committed by the Irish, during the course of the war; was sheriff of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare in 1654; and sheriff of the county of Wicklow in 1655¹; and when K. Charles II was restored, appointed, 19 March 1660, a commissioner for executing his majesty's declaration of the 30 of November for the settlement of Ireland. He represented the county of Kilkenny in the first parliament, called 9 May 1661; and 19 July 1662, by the name of Sir John Ponsonby of Kildalton in county of Tipperary, Knt. with his brother Captain Henry Ponsonby of Stackstown, had a pardon granted by the King, for all treasons, rebellions, levying of war, &c. committed before and until 29 December 1660; had two grants of lands under the acts of settlement², and 15 July 1679, an abatement was made of the quit-rents, imposed on his estate by the said acts; and by acquiring many debentures, and making other purchases, he left a considerable estate.—He lies buried in the church of Fidowne near Bessborough, with this memorial:

Here lieth the body of Sir JOHN
PONSONBY of Bessborough, who
departed this life A. D. 1678, in
the 60th year of his age.

His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry, Lord Folliott of Ballyshannon, widow of Richard, son and heir to Sir Edward Wingfield of Powerscourt, and also relict of Edward Trevor, brother to Marcus, Viscount Dungan-
non, by whom he had two sons, Sir Henry and William; and a daughter Elizabeth, married in 1673 to Richard Boyle, son and heir apparent to Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Knt. the elder son, had his estate of 1500l. a year sequestered (as his mother had her jointure,) and was attainted as an absentee. 1 October 1674 he married Dorothy, daughter of Captain Shaw of Drogheda, but dying without issue in the reign of K.

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William,

¹ Rot. 2^a. p. f. 8^a. O. Cromwell. ² Rot. A^a. 19^a. Car. 2. 10. p. D. and 21^a. 51^a. p. D.

William, William, the estate devolved on his brother William Ponsonby of Bessborough, Esq. who had his estate of 1500l. a year sequestered, and was then living in county of Wicklow. He served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny during the reign of Q. Anne, and until he was created a peer. In September 1715, he was called into the privy council, and by privy seal, dated at St. James's 28 July, and by patent * at Dublin 11 September 1721¹, was created Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and took his seat 23 of that month in the house of lords²; being further advanced by privy seal, dated at St. James's, 30 December, and by patent † 28 February 1722 to the dignity of Viscount Duncannon, with the annual creation fee of 20 mares³. He married Mary, sister to Brabazon Moore of Ardee in the county of Louth, Esq. and they both are buried in the church of Fidowne, with these inscriptions to their memory:

GULIELMI PONSONBY
Vice-comitis Duncannon
quod mortuum est

Hic

* The Preamble. Cum generis antiquitas, animi fortitudo, consilium, atque intemerata fides boni et æqui Principis favorem et gratiam devincent, illæ dilectum et perfidelem subditum nostrum Gulielmum Ponsonby Armigerum ornatum labens perspexerimus, quippe qui gente clarus, ex atavis nempe apud Picardos in Gallia oriundus, a Normannicâ debellatione in Britanniam translatis, ibique in Cumbriæ comitatatu per tot sæcula confidentibus, inde pater cum abhinc octoginta fere annis in Hiberniam, periclitantibus admodum Protestantium rebus Papistarum defectione ac nefario gladio, transinigrasset, illius eum in re militari facinora non solum ad cohortis præfecti & equitis gradum promoverint, sed et alia animi dotes regni proceribus compluribus affinitate dignum qui jungeretur reddiderint. Nec Patre minor præsens filius, qui eadem prædictus indole, à prima juventute patriæ libertatis et imperii juris se vindicem usque præbuit; mature ac diu castra sectus, labentem Hiberniæ regni rem in Londonderrica obsidione pertinaciter sustentavit, totumque ejus belli curriculum absolvit idem ad cohortis præfeturam evectus; et cum à militia vacarit, senator, quotiescumque habita sunt comitia, electus, causam reipublicæ, cultus divini ex Protestantium ritu, necnon successionis nostræ, extremo quo versatus est discrimine, strenue at constanter egit, cuius exemplum, notatu dignum, ex natis nepotibusve sex sunt uno tempore imitati. Ne ergo tot et tanta merita debita mercede careant, utque alii ad virtutis laudem præmiumque accendantur, huic viro de nobis et republica tam bene merito, patricios decrevimus honores. Sciatis igitur &c.

† The Preamble. Cum prædictus et per quem fidelis consanguineus et consiliarius noster Gulielmus Baro Besborrow de Besborrow, in regno nostro Hiberniæ, necnon à longa serie præclarorum avorum oriundus, sed virtute progenitorum prædictus, erga nos nota et explorata fidelitate firmiter se gesuit, quapropter ut quanto ille his temporibus, tanto posteri honoribus longe extractis remunerati magis elucent. Sciatis, &c.

¹ Rot. Canc. 8^o. Geo. I. 1^o. p. f.

² Lords Journals, II. 691. ³ Rot.

Canc. A^o. 9^o. Geo. I. 2^o. p. f.

Hic jacet
Depositum.

Obiit Die Nov. 17. An. Dom. 1724.

Ætat. 67.

Siste Viator,
et

Memento Mori.

Here lieth the Body of MARY
the wife of the Hon. Colonel William

Ponsonby of Bessborough,
Grand daughter of the Right Hon.

the Earl of Drogheda, by her
Father; and the Right Hon. the Earl of
Meath, by her Mother; and her
Virtues were suitable to her
Birth. She departed this life on the
26th day of May 1713, in the 52d
Year of her Age.

Their issue were three sons and six daughters, viz.
Brabazon, created Earl of Bessborough.

Henry Ponsonby of Ashgrove in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. who in November 1715, was chosen to parliament for the borough of Fethard, and in October 1727 for Clomines, after which he made his election for Ennistioge; and embracing a military life, was made a captain of foot 2 August 1705, and 13 May 1735, Colonel of a regiment; in October 1741, was chosen to parliament for the borough of Newtown; and in February 1741, being promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General, was appointed, 24 April 1742, in that station, as a general officer, to command the troops sent into Flanders, in aid of the Queen of Hungary: Also, 14 July 1743, he was made a Major-General, but lost his life at the head of his regiment 11 May 1755, N. S. in the battle of Fontenoy near Tournay.—He married the lady Frances Brabazon, youngest daughter of Chambre, the fifth Earl of Meath¹, by her who died in July 1751, and was interred in the vault of St. Catharine's church Dublin, he left one daughter Juliana², married in 1743, to Captain William Southwell; and one son Chambre-Brabazon³, then Lieutenant in his father's regiment, chosen to parliament in October 1751, for the borough of New-

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town;

¹ With 4000l. fortune by her father's will. Prerog. Office. ² Prerog. Office.

³ Articles.

town; 26¹ 1746, he married Elizabeth*, daughter and heir to Edward Clarke of Rouske, in the county of Meath², Esq. (who died in February 1738) and had a son, born 22 September 1748 deceased; and three daughters viz. Franees, (born 6 November 1749, married 28 July 1767 to George, only son and heir to Gorges Lowther of Kilmue in county of Meath, and by him who is deceased has issue); Elizabeth, and Juliana, who both died before their mother³. Chambre-Brabazon, married secondly 23 October 1752, Louisa, daughter of John Lyons of Mount, in county of Westmeath Esq. deputy clerk of the council, and deputy muster-master-general; who dying without issue, he married thirdly Mary, daughter of Sir William Barker of Kilcooly, in county Tipperary, Bart. who deceased in March 1770, and had a daughter Mary born in February 1761; and a son William, born 12 June 1762, who succeeded at Ashgrove, he deceased 20 February 1762, and his widow remarried with Sir Robert Staples of Dungmore, Queen's County, Bart. by whom she had a son William, born 1 February 1771, who died 9 June 1775, and she deceased in 1773.

(3) Folliott, who 25 February 1741, was made Captain of a troop of horse, and was Aid de Camp to the lord chancellor, as L. J. of Ireland. He married, 23 April 1735, Jane, daughter of Captain Taylor of Cork, and by her who died 19 February 1787, he had issue, Mary baptized 18 May 1743, buried at St. Anne's 5 May 1745, and a son Brabazon, born 9 December 1745, and dying 6 December 1748, was buried with his father, who deceased 14 October 1746, and was interred at St. Anne's-church, Dublin.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth, was first married in March 1622⁴, to Richard son and heir to Stephen Moore of Kilworth, in the county of Cork, Esq. created Lord Kilworth.—Her second husband was Thomas Newcomen, of Dovehill in Tipperary, Esq. (fourth son of Sir Thomas Newcomen of Moystown in the county Longford, Bart. by his wife Sarah,

* She was seized in fee of the town and lands of Dunboyne, Rouske, Gunnocks otherwise Gennocks, Clonee, Nallswood alias Nallstown, Kaunghstown, Mayne, Nottstowne, Roan, Loughfallagh, Craddockstown, Paddington, Tewland, Boale's alias Boalis, and Pincherstown-Clark in county of Meath, being of the value of 600l. a year.

¹ Chancery Bill, filed 27 January 1764, and 30 April 1768. dated 4². 2000l. fortune, 300l. jointure. ² Chancery bill.

³ Articles of Mount-Cathell. ⁴ See Earl

rah, daughter of Sir George St. George of Carrick, in county of Leitrim, Bart.) and by him she had three sons and one daughter, viz. Ponsonby, (collector of Clonmell, and barrack-master of Waterford, who in July 1733 married Mary, only daughter of Richard Hammerton of Ballyneale, Esq. and dying in April 1746, left one son Thomas, an infant, and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Letitia born 15 July 1738, and Carolina baptized 6 November 1740; William in April 1741, made collector of excise in the port of Cork; Robert; and Sarah, first married to James Dawson of New-Forest in Tipperary, Esq. and secondly to William Dawson, Esq. Surveyor-general of Munster, and after collector of excise for the county of Dublin.

Anne, the first wife to Nicholas Loftus of Loftus-hall, Esq. created Baron Loftus. (2)

Mary, to William Wale of Coolenamucky in the county of Waterford, Esq. member of parliament for Knocktopher, who died 2 May 1747, leaving three daughters, Mary born 9 January 1713, and married, 15 April 1734, to John Baldwin of Corolanty in the King's County, Esq. who dying (without issue in 1734, she remarried with Harvey Viscount Mount-Morres); Catharine (married 21 March 1735, to Francis Sadlier of Sopewell-hall in Tipperary, Esq.); and Anne, to Thomas Carr D. D. chaplain to the honourable house of commons, son to Dr. Charles Carr, late bishop of Killaloe and deceased. (3)

Bridget, first wife to Arthur Weldon of Raheen in the Queen's County, Esq. and died without issue by him who deceased in 1754. (4)

Dorothy, first wife to William Hore of Harperstown in the county of Wexford, Esq. member of parliament for Taghmon. (5)

Letitia, married, in November 1722, to James May of Mayfield in the county of Waterford, Esq. who died in 1735, having had issue Edward, who died young; James (who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Marlfield, in county of Tipperary Esq. and had a son James-Edward); Ponsonby, who died in Dublin of the small-pox, 29 October 1751, æt. 22; and Eliza-Rickarda, married 12 November 1745, to Thomas Carew, of Ballynemona in that county, Esq. by whom she had two sons and a daughter. (6)

Brabazon.

¹ See that title.

² See Earl of Courtown.

Brabazon, the second Viscount Duncannon, was born Earl of Bessborough in 1679, and in 1704 returned to parliament Knight of the shire for the county of Kildare; as in 1713 and 1715 he was member for the borough of Newtown.—In 1707 he was a captain of grenadiers in the Enniskillen or 27 regiment; and in 1713 sheriff of the county of Kilkenny (whereof he was governor) which office he served the ensuing year for the county of Kildare; and 4 October 1722 was joined with his son John in the office of searcher, packer, and gauger of the ports of Waterford, Passage, and New-Ross.—On his succession to the honours, he took his seat in the house of lords 7 September 1725¹; and in May 1726 was called into the privy council, in which he was continued by K. George II, on his ascending the throne*, who 20 April 1739 appointed him a commissioner of his revenues; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington 31 August, and by patent † 6 October that year², created him Earl of Bessborough, (by which title on the 9 of that month 1739, he sat first in parliament³) also, 12 June 1749, advanced him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in county of Leicester, and 17 January 1750, he took his seat in the British House of Peers; 11 May 1754, he was sworn one of the L. J. as he was again 11 May 1756; and 18 April 1755, was made Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster, being in March following constituted

* On 28 June 1737, he passed patent to hold a Friday market, and four fairs, on 1 May, 5 July, Monday next before the feast of St. Michael, and the Monday next after the feast of All-Saints, at Drumshanbo, in county of Leitrim. His lordship, (by Purchase,) had made great additions to his estate, and particularly from the Earl of Cork 19 July 1738, for the sum of 42,719*l.* of the seigniory, barony, and manor of Inchiquin, &c. in the county of Cork.

† The Preamble. As our late royal father, in consideration of the loyalty and eminent services of William, late Viscount Duncannon, and his ancestors, did first create him Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and afterwards promoted him to the degree of Viscount Duncannon: So we, equally studious to reward merit, and being well assured of the inviolable attachment of Brabazon, Viscount Duncannon, to our royal person and government; and of his constant adherence to the laws and constitution of his country; and that his behaviour both before his being in possession of the dignities of Baron and Viscount, and ever since, hath rendered him worthy of an addition of honour; Know ye therefore, &c.

constituted Mareschal of the admiralty in Ireland, which he resigned in 1751.

He married to his first wife Sarah, daughter of James Margetson, Esq. son and heir to Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, widow of Hugh Colvill, Esq. son and heir to Sir Robert Colvill of Newtown; in the county of Downe Knt.; and by her, who died 21 May 1733, and was buried at Fidowne, had issue. He married secondly, 28 November 1733, Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheir to John Sankey of Tenelick in the county of Longford, Esq. but by her (who was born in 1680; and was the widow of Sir John King, and of John, Lord Tullamore, died 17 July 1738, and was buried at Fidowne) his lordship had no issue, and dying 4 July 1758, at Bessborough, (of a surfeit of fruit) was buried at Fidowne—by his first wife, he had four sons and six daughters, viz.

Margetson, born 22 December 1709, died young.

William, Viscount Duncannon, who succeeded to the title.

John, born 29 March 1713, and chosen in February 1739, member of parliament for Newtown; in 1741-2, was appointed secretary to the commissioners of his majesty's revenue, and 6 August 1744, succeeded his father as one of that board. In May 1748, he was called into the privy council; 27 April 1756, he was elected speaker of the house of commons of Ireland, in the room of Henry Boyle, Esq. called up to the house of peers, and was re-elected to that chair 22 October 1761, and 17 October 1769¹. He was sworn 6 times one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom viz, 19 May 1758, 20 May 1760, 3 May 1762, 15 May 1764, 22 February 1765, and 11 June 1766. On 22 September 1743, he married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire, and died 16 August 1787, having had issue by her five sons and nine daughters, viz. William Brabazon, (born 15 September 1744, elected Knight of the shire for Kilkenny in 1784, and appointed in same year, with James Lord Viscount Clifden, Post-master-general of Ireland. The 26 December 1769, he married Louisa, fifth daughter of Richard, late Viscount Molesworth, born 23 October 1749, and has issue); John, born 24 December 1748, and died at the Hot wells, Bristol, 9 August 1761; George, born 5 March 1755, M. P. for Ennistioge; in 1784, he was appointed council at law to the commissioners

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commissioners of the revenue, and married 18 May 1781, Lady Mary Butler, daughter of Brinsley, Earl of Lanesborough, by whom he had issue); Richard, born 17 July 1758, died an infant; and Frederick, born 18 March 1763, and died 28 July 1769.—The daughters were Catharine, born 2 April 1746, and died an infant; Catharine, married to Richard, Earl of Shannon; Sarah, born 2 January 1749; Elizabeth born 15 March 1751, and Caroline, born 18 April 1752, all died young; Frances, (born 18 February 1757, and married 13 December 1774, to Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. created Lord Lismore); Caroline, born 8 December 1759; and died in 1768; Charlotte, (born 22 December 1761, married 10 July 1780, to Dennis-Bowes Daly, of Dalystown, in the county of Galway, Esq. and died at Paris 27 August 1781, having had issue); and Henrietta, born 12 March 1765.

(4) Richard, the fourth son of Brabazon Earl of Bessborough, born 2 July 1722, succeeded his brother John as secretary to the board of commissioners of the revenue, and in October 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Knocktopher.

(1) Daughter Mary, baptized 15 August 1706, } died young.
(2) Dorothy, born 2 March 1707, }
(3) Lady Sarah, married to Edward the fifth Earl of Drogeda.

(4) Lady Anne, born 16 May 1716, married 9 December 1734, to Benjamin Burton, of Burton-Hall, in county of Carlow, Esq. and had issue three sons and one daughter, viz. Benjamin deceased; William, now of Burton-Hall, and member of parliament for county of Carlow, Campbell deceased, and Sarah married in 1763, to John Hyde of Castle-Hyde, in county of Cork Esq.¹

(5) Lady Elizabeth, baptized 26 September 1719, married 23 December 1739, to Sir William Fownes of Woodstock, in county of Kilkenny, Bart*, and had an only daughter

* William Fownes, Esq. 14 March 1698, was appointed, with Henry Lord Shelburne, ranger and game-keeper, or master of the game, ranger of the *Phoenix Park*, and of all the parks, forests, chases, and woods in Ireland; he was sheriff of Dublin in 1697, and lord-mayor in 1708, was created a baronet of Ireland 26 October 1724, he died 3 April 1735, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Dublin, having had issue, one daughter, Elizabeth,

¹ See Baron Conyngham.

daughter Sarah, and born in August 1743, and married 23 May 1765, to William Tighe, of Rossana, county of Wicklow, Esq.

Lady Letitia, married to Harvey Viscount Mount-Mores. (6)

William, the second and present Earl of Bessborough, William, born about the year 1711, after a polite education at home, improved himself by visiting the courts of many foreign princes, he returned to England in 1739, and before the end of that year, was appointed secretary to William third Duke of Devonshire, then L. L. of Ireland; in 1741, he was sworn of the privy council in that kingdom, was returned to parliament for the county of Kilkenny, as he was in 1741-2, for the town of Derby in England, for which corporation he was again returned in 1747; 24 June 1746 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty; at present he is a member of his majesty's privy councils of Great Britain and Ireland, and Vice Admiral of the province of Munster, in 1754 he was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall, which seat he vacated in 1756, on his becoming a commissioner of the treasury, he was afterwards elected for Harwich in Essex, which place he continued to represent until the decease of his father, when he took his seat in the upper house of parliament, in the kingdom of Great Britain: 2 June 1759, he was declared joint post-master-general, which resigning in 1762, he was reinstated in 1765, but chose to resign again in the following year.

His lordship, married 5 July 1739, the Lady Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William Duke of Devonshire, and by her ladyship who deceased 20 January 1760, and was buried at Fidown) had issue five sons and four daughters, viz.

William-Brabazon,

William,

John,

Henry,

}

all died young.

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(2)

(3)

(4)

Frederick,

Elizabeth, married to Robert Cope, of Loughgall in county of Armagh, Esq. and died 4 December 1748; and one son, Kendrick Fownes, Esq. who died 13 October 1717, and was buried at St. Andrew's, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Stephen Sweete (called Colonel Sweete,) of the city of Kilkenny, Esq. who died 7 August 1725, at 65, (he remarried with Edward Cooke, of Castletown, in county of Kilkenny, Esq.) left an only son, William, who succeeded his grandfather, and was the second baronet: in 1749 he was M. P. for Enniskioge, and in 1761 for Knocktepher, he was sworn of the privy council and married as in text; at his decease the title of baronet, became extinct. Lodge Collect.

(5) Frederick Viscount Duncannon, born 24 January 1758, and married 27 November 1780, to Lady Harriet Spencer, second daughter of John Earl Spencer, and by her, has a son, Frederick-Cavendish, born in July 1783, and two other sons, and a daughter. His lordship represents the borough of Knaresborough in county of York in the parliament of Great Britain¹.

(1) Daughter, Lady Caroline died young.

(2) Lady Sarah, died in March 1765.

(3) Lady Catharine, born 25 October 1742, and married 4 May 1763, to the Honourable Aubrey Beauclerk, only surviving son of Aubrey Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere; who on the death of George Duke of St. Albans succeeded to that title.

(4) Lady Charlotte, born 10 December 1747, and married 12 July 1770, to William, the present Earl Fitz-William².

TITLES.] William Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby.

CREATIONS.] B. Bessborough of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny 11 September 1721, 8 Geo. I. V. Duncannon of the Fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, 28 February 1722, 9 Geo. I. E. of Bessborough 6 October 1739, 13 Geo. II. and B. Ponsonby of Sysonby, in the county of Leicester 12 June 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Ruby, a Chevron between three Combs, Pearl.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Topaz, three Arrows with Heads downwards, one in Pale, the others in Saltire, enveloped with a Snake, all Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions reguardant, Proper.

MOTTO.] PRO REGE, LEGE, GREGE.

SEAT.] Bessborough in the county of Kilkenny, 60 miles from Dublin. Sysonby in County of Leicester, and Rochampton, in County of Surrey.

VERNEY,

¹ Collins, VII. 419, 421. and Sup.

² Idem.

VERNEY, EARL OF VERNEY.

21. Sir Ralph.
 OF the name of VERNEY, besides the Lord of whom we now write, is the noble family of Willoughby of Broke, who probably had the same original from William de Vernai, living in the reigns of K. Henry I. and K. Stephen. However this be, the county of Bucks hath long been honoured by the residence of this ancient and worthy family; whereof Sir Ralph Verney was the father of John Verney, Esq. who in 1433 was returned one of the gentry of that county by the commissioners of K. Henry VI, appointed to take an account of the gentry of England¹. He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Whittingham of Penley, in the county of Hertford, sheriff of London in 1419; by which marriage being possessed of that estate, he was therein succeeded by his son John.

Ralph Verney, Esq. who was born in London, and being bred a mercer, became a freeman of that corporation, in 1466² served the office of Lord Mayor of that city, and received the honour of Knighthood. He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Francis Iwardly of Quainton in Bucks, Esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz. Sir Ralph his heir; Sir John Verney of Penley, who 21 Edw. IV. was Sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Bucks; and 14 Hen. VII. of Essex and Hertford; Eleanor, married to Sir Edward Greville; Catharine, to Sir John Conway of Arrow in Warwickshire, Knight Bannaret; and Margaret to Sir Edward Raleigh of Farnborough in the same county, Knt.

Sir

¹ Fuller's Worthies.² Maitland's History of London, II. 1195.

Sir Ralph. Sir Ralph Verney served the office of sheriff for the counties of Bedford and Bucks, the 3, 16, and 32 years of K. Henry VIII¹, and marrying Elizabeth, second daughter of Edmund Lord Bray of Stoke, sister and co-heir to John, the last Lord Bray, who died childless in the reign of Edward VI, had issue seven sons and two daughters; Anne, married to Sir Nicholas Pointz of Acton in the county of Gloucester; and Jane to Sir Francis Hynde of Madingley, in the county of Cambridge, Knights; and of the sons, who were Edward, John, Edmund, Francis, Ralph, Urian, and Richard; the last was knighted, and in 21 Hen. VIII, and 4 Eliz. was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick; and Edward the eldest succeeding his father, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Peckham, but dying without issue, as did John his next brother, the estate devolved on

Sir Edmund.

Edmund, the third son, who received the honour of Knighthood; was sheriff of the county of Bucks, 14 Eliz. as in 19 and 31 he was for *that* of Hertford², and was thrice married, first to Frances, daughter of John Hastings of Elford in Oxfordshire, Esq. by whom he had no issue; secondly to Audrey, daughter of William Gardiner of Fulmar, Esq. and by her had Sir Francis Verney of Penley, who left no issue by his wife Ursula, daughter of William St. Barbe, Esq. And his third wife was Mary, daughter of — Blankey of Sparrowham in Norfolk, Esq. by whom he had

Sir Edmund.

Sir Edmund Verney of Middle-Claydon, who was born in London 7 April 1596, and bred up chiefly at court, with an education suitable to his birth, till his mind was accomplished with that useful and manly knowledge, which raised him to thoughts of worthy employment. This disposition induced him to spend some time with George, Lord Goring, in the low-country wars; after his return from which, he attended Edward, Lord Herbert, and Sir Henry Wotton, K. James's ambassadors, to see the countries of France and Italy; as in 1618 he did the Earl of Bristol into Spain, and when he returned, was recommended to the service of Charles, Prince of Wales; who disposing of offices (when King) agreeable to men's capacities, appointed Sir Edmund Verney, Knight-Mareschal of his household; in the 3, 15, and 16 years of whose reign

¹ Fuller's Worthies.

² Id.

reign he served in parliament for the boroughs of Aylesbury and Chipping-Wycombe.

The word *Mareschal*, in French, imports a general of an army; and in England, whoever enjoys the post of Knight-Mareschal, is obliged to carry the royal standard in time of war. This being his duty, he attended his majesty, in 1639, in his expedition against the Scots; and held the standard at Nottingham, on the unhappy difference between the King and parliament; when he declared, that *by the grace of God* (his usual expression) *they that would wrest that standard from his hand, must first wrest his soul from his body*. Accordingly, at the battle of Edge-hill, fought 23 October 1642, he boldly charged with it among the thickest of the enemy, to engage the soldiers to follow him; and being surrounded by numbers, was offered his life if he would deliver up the standard; but he rejected the offer, and so fell with great honour, having that day killed sixteen gentlemen with his own hand; and at the time that he thus fought for his sovereign at home, he had sent his son Sir Ralph to accomplish himself for his service abroad. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Denton of Hillesden in Bucks, Knt. by whom he had six daughters, and as many sons, which were Sir Ralph; Thomas; Sir Edmund, who commanded a regiment of horse, and being deputy-governor of Drogheda, was killed 11 September 1649, at the taking of that town by Cromwell; Henry, a colonel also in the King's service; John; and Richard.

Sir Ralph Verney, the eldest son, was a member of that Sir Ralph, parliament, which in 1660 restored K. Charles II, who ¹ by patent, dated 16 March 1661, created him a Baro-¹Baronet. In the parliaments of 1681 and 1688, he was returned for the town of Buckingham, and voted against making the Prince and Princess of Orange, King and Queen of England; and marrying Mary, daughter and heir to John Blackwell of Waseing and Abingdon in the county of Berks, had issue three daughters, who all died young; and three sons, Edmund, John, and Ralph, Sir Edmund, the eldest of whom having issue one daughter Mary, and ²two sons, Ralph and Edmund, who both died unmarried, the title devolved on his brother ²Baronet.

Sir John, who by her majesty Q. Anne, was created Sir John, Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Viscount of Fermanagh ^{V.} by Fermanagh.

by patent ¹, dated at Westminster 16 June 1703. In the years 1710 and 1713, he served in parliament for the county of Bucks, as he did in succeeding parliaments, for the borough of Agmondesham to his death, 23 June 1717.—He married three wives, viz. Elizabeth, younger daughter of Daniel Baker of London, Esq. who died at Pen in Bucks 20 August 1700²; secondly Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley of Spoonhill in Shropshire, Bart. and thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Palmer of Little Chelsea in Middlesex, Esq. and by her, who died 12 December 1736, and was buried at Hertford, had issue Ralph his heir; and three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, who never married; Mary, the (second wife to Colonel John Lovett of Dublin; and by him, who died 24 April 1710, had issue Captain Verney Lovett, (who in June 1741, was made commander of the Otter Sloop of war, 18 November that year, captain of the Neptune a ship of 90 guns, under the command of Commodore Lestock; John; and Elizabeth; she died at Chelsea, 20 April 1769, æt. 105); and Margaret to Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford in the county of Northampton, Bart. representative of the county of Leicester in every parliament from 9 Q. Anne to his death on 21 April 1719, æt. 39, she died 7 May 1774, and was mother of Sir Verney Cave, Bart. who died 13 September 1734, unmarried; æt. 29, and of Sir Thomas Cave, who in November

1735

• The Preamble. *Nos magna heroum emolumenta et subditorum præmix emeritorum magnopere promoventes, æquum duximus dilectum et fidelem nostrum Johannem Verney Baronettum conspicuis grātia nostrā notis insignire; qui avitis majorum honoribus sua indole collata propriisque virtutibus adjunctis, una cum intemerata in coronam et dignitatem nostram fide, antiquum genus de novo illustravit, quamplurimis optimatum Angliæ familiis consanguineus; necnō longo militum egregii honoris stemmate successive exortus; cuius avus Edmund Verney augustissimo et beatæ memorie avo nostro regioque Martyri Carolo primo tenaciter adhærens et strenue inserviens, honore equitis aurati et officio Militis Marescalli Hospitii Regis donatus est, et Vexillifer etiam regius in funestissimo illo prælio apud Edge-Hill fortiter sed infeliciter occubuit. Patre præterea natus Radulpho Verney Milite et Baronetto, qui, fidelitate innata, cum utroque Carolo avo nostro et avunculo; res adversas æquanimiter sustinuit, opibus et agrise jusque non minimis interim scelerate surreptis, ipsoque cum suis in diuturnum, sed laudibus quasi exilium decadente: Avunculus etiam habuit Edmundum Verney Militem, et Henricum Verney Armigerum, utrumque in exercitu regio Militum Tribunum sagacem, fortem, et fidelem; Edmundus vero, expugnata apud Hibernos Drogheda, sanguiente execranda illa perditione infāsti nominis Cromwelliana, inhumano et more nondum auditio peremptus fuit. His ergo (inter alia) non oblitis, et ut sciant posteri quantum valeant res honestæ et bene gestæ: Sciat, &c.*

¹ Rot. pat. Canc. A^o. 2^o. Annæ. 1^o. p. D.² Le Neve, Mon. Ang.

1735 married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Griffith Davies of Birmingham in Warwickshire, M. D. (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton, in county of Bedford Bart.); and had issue Thomas, (who, ¹⁶ November 1765, married Miss Edwards of Highgate); and two daughters, Elizabeth, (married 8 October 1767, to Bennet, Earl of Harborough); and Penelope, married to Richard Thompson, of Lincolns-Inn, Esq.

Sir Ralph Verney, the second Viscount, succeeded his Sir Ralph, father as member of parliament for Agmondeham, for E. Verney, which he was rechosen in 1722, as he was for Wendover in May 1741 and 1747; and his majesty taking into consideration his eminent virtues and merits, was pleased by privy seal, dated at St. James's 22 January, and by patent ¹ at Dublin 22 March 1742, to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Verney.—He married Catharine ², eldest daughter and coheir to Henry Paschal of Baddow-Hall in Essex, Esq. and by her, who died 28 November 1748, had two sons and two daughters, viz.

John, who 6 July 1736, married Mary, third daughter of Josiah Nicholson of London, and of Clapham in Surry, Esq. but dying 3 June 1737, was interred with his ancestors at Stiff-Claydon, leaving her with child, of which, being a daughter, she was delivered 23 October; and 9 December 1741, remarried to Richard, brother to Sir William Calvert, alderman of London.

Ralph, Viscount Fermanagh, who succeeded to the honours.

Daughter Lady Elizabeth, married 27 June 1748 to Bennet, third Earl of Harborough.

Lady Catharine died unmarried 17 August 1750.

His lordship deceasing 4 October 1752, at Little Chelsea, near London, was succeeded by his only surviving son

Ralph, the second and present Earl of Verney, 8 October 1753, he was elected to his father's seat in the British parliament, and was again elected in 1754, Earl. he has since served for Caermarthen in Wales, and at present is a member of the privy-council of Great-Britain, and fellow of the royal society.—11 September 1740, he married Mary, daughter and heir to Henry Herring of Egham

¹ Rot. pat. Canc. Hib. A. 16 Geo. 2. 3rd. p. D.
³ Idem.

² Ulster's Office.

VERNEY, EARL OF VERNEY.

Egham in Surry¹, a director of the bank of England, by whom his lordship hath no issue.

TITLES.] Sir Ralph Verney, Earl of Verney, Viscount of Fermanagh, Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 16 March 1661, 14 Car. II. B. Verney of Belturbet in the county of Cavan, and V. of the county of Fermanagh 16 June 1703², 2 Q. Anne; and E. of Verney in the province of Leinster 7 February 1742, 16 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Saphire, on a Cross, Pearl, five Mullets, Ruby.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Phoenix in Flames, beholding a Ray of the Sun, all Proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tygers, Pearl, each gorged with a ducal Coronet, Saphire, and chained, Topaz.

MOTTO.] UNG TOUT SEUL.

SEATS.] Middle-Claydon in the county of Bucks, 40 Miles from London; and Baddow-Hall in Essex, 25 Miles from London.

BERESFORD,

¹ Ulster's Office.

² Enroled 20 August.

BERESFORD, EARL OF TYRONE.

22.

THIS ancient family of BERESFORD hath flourished for many centuries in the counties of Stafford, Warwick and Leicester, and in former times wrote their name BEREWORD ; being originally of Beresford in the parish of Alstonfield in the first mentioned county ; whence spreading into *those* of Derby, Nottingham, Kent, Lincoln, and city of London, a branch of the Kentish line removed into Ireland, and was advanced to the honourable degree of Baronet in the person of Sir Trifram Beresford, and to those of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, in his great grandson Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone.

His lordship's descent was directly derived from John John. de Beresford, who was seized of the manor of Beresford (in old deeds sometimes wrote Bereford) in the county of Stafford 4 October 1087 (1 Will. Rufus) and therein was Hugh, succeeded by his son Hugh, who had issue Aden de Be-Aden. resford, the father of John, who had two sons, Hugh, John. and William who had an only daughter Julian. Hugh, Hugh. who succeeded, was living 34 Henry III, (1249) and was father of John Beresford, living in the time of Edward John, I, whose son Aden was Lord of Beresford in the county Aden. of Stafford, in 8, 16, and 17 Edward II, and his son John was lord thereof 18 and 21 Edward III, and had John, three sons, John his heir ; Richard, living 9 Rich. II, who left no issue ; and Aden.

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John,

John. John. John, the eldest son, lived in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, and had issue John Beresford of Beresford, who in 1411, 13 Hen. IV, gave to his son Aden all his estate in Alstonfield, together with the office of one of the foresters of Malbonfrith-Forest with Houseboote, Heyboote, and common of pasture there for thirteen cows and a bull, thirteen mares and a horse, and for thirteen sows and a boar, to hold to him and his heirs, at the rent of two-pence. The wife of this John Beresford was named Cicely, and by her he had two sons, John, and the said Aden, who died childless.

John, John Beresford, Esq. in 1 Edw. IV. granted all his lands in the counties of Stafford and Derby, to John, Lord Audley and other trustees; and in 1469 (10 Edw. IV) he had a release from John Pole of eighteen-pence a year rent, issuing out a tenement in Wolscote; and in 1474 settled an estate on his son John, and Margaret his wife upon their marriage. The year after this he died, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Basset of Blore in the county of Stafford, had four sons, John his heir; Thomas, ancestor to the Earl of Tyrone; Henry and William, who both died childless.

Family of Beresford. John Beresford, Esq. Lord of Beresford, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Davenport of Broomhall in Cheshire, Esq. by his wife Joan, daughter of Lawrence Fitton of Gawsworth, Esq. and had John his heir; and Cicely married in 1506, (21 Hen. VII. to Thomas Broughton of Rugeley in the county of Stafford, Esq. John, who succeeded at Beresford, was also of Enston in that county, where he lived from 1 Rich. III. to 27 Hen. VIII, and in 1483 married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Erdeswick of Sandon in Staffordshire, Esq. who died in 1463, by his wife Cicely, daughter of William Basset of Blore, and had issue Robert; John, who died unmarried; and a daughter married to — Noel of Hilcot in Staffordshire.

Robert, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of John Barbour of Flasbrook, Gent. by whom he had Sampson Beresford, living at Beresford and Enston in the reigns of Henry VIII and Eliz. and marrying Anne, daughter of John Morgan of Comberton in Worcestershire, had five sons and two daughters, Edward; Walter; John; George; Robert; Mary married to Thomas Dixwell of Whittington; and Catharine to George Lee, of Mayfield, otherwise Mathfield, both in the county of Stafford. Edward,

ward, who succeeded, married Dorothy, daughter of Aden Beresford of Fenny-Bentley in Derbyshire, and dying 6 June 1620, had an only daughter and heir, Olive, born in 1591, and married to Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston *, half brother to Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield, to whom she was first wife, died 29 January 1614, and had an only child, Olive, married to Charles Cotton of London, Esq. (son of Sir George Cotton) mother by him of Charles Cotton of Beresford, Esq. born in 1630, who married first Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson of Outhorp in the county of Nottingham; and secondly Mary, daughter of Sir William Russel of Strensham-court in Worcestershire, widow of Wingfield Cromwell, Earl of Ardglaſſ, by whom he had no issue; but by the first had Beresford Cotton his heir, born in 1658, and other children.

We now return to Thomas, second son of John, Lord Thomas, of Beresford and Enston, ancestor to the Lord Tyrone. He was seated at Newton, otherwise Newton-Grange, and Bentley in the county of Derby, in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV; the former of whom he served in the French wars, and is reported to have mustered a troop of horse of his sons, with his and their servants, at Chesterfield. He lies buried in the church of Fenny-Bentley under a fair alabaster monument with this Inscription:

Here lieth the corps of THOMAS BERESFORD, Esq.
the son of John Beresford, late Lord of BERESFORD
in the county of Stafford, Esq. and AGNES his
wife, the daughter and heir of Robert Hassal in the
county of Chester, Esq. who had issue fifteen sons
and five daughters. Thomas departed this life the
23 of March 1473, and Agnes departed this life the
16 March 1467. Here also lieth HUGH, third son
of THOMAS and AGNES.

On the side of the Tomb;

Quem legit hoc Marmor, si forte requiris, Amice,
Nobile Beresford tu tibi Nomen habes.
Luce Patrum clarus, proprio sed Luamine major,
De gemina merito Nomina Luce capit.

U 2

Largus,

* Sir John Stanhope, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Ratcliffe of Oatfal in Lancashire, Knt. was great grandfather to William, Earl of Harrington, sworn L. L. of Ireland, 13 September 1747.

BERESFORD, EARL OF TYRONE.

Largus, Doctus, Amans, aluit, coluit, recreavit
 Mufas, Jus, Vinctos, Sumptibus, Arte, Domo,
 Militia excellens, strenuus Dux, fortis et audax,
 Francia testatur, Curia testis Agens.

On the other side of the Tomb :

Nunc jacet in tumulo resolutus Pulvis in isto
 Lutum, Bulla, Fumus, Pulvis et Umbra sumus.
 Dum loquimur, morimur ; subito vanescimus omnes ;
 Si sapiens homo sis, disce, Memento Mori.

Upon the Pulpit :

Vivere quisque diu cupit,
 sed bene nemo, ait bene quisque
 potest vivere, nemo diu.

His said wife Agnes, was daughter and heir to Robert Hassal of Arcluyd in Cheshire, Esq. whose coat- armour of *Parti per Chevron Argent and Or, three Pheons Sable, a Crescent for Difference*, is quartered by the Earl of Tyrone: And their said sixteen sons and five daughters were

(1) Aden Beresford, Esq. Lord of Bentley and Bircham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Eyre of Home, or Keyton, in the county of Nottingham, and had two sons and one daughter, George; Humphry, who died childless; and Anne, married to William Heywood of Stonylow in Staffordshire, Gent. George, who succeeded, married Benedicta, daughter of Humphrey (or Roger) Bradborne of Hoghe in Derbyshire, Esq. and had William, who left no issue; and Aden Beresford of Fenny-Bentley, Esq. who made his will in 1598, and by Ursula, daughter of Thomas Rolleston of Lea, Gent. had seven sons, who all died without issue, and six daughters his coheirs viz. Elizabeth, (first married to Humphry Barlow of Stoke, Esq. who dying 10 July 1570, left an only child Ursula; and she married secondly Richard Parkyns of Bunny in the county of Nottingham, Esq. counsellor at law, recorder of Leicester and Nottingham, and by him, who died 3 July 1603, was great-grandmother to Sir Thomas Parkyns, created a Baronet 18 May 1681); Anne, (married to —— Sellers of Criche in Derbyshire); Maud, (to —— Whitehall); Mary, (to —— Bentley of Hungry-Bentley); Dorothy, (to Edward Beresford of Beresford, Esq.); and Hellen, to John Whitehall of Yelderley in Derbyshire, Gent. living in 1611.

Thomas

Thomas Beresford of Newton, who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Roger Wolgattethorp, and died childless before 1512. (2)

John of Bradley-Ash in the parish of Bentley. (3)

Hugh, died unmarried. (4)

Hugh, also of Newton, having the manor-house and better moiety of the manor of Newton-Grange by gift from his father, and lies buried in the church of Fenny-Bentley, with an inscription upon the South Wall, expressing that he died in 1516, that his son Lawrence died in 1577, and his grandson in 1607; concluding thus, (5)

No Epitaph needs make the just man fam'd,

The good are prais'd, when they be only. nam'd.

His wife was Agnes, daughter of John Longston of Longston in Derbyshire, and he was ancestor to the Beresfords of Newton, Alstonfield, Duffield, and Redborne in Derbyshire; of Calvercroft, and Garrington in Leicestershire; of Slately in Warwickshire; and of Mayfield, and Cank in Staffordshire.

Robert, of Hillesdale in Staffordshire, who by Joan, daughter of Thomas Cantrell, was progenitor of the family there, and of Alsop in Derbyshire, both which terminated in heirs general. (6)

Humphry of Newton-Grange, (by some called the second son) ancestor to the Earl of Tyrone. (7)

Edward, seated at Barnbough in Yorkshire, 12 Hen. VIII, in the 15 of which reign he was reader of Gray's-Inn, and married Joan, only child of Pierce Clotton, Esq. (8)

Denys, of Cuthorpe in the county of Derby, whose posterity settled at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire. (9)

Rauff, died young.

Roger, sheriff and alderman of London 5 Hen. VIII. whom Fuller, in his *worthies*, makes to use *Sable, three Bears Saliant, Or*, for his coat-armour. He left no issue. (10)

Rauff, who married Emma, daughter of William Elton. (11)

William, who by Alice, daughter of Thomas Parker had two sons, viz. Denys, of Beresford, of Curthorpe, and Birchover in Derbyshire, who left no issue, and Christopher, of Long-Ledenham in the county of Lincoln, who died 12 October 1590, and was there buried, having issue by Bridget, daughter of — Needham of the county of Derby, five sons, viz. William, (who by his

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his second wife Winifred, daughter of Sir Bryan Lascelles of Gateford in Nottinghamshire, Knt. was ancestor to the family of Long-Ledenham); Francis of Rowston, (who married Prudence, daughter of —— Thornhill of Ouston in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and was progenitor of the families at Rowston, and at Fulbeck in the said county); George; John, rector of Scopwick in Lincolnshire; and Edward.

(14) Lawrence of Lea-Hall, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cockaine of Lea, and died childless before 11 Hen. VIII.

(15) Godfrey.

(16) James Beresford, LL. D. canon-residentiary, and prebendary of Prees in the cathedral of Litchfield, (where he lies buried) and founder, 20 August 1512, of Beresford's chantry in the church of Fenny-Bentley. He was also vicar of Chesterfield and Worksworth; and founded two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's college, Cambridge, 12 February, 11 Hen. VIII, to be called Beresford's *fellowes and scholars*, for whose maintainance he gave 400l. to the college, wherewith they purchased lands, then of 20l. a year, and the seal to this grant was *a Bear Saliant*.

(1) Daughter Alice was married to John Shalcross of Shalcross in Derbyshire, Esq.

(2) Agnes, to Ralph Walker of Castern in Staffordshire, Esq.

(3) Joan, died unmarried.

(4) Cicely, married to Thomas, son and heir to Roger Chetwoode of Oakley in Staffordshire, and had Roger Chetwoode of Warleston, who died 27 Hen. VIII.

(5) Johanna, to William Ferne of Parwich in Derbyshire, Esq.

Humphry. Humphry Beresford of Newton-Grange, Esq. ancestor to the Earl of Tyrone, married Margery, daughter of Edmond Berdesley, or Beresley, and had two sons, viz. John, (who in 1505 married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fitz-Herbert of Tissington in Derbyshire, and had an only child Agnes, married to George Fitz-Herbert, Esq. of the same place); and George, who succeeding to the estate, lived at Newton Grange, was steward of the town of Nottingham; and by Helen (or Eleanor) daughter of Thomas Greene of Sussex, Esq. had two sons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Michael, his heir,

Nicholas

Nicholas of Kenton in the county of Nottingham, (2) who married Rose, daughter of John Fitz-William, Esq. and had seven sons, George, born in 1549, ancestor to the family at Kenton, Richard, Thurstan, James, Thomas, Benedict, and Francis.

Daughter Anne, married to John Savage, Esq. and (1) had a son, Sir Arthur.

Grace, to John Neclam of Caswick in Lincolnshire. (2)

Mary, to John Rowe of Uffington in the same county, (3) Esq. and she dying 24 July 1576, left Sir Francis Rowe, Knt.

Michael Beresford, Esq. the elder son, was an officer Michael. in the court of wards, and seated at Otford and the Squirres in the parish of Westram in Kent, where he was living 1574; and marrying Rose, daughter of John Knevitt of the same county, had seven sons and four daughters, viz. George, who succeeded at Squirres, (and by Elizabeth, daughter of Randle Cam, citizen of London, was ancestor to the family of that place); Richard, (of Ashburnham in Sussex, who married the daughter of Sir Edward Pelham, Knt. and left issue, Henry his heir and six other children.); Tristram, from whom the Lord Tyrone derives; James, died childless; Thomas, (D. D. and vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, who by Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Withers, left William his heir, and other children); Cornelius, (of Chilham in Kent, who married first Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sulijard of Delaware in that county, Esq. by whom he had one daughter Dorothy; he married secondly Dorothy daughter of Edward Petley of Chelesfield, Esq. and had issue; Anne, married to her first cousin, Thomas Beresford of Clifford's Inn, third son of the aforesaid George Beresford of the Squirres, Esq. by whom she had Anne and Elizabeth; Elizabeth; and Rose); and Henry, who died without issue; daughter Bennet (was married to Sir Thomas Harfleet. alias Septuans, of Moland in Ash, Knt.); Frances, (to Robert Leigh of Beckenham); Dorothy, (the first wife to Thomas Petley of Filson); and Anne, to Sir William Southland of Lee near Canterbury, Knt. all in the county of Kent.

Tristram Beresford, Esq. the third son, was born before the year 1574, and coming into Ireland, as manager for the corporation of Londoners, known by the name of the society of the New-Plantation in Ulster, at the time they made the plantation in county of Derry, in the

the reign of James I, settled at Coleraine in the county of Londonderry, having issue by the daughter of — Brooke of London, two sons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Sir Tristram, his successor.

(2) Michael of Dungarvan and of Coleraine, Esq. who, 21 November 1653, was constituted, with his brother, and others, commissioners in the precinct of Derry, for examining the delinquency of the Irish, in order to the distinguishing of their qualifications for transplantation; and in 1654 he was sheriff of the counties of Derry, Donegall, and Tyrone, of which he was also a commissioner of the civil survey and revenue. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Leake, Knt. and by his will²; dated 5 July 1660, directed his body to be buried in the church of Coleraine, in his father's sepulchre, which was done accordingly; and he had issue by her, who was buried at Temple-Patrick in the county of Antrim, one son Tristram, who died young; and four daughters his coheirs, viz. Anne, married to Thomas Whyte, of Redhills in county of Cavan, Esq.*; Olive, first to — Thornton, and secondly to Sir Oliver³ St. George, of Headford in Galway, Bart.; Elizabeth, to captain Robert Shields; and — to Arthur Upton of Temple-Patrick, Esq.⁴

(1) Daughter Anne was first married to Sir Edward Dodglington, and secondly to Sir Francis Cooke, Knts. and was buried at Coleraine.

Jane,

* He was the son of Francis Whyte, Esq. secretary to the L. D. Grandison, who died 29 May 1622, by Dorcas, whom he married in 1618, and she remarried with George Edwards, of Dublin, Esq. one of her husbands executors, she is mentioned in her brother Michael's will, by the description of Mrs. Susan Ellis, widow, third daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Knt. and Bart.; and his issue were three sons and three daughters, Francis; Michael, who died unmarried; Thomas, killed at the battle of Aghram; Mary, married to Alexander, son of Robert Saunderson, of Castle-Saunderson in county of Cavan, Esq.; Dorcas, to Paul, son of Sir Francis Gore, of Corstow in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.; and Dorothea, who died 3 June 1695. Francis, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Edgeworth, of Lizard in the county of Longford, Knt. and had two daughters, Mary and Anne; and a son Thomas Whyte of Redhills, Esq. who 26 January 1708 married Sarah, youngest daughter of James Napier, of Loughcrew in Meath, Esq. and deceasing 10 January 1739, left issue by her (who died 16 January 1762, and was buried at Belturbet,) an only son Francis, of Redhills, Esq.; and four daughters, Elizabeth, who was married to Marcus Smith; Mary, to Edward Ellis, Esq.; Sarah, to Essex Edgeworth; and Anne, 3 January 1749, to John White, of Rathgownan in the county of Limerick, Esq. Decree in Chancery, 1627. Prerog. Office.

² Prerog. Office.

³ Idem.

³ Idem.

⁴ See Lord Templetown.

Jane, to George Cary of Redcastle in the county of Donegall (descended from the Carys of Clonelly in Devonshire) and by him, who died 22 April 1640, had five sons and four daughters, viz. Francis of Redcastle, (who married Avice, sister to Captain Henry Vaughan, and they both lie buried in the church of Redcastle, having had issue Francis; Chichester, who died unmarried; William; Arthur, who died unmarried; Margaret; Avice; and Letitia); George; Edward of Dungiven in the county of Derry, (who died 4 June 1686, leaving issue Edward; George; Tristram; Elizabeth; Mary; Anne; and Jane); Robert of Whitecastle in the county of Donegall, (who died in March 1681, leaving Robert; George; Edward; Tristram; William; Anne; Letitia, and Mary);

Susannah, married to —— Ellis.

Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine, Knt. the eldest Sir Tristram, represented the county of Londonderry in the parliament of 1661; and K. Charles II, taking into his princely consideration his faithful services and sufferings, and being desirous to place upon him and his posterity some mark of his royal favour, was pleased by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall 24 March 1664, and by patent at Dublin 5 May 1665, to create him a Baronet*. He departed this life 15 January 1673, and 28 was buried at Coleraine, having married first Anne, eldest daughter of John Rowley of Castleroe in the county of Derry, Esq. by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Gage of Randes in the county of Northampton, Esq. by whom he had an only son Randal, and two daughters, Mary; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and was buried at Coleraine. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of —— Sackville, Esq. and by her had three sons and three daughters, Tristram; Michael, (father of Rev. Sackville, Beresford A. M. now deceased, and of a daughter Anne, married 17 October 1647 to Thomas Taylor, Esq. Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin for the year 1751); Sackville, who died unmarried before 1683; Susanna, (married to William Jackson of Coleraine, Esq. and had a son William and other children, William married Elizabeth Gorges, and had a numerous issue, one of whom Elizabeth married,

* 28 April 1662, he passed patent for a Thursday Market, and two fairs, to be held 14 May and 14 October at Ballymulley in the county of Derry; and had three grants of lands under the Acts of Settlement.

married, Captain Francis Howard, father of Gorges-Edmond Howard, who 17 September 1743, married Arabella, eldest daughter of Captain Philip Parry of Dublin, merchant, by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs, the elder married Mr. Hunter; and Catharine the younger married Captain Hamilton Gorges, third son of Richard of Kilbrew, in county of Meath, Esq. He died 21 June 1786); Sarah, first to Paul Brasier, Esq. and secondly to Edward Cary of Dungiven, Esq. and dying 13 April 1683, she was buried at Coleraine; and Anne, to Henry Hart of Kilderry¹ in the county of Donegall, Esq.

Sir Randal.

²
Baronet.

Sir Randal Beresford, the second Baronet, was member for Coleraine in the first parliament after the restoration, and in July 1662² married Catharine, younger daughter of Sir Francis Annesley, Lord Viscount Valentia (by his second wife Jane, sister to Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield); He made his will 4 October 1681, proved 26 June 1682, and left to his lady, all his personal estate, for the payment of his debts, and maintenance and education of his children; to whose care, tuition, and guardianship, he devised them; appointed his wife executrix, and the Earl of Anglesey, Lord privy seal, overseer, and to give his best assistance in her affairs, and desired his acceptance of a ring, value 30l. 3 he deceased in October 1681, and was buried at *St. Martin's in the fields*, London, having had issue by her, who died 3 April 1701, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, three sons and two daughters, viz. Arthur, who died young at Kensington near London, and is there buried; Sir Tristram; Francis, who died young at Ballykelly in the county of Derry, and lies buried there, Jane, married to L. General Frederick Hamilton of Walworth in the county of Derry*, by whom she had no issue, and dying in 1716, was

* He was Member of Parliament for Coleraine, a privy counsellor, colonel of the royal regiment of foot, and died 26 March 1732; having by his will, bearing date 25 August 1731, devised his leases of the manor of Walworth and divers other lands, which he held from the fishmongers company, London, to his nephew Sir Marcus Beresford, Viscount Tyrone, and his assigns, ratifying and confirming such disposition as he had made thereof in his lordship's marriage settlement, dated 16 July 1717. He leaves his estate in the counties of Tipperary and Kildare to Frederick Cary, second son of his niece, Anne, daughter of his brother George Hamilton, Esq. and wife to Henry Cary of Dungiven, Esq. and his heirs male,

¹ Information, Rev. William Chichester.
5,000l. fortune.

² Articles 3, 9. July 1662.

³ Prerog. Office.

was buried under a handsome monument at Walworth; where he was also buried; and Catharine, married in 1697, to Matthew Pennefather of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, Esq.* and died his widow in Dublin 21 March 1755.

Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine, the third Baronet, Sir Tristram born in 1669, was attainted 7 May 1689, by K. James's tram. parliament, and commanded a regiment of foot in defence of the protestants, against the attacks of that King . 3 Baronet, on their liberties and properties. 4 March 1698, he made his will, and directed his body to be with all decency reposed in a vault, under his seat in the church of Coleraine, which he desired should be made for that purpose, according to the directions he laid down in his will; and that a small monument should be erected in the wall over his seat, in memory of him and his ancestors; He confirmed a rent-charge of 500l. a year, formerly settled upon his wife, issuing out of his estates of 1218l. a year, in the counties of Derry and Cavan, as also a provision of 2000l. for daughters portions, which with 2000l. more, (being 2 -parts of 3000l. which he allowed by his deed dated 17 July 1698 to charge on his estate) he declared was in full restitution of all portion to his daughters, appropriating to his eldest daughter Sufanna-Catherine 1400l. to his second Arabella-Maria 900l. to his third Jane, and to his fourth Aramintha-Olivia 850l. apiece, and if any of them died before marriage, their portion to be equally divided between the survivors; provided for the payment of his debts; constituted his wife and her sister Arabella-Sufanna, Lady Magill, after Lady Dungannon, and

male, remainder to her younger sons and their heirs male, they respectively to take and use the surname of Hamilton; remainder to Edward her eldest son, and his issue male and female, &c. He bequeathed 50l. towards rebuilding the old ruinous church at Holy-Crois, in the county of Tipperary, with 350l. to be laid out at interest, or in purchasing lands, the annual produce thereof to be paid for ever to the clergyman, who performs the cure and service of the said church; and 30l. to the poor of the parish of Taunafinlagan in the county of Derry.

* He was L: Colonel to General Sabine's regiment in Q. Anne's wars, and at the first attack of the French in the battle of Oudenarde, behaved with great gallantry, and received many wounds; so that returning to Ireland, he was rewarded, 3 June 1709, with the post of muster-master-general; and 23 December 1718, appointed comptroller and accomptant-general of Ireland, which he held to his death, 27 November 1733. His surviving issue were four daughters; Jane, married to William Pallister, of Rathfarnham, Esq.; Levina, who died unmarried 14 May 1734; Dorothea, married to William Williams of Mount-Williams in Meath, Esq. (who left her a widow 6 January 1750, and she died 11 August 1755, leaving one daughter); and Elizabeth, Countess of Antrim.

and Sir John Magill Baronet, his joint executors, leaving the sole guardianship tuition and education of his children to them, as also the management of the estate during their minorities, and as a token of his affection to them, desired their acceptance of mourning, with 20 guineas to each for buying of rings; and lastly the expences of his funeral, the building the said vault and monument, not to exceed 300l. Sterling, bequeathed 10l. to the poor house-keepers, and poor of the parish of Coleraine, and 5l. to the poor inhabitants of the parish of Erragilkeragh alias Ballinesfaggard¹, and died 16 June 1701. He married, in February 1687, Nichola-Sophia, youngest daughter and coheir to Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly*; and by her (who remarried with

L. General

Family of
Glenawly.

* Sir Claud Hamilton of Cochonogh in Scotland, Knt. had two sons, Sir Claud of Castletoome in the county of Antrim, Knt. who left no surviving male issue; and Dr. Archibald Hamilton, made Archbishop of Cashel 20 April 1630, who being a great sufferer in the rebellion of 1641, to the amount of 9090l. and forced to fly for the safety of his life, retired into Sweden, and died at Stockholm in 1659, near eighty years old, having had several sons, of whom Hugh the second was created Baron of Lunge in Sweden; lived at Ballygally in the county of Tyrone; and was advanced 2 March 1660 to the dignity of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly in the county of Fermanagh. He married Susanna, youngest daughter of Sir William Balfour of Mount-Whany and Pitcullo in Fife-shire, Knt. In 1678 he bequeathed the interest of 20l. for ever to the poor of the parish of Erigilkeroye, to be distributed by the minister and church-wardens, for the time being, ² and dying at Ballygally in April 1679, was buried in the church there; having issue by her (who remarried with Henry Mervyn of Trelick in Tyrone, Esq. died 11 December 1687, and was buried in St. Werburgh's) two sons and three daughters, William, Lord Glenawly, who died without issue in February 1680; —, who died young; Henrietta-Amelia, buried at St. Peter's, Dublin, 16 September 1669; Arabella-Susanna, married 3 July 1683, to Sir John Magill, of Gill-hall, in the county of Downe, Bart. and by him, who died in July 1701, had no surviving issue; and she married secondly, Marcus, V. Dunganon, pursuant to deeds dated 29 and 30 April 1700; and the said Nichola-Sophia, Lady Beresford, who in April 1704 married to her second husband L. General Richard Gorges, whose family which hath been long seated at Kilbrew in county of Meath, we shall thus delineate, and begin with Robert L. L. D. who married Jane daughter of Sir Arthur Loftus, Knt. and sister to Adam V. Lisbourne, and had issue by her (who died in 1728 and was buried in her family vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin,) two sons and two daughters, Richard, his heir; Robert, who died without issue; Dorothy, died unmarried; and Elizabeth, married to William Jackson of Coleraine, and had issue. Richard Gorges of Kilbrew, Esq., was baptized 22 March 1662, and embracing a military life, became a lieutenant-general; in April 1704 he married as before observed to his first wife Nichola-Sophia, relict of Sir Tristram Beresford, and by her who died 23 February 1713, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's tomb, in St. Patrick's, Dublin, had issue. He married secondly in December 1716, Dorothy, younger daughter of James Stopford of Tarah-hill

L. General Richard Gorges of Kilbrew, in county of Meath) had issue one son Sir Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, and four daughters, viz. Susanna-Catherina, born in London 1 July 1689, married to Hyacinth Richard Nugent, Lord Riverston, who died without issue 8 March 1737, and she deceased 30 March 1763; Arabella-Maria, born in Dublin 1 November 1690, died unmarried in 1732; Jane, born at Coleraine 23 December 1691, married in April 1711¹, to Gorges Lowther of Kilrue in county of Meath Esq. Member of Parliament for Ratoath, and dying 20 October 1764, was interred at Ratoath *; and Aramintha-Olivia, who died in 1729, unmarried.

Sir

Tarah-hill in Meath, Esq. and widow of Edward fourth Earl of Meath; she died without issue by him at Kilbrew 10 April 1728, and he deceasing on the 12, they were interred at the same time in a chapel contiguous to the house of Kilbrew, under a magnificent tomb of white marble.—His children were Richard of Kilbrew; Hamilton, (of Catharine's Grove county of Dublin, M. P. for Swords in same county, 27 April 1734, he married Catharine, daughter of John Keating, Esq. and dying 8 April 1786 left issue by her (who was born in 1705) an only son, Richard, educated in Brazen-Nose-College, Oxford, married 1 March 1775, to the daughter and heir of Arthur-Francis Meredith of Dollyardstown in county of Meath, Esq. and was created a baronet in 1787 by the name of Richard-Gorges Meredith; Lucy, (married first to William the late Lord Howth, and secondly to Nicholas Weldon of Gravelmount, in county of Meath, Esq.); and Dorothy, to John the first Lord Desart. Richard of Kilbrew, M. P. for Augher, as he was for Enniskillen, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Fielding of Dublin, Esq. and had four sons and eight daughters, viz. Richard, (who died L. Colonel of Lord Drogheda's regiment of Light Dragoons, who 27 April 1755 married Catharine, younger daughter of Thomas Christmas, of Whitfield in county of Waterford, Esq. and left one son deceased); John, deceased; Hamilton, now of Kilbrew; Robert, D. D. vicar of Dunboyne and Kilbrew, in Meath, which he resigned in 1768 for the rectory of Termonfeckan, and at present is dean of Kilmacduagh; the daughters were Dorothy-Sophia, (married in 1748 to John Graham, of Platten in county of Meath, Esq.); Jane; Elizabeth, who died young; Catharine; Lucy; Susanna; Amelia, baptized 3 October 1737; and Elizabeth baptized 1 December 1738, Hamilton, on the decease of his brothers, succeeded at Kilbrew, he was baptized 8 February 1739, was for sometime Captain of Foot, and 6 April 1768 married Catharine, younger daughter and coheir to Gorges Edmond Howard, Esq. (who died in 1726,) and by her who is deceased, has issue. Lodge's Collect.

* He left her a widow 11 June 1716, and had two sons and two daughters, viz. Gorges, his heir; Marcus, (who in September 1743, married Catharine, sister and heir to Sir Edward Crofton, of Moate in county of Roscommon, Bart: on whose decease he took the name of Crofton, and 12 June 1753 was created a baronet; daughter Copula-Beresford, born 23 February O.S. and died young; and Sophia-Beresford, married first 9 February 1726 to Rowley-Hill, of Ballykelly in county of Derry, Esq. chosen in January 1733 burgess for Ratoath, (who died in 1739, leaving issue, Hugh, born 1 January 1727-8; George, drowned at sea; Jane, born 15 May 1733, married 16 August 1753 to John Tew, of Culmullen in county

¹ Articles dated 30 May 1711.

Sir Marcus Earl of Tyrone.

Sir Marcus Beresford, the fourth Baronet, baptized 27 July 1694, was left under the guardianship of Marcus Viscount Dungannon, and Arabella-Susanna his wife, and before he attained his full age, was chosen to parliament for the borough of Coleraine, which he continued to represent, until K. George I was pleased to advance him to the peerage by privy seal, dated at St. James's 11 June, and by patent * at Dublin 4 November 1720, with

county of Meath, Esq. who left her a widow 6 September following; Catharine, baptized 2 July 1734, and married in 1752 to Alexander Stewart, of Actow in county of Antrim, Esq.; and Mary); secondly, to Samuel Moore, M. D. of Derry, and died in October 1746, leaving issue by him, who died in 1763, one daughter Sophia. Gorges Lowther, Esq. who succeeded at Kilmue, was born 5 November 1713, he was sheriff of the county of Meath in 1739, and chosen for the borough of Ratoath in the same year, and hath been many years representative for the county of Meath in Parliament. On 3 April 1738, he married Judith, daughter of John Usher, of Carrick in county of Leitrim, Esq. by whom he had a son George, (who married 28 July 1767, Frances, eldest daughter of Chambre-Brabazon Ponsonby, of Ashgrove in county of Kilkenny, Esq. and by her who survives him, had several children); and a daughter Sophia, who became the second wife of William Irwine, of Castle-Irvine in county of Fermaragh, Esq. and has a numerous issue, the eldest of whom Major Irwine, was married in 1787 to Elizabeth-Judge D'Arcy, only daughter and heir to Judge D'Arcy, of Grangbegg, Esq. who died in February 1760, (by his wife —, daughter of Edward Nugent, of Robinstown county of Westmeath, Esq. whom he married in July 1765, and she survives him,) eldest son and heir to John D'Arcy of same place, by his wife Elizabeth Judge. (Lodge.)

* The Preamble. *Quorum progenitores longa annorum serie insigniæ propter facinora ac virtutes inclaruerunt, (prout Beresfordiorum genus, ex quo in Britanniam cum antecessore nostro Gulielmo primo penetrarunt) hos meritò nostris honoribus dignari æquum existimamus. Illius præclaræ gentis unus, nomine Tristram Beresford, Jacobo primo, quo in Abavo gloriamur, regnum ineunte, in Hiberniam transiit, ubi multa in rem Anglicanam Provinciæ in Ultoniensi, nondum satis stabilitam, præclaræ gessit. Hujus inde filius Tristram Beresford Eques, cui cohortis regimen erat commissum, multa cum gloria, rebelles contra Protestantes anno millesimo sexcentissimo quadragesimo primo immaniter fævientes debellare congressus est, unde propter insignem in præliis virtutem, titulo Baronetti decoratus est. Præcpos Marcus Beresford Eques, majorum vestigiis insequens. atque admodum juvenis, Parlamento Hibernico, anno millesimo septingentesimo decimo tertio, nostræ regali familie, blanditiarum neonon minarum securus, summa magnanimitate et constantia adhæsit. Cum paulo post horum iustrium regnorum obtinuissemus, quasi specimen favoris nostri, inter Barones Hibernicos collocare statuimus, verum, illo supplicante, honoris illius dilationem, petitionem impetravit, ex eo tempore Comitis Tyroniensis unicam filiam in matrimonium duxit, hæredem ex Afse Gentis antiquissimæ, nempe De la-Powers, qui in Hibernium cum progenitore regali nostro Henrico secundo migraverunt, ex quo perpetuas et latas possessiones habentes, multi fuerunt nominis; dignitatem, virtutibus et profapiæ tam nobilis debitam, præsertim in virum tam egregium atque de nobis tam bene merentem, viterius deferre haud æquum esse existimemus. Sciatis igitur, &c.* Rot. A. 7. Geo. I. 1. 2.

with the creation fee of twenty marcs, and 25 September 1721, he took his seat in the house of peers¹. To which honours K. George II. added the superior one of an Earl, creating his lordship Earl of Tyrone by privy-seal, bearing date at Kensington 26 June, and by patent * 18 July 1746², and 8 October 1747, he took his seat by that title³.

16 July 1717, his lordship married the Lady Catharine Poer, daughter and heir to James, Earl of Tyrone †; in February 1743-4, Lady Tyrone gave 50l. towards the

* The Preamble. As it hath been the constant practice of our royal predecesslors to reward virtue and advance merit, by conferring honours and dignities upon such persons, as have entitled themselves to receive those favours, by their personal qualifications and publick services; and, in particular, as our royal father, in consideration of the ancient extraction, eminent services, and distinguished loyalty of Sir Marcus Beresford, and of his marriage with the daughter and heir of the Right Honourable James De-la-Poer, Earl of Tyrone, did advance him from the degree of a Baronet, to the state and dignity of Baron Beresford of Beresford, and Viscount of Tyrone: So we, equally studious to do justice to a persevering virtue, and demonstrate, by some signal testimony of our esteem, how acceptable it is to us, and how freely we are disposed to proportion our favours to the deserts of our subjects; have, on a full assurance, taken into our consideration how our said faithful and beloved Sir Marcus Beresford, Lord Viscount Tyrone, hath adorned his dignity by his conduct, and hath rendered himself worthy of an addition of honour by his inviolate attachment to our royal person and government; his unaffected zeal for the established religion; his strenuous support of the constitution and laws of his country, even in the most critical and hazardous times; his unbounded charity, and constant provision of work for numbers of poor; with many other qualities and virtues equally deserving our royal notice: These reasons readily induce us to confer the superior title and degree of an Earl on a person, so well qualified to receive, and withal, so well enabled to support the honour by an affluent fortune. Know ye therefore, &c,

† We shall, here, briefly deduce her ladyship's descent from Sir Roger La-Poer, (sometimes written Power,) who accompanied Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition to Ireland, to reinstate Dermoid Mac-Murrough in his kingdom of Leinster, and after the success of that enterprize, assisted John de Courcy in his reduction of Ulster, for which services he was rewarded with divers lands. Cambrensis thus writes of him: " If it might be said without offence, there was not one man, who did more valiant acts than Roger le Poer; who, although he were but a young man and beardless, yet he shewed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman, and who grew into such good credit, that he had the government of the country about Leighlin, as also in Offory, where he was traiterously killed; on whose slaughter a conspiracy was formed among the Irish to destroy the English, and many castles were destroyed." He married the niece of Sir Arnory St. Laurence, ancestor to the Earl of Howth, being murdered in 1189, left issue John Le Poer, living 1197, the father by Etheldreda who was living in 1325,⁴ of Matthew, the father of Sir Eustace, who sat in a parliament in 1295, of which parliament Cox has given a list,⁵ and in 1297 (25 Edw. I.) the King sent to John Wogan,

L. J. commanding

¹ Lord's Jour. II. 693. ² Rot. Canc. 2^o. Geo. II. 3^o. p. D^o. ³ Lord's Jour. III. 662. ⁴ Ms. pedig. Trin. Coll. Dub. Clas. f. Tab. 4. N^o. 18. ⁵ Cox. 85, 86.

the erecting of the hospitable for incurables, in Dublin; put up 10 beds for the use of the said hospital, and subscribed 50l. a year for their support. His lordship deceased at Tyrone-

L. J. commanding him to give summons to the nobles of Ireland, to prepare themselves with horse and armour to serve against the Scots, and withal wrote to the said nobles, and among others to *this* Sir Eustace. (Holding. 63. See the letter in Sir Geo. Carew's collection, a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, III. 51. who quotes thus, Claufæ de anno, 25 Edw. I. M. 14. in scedula pendente, and there is also in the same book and page, another letter, from the same King to his nobles, and among others, to *this* Sir Eustace, Claufæ de anno 30 Edw. I. M. 16. in scedula pendente.) He died in 1311¹ leaving issue Lord Arnold La-Poer, who in 1309 slew Sir John Boneville in single combat, and was acquitted of the fact in a parliament held at Kildare in 1310, it being proved to be done in his own defence². He was one of K. Edward I. commanders in the army which opposed Edward Le Brus in 1315³. In 1325 K. Edward II. made him Seneschal of the county and city of Kilkenny, but in 1327 he caused great disturbances among the nobles, by calling the Earl of Desmond *Rhymer*⁴; in 1328 he was arrested, and accused of heresy by Richard Lederede, bishop of Ossory, and confined in the castle of Dublin, where he died before he could be tried; and though the L. J. Rayer, (Roger) Outlaw Prior of Kilmainham, made it appear that Lord Arnold was falsely accused, yet he remained a long time unburied, because he died *unasyled*⁵; he left issue Lord Robert Poer, Seneschal of the county of Wexford, and treasurer of Ireland, to whom a *Liberate* of 40l. was granted, 16 July 1335, in recompence of his charges and services, in suppressing and pacifying certain discords between the English and Irish in those parts, for the good of the commonwealth.⁶ To him succeeded his son Matthew, living 23 Edward III. who by his wife Avicia, (living in 1342) had John, living in the reign of the said King, and by Joan his wife, had Richard, who deceased in 1371,⁷ leaving a son Nicholas, who was summoned to parliament by writ, 22 November 1375, (48 Edw. III.) 20 January 1378, (1 Ric. II.) 11 September 1381, (4 Ric. II.) and 29 April 1383, (5 Ric. II.); these are the most ancient writs of summons to parliament that remain of record, in the rolls-office of Ireland, and from the first of them the present Earl of Tyrone, as Baron La Poer, derives.— This Nicholas, lived to a great age and died, the year uncertain, leaving issue Richard Lord La Poer, of Curraghmore, (mentioned in a grant of lands from Henry VIII. to Edward Poer, the *Bastard* brother of Peter Lord La Poer, the son of *this* Richard Lord La Poer,⁸ who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Earl of Ormond, who died in 1405, and by her had issue,

Peter Lord La Poer, mentioned in the above grant,⁹ who married the daughter of the Lord Decies, and by her had a son Richard, created Lord Baron La Poer of Curraghmore, 13 September 1535; he was slain in the service against the Irish rebels in 1539 or 1541,¹⁰ and at the time of his decease, was seized in fee, of the manors of Curraghmore, Culefin, Gortbady and other hereditaments in the county of Waterford;—He married Catharine,¹¹ second daughter of Pierce the eighth Earl of Ormond and

¹ Cambden and Marlboro' sub hoc Anno. ² Hol. 65. Camb. sub hoc Anno. Cox 91. ³ Camb. and Marl. sub hoc anno. Hol. 66. Camp. Cox. 94. ⁴ Campion 87. Davis 134. Camb. sub hoc anno. Cox. 107. ⁵ Camb. and Marl. sub hoc anno. p. 87. ⁶ Rot. 90. Edw. III. f. see also 17^o. Edw. III. f. ⁷ Ms. Trin. Coll. ⁸ Idem. ⁹ Rot. Pat. 37^o. Hen. VIII. ¹⁰ Rot. Pat. de A^o. 1. Eliz. ¹¹ Sydney's State Papers, I. 90.

Tyrone-houſe in Dublin, 4 April 1763, having had iſſue by his Lady who ſurvived him, ſeven ſons and eight daughters, viz.

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James,

and by her who remarried with James the fourteenth Earl of Desmond, and died 17 March 1552, ¹ had a daughter Ellice, married to Thomas Fitzgerald, eldeſt ſon of James the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, by his firſt wife; and four ſons, viz. Peter, his heir; John, of whom hereaſter; and Thomas, of Culefin, (who had iſſue James, his ſucceſſor, father of Thomas, of Culefin, who died there 15 December 1637, and was buried in the Chapel of Kiloonney in county of Waterford, leaving iſſue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Peter Butler, of Monynory in county of Wexford, Esq. four ſons and four daughters, viz. Peter, (of Culcfin, who married Catharine, daughter of William Wall, of Coolenemucky in county of Waterford, Esq.); Richard, (who married Gyles, daughter of David Power, of Coolroe, in fame county, Gent.); John, who died without iſſue; James; daughter Joan; Gyles, (married to Geoffrey Fanning, of Fanningſton in county of Tipperary, Gent.); Catharine; and Margaret, married to Richard Power, of Balinecurry in county of Waterford, Gent. Peter, the eldeſt ſon of Richard Lord La Poer, ſucceeded his father, he was born in 1522, and dying unmarried 10 December 1545, was ſucceeded by his brother

John (More) Lord La Poer, born in 1527, he ſat in the Parliament held by the L. D. Sussex, 12 January 1559, as he alſo did in Sir John Perrott's 26 April 1585. In 1556 he marched at the head of a conſiderable army, to the aſſiſtance of the chief governor Sydney, againſt the rebel Shane O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and was a perſon of great worth, as appears from Sir Henry Sydney's account of the province of Munſter to the lords of the council, dated 27 February 1575, who makes this honourable mention of him: "The day I departed from Waterford, I lodged that night at Corragmore, the house that the Lord Power is Baron of; where I was ſo uſed, and with ſuch plenty and good order entertained (as adding to it the quiet of all the country adjoining, by the people called, *Power Country*, for that that ſurname has been ſince the beginning of Englishmen's planting inhabitants there) it may be well compared with the beſt ordered country in the *English Pale*. And the lord of the country, though he be in ſcope of ground a far leſs territory than his neighbour is, yet he lives in ſhew far more honourably and plentily than he or any other, whatſoever he be, of his calling, that lives in that province. And albeit the ſoil, for the moſt part, of itſelf, is very barren; yet is there not any gentleman or freeholder of that country, but may make more of an acre of land there, than they have of three in the county of Kilkenny, the next county conſining on the one ſide (where the ſoil is very good) or in the deſies, the lordſhip next adjoining on the other ſide; and this was openly ſpoken before me, and affirmed by credible perſons, having land in both; and this was yielded for the reaſon, for that they ſuffer no idle man in the one, and are oppreſſed with them in the other." ² By Ellen, alias Margaret, daughter of James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, he had Catharine, or Elien, married to Peter, the seventh ſon of James Earl of Ormond, a rebel in 1569, and his ſucceſſor Richard, Lord Poer, who had a warrant from Q. Elizabeth, dated at Greenwich 31 May 1588, ordering a grant to be paſſed in fee-farm to Richard, the grandson of this Richard, by the name of Richard Poer, ſon and heir of the Lord Poer, of ſo much of the crown lands, as would amount to 50l. a year English, "in reſpect as well of his own, as of his ancestors good ſervices done unto us and our progenitors; his grandfather the Lord Poer, having been ſlain in that realm of Ireland, in ſervice againſt the rebels; his

¹ Rolls Off. and Lodge.² Sidney's Letters, I. 90.

(1) James,
 (2) Marcus, baptized 22 February 1727.
 (3) Marcus, born 23 December 1733.
 (4) George De la Poer, Lord Beresford.

} died young.

John,

"uncle having been slain at Bulloigne, in the service of our late father of happy memory, and his own father, (then living) and also himself, having in that our realm, and in this our time, been sore wounded in our service." ¹ He married Catharine, daughter and heir to John, Viscount Buttevant, and dying at Curraghmore 2 August 1607, had issue five sons and three daughters, viz. John (*Oge*) his heir apparent; Pierce, of Monalargey in the county of Waterford, who married Catharine, fourth daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond; Julia, married in 1615 to Thomas, Lord Kerry; Ellen, to David Condon, chief of his Sept; and Elizabeth, first to David, Viscount Buttevant, and secondly to Patrick, son of Sir John Sherlock of Balina-Claranhan in Tipperary, Knt.

John (*Oge*) the eldest son, was killed in his father's life-time, by Edmund Fitz-Gerald, the white knight,² and having married Helen, daughter of David, Viscount Buttevant, had issue (by her who remarried first with Thomas, Duffe, the tenth Earl of Ormond, and secondly with Sir T. Somerset, V. Cashel,) John, successor to his grandfather, and Ellen, wife to Maurice, Viscount Fermoy. John, Lord La Poer, being only eight years and a half old at his grandfather's death, became the ward of K. James I, who 7 December 1606, granted his wardship to his mother; but 30 March 1629, he had a special livery of his estate,³ (he became a lunatic before the rebellion of 1641,) and marrying Ruth, daughter and heir to Robert Pyphoe of St. Mary's Abbey, Esq. had five sons and four daughters, viz. Richard, created Earl of Tyrone; Pierce, of Killowen in county of Waterford, who married Honora, daughter of John, the second Lord Brittas, (having issue Richard, who died there in February 1635, leaving by Ellen, daughter of William Butler, of Balliboe county of Tipperary, Gent. John, his heir, which John, married Ellen, daughter of Daniel Magrath of Mountain-Castle, in county of Waterford; Pierce, whose daughter Judith, was married to Mr. Ducket; James, Ellen, and Anne,⁴ and founded the family at Rathcormack in the county of Waterford); Robert; John, who died unmarried in Dublin; David, who died there 17 August 1661, and was buried at St. Michan's; Ellen, married to Thomas Walsh, of Piltown, senior, Esq.; Catharine, to John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana, Esq. (whose only daughter Catharine, was mother of John, late Earl Grandison); Margaret, and Mary,

Richard, Lord Le Poer, who succeeded, was married 20 May 1673 to Catharine, daughter and heir to John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana and the Decies, Esq. (who died in 1662) they were married by Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury in his chapel at Lambeth; but she afterwards married Edward Fitz-Gerald Villiers, Esq. and was mother of John, late Earl Grandison:⁵ This Richard, was created (by patent dated at Westminster 9 October same year) Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone. Preamble. *Sciatis quod, nos grata & laudabilia servitia, quæ dilectus et fidelis Richardus, Dominus Baro de la Power de Curraghmore in comitatu nostro Waterford in regno nostro Hibernia ac antecessores et familia ejus in guerris contra rebelles in Hibernia, in quibus plurimi eorum occubuerunt, nobis et progenitoribus et predecessoribus nostris, regibus et Reginis Anglia, multipliiciter impenderunt, et quæ dictus Baro constanter impendere non desistet;*

¹ Rot. A^o. 1 Eliz.

² M^f. Pedig. Trin. Coll.

³ Rot. 23. Car. II.

⁴ M^f. Pedig. Trin. Coll.
1676.

⁵ Plea and Ans. Villiers to Poer, 14 November

John, born 14 March 1737-8 was educated in the University of Dublin, took the degree of A. B. 26 February X 2 1754,

(5)

desistet; nec non specimina crestentes virtutis, strenuitatem, circumspicitionem, et fidelitatem ipsius Richardi Baronis de la Power et Curraghmore, quibus omnes antecessores ejus praेire indies conatur, perpendentes quæque incitare et remunerare decrevimus, de gratia nostra speciali, &c. with 20 marks creation fee for support of the title of Viscount and 20l. for that of Earl,¹ and dying in the tower of London, 14 October 1690, was buried at Farnborough in Hantsire, the burial place of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, whose eldest daughter Dorothy, he had married in 1654, and by her, who died at Waterford, and was buried in the cathedral there, he had issue Arthur, who died young in Waterford; John, and James, Earls of Tyrone; and Dorothy. It is very remarkable, that in so long a succession in this family, and in a country continually disturbed and torn by rebellion and civil wars, that not one of this family was ever engaged in any rebellion against the crown of England, nor was there ever a forfeiture in the family during the space of 600 years that they have been planted in Ireland; and they at this day enjoy the old family lands, and reside at the same place that they were originally settled in, in the county of Waterford. In a grant of letters patent from K. Charles II. to this Richard Lord La Poer, bearing date 9 May, 23 of his reign, there is this recital, " That the ancestors of the said Richard Lord La Poer, " from their first planting in Ireland, for about four hundred years, had " entirely preserved their faith and loyalty to the crown of England; in con- " sideration therefore, of the merit of this Richard and his ancestors, and " to encourage the loyalty of others, &c." This carries the antiquity of the family to the 56 of Henry III, the year 1270.

John, the second Earl of Tyrone, dying a batchelor in Dublin, was buried in the church of Carrick, under a black marble monument, with this inscription:

Here lieth the Body of the
Right Honourable JOHN POWER
Earl of TYRONE,
who died the 14 of October
1693, in the 29 Year of his
Age.

James his brother and heir, the third Earl, was governor of the county and city of Waterford; and 13 December 1692 married Anne, elder daughter, and (with her sister Elizabeth, wife to James May, of Mayfield, Esq.) coheir to Andrew Rickards, of Dangan-Spidoge in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. (who died 18 August 1693, by his wife Anne, daughter and heir to Rev. Thomas Hooke of Dangan-Spidoge, D. D. who by his will dated 10 October 1671, proved 3 August 1572, devised to his wife Anne, the town and lands of Dangan-Spidoge, which he purchased in the name of Ashburnham, Esq. for life upon condition that she should within 6 months after his decease, make a lease thereof to his daughter Anne, wife of Andrew Rickards, during both their lives, at the annual rent of 80l. remainder after her decease to his said daughter and her heirs for ever; he also gave unto his said wife his house in the great cloyster of Christ Church of Chichester, called by the name of Mortimers Chantry, to her and her heirs, and the lease of the farm which he holds of the church of Chichester, and gave her 20 old gold pieces, and a little box of gold, and willed her not to part with it, but to leave it to her daughter Anne,² and by her, who in July 1716 remarried with George Mathew, of Thomastown in Tipperary, Esq. and died at the Bath 26 September

¹ Rot. Pat. 260. Car. II. 3¹. p. f. R. 9.

² Prerog. Office.

1754, and having studied the law in the Inns of Court, was admitted a Barrister in Hilary Term 1760. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of his Majesty's revenue, at which board he has many years presided; and in 1772 he was appointed by patent, taster of wines in the port of Dublin. He served in the last and present Parliaments for the county of Waterford, and hath been sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Councils in Great-Britain and Ireland.—On 12 November 1760, he married to his first wife Anne-Constantia Ligondes, of the house of Ligondes of Auvergne in France (whose grand-father was Colonel in the French service, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim was sent to England with Mareschal Tallard; he there married Frances, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, relict of Thomas, sixth Viscount Kilmorey, and also of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon; by this lady who died 27 December 1723, the Colonel had one son, the father of Mrs. Beresford) and by her who died 26 October 1772 and was buried at Clonegam, he had four sons and five daughters, viz. Marcus, born 14 February 1764, member of Parliament for the borough of Dungarvan and joint taster of wines with his father; George De la Poer, born 19 July 1765, in holy orders; John-Claudius, born 23 October 1766; Charles-Cobbe, born 22 October 1770; daughter Catharine, born 28 September 1761, married to the Right Honourable Henry-Theophilus Clements, brother to Robert, Lord Leitrim; Elizabeth, born 24 November 1762, died 15 August 1783, and was buried at Clonegam; Nannette-Constantia, born 16 April 1768; Jane, born 13 June 1769, and married in October 1788, to George, eldest son of Sir Hugh Hill of L. Derry, Bart.; and Aramintha.

He married secondly 4 June 1774, Barbara, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery of Magbie-Hill in Scotland

September 1729, at. 59, had an only daughter and heir, the Lady Catharine Poer, married as in the text. His lordship lies buried (with Anne his wife,) in Carrick, with this memorial on a neat white marble monument:

Here lies the Body of JAMES POWER, Earl of TYRONE, who died the 19th of August 1704,
in the 38th year of his Age,
And also the Body of ANNE his Wife,
who departed this Life the 26th Day
of September 1729.

Thus the male line of this truly ancient family became extinct, but the Countess Dowager of Tyrone, on claiming as her right the barony of La Poer, the same was admitted by the House of Lords of Ireland (as we have already shown) and allowed and confirmed by his majesty.

Scotland, who died in Dublin in December 1788, and by her had issue William-Barre, born 12 May 1780, died 29 May 1782, and was buried at Kinsely in county of Dublin; James-Hamilton, born 18 February 1782; Henry-Barre, born 25 September 1784; Hannah, born 16 May 1775; Barbara, born 8 July 1776, died 8 May 1786; Frances-Honoria, born 3 September 1777; Anna-Maria, born 30 October 1778, died 11 October 1779; and Elizabeth, born 27 January 1786.

William-Hamilton, born 8 May 1739, died in 1740, and was buried at Clonegam. (6).

William, born in April 1743, entered into holy orders, was presented to the rectory of Urney in diocese of Derry; consecrated pursuant to letters patent, 9 April 1780 Bishop of Dromore, and thence translated in April 1782 to the episcopal see of Offory.—12 June 1763 he married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. representative in Parliament for the borough of Newcastle, and sister to the Right Honourable John Fitz-Gibbon, his Majesty's Attorney General and a Lord of the Privy Council in Ireland. And by this Lady hath had issue ten sons and six daughters, of whom Thomas, Henry, John, Henry, William, William, and Elizabeth, died infants and were interred at St. Peter's in Dublin; and the survivors are Marcus, John, George de la Poer, William, Catharine, Aramintha, Harriot, Frances, and Louisa. (7)

Daughter, Lady Anne, married 16 August 1738 to William Annesly, created Viscount Glerawley. (1)

Lady Jane, married 10 August 1743 to the Right Hon. Edward Cary of Dungiven county Derry, Knight of the shire for Derry, and a member of the Privy Council in Ireland, but had no issue. (2)

Lady Elizabeth died young, and was interred at St. Peter's in Dublin. (3)

Lady Catharine, married 8 December 1748, to Thomas Christmas of Whitefield in county of Waterford, Esq. Knight of the shire for Waterford, he deceased without issue 28 March following, and 23 March 1754 she remarried with the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones, * died 28 March 1763, (4)

* Son of Walter Jones of Headford, county of Leitrim, Esq. married in 1722 to Olivia, eldest daughter of Chidley Coote of Coote-Hall in the county of Roscommon, Esq. (by his second wife) and dying in May 1756, left issue by her, Theophilus, and four daughters, Margaret, married in 1754 to her cousin Chidley Morgan; Catharine, to the late Sir Nathaniel Barry, M. D. of Dublin, Bart.; Elizabeth, to Doctor Crofton, son of — Crofton of Lisburn in county of Leitrim, Esq.; and Frances, to L. General Thomas Bligh, being his second wife. Theophilus, the only son, was chosen to represent the county of Leitrim.

1763 and was buried at St. George's Chapel Dublin, leaving issue.

(5) Lady Sophia, died in September 1740, and was buried at Clonegam.

(6) Lady Aramintha, born 17 September 1730, and married 24 April 1755 to George-Paul Monck of St. Stephen's-Green, Esq.

(7) Lady Frances-Maria, born 9 October 1731, and married 13 April 1762 to Henry Flood of Farmly in county of Kilkenny, Esq. member of Parliament for Kilbeggan, and son of the Right Honourable Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

(8) Lady Elizabeth born 8 August 1736, and married 1 May 1751 to Thomas Cobbe of Newbridge, county of Dublin, Esq. only son of Doctor Charles Cobbe, who died Archbishop of Dublin, and by him hath issue Charles, born 14 November 1756, Member of Parliament for the borough of Swords; and Elizabeth, married in November 1784 to Sir Henry Tuite of Sonagh in county of Westmeath, Bart. but hath no issue.¹

We return now to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, who considering herself as the lineal and chief representative of the ancient and noble family of DE LA POER, on the decease of the Earl her father, preferred a petition to the King, praying the restoration to her and her family of the ancient barony of *Le Poer*, which petition by royal authority was referred 9 November 1767 to the consideration of the House of Peers of Ireland, who appointed the 16 to hear council on her behalf, which being done, and on the examination of witnesses it was Resolved "That the Right Honourable the Countess Dowager of Tyrone hath fully proved her claim to the Barony of *Le Poer*, in fee, and hath a right to the said barony in fee."² On the following day the House came to this further Resolution, "That the Speaker do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the Resolution of this House of yesterday, whereby the Right Honourable Catharine, Countess Dowager of

" Tyrone,

Leitrim in Parliament, in 1768 he was chosen for Coleraine, and is now member of parliament for the borough of Monaghan, he was appointed Secretary to the Earl of Bristol when L. L. was sworn of the Privy-Council, and made Collector of the port of Dublin; he had two sons by his first wife; and in 1768 he married secondly Anne, third daughter of Colonel John Murray, deceased (by the Lady Dowager Blayney) and hath issue. (Lodge Collect.)

¹ Pedigree entered in British House of Lords, Ulster's Office, Lodge Collect. and Family Information. ² Lords Jour. IV. 418, 420, 421.

“ Tyrone, hath proved her title to the barony of *La Poer*,
 “ in fee, and lay the same before his Excellency,”¹
 which Resolutions being transmitted to his Majesty, he
 was graciously pleased to confirm the same, as appears by
 the following letter to George, Viscount Townshend, L. L.
 of Ireland.—

Whitehall, 19 December 1767.

“ My Lord,

“ Having laid before the King your Excellency’s letter of
 “ the 19 November, inclosing the Resolution of the House
 “ of Lords of *Ireland*, on the petition of *Catharine*, Countess
 “ Dowager of *Tyrone*, to his Majesty, referred to their
 “ Lordships consideration, together with the report of his
 “ Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the kingdom of *Ire-
 land*, and divers proofs in support of the said petition; by
 “ which the petitioner sets forth her claim to the barony of
 “ *La Poer*, in fee, by descent of her grandfather, *Richard*,
 “ who sat and voted in Parliament as Baron *La Poer*, till the
 “ 25 year of his late Majesty, King *Charles II.* he was advanc-
 “ ed to the title and dignity of Earl of *Tyrone*, to him and
 “ heirs male of his body: which Resolution of their Lord-
 “ ship states, “ That the Right Honourable *Catharine*, Coun-
 “ tress Dowager of *Tyrone*, hath fully proved her claim to
 “ the barony of *La Poer*, in fee, and hath a right to the
 “ said barony in fee.”—I am hereupon to acquaint your Ex-
 “ cellency, that his Majesty is graciously pleased to confirm
 “ the same; and to order that the said *Catharine*, Countess
 “ Dowager of *Tyrone* and her heirs, be allowed to enjoy all
 “ the rights and privileges belonging to the said barony of
 “ *La Poer*.

“ I am, with the greatest truth and respect,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Excellency’s most obedient humble servant,

“ SHELBURNE.”²

Her Ladyship deceased 16 or 27 July 1769, when the
 aforesaid barony devolved on her eldest son

Sir George De La Poer, the second and present Earl of *Tyrone*, who was born 8 January 1735, and succeeded to *George*,
 the Earldom 4 April 1763, on 7 October 1766 he was made ² *Earl*.
 governor and *Custos Rotulorum* of the city and county of
 Waterford. His Lordship is a member of the Privy Council
 in Ireland, an original Knight Companion of the most illus-
 trious Order of St. Patrick, and 21 August 1786, his Ma-
 jesty

¹ Lords Jour. IV. 418, 420, 421.

² Idem. 447.

jesty was pleased to call him to a seat in the British House of Peers, by the title of Baron Tyrone of Haverford-West in the county of Pembroke,—His Lordship married 18 April 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Monck, Esq. by his wife Lady Anne-Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry, Duke of Portland, and by her had issue

- (1) Marcus, Lord La Poer, born 17 March 1771, deceased 10 August 1783.
- (2) Henry, Lord La Poer, born 23 May 1772.
- (3) John-George, born 22 November 1773.
- (4) George-Thomas, born 12 February 1781.
- (1) Daughter Lady Isabella-Anne, born 28 May 1776.
- (2) Lady Catharine, born 11 September 1777.
- (3) Lady Anne, born 26 July 1779.
- (4) Lady Elizabeth-Louisa, born 2 February 1783. ¹

TITLES.] Sir George De La Poer Beresford, Earl, Viscount and Baron of Tyrone, Baron La Poer, Baron Beresford, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet 5 May 1665, 17 Car. II. B. La Poer in fee, B. Beresford of Beresford in county Cavan, and V. of the county Tyrone 4 November 1720. 7 Geo. I. E. of same county 18 July 1746, 20 Geo. II. B. Tyrone of Haverford-West in county of Pembroke 21 August 1786, 26 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl, Cruculy fitchee, three Fleurs de lis and a border ingrailed, Diamond.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Dragon's Head, erased Saphire, with a Spear broken through his Neck, Topaz, the Point, Pearl, thrust through his upper Jaw.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Angels, Proper, in Silver Vestments, with golden Hair and Wings, each holding in his exterior Hand a Sword erect, of the first.

MOTTO.] TANDEM FIT SURCULUS ARBOR. But his Lordship now uses, NIL NISI CRUCE, the Motto of his Mother's Family.

SEATS.] Curraghmore in county of Waterford, a noble seat, 63 miles from Dublin. Walworth in county of Londonderry, adorned with the finest Plantations in the North, 112 miles from Dublin.

BUTLER, EARL OF CARRICK.

THE reader may find, under the title of MOUNTGAR-
RET, that John Butler, the younger son of Edmond,
Earl of Carrick, by his wife Joan, daughter of John, the
first Earl of Kildare, is observed to give rise to this noble
branch of the family.

24.

Which John was seated at Clonamilchon in the county of John.
Tipperary, where he departed this life in the year 1330,
and by his wife Johanna left Edmond,¹ his successor there, Edmond,
who by Catharine his wife had issue Pierce (Peter) Butler, Pierce.
Esq. of Clonamilchon, the father of James, the father of James,
another James, whose son of the same name by his wife James.
Margaret, left Peter Butler of the said place, Esq. whose Peter.
wife was named Sibilla, and his son and heir James (Oge) James.
Butler, who married a daughter of the Lord Dunboyne, and
had James his successor, who taking to wife Honora daugh- James.
ter of —— Fitz-Patrick, left issue Sir James Butler of Lismallen, Knt. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas,
Earl of Ormond, and had Sir Pierce Butler of Lismallen and Sir Pierce,
Clonamilchan, Knt. who by privy seal, dated at Westminster
12 March 1628, (wherein the King writes, “ That taking Viscount
“ into his gracious consideration the continual and faithful
“ services done to his crown, by his trusty and well belov-
“ ed Sir Pierce Butler of Lismallen, in county of Tipperary,
“ Knt. he is pleased in regard therof, and for his other vir-
“ tues and noble descent, to advance him to the honour and
“ dignity of Viscount, by the title of Lord Viscount Ikyrrin”²

and

¹ Pedig. by Sir Richard Kearny.
d. R. 4.

² Rot. Pat. de A^o. 5^o. Car. I. 2^o. p.

and by patent * at Dublin 12 May 1629, he was created Viscount of Ikerrin; and in the parliament, which met in the Castle of Dublin 14 July 1634, he took his seat in the House of Peers ¹ 5 August that year, for the fine of 75l. Irish, he had a special livery of his inheritance, with a grant of the value and forfeiture of his marriage, paying 133l. 6s. 8d. Irish, to the crown; and 2 January 1636, procured a License of free-warren in all his lands and woods of Lismallen and Tullagh in Tipperary, with liberty to impark 200 acres for deer, and what other game he pleased; in which year he made a settlement of his estate to himself for life, remainder to his son James and his heirs male, &c. ²

He was a nobleman of great spirit and bravery (the inherent virtues of his family) and, in the beginning of the rebellion of 1641, his tenants being plundered of their goods and cattle, he recovered them in December that year; but afterwards taking part with the Irish, he was made L. General of their army under the Lord Mountgarret, whom he accompanied into the province of Munster, and in 1643, attended him at the sieges of Ballynakill and Borass in the Queen's County; and being also a commander in the Munster army under Garrett Barry, he was at the siege of the Castle of Limerick; in the battles of Liscarrol and Rosse, and continued very active and serviceable to the Roman Catholicks during the progres of that war, for which he was indicted and outlawed. ³ 1 March 1660 he makes his will, (proved 26 March 1674) and directs that his body should be buried

* The Preamble. *Quum dignitates et honorum tituli inter alia munera, quibus Principes eorum subditos atque servos optime de republica merentes remunerare solent, præcipuum locum obtinere videntur, quia præstantissimorum sempiternarumque virtutum perenne sunt testimonium, quod non seipso tantum, qui eo potiti sunt, exornat, et illustrat, verum etiam eximiam felicitatem ævis temporibusque futuris ad eorum posteritatem efficit redundare: Nos igitur animadvertisentes atque considerantes bona et pergiata officia nobis et coronæ nostræ perfecta per fidelem atque nobis dilectum subditum nostrum Petrum, alias Pierce, Butler de Lismalin, in Comitatu Tipperary in regno nostro Hibernia Militem, ejusque progenitores; insuper etiam recogitantes se generosum esse antiquo stemmate atque nobili genere prognatum, multisque virtutibus imbutum; respechu etiam amplæ fortunæ atque patrimonii ejusdem Petri, alias Pierce, Butler Militis, eum inter præceres nostros ordinare, et titulum, honorem, atque dignitatem Vice-comitis in hoc regno nostro Hiberniae sibi conferre gratiæ placemui. Sciatis igitur quod nos, in grati animi nostri testimonium, et quia volumus hunc præfatum Petrum, alias Pierce, Butler, Militem, pro suo justo merito, et ex virtutibus suis, ampliori honoris titulo et favoris nostri carectere ornandum, de gratia nostra speciali, &c. Rot. A. 5 Car. I. 1. p. d. R. 18.*

¹ Lords Journ. I. 2.
p. D.

² Act Settlement, Rot. A. 21. Car. II. 4².

³ Idem.

buried in the Abbey of Kilcowley in the county of Tipperary, and having married Ellen, second daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond, had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.

James, his heir apparent.

Colonel Richard Butler, a stout and active officer in the army of the confederate Catholicks, by whom he was much esteemed: 29 July 1642 he was at the taking of Kilfinny-Castle in the county of Limerick from the Lady Elizabeth Dowdall, under L. General Patrick Purcell of Ballycullane, with 7000 men, and three pieces of ordnance, from which her Ladyship endured four great shots before she surrendered, having before been despoiled, and lost of her goods and chattles, to the value of 5083l. of this army he was Serjeant-Major-General, he reduced the Castle of Crom 1 August, and Newcastle 15; but was taken prisoner by the Lord Inchiquin in the battle of Liscarrol 3 September 1642, being the last man of the Irish army that retired. He did not remain long confined, for 18 March following he was at the battle of Rosse; and in April and May 1643, at the sieges and surrender of Ballynakill and Borrass.—His issue were two sons and two daughters, Edmond, Pierce; Ellen, (married to William Kelly of Gragah in Tipperary Gent.); and Elizabeth, to Nicholas Knaresbrough, commonly called Crainsborough, of Ballycallan in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

Theobald, who lived some time beyond sea, but returning to Ireland, resided at Lismallen, and afterwards at Ballycallan, where he died without issue in 1669, and was buried with his father.—The daughters were, Margaret, the first wife of Bryan, the seventh Lord of Upper-Offry; Mary; and Ellen, married to James, the fourth Lord Dunboyne.

James Butler, Esq. the eldest son, lived at Fenure, or James. Fennor, in the county of Tipperary, and in 1636 married Ellan, eldest daughter of Edmond, Lord Dunboyne, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas, Lord Cahier, and dying at London in 1638, had issue by her, who after married Gerald Grace of Ballylinch, Esq. two sons, Pierce and Edmond, the elder of whom, viz.

Pierce, succeeded his grandfather, and was born 3 September 1637, ¹ resided before his accession to the honour, ² at Dance in the county of Clare; and, his ancestors having been Roman-Catholicks, he became a Protestant as soon as he arrived to years of understanding; and after the restoration had four grants of lands under the acts of settlements.²

—He

¹ Acts Settlement, Roll. A. 21^o. Car. II. 4^o. p. D.

² Idem

—He married Ellin, or Ellenor, daughter of John Bryan of Bawneimore (or Whiteswall) in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. * (by his wife Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus of Killyan, Knt. by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Robert Hartpole of Shrue in the Queen's County, Esq.) and had issue four sons and four daughters, viz. James his successor; Pierce, who died unmarried in August 1695; John, who also died a batchelor; Richard; Helen, (married to John Fitz-Gerald of Carrygoran in the county of Clare, Esq. and had a daughter and three sons, viz. Edward, who was drowned; James, who married the daughter of — Hickman, Esq.; and Charles, whose wife was the daughter of — Colpoye, Gent.¹); Jane and Mary, ² both died unmarried; and Elizabeth,³ married 14 June 1688 to Sir John Meade of Ballintobber in the county of Cork, Bart. ancestor of John, Earl of Clanwilliam, and died in December 1757 æt. 88.

James,
3
Viscount

James, the third Viscount Ikerrin, was a Captain of grenadiers in K. James's army, and, as such, had 235l. 4s. a year allowed by the military establishment, commencing 1 January 1687, with a pension of 100l. a year upon the civil list.—He married Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heir to Colonel Daniel Redman of Ballylinch, with whom he had that seat. He made his will, 23 October 1688, and thereby devised, that 1000l. should be paid to Sir John Meade, who married his sister Elizabeth; to his sons Daniel, Richard and Thomas, 500l. each, and to his two brothers Pierce and Richard, 250l. a piece, charged upon his estate, to be paid as the estate could conveniently allow it,⁴ and dying in London of the small-pox 26 October 1688, in the persuasion of the church of Rome, had issue one daughter, Mary,⁵ who died an infant; and four sons, viz.

(1) Pierce, his successor.

(2) Daniel, Captain of a ship of war, was killed at sea, unmarried, in July 1706.

(3) Richard, who being an officer in K. James's army, and going into France after 10 April 1689, during the war with that kingdom, was on that account prohibited from returning

* By his will, dated 1 December 1673, he ordered his body to be buried in the chapel or chancel of the parish church of Eirke, which was built by his ancestors; and mentions his daughter Ellin, Lady Ikerrin, to whom and her husband (he says) he gave in the worst of times a great portion, considering the times and condition of people then.

¹ Mⁱ. Pedig. penes J. I^o. ² Idem. ³ Articles dated 30 May, 1000l. fortune. ⁴ Prerog. Office. ⁵ Mⁱ. Pedig. ut. antea.

ing home, by the act¹ of Parliament, passed 9 Will. III. to hinder the reversal of several outlawries, and to prevent the return of subjects of Ireland, who had gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe; but upon his petition and readiness to take the oath of allegiance, Q. Anne granted him a license to return 14 March 1703, and he died unmarried in June 1707.

Thomas, who succeeded his nephew in the title.

(4)

Sir Pierce, the fourth Viscount, being a minor, James Sir Pierce, Mansergh, Esq. was appointed his guardian; he was afterwards knighted, and was of the privy council to K. James II.; for his services to which Prince he was outlawed, but obtaining a reversal thereof, (as appears by the Journals²) he took his seat 5 October 1698 in the House of Peers.— On 14 October 1697 he married² to his first wife Alicia, eldest daughter of Murreagh, Viscount Blesinton, and by her, who died 28 October 1700, had an only son James. He married secondly in April 1703 Olivia, only daughter of Sir Oliver St. George of Carrickdrumruse in the county of Leitrim, Bart. who died in October 1695 Sister of George, Lord St. George, and Widow of Sir Robert Colvil, Knt. but by her, who in October 1719 married Mr. Wroth of Epsom, and died in 1722, his Lordship had no issue; and deceasing 4 January 1710 at Castle-Freke in the County of Cork, was interred at Thomastown in the County of Kilkenny, and was succeeded by his only Son

James, the fifth Viscount, born 6 December 1698, and James, left under the Guardianship of his Grandfather Blesinton; but dying in 1712, he was buried in the Church of Silchester Viscount in Hantsire, where a Monument was erected over his Grave, with this Inscription;

This Monument was erected by the Lord and Lady BLESINGTON, in Memory of their dear and much beloved Grandson JAMES BUTLER, Lord Viscount IKERRIN, Who died at LONDON on the 13th day of July 1712, Aged 13 years and 7 Months; His Piety, Virtue, Goodness, and Knowledge in Religion and Learning, Did infinitely exceed his years, and rendered his Quality the least part of his Character. He was Interred near this Stone, and was the only Child of PIERCE, Lord Viscount IKERRIN by ALICIA BOYLE, Lady Viscountess IKERRIN, both deceas'd and buried in IRELAND.

Immodicis brevis est Ætas, et rara Senectus.

His

¹ Lords Journals, I. 345.

² Articles, dated 22 October 1696, fortun.

Thomas, His uncle Thomas succeeded to the honour, and became
 6 the sixth Viscount, at which time (being in Holy Orders)
 Viscount. he was Chaplain-General to the army in Flanders,
 under the command of James, Duke of Ormond.—On 6
 June 1713, he married Margaret, daughter and coheir to
 James Hamilton of Bangor in the county of Downe, Esq.
 and died 7 March 1719, leaving issue by her, * who de-
 ceased in May 1743, two sons, James and Somerset-Ha-
 milton, successive Viscounts.

James, James, the seventh Viscount, was a child of the most
 7 promising hopes, giving many instances of an extra-
 Viscount. ordinary inclination to religion and virtue, but dying of
 the small-pox 20 October 1721, when about eight years old,
 left the honour and estate to his brother

Somerset- Somerset-Hamilton, the eighth Viscount Ikerrin, who was
 Hamilton, born 6 September 1718; and by his mother's will, left under
 Earl of the guardianship of Charles, Earl of Arran. He took his
 Carrick. seat in parliament 3 December 1739,¹ was called into his
 Majesty's privy council in April 1746; created LL D. by
 the University of Dublin 23 February 1747; and by privy
 seal, dated at St. James's 12 May, and by patent² 10 June
 1748, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Carrick, as such
 he took his seat in parliament 31 October 1749.³—18 May
 1745 his Lordship married Juliana, eldest daughter of Henry
 Boyle of Castlemartyr, Esq. created Earl of Shannon, and
 had three sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Henry-Thomas, Viscount Ikerrin,

(2) James, born 5 August 1747, who died in December fol-
 lowing.

Pierce,

* By her will, dated the 27 November 1728, she desired to be buried in a
 private manner, in the same grave or vault with her Lord in Hampstead-
 Church, Middlesex; and that as soon as conveniently might be after her death,
 to remove the corpie of her eldest son (some time since repos'd in a vault in
 Christ-Church, Dublin) to be buried in the same grave or vault with her own
 body.—And whereas she was entitled to a remainder in fee, or some estate of
 inheritance of and in a moiety of certain manors, and hereditaments, in Ire-
 land, upon failure of issue in her son the Lord Ikerrin, and her sister Anna-
 Catherina, wife of Michael Ward, Esq. she devised the same, in case of such
 failure of issue, in both, to the Bishop of Downe and Connor, the Dean of
 Downe, and the incumbent of Bangor, for the time being, and their suc-
 cessors, upon special trust that they should yearly pay and distribute the rents and
 profits thereof (after deduction of reasonable charges for collecting the same)
 to such widows of ministers of the established church of Ireland, as had been
 at the time of their respective deaths, benefited in some parish within the said
 dioces, in such manner and proportion, as they should see most fitting and
 charitable, &c. (*Will proved in Court of Prerogative, 9 June 1743.*)

¹ Lords Journ. III. 454. ² Letters pat. 10 June, 21^o Geo. II. Rot. 1. and

13 ³ Lords Journals, III. 725.

Pierce, born 15 August, 1750, and married 24 December, 1774, to the daughter of the late Richard Roth of Mount-Roth in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. (3)

Daughter Lady Margaret, born 23 January, 1748, married in October, 1772, to Armar-Lowry Corry of Castlecoole in the county of Fermanagh, Esq. created Baron Belmore, and is deceased. (1)

Lady Henrietta, a twin with her brother Pierce, married 7 October, 1768, to Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret, and deceased. (2)

His Lordship deceasing 15 April, 1774, was interred at Thomas-town in the county of Kilkenny, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Henry-Thomas, the second and present Earl, born 19 Henry-May, 1746, took his seat in parliament 1 November, 1779.¹ Thomas, He married 7 August, 1774, one of the daughters and coheirs to Edward Taylor of Asheaton in the county of Limerick, Esq. and has issue three sons and four daughters, viz: Somerset-Richard, Viscount Ikerrin, born 28 September, 1779; Henry-Edward; Pierce; daughter Lady Anne; Lady Juliana; Lady Harriot; and a fourth daughter born in August, 1787. Earl.

TITLES.] Henry-Thomas Butler, Earl of Carrick, and Viscount Ikerrin.

CREATIONS.] V. of Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, 12 May, 1629, 5 Car. I. and E. of Carrick in the same county, 10 June, 1748, 21 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Topaz, a Chief indented, Saphire, a Crescent, Pearl, for distinction.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Topaz, a plume of five Ostrich Feathers, and thence a Faulcon issuing, all Pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Dexter, a Faulcon with wings expanded, Pearl, beaked and membered, Topaz. Sinister, a male Griffin, Pearl, with beak, rays, plain Collar and Chain Topaz.

MOTTO.] SOYEZ FERME.

SEAT.] Mount-Juliet in the county of Kilkenny, 5 miles from Dublin.

HILL, EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

25.

THIS noble Family is of Norman extraction, and was anciently called *de la Montagne*; in the reign of K. Edward III. they were styled *Hill*, alias *de la Montagne*¹; and in succeeding ages retained only the name of *Hill*.—They have resided in the counties of Devon and Stafford from a very early period; and from the time of Q. Elizabeth have been of prime distinction in the counties of Down and Antrim in Ireland.

Amongst the principal ornaments of this family, was Sir John Hill of Hill's-Court, in the suburbs of Exeter and county of Devon; he was bred to the profession of the Law, was advanced to the degree of a Serjeant on the Monday next after the Purification, 1383, and 30 September, 1400, was constituted by K. Henry IV. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.—His relation and contemporary, Sir Robert Hill of Shilston in the said county, was also bred to the Law, made King's Serjeant in the year 1400, and about nine years after was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in which station he was continued by the Kings Henry V. and VI.—This Sir Robert acquired large estates in the counties of Devon, Stafford and Kent, whose son or grandson Thomas Hill of Hillton, Esq. was Sheriff of London in the year 1474, and being afterwards knighted, was chosen and served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1484²; this estate remained in the family for several years, 'till it was at length wasted and disposed of by Robert Hill, Esq. and his son Edward, whose younger brother Moyfes Hill, Esq. the ancestor of the present Earl of Hillsborough, was, during the course of O'Neile's rebellion in the North, one of those gentlemen, who (in 1573) were associated under Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, to suppress it; and, after the fatal disappointments and death of that Earl, served under his son Robert, Earl of Essex, who, 12 March, 1598, was appointed L. D. by Q. Elizabeth, and sent with a very considerable army to prosecute

Moyfes.

¹ Family Ped.² Stow's Survey.

cute the rebels: But he returning to England in September, 1599, Mr. Hill continued in the army under Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who succeeded to the government of Ireland upon that Earl's disgrace, and by him was appointed Governor of Oldfleet-Castle, an important fortres in those times, as it guarded the harbour of Larne from the invasion of the Scots, and when Sir John Chichester was slain by the Mac-Donnells, narrowly escaped from that ambush with his life, by flying into Isle Mac-Gee, and hiding himself in a cave, since called Sir Moyses Hill's cave.

After the suppression of that rebellion, and K. James's accession to the crown, he served under Arthur, Lord Chichester, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and waiting upon K. James I. at Newmarket, his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him, and in consideration of his sufficiency, valour, skill, and long experience of his service in Ulster, constituted him 15 December, 1603, the first Provoost-Mareschal of the forces at Carrickfergus, with the fee of six shillings a day; and (as the King expresseth it) "forasmuch as the multitude of malefactors, and other loose and idle persons within the province of Ulster, required that his Majesty should correct and repress them by some speedier and sharper means, than by the ordinary course of common laws; and considering the martial law and orders thereof to be very necessary for the reformation of such loose vagrants; and having had good experience of the circumspection, industry, knowledge, and indifferency of Sir Moyses Hill, Knight," his Majesty 14 April, 1617, appointed him, for life, Provoost-Mareschal of the whole province of Ulster, with full power to try and examine all disorders and offences, and, upon conviction, to proceed by martial law to judgment, and punishment by death, or otherwise, as the nature of the offence should merit.

In the parliament of 1613, he represented the county of Antrim; and distinguished himself during a long life, both as a soldier and a magistrate, and having acquired very large poilessions in the beforenamed counties, died in February, 1629-30, in the 76 year of his age.—He married first Alice, sister to Sorley Boye Mac-Donnell, and secondly Anne Grogan, and left two sons by his first wife, viz. Peter, his heir; Arthur, who afterwards succeeded to the estates; and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir James Craige of Carrickfergus, Knt.; the second to Arthur, son and heir apparent to Sir Charles Willmot, Viscount Will-

met of Athlone, who dying 31 October, 1632, was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Dublin; and Penelope, the third, married first to Sir William Brooke, Knight of the Bath, son of George, brother to Henry, Lord Cobham, by whom she had three daughters, the eldest of whom Hill, was the second wife of Sir William Boothby of Broadlaw-Afk, in the county of Derby, Bart. secondly to the honourable Edward Russel, youngest son of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and by him, who died 21 September, 1665, was mother of Edward, Earl of Orford, Vice-Admiral of England.

X Peter Hill, Esq. the elder son, had a special livery of his estate 20 April, 1633, for the fine of 100l. Irish¹, and in 1641, he was Sheriff of the county of Downe, and Provoft-Mareschal thereof; and (as he sets forth in his deposition²) being in Dublin, when the rebellion began, he was sent thither in a Barque by the L. J. and Council, with directions, that, if it was possible, there should be a Quarter-Seflion sitting within the said county, for indicting of the rebels; wherein he took such care, and so far hazarded himself, that a fession was first held at Killileagh, where a great many rebels were legally indicted, and in another fession at least an hundred more; in the proclaiming of the writs of outlawry against whom, he was in great danger of his life, as well as those of his soldiers and servants, which he kept at great charges, and who attended him in that service.—When he first heard of the general rising of the Irish, in the county of Downe, and how the Protestants were robbed and stripped, and many of them murdered, he furnished himself with arms for ninety-four men, having only powder, match, and shot, out of his Majesty's stores; with which he freighted a Barque from Dublin, and landing at Strangford, raised and armed a company, some horse, some foot, and kept them at his own expence for about a year and half, in which time he executed by martial law, and flew about 60 notorious rebels within the county of Downe and the adjacent country, drove many others out of those parts, and did other acceptable services to the English government, until about the month of May, 1644, that he and his family were driven from his dwelling-house by several parties of the Scotch army, who plundered his house and stock to the value of above

3804l.

¹ Rot. pat. Canc. Hib. A^o. 9^o. Car. I. 1. p. f.
1645.

² Sworn 29 May,

3804l. by a party under the command of Sir James Montgomery, and (a few days after) by another party, under the Lord Lindsay a Scottish Colonel, and obliged him to fly to Dublin for safety.

He married the daughter of Sorley Boye Mac-Donnell, and sister to Randal, the first Earl of Antrim, by whom he had Francis, his heir; and Randal, who died unmarried. Francis was seated at Hill-Hall, in the county of Downe, and married Ursula, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford of Portglenone in the county of Antrim, Knt. privy counsellor to K. James I. (who died 10 February, 1637). He left issue by her, who remarried with Sir George Rawdon, Bart. two daughters, his coheirs; Anne, married as hereafter; and Rose, to Sir Robert Colvil of Newtown in the county of Downe, Knt. and she dying 15 October, 1672, was buried in St. Bride's church, Dublin.

Arthur Hill of Hillsborough, Esq. the younger son of Arthur. Sir Moyses, who succeeded to the family estates upon the demise of his nephew Francis, without issue male, being colonel of a regiment for K. Charles I. against the Irish, which he raised in 1641, by direction of the government, was one of those officers, who were deputed, in the year 1644, by the army in Ireland, to apply to the King and parliament of England for succours against the rebels; and was also one of those, who gallantly refused to take the solemn league and covenant, which Monro endeavoured to introduce by force into the northern army.— After the kingdom had submitted to the parliament in 1647, he continued to serve against the Irish; and had an order, dated at Cork 17 June, 1652, to receive the sum of 100l. towards defraying his charges in coming from Ulster to the head quarters, attending at Kilkenny and other places, and for special service, done by him touching the forces and stores, and other public affairs.— He was that year made one of the commissioners of the revenue for the precinct of Belfast; and was also appointed 21 November, 1653, a commissioner in the aforesaid precinct for examining the delinquency of the Irish. 27 January following he received 59l. to defray the charges he had been at in repairing the castle of Newry; also 16 August, 1654, had an order to receive 9l. more, for money expended by him in repairing the garrison of said town, and on 4 May, 1654, he was directed to take care that 2000 pair of brogues were made within twelve days

days after the receipt of the order, at Belfast, Carrickfergus, and in what other place the same might be provided; and to issue their warrants to the treasurer of Carrickfergus to pay for the same, and to cause the said brogues, when provided, to be delivered to Colonel Matthew Allured, for the service of the commonwealth¹, and 6 August, 1656, he had an order, "in consideration of his many publick and eminent services, together with his sufferings, both in and after the rebellion, to the great furtherance and advancement of the public interest," to receive 1000l. in full satisfaction for his said services and sufferings.*

Upon the restoration of K. Charles II. he was appointed, 19 March, 1660, one of the commissioners of the court of claims, for putting in execution his Majesty's declaration of 30 of November for the settlement of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers, and others; and having never taken any command in the army, after 5 June, 1649, and been very early and eminently active, with the hazard of his life and estate, in his endeavours in Ireland to restore the King, he was sworn a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council, on the establishment thereof; and 18 November, 1661, had a pardon, dated at Westminster, for all crimes, &c. committed by him during the course of the rebellion, which the most innocent were obliged, for their own security,

* And the protector and his council, by letters dated at Whitehall 29 April, 1656, having signified, that he had set forth, that there was an arrear of 638l. 8s. 4d. due by debentures to his younger son Arthur, for service done in Ireland, and desiring that certain lands might be assigned for the satisfaction thereof, he had a grant, 1 July, 1657, of 1994 acres of profitable land, and 912 of wood and bogg, in the territory of Kilwarlin, in the county of Downe; and being seized of divers other lands in that territory, they were all erected into the manors of *Hillborough* and *Grovels*, with liberty to impark 1000 acres in each; to hold a Thursday market, and two fairs, on the third Wednesday in May, and second Wednesday in October, at *Hillborough*, each to continue for three days; a Wednesday market, and a fair, on the first Wednesday in September, at *Anisberry*, with other privileges and jurisdictions. Rot. O. Cromwell, A^o. 1657. 3. p. f.

¹ Council Off. Lib. of orders, A. I. 181.
A. 9.

² Idem. Lib. Fe.

security, to sue out at that time *.—He sat in several parliaments, which were called in Ireland, particularly in *that* of 1641, when he was zealous in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, for his arbitrary proceedings in that kingdom ; and in the parliament, called by Cromwell in 1656, to represent the three nations of England, Scotland,

* Having built within a few years, at his own charge, and upon his own lands, during the rebellion, for the encouragement of an English plantation, and security of the country, a considerable place of strength, called HILLSBOROUGH, fortified with four bastions, or flanks, commanding the chief roads in the county of Downe, leading from Dublin to Belfast and Currickfergus ; his Majesty was pleased to consider, that the surprize thereof, upon any insurrection, might prove very prejudicial to his service, and how much it would conduce to his Majesty's service and the safety of the country, that a guard should be placed in that fort for the security thereof, he therefore granted a patent at Westminster 21 December, 1660, for erecting it into a royal garrison, by the name of HILLSBOROUGH FORT, with a constable and officer to command it, to be called and known by the name of constable of Hillsborough Fort, and twenty warders to be nominated and chosen by him ; the constable to have the allowance of 3s. 4d. a day, and the warders 6d. each ; and this office, which, at this day is held and enjoyed by the Earl of Hillsborough, was granted to him, his heirs and assignes for ever. (Rot. 12 Car. II. 2. p. D.

And the King being truly sensible (as his Majesty expresseth himself) of his eminent services, merits, and faithfulness to him, amply manifested in his industrious labours and endeavours, used in order to his restoration to his crown and kingdoms, confirmed to him by P. Seal, dated at Whitehall 5 November, 1661, and by patent dated 19 December, 1662, his estates of the towns, lands, and hereditaments of Hillsborough, Culcary, Cromlyne, &c. in the lower barony of Iveagh, and county of Downe, which were anew erected into the manor of Hillsborough, with a demesne of 1500 acres, liberty to impark 1000 more, or a greater number, for Deer ; power to hold courts, to build a prison, to appoint fenechals and clerks of the market, to have waifs, &c. with a Thurfday market, and a fair at Hillsborough on every Wednesday of every month between 1 March and 30 November yearly, a Wednesday market, and a fair on the first Wednesday of September, at Anesbury. “ And the King having (as just observed) appointed the fortifications made by him, to be a fort, with a ward, his Majesty, to the end that English people might be encouraged to resort thither, and reside there, for the more speedy planting of the said manor ; and for the better securing of the said fort, constituted 100 acres in the town and lands of Hillsborough, to be a free borough and corporation, consisting of a sovereign, twelve burgesses and free commons, and, among other considerable privileges, that most valuable one of sending two burgesses to parliament ; he and his heirs to have the appointment of the recorder, and town clerk.” — In 1636 he translated the parish church of Hillsborough to a more commodious place for the inhabitants, and, at his own expence, erected a spacious well contrived church on a rising ground, in the form of a cross, dedicated to St. Malachias, where he lies buried in his family vault ; which church is now repaired and enlarged, and an elegant lofty spire added to the same, with a peal of eight bells cast at Gloucester, also a very large organ, and the church otherwise adorned and beautified at the sole expence of the present Earl of Hillsborough. (Lodge and Collect.)

land, and Ireland, he was chosen for the counties of Downe, Antrim, and Armagh. In the parliament of 1661 he represented the county of Downe ; and the King, having had for some years many thousand pounds short of the estimated value of the customs and excise, appointed one of the members of his privy council to sit constantly with the commissioners of those revenues, and assist in the ordering of those affairs ; and 21 October, 1662, constituted him his agent and commissioner, for inspection into his customs and excise¹.

He died in April, 1663, in the 63 year of his age, and was possessed of a large estate in the counties of Antrim, Downe, and Louth, and the counties of the towns of Carrickfergus and Drogheda, as appears by indenture, made 28 February, 1658, reciting that he had levied several fines of his estates, to the uses mentioned in an indenture, dated 20 December, 1656, whereby Sir Paul Davys of Dublin, Sir John Hoey of Cathandstown, in the county of Kildare, Knts. and others were to stand seized thereof to his use for life ; remainder of part to the use of Moses his son and heir apparent for life ; remainder to Arthur, then son and heir apparent to the said Moses by his wife Anne, and his heirs male, remainder to every other son of the body of the said Moses in tail male². He married first Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bolton, Knt. recorder of Dublin, then chief Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Ireland (by his wife Frances, daughter of Richard Walter of Stafford, Esq.) and by the said Anne, who was born in 1603, and was buried at St. Bride's Dublin, 7 January, 1636, had three sons ; Moyses, Edward, and Francis ; the eldest of whom denominated of Hill-Hall, in the rebellion of 1641 was a lieutenant-colonel in the army ; represented the town of Drogheda in the parliament of 1661 ; married Anne, elder daughter and coheir to Francis Hill of Hill-Hall, Esq. (aforesaid) and died in 1670³, having issue by her (who remarried

* He made his will 16 December, 1670, wherein he styled himself of Hill-Hall, and devised to his wife Anne, all his leases and interests for years

¹ Rot. Pat. Canc. A^o. 15^o. Car. II. 3, p. D.
1710. No. 18. ³ Idem.

² Decree 21 October,

remarried with Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Cloyne, to whom she was wife 5 years, and died in July, 1683) three sons and three daughters, viz. Moyses, who died unmarried; Arthur, buried at St. Bride's 13 January, 1665; Frances, married to Thomas Coote of Coote-Hill, Esq.; Penelope¹, to Sir Walter Plunket, Knt. who died in 1671; and Mary, to Arthur Parsons of Tomduffe in the county of Wexford, Esq.

The second wife of the said Arthur Hill, Esq. was Mary, daughter of Sir William Parsons, one of the L. J. of Ireland, whose great grandson was created Viscount Rosse, which title with the Earldom, became extinct; and by her he had three sons and four daughters, viz. William, who succeeded to the estate; Conway, who commanded an independent troop of horse during the war, was Member for the county of Antrim in the parliaments of 1661 and 1665, and died without issue by his wife, the daughter of —— Jones, Esq.; Arthur, who died unmarried; Penelope, married to Richard Coote of Tullaghmaine, Esq.; Jane, to Gilbert Ormsby of Tobervaddy in the county of Roscommon, Esq.; Dorothy, to Colonel Richard Eustace of Dowdingstown or Gamblestown, in the county of Dublin; and ——, who died young.

William

years of the manor of Glynn, &c. in the county of Antrim, during her widowhood, and in case of her marriage, then he bequeathed the same to his daughter Penelope, for life, as an addition to her portion left her by his father, and her grandfather, (probably Francis, of Hill-Hall,) besides the augmentation of her said portion, made by the agreement between him and his two brothers, provided his said daughter paid out of the profit of the said lands, a considerable sum of money to her sister Mary for an increase of her portion, as his overseers should think fit; and in case the said Penelope happened to die before the expiration of the said leases, then he devised the same in remainder to several persons. He bequeathed also to his wife, all rents and arrears of rents, and pay due to him, and all his goods and chattels amounting at least to 300l. sterl. and the clear rents of the said leases to 500l. a year, and appointed his said wife sole executrix.—He died in 1670, and his relict remarried as above in July, 1683, leaving her daughter Penelope, her sole heir and executrix, and the said Penelope, married as above. Lodge Collect.

¹ Articles, dated 6 June, 1675, 300l. jointure.

William. William Hill of Hillsborough, Esq. who became heir after the death of his brother Moyses, without issue male, was a person much esteemed in his country *; and was returned Knight of the shire for Downe in the Parliament held in 1665; and in 1676, with Sir James Shaen, William Rider, Thomas Hoare, William Muschamp, Laurence Stanion, and Thomas Sheridan, became a farmer of the revenue of Ireland at a large yearly rent; which being much in arrear by unavoidable accidents, his estates in the counties of Downe and Drogheda were seized, and the rents paid into the Exchequer, until he had a full release and discharge thereof by patent dated 5 January, 1686, at Westminster.—13 November, 1678, he was made *L. L. and C. Rot.* of the counties of Downe and Antrim ¹; was of the Privy Council to K. Charles and James II.; but was attainted by K. James's parliament in 1689, as an absentee by reason of sickness, and had his estate of 3500l. a year sequestered (as was his mother's jointure of 800l. per ann.) until it was restored by King William, of whose Privy Council he was sworn 1 December, 1690, and 31 October, 1693, with Francis, Archbishop of Dublin, and Edward, Earl of Meath, had the custody of the great seal, during the Lord Chancellor Porter's absence.

He married first Eleanor †, eldest daughter of Doctor Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by Mary O'Brien, daughter of Dermot

Lord

* On 29 May, 1671, in virtue of the Acts of Settlement, he passed patent for the lands of Lyftulycurreran, Toughblane, and others in the barony of Lower-Iveagh, at the rent of 10l. and a halfpenny, during the unexpired term of a lease, made by Rory M'Bryan Magennis, to Con Boy Magennis, at 12l. a year, 8 March, 1636, for 99 years; the rents and reverions of which having been purchased by his father before the rebellion of 1641, were not to be liable to the said rent after the expiration of the said term.—And 9 Junt, 1669, he had the grant of a Monday market, and two fairs on 25 and 26 April, and 21 and 22 September at Carquillin, otherwise, Eight Miles Bridge, in the county of Downe.

† The Earl of Hillsborough in right of this Lady, succeeded to the estate of Blesinton in the county of Wicklow, and on that account quarters her family arms.

Lord Inchiquin, by whom he had one son Michael, his successor; and one daughter Anne, who died young; and he married secondly Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Marcus Trevor, the first Viscount Dungannon, who was so created in 1662, for his signal gallantry in wounding Oliver Cromwell in the battle of Marston-Moor near York (by his first wife Frances, daughter and coheir to Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch, of Loughbrickland, Knt. who came into Ireland to cloath Q. Elizabeth's army, and for that service, had Loughbrickland and other lands granted on debenture) and by her, who died in London 9 July, 1711, had three sons; Arthur, who died at the age of 21, a cornet in the Duke of Ormond's regiment; William, who died young; and Marcus Hill, Esq. who was educated at Oxford, and resided in Holt-Forest, Hants¹, where he died 6 April, 1751, unmarried, and left all his estate, derived from his grandfather, Lord Dungannon, with the greatest part of his fortune, by will dated 27 March, 1750, to Lord Hillsborough, and the heirs male of his body; left 100l. to St. Bartholomew's hospital; and directed his body to be buried in his vault under the communion table in Kensington church, Middlesex.—On 7 July, 1692, the said William Hill, Esq. made his will (the probate bears date at London 20 November, 1693, in which year, in September or November, he died, æt. 52); and thereby confirms all his family settlements for provision for his wife and younger children, before and since his last marriage, leaves ten pounds to the poor of Hillsborough, and forty shillings to those of the parish where he should die, which happened to be Chelsea in Middlesex; and he, his second wife, and son Marcus, are buried in a vault, made for that purpose, under the communion table, in the parish church of Kensington.

Michael Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. who succeeded his father, was of the Privy Council to King William; was Michael. Member of Parliament in 1692 for the borough of Saltash in Cornwall, served in Ireland for Hillsborough; and

¹ As appears from a letter of attorney, appointing Nic. Price, his attorney, to make a lease of his estate, dated 11 May, 1727, 13 Geo. I. 3a. p. f.

and was L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Downe.—In 1690 he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor of Brinkinalt in the county of Denbigh, Knt. Master of the Rolls in England, Speaker of the House of Commons, and first Lord Commissioner of the great Seal, and dying in 1699, the 27 year of his age, was buried in his family vault at Hillsborough, having issue by her * two sons, Trevor, created Viscount Hillsborongh ; Arthur, created Viscount Dungannon ; and a daughter Anne, married to the honourable St. John Brodrick, eldest son of Alan, Viscount Midleton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

¹ Trevor, Trevor Hill, Esq. the elder son, who succeeded his father in estate, was born in Dover-street, London, in 1693, and was educated in England, where he was chosen Member for the borough of Aylesbury in Bucks in the parliament summoned to meet 17 March, 1714 ; as he was in 1722 for that of Malmesbury in the county of Wilts, and represented the county of Downe in Ireland, until his Majesty K. George I. resolving to advance him to the peerage, did by privy seal, dated at Hampton-Court 2 August, and by patent 21 of that month, 1717, create him Baron Hill of Kilwarlin, and Viscount Hillsborough, with limitation of the honours to the heirs male of the body of his father, and the annual creation fee of twenty marcs. He took his seat in parliament 27 of the same month ¹, 3 September was called into his Majesty's Privy Council, as he was by K. George II. on his accession to the throne ; and in September, 1729, was made L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Downe,

He

* Her Ladyship remarried with Alan Viscount Midleton, died in Dublin 5 January, 1747, aged 77, and was buried at Hillsborough, she bequeathed, by will, to the Blue-coat Hospital, Dublin, 500l. (having given the like sum in her life) ; to the charter-schools, 300l. ; to the infirmary on the Inns-Quay, 200l. ; to Mercer's hospital, 100l. ; to discharge prisoners, 200l. and to the poor of the parishes of St. Paul, Dublin, (wherein she lived), Hillsborough, and Breda in Downe, and Midleton in the county of Cork, 50l. each. Having built the church of Breda at her own expence.

He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Anthony Rowe, Esq. one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth to K. William, and youngest son of Sir Thomas Rowe of Hackney and Shacklewell in the county of Middlesex, Knt.* which Mary was widow of Sir Edmond Denton of Hillesden, in Buckinghamshire, Bart. and departing this life 5 May, 1742, was buried at Hillsborough, having issue by her, who died 22 August that year, on her journey to Bath, and was buried at Hillesden, near her first husband, four sons and one daughter; viz. Charles, who died young; Wills, his successor; Arthur, who died young; Anthony, who died an infant; and Anne, who 23 December, 1746, became the second wife of Sir John Rawdon, Bart. (created Earl of Moira) and dying 1 August, 1751, was buried at Moira.

Wills,

* This Anthony Rowe was the younger brother of Sir Thomas Rowe of Family Hackney and Shacklewell, in the county of Middlesex; also of Colonel of Henry Rowe, who were sons of Sir Thomas Rowe, by Anne, daughter of Rowe. Anthony Langston of Littleton in the county of Worcester, Esq. and the last in the male line of this ancient family, which is descended from Everard Rowe de Rokinge of Romney in the county of Kent, who lived in the reign of K. Henry III. and which is recorded in a pedigree of the whole lineage from that time, now in the possession of the Earl of Hillsborough; in which pedigree there appears to be many persons of distinguished characters, among whom were Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1568, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Gresham, and by her had issue, Sir Henry Rowe, who was also Lord Mayor of London in the year 1607, which said Sir Thomas, who died in the year 1570, and Sir Henry, who died in the year 1612, are buried in their family vault under a small chapel in the parish church of Hackney in Middlesex, in which chapel is erected a spacious and richly adorned monument of marble to the memory of the said Sir Henry Rowe and his wife, and five children, now in the possession of the said Earl of Hillsborough. And Sir Thomas Rowe, grandson of the said Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor, was a person very highly esteemed in his country for his parts and knowledge, having distinguished himself by a famous speech delivered at the council table in the time of K. Charles I. upon the subject of the coin.—He was Chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter, a Privy Counsellor to K. Charles I. and Ambassador to the Great Mogul, the Grand Signior, the Emperor of Germany, and other states.—(See Sir Thomas Rowe's Negotiations and Stowe's Survey)—The aforesaid Anthony Rowe, as mentioned in the text, had three daughters his coheirs, viz. Mary, the eldest, married as above; Charlotte, the second daughter (married to George Lord Forrester, by whom she had Caroline, late Lady Forrester, and Harriet, married to Edward Walter, Esq. by whom she had Harriet, married to the present Lord Viscount Grimstone); and Arabella, the third daughter, married to John Cockburne of Ormes顿 in North Britain, Esq. late one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Wills,
¹
Earl.

Wills, the second Viscount Hillsborough, so called from General Sir Charles Wills being his godfather, was born at Fairford in the county of Gloucester 30 May, O. S. 1718, was returned to the parliament of Great-Britain for the towns of Huntingdon and of Warwick, for the latter of which he sat in 1742, and was again chosen its representative in the parliament of 1747; in 1742 he was appointed L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Downe; was sworn a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland 25 August, 1746; as he was of the Privy Council of Great Britain 21 June, 1754¹; he took his seat in the house of peers in Ireland 11 November, 1743², and by privy seal, dated at Kensington 24 August, and patent³ 31 October, 1751, he was created Viscount Kilwarlin and Earl of Hillsborough, with limitation of the honours, in default of his issue male, to his uncle Arthur Hill, Esq. and the heirs male of his body; and the 8 of that month he took his seat accordingly⁴; 6 April, 1754, his Lordship was appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's household, and 30 December, 1755, Treasurer of the chamber; by letters patent 6 November, 1756, his Majesty was pleased to advance him to a seat in the British House of Peers, by the title of Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, in the county of Essex, and 12 August, 1772⁵, he was created Viscount Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl of Hillsborough, and took his seat accordingly in that kingdom; in September, 1763, he was constituted first Lord Commissioner for trade and plantations, which he resigned in August, 1765, but was again nominated to that office in 1766; in December that year he was appointed joint Postmaster general, which he resigned 20 January, 1768, on being promoted to the office of Principal Secretary of State for the American department, and was again placed at the head of the Board of Trade; in this situation his Lordship remained till 13 August, 1772, when he resigned the seals⁶; 24 November, 1779, he was again appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the Southern department, (in the room of Lord Viscount Weymouth) which he resigned 27 March, 1782.

On

¹ London Gazette.
25^o. Geo. II. 4. p. f.
⁶ Gazette.

² Lords Journal, II. 542.
⁴ Journals, II. 782.

³ Rot. Pat. A^o.
⁵ Beatson, p. 88.

On 1 March, 1747, his Lordship married first the Lady Margaretta Fitz-Gerald, only surviving daughter of Robert, the last Earl of Kildare, and had two sons and three daughters, and her Ladyship deceasing 25 January, 1766, at Naples, he married secondly 11 October, 1768, Mary Baroness Stawell, relict of the Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, and by her, who deceased 29 July, 1780, he has no issue; but his Lordship's children by his first Lady were,

Marcus, Viscount Kilwarlin, born 21 February, 1752, in (1)
London, and deceased 18 April, 1756.

Arthur, Viscount Kilwarlin, born there 23 February, (2)
1753, and married 29 June, 1785, to the only daughter and heir of the Honourable Martin Sandys, brother to Lord Sandys, and has issue a son and heir, Arthur-Blundell-Sandys-Turnbull, born in Hanover Square 8 October, 1788.

Daughter Mary-Anne, born 28 May, 1749, and died 19 (1)
December following.

Lady Mary-Amelia, born in Dublin 16 August, 1750, (2)
married 2 December, 1773, to James Cecil, the present Earl of Salisbury¹, and has issue, a daughter Lady Georgia-Charlotta-Augusta, born in March, 1786, at whose baptism, their Majesties and the Princess Royal stood sponsors in person.

Lady Charlotte, born 18 March, 1754, married 7 May, (3)
1776, to John Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, by whom she has two sons, viz. Charles-Chetwynd, Lord Viscount Ingestrie, and the Honourable John Talbot.

TITLEs.] Wills Hill, Earl and Viscount of Hillsborough, Viscount of Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill of Kilwarlin. (English honours) Lord Harwich Baron of Harwich, Viscount Fairford, and Earl of Hillsborough.

CREATIONS.] B. Hill of Kilwarlin, and V. Hillsborough, both in the county of Downe, 21 August, 1717, 4 Geo. I.; V. Kilwarlin and E. of Hillsborough in the same county 3 October, 1751, 25 Geo. II.; B. Harwich of Harwich in the county of Essex, 20 November, 1756, 30 Geo. II.; V. Fairford in the county of Gloucester, and E. of Hillsborough, 12 August, 1772, 12 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st. Diamond, on a Fess, Pearl, between three Leopards passant-guardant, Topaz, spotted of the Field,

as many Escallops, Ruby, for HILL; 2d. Ruby, a quarter-foil, Topaz, for ROWE; 3d. per Bend Sinister, Ermine and Erminois, a Lion rampant, Topaz, for TREVOR; 4th. per Bend Crenelle, Pearl and Ruby, for BOYLE.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Rein-Deer's Head couped, Ruby, attired and gorged with a plain Collar, Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Leopard, as in the Coat, gorged with a ducal coronet and chained, Ruby. The Sinister, a Rein-Deer, Ruby, attired, collared, and unguled, Topaz.

MOTTO.] PER DEUM ET FERRUM OBTINUI.

SEATS.] Hillsborough in the county of Downe, 70 miles from Dublin, and Blesinton in the county of Wicklow, 12 miles from Dublin.

FITZ-PATRICK, EARL OF UPPER-OSSORY.

25. THE noble family of Fitz-Patrick is said to be descended from Heremon, son of Milesius, King of Spain, and the first Irish monarch of the *Milesian* race; their descent is deduced by the ancient heralds of this kingdom in a long train of succession from father to son, little worth the reader's notice; and therefore we shall only observe, that they tell us, in the sixty-seventh descent, lived Fitz-Kervaill, ancestor to the numerous sept of the *Brenans* of *Idough*, in the county of Kilkenny, (which forms a part of the Castlecomer estate, now in possession, in right of his wife, of John Butler of the castle of Kilkenny, Esq.) and was succeeded by his son Fitz-Kelli, the father of Donatus, the father of Donald, whose son Fitz-Phadruaig, was father of Fitz-Scanlan (More) Mac Giolla Phadruaig, from whom the name of Mac-Gill Patrick, now softened into Fitz-Patrick, is derived.

To him succeeded his son Donald, the father of Geoffry, Donald, who by O Meaghir's daughter had a son of his own name, Geoffry, who married the daughter of Richard (More) Tobin, and Geoffry had Donaldus (Donogh) Prince of the territory of Upper-Donogh Offory in the Province of Leinster, who in the year 1027 put out the eyes of his kinsman Teige Mac-Gillo-Patrick; married the daughter of the chief O Brenan of Idough, and died in 1039, leaving Donald Mac-donald Mac-Gill Patrick, Prince of Offory, who was slain in 1087, and by the daughter of Mac-Murrogh, Lord of the province of Leinster, left Fynin (Fyncene, or Florence) his heir, who by the daughter of O Kerrol, had a son of his own name, who married a daughter of Edmund Butler, and had John or Shane Mac-Gill-Patrick, who by the daughter of O Molloy, had Bryan, John. Bryan, Bernard,

Bernard, or Barnaby (Bernardus) Mac-Gill-Patrick, or Fitz-Patrick, chief of Upper-Ossory, living in the reigns of K. Henry VII. and VIII., to the latter of whom in 1522 he sent an exprefs messenger, to complain of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, L. D. who taking an opportunity to meet the King as he was going to chapel, delivered his embafly in these words; *Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, Dominus meus Gillapatricius me misit ad te, et jussit dicere, quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet Bellum contra te.* He married the daughter of O More, Lord of Leix, and was father of

Sir Barnard. Barnard, Barnabas, Barnaby, or Bryan (for so he was indiscriminately named) Mac-Gill-Patrick, who 8 October 1537 made his submission to the King's commissioners for the settlement of the kingdom, after the rebellion of the Fitz-Geralds was suppressed, who had entered into indentures with him, that he should be Baron of Cowchill, or Castleton, and have the lands in Upper-Ossory granted to him at the yearly acknowledgement of three pounds to the crown, of which he chose to be created Baron, and had that title conferred upon him by patent, * bearing date at Dublin 11 June 1541 (33 Hen. 8.) entailing the honour ¹ on his issue male; † was knighted 1 July 1543, but was afterwards taken prisoner and confined in the city of Waterford, ²till he had made restitution for some preys he had seized in Leix.—He married first Margaret, eldest daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, widow of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, second son of the Earl of Desmond, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz. Barnaby (Oge) his heir; Fynin, or Florence, who succeeded his brother; Teige, or Thady, (who in 1546 was sent prisoner to Dublin by his father, and there executed for his crimes); Geoffry; and Grany, married

* The Preamble. *Sciatis quod nos grata et laudabilia Obsequia, quæ dilectus et fidelis Subditus noster Barnardus Mac-Gille-Patrick Armiger nobis impedit, indiesque impendere non desistit; necnon Circumspectionem et Strenitatem, ac Fidelitatem ipsius Barnardi intime considerantes, ex certa Scientia et mero motu nostris, de Gratia nostra speciali præfatum Barnardum ad Statum, Gradum, Dignitatem et Honorem Baronis de Uppyre-Ossory in Terra nostra Hibernia erexitus, &c.*

† The King also 1 July 1543 sent his directions, that a grant should pass to him and his heirs male, of a house and parcel of land near Dublin, not exceeding the value of 10l. a year in pursuance whereof (5 December) were assigned him the grange of Balgeeth, otherwise Harold's-Grange, otherwise the Grange on the Marches; a water-mill and the water-course there, with the ways and paths leading thereto and therefrom, to hold by the service of one knight's fee. Having also the grant of a Thuriday market and fairs, with the houle of the friars at Aghavoe, (or Aghaboe) and the monastery of Aghmact in the Queen's County.

* Rot. Pat. de A. 32, 33^o. Hen. VIII. 1^a. p. f. R. 11.

ried to Edmund, the second Viscount Mountgarret.—His second wife was Elizabeth, third daughter of Bryan O'Conor of Offaley, by his wife Mary, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare; but by her, who survived him, and 25 July 1551 had a license to go into England, he is said to leave no issue; yet we find mention made in Sir Henry Sidney's state papers, of two other sons, Callagh, and Tirlagh.

Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, the second Lord, was of full Sir age at his father's death, and enjoyed a large share of esteem Barnaby, from K. Edward VI. to whom he was a frequent companion, and so much endeared, that his Majesty was said to ² Baronet.. *Love* none almost but him, which is sufficiently evinced by the many kind letters, the young King wrote to him in 1551, and which are still extant, whilst he served as a volunteer in France, under King Henry II. against the Emperor. After his return from that kingdom, he behaved with great bravery against Sir Thomas Wyat, who had raised disturbances in England, and in 1558 was knighted by the Duke of Norfolk at the siege of Leith in Scotland, in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign; in whose Parliament, held at Dublin 12 January 1559. he was present.

The L. D. Sidney, in his relation of the state of the kingdom, sent to the Lords of the Council from Waterford 16 December 1575, makes this honourable mention of him: "Upper-Ossory is so well governed and defended, by the valour and wisedome of the Baron that nowe is as, savinge for fuertie of good order here after in succeßion, it made no matter, if the countrie were never shired, nor her Majesties writt otherwise curraunt then it is; so humblye he keepeth all his people suiect to obedience and good order; and yet united to some shire it shal be, and the Baron hym self verye well agreeinge to yeeld both fyne, rent, and service, as other countries, latelye brought to soch frame doe and shall doe."¹—The L. D. at that time constituted him L. L. of the King's and Queen's Counties, with divers Irish countries adjoining, which were much better preserved in peace and quiet, than they had been, by his diligence, policy, and careful service: insomuch that the next year the deputy informed the council of England, that the O Mores and O Conors did not exceed the number of 100 fighting men, nor of that company, not above four able to lead to any exploit; so much of late had they been bereft of their principal men by the great diligence, policy and pains-taking

of

¹ Sidney's Letters, I. 83.

of the Lord of Upper-Ossory, Mr. Cosbye, Mr. Harpoole and Owen Mac-Hugo.¹

In 1578 the great rebel Rory Oge O More, who then stood proclaimed, having burnt the Towns of Naas, Leighlin-Bridge, and part of Carlow, sent a well instructed Spy 29 June, to entrap the Lord Upper-Ossory, his powerful prosecutor, by informing him, as if in great friendship and secrecy, that Rory had been of late in the county of Kilkenny, and taken a great prey of all sorts of household stuff, which might easily be recovered, and he with his company taken, whlch he also falsely represented to be few in number. His Lordship neither wholly believing nor mistrusting the intelligence, prepared for the enterprize; but wisely suspecting and providing for the worst, took a strong party of horse and foot, and when lie approached the appointed place, sent thirty of his men into the woods to search for Rory, staying with the rest to attend the event. The company no sooner entered the wood, than Rory appeared with near an equal number of attendants, the rest lying in ambush; but as soon as his Lordship's *Kerne* perceived him, they gave him the charge, and one of them thrusting him through the body with his sword, two or three more fell upon him, and gave him such mortal wounds, that he died 30 June, in the morning; and thus (says the L. D. in his advice hereof to the council of England) ended the life of this rebel, who by the maintenance of his neighbours, and supply of aids from some of his friendly borderers, had so long continuance, to the charge of the Queen, and disquiet of the state; concluding, " And in the mean tyme, I hum-
 " blye beseach your Lordships effectuallye to thank my Lord
 " of Upper Offerie, who, of his own chardge, and with his
 " owne forces onelye, without her Majesties pay, hath adven-
 " tured hym selfe in the service, and so happelye hath at-
 " chieved it to his greate estimacion and creditt."² Nay, so disinterested was his Lordship in this and all his services to the state, that when the L. D. offered him the 1000 Marcs, due by proclamation for Rory's head, he would only accept of 100l. to be divided among his men, for their present reward and future encouragement.

In 1579 he attended the deputy into Munster against James Fitz-Maurice, who had arrived there with some Spaniards; in consideration of which he enjoyed a penision in England; received warrants for above 300l. and had a grant

¹ Sidney's Letters. I. 267.

² Idem. 264.

grant of the next presentation and right of patronage to the rectory of Donaghmore in the diocese of Offory, for any fit person he should nominate: And in 1580 Sir Henry Sidney, in his instructions to his successor Arthur, Lord Grey, how to proceed in his government, thus recommends his Lordship to him; " And nowe, my good Lord and be-
 " loved companion, I will sease to wright of any matter; and
 " to treate a little of men; the moste sufficient, moste faithful
 " kinde that ever I founde there, were the Barron of Upper-
 " offory, Sir Lucas Dillon, and Sir Nicholas Malbie, these
 " for princiale men both for councell and action; and who
 " ever moste diligentlie and faithfullie discharged that which
 " I committed to them, and trulie they be men of greate
 " sufficiencie." ¹

In 1560 he married Joan, daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, by his wife Joan, daughter of James, Lord Dunboyne, by whom he had an only daughter Margaret,* the first wife to James, Lord Dunboyne (grandson of the aforesaid James) who died 18 February 1624; and making his will in Dublin 9 September 1581,² bequeaths divers lands and goods to his lady for life, remainder to his daughter and her children; and (among other legacies) to his brother Florence all his *wyle stooode*, all his armour, shirts of mail, and other furniture of war saving that which served for both the houses of the *Borridge* and *Killenye*, which, after his wife's decease or marriage, he wills to remain for the furniture of those two castles constantly. He leaves to him likewise half his pewter and bras; all his tythes in Offory (except those of Aghavoe, bequeathed to his wife) all the plate left him by his father; all his horses; his robes of parliament; and the whole disposition of such lands, as his other brethren possessed, which were but at will, to hold as the same was left himself by his father; they to enjoy it so long as they served him truly and faithfully. His feoffees, after his wife's death, to stand seized of all the estate in the Queen's County, to the use of his daughter Margaret and her heirs, until such time as his brother Fynin, or any other after him, who should be Lord Baron of Upper-Offory, should pay to her or them the sum of

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200L.

* See examination of witnesses taken 15 February 1581, before Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor; ad perpetuam Rei memoriam, upon a bill, with certain interrogatories, exhibited by James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, A^o. 27^o. Eliz. D.

¹ Sidney's Letters, I. 283, 1581. 23^o. Eliz. ² Or a *deed*, (says Mr. Lodge) 9 September

200l. English, and dying 11 September 1581, (23 Eliz.) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kelly, Surgeon, in Dublin, ¹ was succeeded by his brother

Florence, 3 Lord. Fynin or Florence, the third Lord, 11 December 1581, being of full age, as was proved by inquisition 24 Eliz. ; but had a controversy concerning his legitimacy with Teige Mac-Shane Mac-Gill-Patrick of Ballygihen in the Queen's County, Gent. then a poor blind man, who alledged bastardy against him (no uncommon thing at that time) of which he was acquitted by a decree, dated 12 May 1607.*—He sat in Sir John Perrot's parliament in 1585 ; was strictly loyal, and faithful in his allegiance to the crown ; and in the year 1600 repaired to the Queen, to remind her Majesty of his dutiful conduct and service ; and upon his departure made humble suit, that for the better establishment of peace and quiet in the country of Upper-Ossory, and the furtherance of her service, she would vouchsafe to reduce the same into shire-ground, and annex it to the Queen's County ; and to grant unto him in fee-farm some privileges and church livings, lying within the limits of his Seigniory, not exceeding

20l.

* Teige Mac-Shane pretended to be his Lordship's nephew by his younger brother Shane, who had also another son Dermot Mac-Shane, who joined with the rebels, and caused the castle of Ballygihen to be burnt.—This allegation his Lordship was so far from allowing, that he charged the said Shane and his sons with bastardy : which Teige denied, and averred himself to be his heir male lawfully begotten, and born in lawful matrimony by Ellene Butler, daughter of the Lord Viscount Mountgarret.—In answer to this, Lord Upper-Ossory alledged, that the said Shane first married Onory, daughter of O Doyne of Iregan, with whom he lived as man and wife a long time, but forsook her and kept the said Ellene Butler, a bastard and supposed daughter to the said Lord Mountgarret, and upon her begot the complainant, his supposed son, in the life-time of the said Onory Doyne his wife.—Teige denied this, and averred that Onory was never married in face of holy church to his father Shane, nor was his lawful wife ; but that the said Ellene Butler was his lawful wife : and charged that Lord Upper-Ossory could no way claim the lands of Ballygihen, &c, in descent, for that Joan ny-Carroull was wife, and married in face of holy church to his pretended father Bryan Mac-Gille-Patrick, during which intermarriage in the life of the said Joan, Florence was born of the body of Margaret Butler out of all espousals ; and therefore had his father Teige died without heirs (as he did not) for that the said Teige averred himself to be his lawful son and heir, he could no way claim the said lands for that very cause.—To this his Lordship rejoined, that he was born in lawful matrimony between the said Bryan and Margaret Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and that Joan ny-Carroull was never married to the said Bryan.—Upon which and the examination of witnesses it appeared, that the chief point in controversy was the bastardy imputed to Teige ; which was so sufficiently proved, that the Lord Chancellor and court were satisfied that he was a bastard, and 12 May 1607 adjudged the lands to Lord Upper-Ossory. Rot. Pat. 6 Jac. I. 2^{ds}. p. D. R. 21.

* See deposition-bill, wherein the said Kelly deposed as above, and that his Lordship died in Mind.

20l. a year ; as namely, the patronage of Aghavoe, the small abbies of Aghavoe and Aghmacart, the parsonages of Attemagh, alias Attanagh, Cowlkirrie, Killenye, and Eirke. Whereupon, her Majesty by Privy Seal from Greenwich, 21 July, was pleased to declare, that such was her gracious acceptation of his long approved loyalty and service, especially in those times of tumults, when others had degenerated from their obedience, that in her princely favour and bounty she was pleased, that the said territory of Upper-Ossory should be reduced by patent into shire-ground and annexed to the Queen's County ; and further, to grant to him and his heirs the aforesaid premisses.*—He married Catharine, daughter of Patrick O More of Leix in the Queen's County, head

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of

* Accordingly, by patent dated at Westminster 16 August 1600, were granted to him and his son John, the honours, castles, lordships, manors and towns of Cowlhill, Formoye, Grace-Castle, Water-Castle, Tentoure, Castletown, Burrishe, Donnaghmore, Flemingstown, &c. in the country of Upper-Ossory ; together with all the advowsons of churches and other hereditaments whatsoever, which before that time did appertain to him within the said country, to hold to him and his said son John, and the heirs male of their respective bodies ; remainder to his sons Geoffrey, Barnaby, and Edmund, and their heirs male ; remainder to the heirs male of his own body ; remainder to those of his father Barnabas, Lord Upper-Ossory ; remainder to those of Barnabas his grandfather ; to hold by the service of an entire Knight's fee, a hawk, and 7l. Irish, annual rent.—By this confirmation of the estate, Teige, his Lordship's eldest son was deprived of his birthright ; but, after his father's death, insisting on his right, great variances ensued to the detriment of the fortune ; the arbitration of which being at length by their joint petition referred to K. James I. his Majesty to that purpose wrote the following letter, dated at Salisbury 7 August 1618.

" Right Trusty, &c.

" Wheare we are informed by the humble petition of our faithful subjects " Teige, Lord Baron of Upper-Ossory, Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, his son and heir " apparent, and John Fitz-Patrick, second brother to the said Lord Baron, " that the determination of the long controversies between them for the ba- " rony of Upper-Ossory in the Queen's County hath rested, and by and with " their consents, by the order of our L. D. and council there, according to " our desire and command to that effect ; and that a certain proportion of the " said barony in the meane, and of the rents and services of the pretending " freeholders of the rest of the said barony were allotted to each of them by " the said order ; and that most part of the said pretending freeholders have " conveyed their lands unto our said subject John Fitz-Patrick and his heirs, " and that the rest are ready to do the like ; and therefore have been humble " suitors unto us, that we would be graciously pleased to accept from them se- " veral surrenders of the several proportions of the said barony to them seve- " rally intended by the said order ; and thereupon to grant unto them and " their heirs, several letters patent of the said several proportions respectively ; " which suit being unto us reasonable, and the rather that they have conformed " themselves to our pleasure in the difference between them ; we are graci- " ously pleased, and do hereby require you to issue commissions to inquire " what lands, &c. are within the said several proportions, and upon return " thereof, to accept from the said Lord Baron, Barnaby and John, a surrender " of all the manors, castles, &c. within the said barony, and to grant the " same

of that sept (some call her Joan, daughter of Róry O More) and dying in the reign of James I. had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Thady (Teige) his successor.

(2) John of Castletown, ancestor to the Earl of Upper-Ossory.

(3) Geoffry of Ballyraghin or Ballyharagh, who 31 July 1629 had a grant of that place and other lands, containing 1718 acres of arable and pasture land, and 2113 of wood and bog, as a native, in the territory of Upper-Ossory, to be holden *in Capite*, and at the rent of 8l. English, which were erected into the manor of Ballyraghin, with power to hold 1275 acres in demesne, and two fairs at Erriel on 1 June and 4 August, with other privileges.—He married Mary, daughter of Fergus Ferrall of Tenelick in the county of Longford, Esq. widow of Sir John O Reily, and dying at Ballyraghin 13 August 1638, had issue by her (who 30 June 1615 had a pension of 8ol. a year granted for life, to be paid out of the crown rents of Ulster) two daughters, Ellice and Catharine, the younger of whom died unmarried, and the elder was first married to Thomas Butler of Pollardstown in the county of Limerick, Esq. fifth son of James, the second Lord Dunboyne, who dying 24 April 1637, had issue James; Margaret; Mary; Ellen; and Ellice:—She re-married with William Burke also of Pollardstown, younger son of Theobald the first Lord Brittas, who being hanged at Limerick by Ireton in 1653, had issue by her, Theobald, the third Lord Brittas (successor to his uncle John, who died in 1668); Richard; and Honora.

(4) Barnaby, or Bryan Fitz-Patrick of Water-Castle, who, by virtue of the commission for the plantation of the Queen's County, dated at Dublin 4 September 1626, had a grant 20 November

“*same to the Lord Baron for term of his life, the remainder to the said Barnaby and his heirs, of all such castles, lands, &c. as shall be found to be the proportion of them respectively, and to make a like grant to John of what shall be found to be his proportion, and to his heirs. And our further pleasure is, that all the premisses granted to the Lord Upper-Ossory shall be created one entire manor, by the name of the manor of Cowlchill, and those granted to John, into the manor of Castle-town-O Farralen.*”

Q. Elizabeth also by another patent, dated 10 April 1601, in consequence of her said warrant from Greenwich of 21 July 1600, in consideration of his good, true, faithful and acceptable services, confirmed to him and his heirs the site and circuit of the monastery of Aghmacarte, with all its appurtenances; a water-mill, the tythes of grain and hay of the rectory of Aghmacarte, with the tythes of the town of Cowlchill; the site and circuit of the Friary of Athbone otherwise Aghavoe, and the rectories of Cowlkerry and Aghmagh, Eirke, Glasbaier, Killynny, and St. Kenny of Aghavoe in the Queen's County; which grant was confirmed by K. James I. 13 May 1611, to be held of the Crown in fee-farm, at the rent of 23l. 8s. 2d. Irish money.

November of the whole estate of the family, as a native, upon the plantation of Upper-Ossory.*

Edmond, of Castle-Fleming, living in 1641, the father of Andreas, or Andrew of that place, who was engaged in the rebellion.—The daughters were Catharine, ¹ married in May 1592 to James Eustace of Newland in the county of Kildare, Esq. son and heir to John Eustace of that place, who died 18 January 1607, leaving his said son (by his wife Ellice Barnewall) then 35 years old, and by him, who died 13 October 1640, had Christopher Eustace, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Redmond Fitz-Gerald of Timochoe in the same county, Esq.); and Joan, (to John Butler, son and heir to James, Lord Dunboyne. ²

Thady, or Teige, the fourth Lord of Upper-Ossory, was Thady, rated 100 marcs to the subsidy 8 July 1615. He received his ⁴ Majesty's letters, dated at Salisbury 7 August 1618, direct-^{Lord.} ing his Lordship, his son Bryan, and brother John, to surrender their lands, and pass new patents for the same, which was accordingly performed. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmond Butler of Tullow in the county of Carlow, second son of James, Earl of Ormond, and grand-daughter of Earl Pierce; and dying in December 1627, was buried in the Abbey of Aghmacarte, the burial place of the family, having issue by her, who died in 1631, and was interred in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, four sons and four daughters, viz:—Barnaby, his successor; Dermoid, or Darby, (who

* Which was computed to contain 7783 acres of arable and pasture lands, and 3957 of wood and bog, with the monastery of Aghmacarte, the tythes of Cowlhill, &c. which were erected into the manor of Cowlhill, with the privilege of holding courts, a Tuesday and Saturday market, and a fair on 16 May at Shanbally near Cowlhill, and to impark 1000 acres, with free warren and chace.—He had also a grant by the same patent, jointly with Thomas Hovenden, Esq. of the castle, towns and lands of Castle-Fleming, then in the tenure of his brother Edmond; and the King further granted to him and the said Hovenden the towns and lands of Cooletry, Brokery, &c. amounting to 777 acres of arable and pasture, and 665 of wood and bog, which had been lately assigned to them of the natives lands, to the use of his said brother Edmond and his heirs male; remainder to the use of the noble Thady, otherwise Teige, then Lord of Upper-Ossory and his heirs male; remainder to the use of the heirs male of Florence, late Baron of Upper-Ossory; remainder to the right heirs of the said Florence; and the premisses were erected into the manor of Castle-Fleming.—Also, to the said Bryan and Thomas were granted many other lands in the said county, in trust for Daniel Fitz-Patrick; John Mac Calloone Fitz-Patrick; Bryan Fitz-Patrick of Garran; Donell Mac-Shane Fitz-Patrick of Ballyfarsney; Dermot Fitz-Patrick of Clonyb; and Dermot Mac-Teige Oge of Akipp.

¹ Articles, or Deed of Feoffment, dated 3 May 1592.
Cahier, N.

² See

(who first married Elan, daughter of Nicholas Shortall of Claragh in county of Kilkenny, Esq. and secondly Ellinor, daughter of Richard Comerford of Ballybirr in the same county, Esq. widow of John Kennedy of Ballynegarry in Tipperary, Esq.); Tirlagh, or Turlogh (executor to his mother's will, dated 16 September 1631, whose wife was Onora, daughter of Oliver Grace of Courtstown in the said county, Esq.); John; Margaret, (married to Thomas Hovenden of Tankerston in the Queen's County, Esq.); Onora; Joan, married to William Butler of Lynon in Tipperary, Esq.; and Catharine ¹ & February 1637 to Callaghan Fitz-Gerald of Cioquhoyle in the Queen's County, Gent.

Bryan,
5
Lord

Bryan, or Barnaby, the fifth Lord, a noble young gentleman, took his seat in Parliament 14 July 1634, ² and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond, but died in the prime of his years, having issue by her (who was living his widow at Water-Castle in the time of the rebellion of 1641, in which rebellion she was engaged, sent out all her tenants of Water-Castle, &c. under the command of William Skendy, her bailiff, with some of her younger children, brought the stolen goods into her house and park, and took them to her own use ³), Bryan, or Barnabas, his heir; Edward; and Derby.

Bryan,
6
Lord.

Bryan, the sixth Lord, took his seat in the House of Peers 16 March 1639, and after the irruption of the rebellion, engaged therein with the Irish of Offory, whom about Easter 1642 he accompanied to the siege of Borras, in 1643 to that of Ballynakill, with his brother Edward for which he was indicted of high treason; but after the restoration his Lordship claiming his seat in parliament, it was referred 20 May 1661 to the committee for privileges to consider, whether being indicted of high treason and not outlawed, he should be admitted to sit in the house? ⁴ On 20 September the Lord Viscount Massereene reported, that the committee were of opinion, that as he was only indicted and not outlawed, or any ways attainted, he was not deprived from sitting in parliament: With which report the House concurred.—He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Everard of Feethard in Tipperary, Knt. and had three sons and two daughters; viz.—Bryan, his successor; John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Bryan Cavenagh of Polymonty in the county

¹ Ulster's Office..

⁴ Lords Journals, I. 236.

² Lords Journals, I. 2.

³ Lodge Collection.

County of Carlow (and had issue Bryan, Catharine, and Mary); James, who died in England; Ellen and Mary, who both died young.

Bryan, the seventh Lord of Upper-Ossory had a pension of 100l. a year from K. Charles II. which ⁷ 1 January 1687 was continued by K. James; in whose army he served as a Captain in Clancarthy's regiment, and for his conduct in that station was outlawed in the county of the city of Dublin 11 May 1691; but in the act to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attaиндers (passed 6 K. Will.) it was provided, that the same should not extend to confirm the outlawries of Barnaby, late Baron of Upper-Ossory, but that the same might be capable of being reversed in such manner, as if that act had never been made.—His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Pierce, the first Viscount of Ikerrin, by whom he had Bryan, who died at Downpatrick, unmarried, of the small pox in 1687; Keran; Mary; John and Catharine, who died infants. His second wife was Margaret, daughter and heir to James, Lord Dunboyne; and his third Dorothy, daughter of — Wagstaffe; and departing this life before the year 1696, a clause in her favour was inserted in the act for vesting the forfeited estates in trustees; and she received from K. William an estate for 99 years, if she should so long live, in Kilballintallin, Killboy and other lands in the Queen's County; ¹ also, upon her petition, leave was given by the House of Commons 21 February 1701, for a bill, to make the said clause more effectual.—To the said Barnaby, or Bryan, Lord Upper-Ossory, succeeded Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Esq. his nephew, (son of his brother John) who assumed the title, which was disallowed by the House of Lords 2 December 1697, who found from the report of the Committee appointed to inspect the Journals, that the said Barnaby or Bryan was outlawed 11 May preceding ² and died in 1698, which was again ineffectually laid claim to by Lieutenant James Fitz-Patrick, who had one son Henry, and the said Henry in January 1749-50 married Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Farren.—And 15 November 1731, the Earl of Cavan reported from the committee, appointed to consider of the return of the Lords, made by the King at Arms to the clerk of the House, that they had come to the following resolution, viz. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the honours of the late noble Lords undernamed are extinct, and ought to be left out of the list of

¹ Claims on or before 10 August 1700.

² Lords Journals, I. 675.

of the Peers of this kingdom, Sanderson, Viscount Castletown ; Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper-Ossory ; Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon ; Gorges, Baron of Dundalk ; and Tichbourn, Baron Ferrard. To which the House agreed ; and the King at Arms was ordered to leave their names out of the lists. ¹

John. We now proceed with John Fitz-Patrick of Castletown, Esq. second son of Florence, the third Baron, and ancestor to the present Earl of Upper-Ossory. In the reign of K. James I. he married Mabel, daughter of — St. John of the Queen's County, Esq. by whom he had three sons, Florence his heir ; John of Bardwell ; and James of Grants-town, who were both engaged in the rebellion of 1641 with their brother Florence, * a principal commander during that time of confusion.—On 23 January 1641, with about three hundred men, he took Knockinoy, the house of Lieutenant Henry Gilbert, which he rifled to the value of 300l. at the same time depriving him of all his rents, cattle, corn, sheep, horses, household-goods, and other goods and chattles at Cloonin, Carrigin, Knockinatie, and other places, to his loss of 400l. more ; his father Sir William Gilbert being served in the same manner, about the same time, to the loss of 500l. in stock and goods, and 400l. a year in rents, of his part of Cloonin and other lands.—In 1642 accompanied with the Lord Upper-Ossory, Andreas Fitz-Patrick of Castle-Fleming, Colonel Bryan Fitz-Patrick of Rathdownagh, with about 6 or 700 men, he besieged the castle of Borras, whether all the Protestants of the barony of Upper-Ossory had retired in the beginning of the rebellion for protection, but was obliged by Sir Charles Coote to raise the siege on Easter-day that year ; to which however he returned about Lammas, and so reduced the place, that the besieged for a long time fed upon horses, dogs, cats, bean-leaves, potatoe-tops, and cow-hides, being without bread, drink, or salt ; and about All-Hallowtide, Colonel Plunket, with about 1000 men, demanded

* In virtue of the commission dated 7 September 1636, for remedy of defective titles, he passed patent 10 August 1637, to him and his heirs, of the abbey, town and lands of Aghavoe, Grantstown, Castletown, &c. which were created into the manor of Castletown, with usual privileges ; provided, among other articles of agreement, that he nor his heirs, nor any of them, should assume or take the name, title or style of Mac-Gille-Patrick, or consent to maintain and support the said name, in order to the exactation or payment of any rent, tax, or service ; or divide the land, or any parcel thereof according to the Irish custom of *Cavelkind*.

manded the surrend^r of the castle in the King's name, saying, that if the warders held the castle to the King's use, he would send in more armed men to assist them; unto which Andrew Brereton of Killadowle, Queen's County, Gent, (being left by Sir Charles Coote, chief commander of the place) replied, that if he would shew any authority, under the King, for what he required and offered, that he would obey. Whereupon (for want of such authority, as it seems) he departed. And about the last of November Colonel Preston, with about 1500 men, beleaguering the place and playing upon the court-gate with two field-pieces and a small battering piece, and working under ground, the besieged, in regard there were but 20 warders, the castle large, and not a day's ammunition left, were compelled to surrender upon quarter, having their lives and worst cloaths only granted to them: For which, 12 August 1652 he was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settling of Ireland.

He married Bridget, daughter of —— Darcy of Platen in Meath, Esq. by whom he left John Fitz-Patrick of Castle-Johnth town, Esq. who when the kingdom was reduced by the Parliament, had an order, dated at Clonmell 19 May 1652, to receive fourteen days pay for 100 horse, and a month's pay for 1000 foot, to commence from 24 of that month, to be raised in such manner and upon such persons, as was directed in the articles, concluded with Sir Walter Dongan and others at Kilkenny, for the raising of one month's pay to those, that should lay down arms by virtue of the said articles.—Upon the restoration of K. Charles II. he preferred a petition to the commissioners of the Treasury to be restored to his estate; upon whose report the King, in regard of his many services and sufferings, gave directions for the same to be done; and the commissioners for executing his Majesty's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, did accordingly, before any act of parliament passed for that purpose, by their decree 1 August 1661, restore to him divers lands in the Queen's County, which decree was allowed and confirmed 26 November 1662, by the commissioners for executing the act of settlement; by a provisoe in which act he was restored in blood, and enabled to derive his pedigree from any ancestor, lineal or collateral, and the estate, whereof he or his father Florence was possessed before 22 October 1641, was confirmed to him: Upon due consideration had whereof, and of his loyalty and zeal to the King's service, manifested both to his Majesty and his father, not only in

Ireland,

Ireland, but also in foreign parts ; the King, out of a desire that the estate, so restored, should be secured to him and his heirs, and discharged from all challenges and demands, which might be made to it by his Majesty, or any other claiming under the crown, was pleased by privy-seal, dated at Bath 14 September 1663, to require the L. L. to have an effectual patent passed of all the premisses to him, his heirs and assignes, with all privileges enjoyed thereupon under the King or his father ; which was accordingly done 6 February following, at the crown rent of 45l. 4s. 1d.; after which, the King, as a further mark of his favour, ratified the estate to him, with two yearly fairs at Erriel, at the same crown-rent as was paid in the year 1641.—But afterwards apprehending, from some general words in the act of explanation (by a clause wherein the estate was again further confirmed to him) that some trouble might be given him in the Exchequer for new quit-rents, he besought the King for a discharge thereof by patent, which was granted 1 September 1670; and 3 August 1673 he had a privy seal to receive 2000l. out of the Exchequer.

On 6 August 1677 he was complimented with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxford ; but in 1689 was involved in K. James's general act of attainder, and died in 1693.—He married Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, sister of James, the first Duke of Ormond, and widow of James Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe, and by her, who died 6 December 1675, and was buried the 8 in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, had two sons, Edward ; Richard, created Lord Gowran ; and a daughter Arabella, married to Sir Thomas Wiseman of East-Grinstead in Sussex, Bart. and was mother of Sir Thomas, who died unmarried 1 May 1733, and of Sir George his successor.

Edward Fitz-Patrick, Esq. the elder son, at the revolution had the command of a regiment given him, 31 December 1688 : was made colonel of the Royal English Fusiliers 1 August 1692, and promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General 24 October 1694 ; but was drowned in his passage from England to Ireland 10 November 1696, and died unmarried.

Richard,
Lord
Gowran.

Richard his brother, being bred to the sea-service, had the command of a ship of war, in which station he signalized himself by his valour and conduct ; and to him and his brother, in consideration of their faithful services, K. William 12 October 1696 granted the estate of Edmond Morris,

Morris, forfeited by his being killed at Aghrim, which consisted of the towns and lands of Grantstown, Donoghmore, Rahindornagh, Barnaballmoragh, Lower-Derry, Belady, the North East of Derry-laghen, Cramroffe, Maherribegg, Ballinrawly-Wood called Clanconragh, Mongamore, and others in the Queen's County; to which his Lordship made large additions by purchase and his marriage.—And so acceptable was the report of his services to his country, his fidelity to the crown, in promoting the Protestant succession in his Majesty's illustrious family, his integrity, humanity and other amiable qualities, that K. George I. thought him worthy of a place among the Peers of Ireland, and by privy seal, dated at St. James's 8 March 1714, and by patent * at Dublin 27 April 1715, created him Baron Gowran of Gowran; by which title he took his seat in Parliament 12 November following,¹ and two days after was one of the Lords appointed to prepare an address, to congratulate his Majesty on his accession to the throne.

In July 1718 his Lordship married Anne, younger daughter and coheir to Sir John Robinson of Farming-wood in the county of Northampton, Bart. † and died 9 June 1727, leaving issue by her, who deceased 14 November 1744, ² two sons, John his heir; and Richard, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. Usher of London, and by her who died in London 28 March 1759, he had a son born in December 1755 and three daughters, the elder born 7 March 1749, the second 19 August 1751, and the younger 10 September 1753 who died an infant.

John, the second Lord Gowran, born in 1719, was appointed in January 1745 master of Farming-wood Forest, of Upper-part of the forest of Rockingham, for the term of ninety-nine years; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington 26 August,

* The Preamble. *Quandoquidem ea quam tenemus Dignitate ob hoc præcipue delectemur, quod de Patria bene-meritos Honoribus insignire nobis inde facta sit copia; proinde fidelem et perquam dilectum nostrum Richardum Fitz-Patrick, pervetusta pariter ac generosa stirpe oriundum, ac Majorum famam virtute propria adæquantem, novis Honoribus augere decrevimus; ut qui Re navali olim se Militem intrepidum, nec minus in periclitantis Reipublicæ procellis omni tempore inconclusum se exhibuerit Civem, arduis in posterum Regni Negotiis inter optimates indefinenter invigilet. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. Can. de A. 1. Geo. I. 12. p. f.*

† He was the son of Sir John Robinson, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet 22 June 1660, and Lieutenant of the Tower from the restoration to his death. His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir William Dudley of Clopton in Northamptonshire, Bart. by whom he had Mary, married to James, Earl of Weems, and Anne, to Lord Gowran.

¹ Lord's Journals, II. 455

² Rot. A. 12 Geo. II. 3. p. D.

August, and by patent ¹ 5 October 1751, was created Earl of Upper-Ossory, with limitation of the honour to his issue male; his Lordship was chosen in 1754 representative in the British Parliament for the county of Bedford. In July 1744 he married the Lady Evelyn Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of John, Earl Gower, and deceased 23 September 1758, leaving issue by her Ladyship (who remarried in February 1759 with Richard Vernon, Esq. M. P. for Tavistock, and one of the Secretaries to John, Duke of Bedford, L. L. of Ireland, and had two daughters, the elder born in August 1760, and the younger 11 October 1762) two sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) John, Lord Gowran.

(2) Richard, born 24 January 1748, is member in the British Parliament for Tavistock; in 1782 he was appointed first Secretary to the Duke of Portland, L. L. sworn of the Privy Councils in both kingdoms, and in 1783, appointed Secretary at War, which he resigned in that year.

(1) Daughter Lady Mary, married 20 April 1766 to the honourable Stephen Fox (eldest son of Henry, Lord Holland, who died 1 July 1774) and had issue by him, who died 23 December 1774, three daughters, Caroline, Mary, and Emily-Elizabeth, all deceased; and a son Henry-Richard, born 21 November 1773, the present Lord Holland. ²

(2) Lady Louisa, born in 1755, and married in 1779 to William, Earl of Shelburne now Marquess of Lansdown.

John, the second and present Earl of Upper-Ossory, was born in May 1745, he succeeded to the honours on the decease of his father. In 1767 he was chosen to Parliament for the county of Bedford, and in 1770 was appointed L. L. and Custos Rot. of that county; 26 March 1769 he married Anne, daughter of Henry Liddell, Lord Ravenworth, and has issue two daughters, viz. Lady Anne; and Lady Gertrude. ³

TITLES.] John Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Upper-Ossory, and Baron Gowran of Gowran.

CREATIONS.] B. Gowran of Gowran in the county of Kilkenny, 27 April 1715, 1 Geo. I. and E. of Upper-Ossory in the Queen's County, 5 October 1751, 25 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Diamond, a Saltire, Pearl, and Chief, Saphire, the latter charg'd with three Fleur'delis, Topaz.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Dragon, Emerald, surmounted of a Lion passant, Diamond.

SUPPORTERS.]

¹ Rot. Canc. de A. 25^o. Geo. II. 2^{da}. p. D.

² Family Information.

³ Collins, VIII. 134.

S U P P O R T E R S.] Two Lions, Diamond, with ducal Crowns, plain Collars and Chains, Topaz.

M O T T O.] F O R T I S S U B F O R T E F A T I S C E T.

S E A T S.] Tentore in the Queen's County, 60 miles from Dublin. Farmingwood in the county of Northampton, 62 miles from London, and Ampthill in the county Bedford, 36 miles from London.



P E T T Y. E A R L O F S H E L B U R N E.

B EFORE we treat of this noble Lord's family, we shall give some account of the family of P E T T Y, whose surname and arms, the present Earl of Shelburne bears, and also inherits a considerable estate, in right of his grandmother Anne, only daughter of the celebrated Sir William Petty, Knt. whose father Anthony Petty, ^{Anthony.} of Rumsey in the county of Southampton Clothier, was the father of the celebrated Sir William Petty, Knt. also of Anthony (who died 18 October 1649, and was buried in Lothbury-Church, London), and a daughter, married to James Napier, Esq. (fourth son of Sir Nathanael Napier, and brother to Sir Gerard Napier, of Middle-Marshall in Dorsetshire, Bart.) from whom descended Nathanael Napier of Loughcrew, in the county of Meath, ^{Esq.}

Efq. Lieutenant General Robert Napier, and others of that surname in Ireland.

Sir William Petty was born at Rumsey 26 May 1623, and whilst a boy, took great delight in employing his time among the artificers there, such as smiths, carpenters and others; whose trades, in some respects, he understood so well at twelve years of age, that he could work at them. He then went to the grammar school there, and after his education at Oxford, travelled abroad for three years, studied anatomy, and read *Vesalius* with the famous Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, who loved his company, and took all occasions to forward his pregnant genius; so that being soon accomplished with the learning then esteemed in England, he returned to his native country in 1647; and 6 March that year a patent was ordered for him by the parliament, (to continue for seventeen years) to teach his art of double writing.—He concurred with the people then in power; followed the profession of physick at Oxford; exercised anatomy and chemistry among the young students; became deputy professor of anatomy in that university; and 7 March 1649, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, deputy governor of the Oxford garrison, giving a sufficient testimony of his rare qualities and gifts, and other commendatory letters written to the delegates of the university, he was created M. D. being about that time made fellow of Brazen-Nose college; and in December 1650, his name was wonderfully cried up, for being the chief person concerned in the recovery to life of *Anne Green*, who was hanged in Oxford Castle the 14 of that month, for making away her bastard child, and was ordered for dissection. On 1 of January following he was unanimously elected anatomy-professor of the university; 25 June 1650, admitted a member of the college of physicians in London; and 7 February 1650-1, musick-professor of Gresham college.

In 1652 he was appointed physician-general to the army in Ireland, and arriving at Waterford 10 September practised his faculty of physick among the chief inhabitants of Dublin; and was made clerk of the council, and secretary to the parliament's L. L.—11 December 1654 he contracted with the parliament to survey the kingdom, began his admeaurement in December that year (for which he received 20s. a day) and finished it with such exactness, that there was no estate, though but of

60l. a year, which was not distinctly marked in its true value, maps being likewise made of the whole performance; having also by agreement with the soldiers a penny an acre; and it appears from an order of government, dated at the castle of Dublin 19 March 1655, that he had then surveyed two millions eight thousand acres of forfeited profitable land, part of which he had subdivided to the late disbanded soldiers, besides the church and crown lands; which, according to the rates in his contract, when the army should be put into possession of the whole, amounted to about the sum of 17,900l. of which he had received 7500l. and from the army 2186l. 2s. besides the money that was to be deducted from the advance of former surveys; and by the said order, in consideration of the want of money he was in, for paying of several persons by him employed in the survey, received 3000l. more; but part of his contract remaining in arrear till after the restoration, the payment of it was provided for by the act of explanation*.

In

* It is said, that by this employment he acquired an estate of 5 or 6000l. a year, and could from *Mount Mangerton* in Kerry behold 50,000 acres of his own lands; which large acquisitions bringing an *odium* upon him, he shews the unreasonableness thereof (in his book or reflections upon some persons and things in Ireland) and demonstrates, how he might have acquired as large a fortune, without ever meddling with surveys. "In the year 1649 (says he) I proceeded M. D. after the charge whereof, and my admission into the college of London, I had left about 60l. from that time till about August 1652, by my practice, fellowship at Gresham, and at Brazen-Nose College, and by my anatomy lecture at Oxford, I had made that 60l. to be near 500l. From August 1652, when I went for Ireland, to December 1654 (when I began the survey and other publick entanglements) with 100l. advance-money, and with 365l. a year of well-paid salary, as also with my practice among the chief in the ch'f city of a nation, I made my said 500l. above 1600l. Now, the interest of this 1600l. for a year in Ireland, could not be les than 200l. which, with 550l. (for another year's salary and practice, viz. until the lands were set out in October 1655) would have encreased my said stock to 2350l. With 2000l. whereof I could have bought 8000l. in debentures, which would have then purchased me about 15,000 acres of land, viz. as much as I am now accused to have: These 15,000 acres could not yield me les than at 2s. per acre, 1500l. *per Ann.* especially receiving the rents of May-day preceding. This year's rent, with 550l. for my salary and practice, till December 1656, would have bought me even then (debentures growing dearer) 6000l. in debentures, whereof the five sevenths then paid would have been about 4000l. neat, for which I must have had about 8000 acres more, being as much almost as I conceive is due to me. The rent for 15,000 acres and 8000 acres, for three years, could not have been les than 7000l. which, with the same three years salary, viz. 1650l. would have been near 9000l. estate in money, above the above-mentioned 2500l. *per Ann.* in lands. The which, whether it be more or les than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge. This estate I might have got without ever meddling with surveys, much

In January 1658 he was elected member for Westlow in Cornwall to serve in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, wherein he was a considerable actor; but that parliament being soon dissolved, and Richard laid aside, he returned to Ireland till after the restoration; when he went again to England, and being introduced to the King, his majesty was much pleased with his ingenious discourse; about which time the royal society being instituted, he was one of the first members, and after one of the council thereof, being esteemed the prime person to advance experimental philosophy and mechanicks.

19 March 1660, he was made one of the commissioners of the court of claims; and the King, in his instructions for the execution of the act of settlement, ordered lands to be assigned him for his deficient debentures, according to the directions in his letter of 2 January 1660, that all the forfeited lands, which had been set out to him, and of which he had been possessed 7 May 1659, should be confirmed to him for ever; which was accordingly done by the said act; and in virtue thereof he had seven (and his lady two) grants of lands by letters patent, and 8 December 1677, and 23 December 1678, they had releases of the quit rents imposed by that act.

11 April 1661 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty, and in the parliament which met 9 May that year, was returned member for Eniscorthy.—In 1663 he raised his reputation still higher, by the success of his invention of the double bottomed ship, against the judgment of almost all mankind; for in July, when first the ship adventured from Dublin to Holyhead, she stayed there many days before her return, which made her adversaries insult, and discourse the several necessities why she must be cast away: But her return in triumph, with those visible advantages above other vessels, checked the derision of some, and encalmed the violence of others, the first point being clearly gained, that she could bear the sea. She turned into that narrow harbour against the wind and tide, among the rocks and ships with such dexterity, as many ancient seamen confessed

much less with the more fatal distribution of lands after they were surveyed, and without meddling with the clerkship of the council, or being secretary to the L. L. all which had I been so happy as to have declined, then had I preserved an universal favour and interest with all men, instead of the *odium* and persecution I now endure."

fessed they had never seen the like. About the same time Thomas Earl of Offory, and other persons of honour embarked in her, and drove to and again within the bar near Dublin, in a very hard gale of wind, insomuch that a small Holland vessel, (reputed an extraordinary sailer) which set sail with her, was in appearance overset, whilst Sir William's inclined not above half a foot more to one side than another, hence it was called the *Pad* of the sea. This appeared much to excel all other forms of ships in sailing, carriage, and security; but at length, in its return from a voyage, was destroyed by a common fate, and by such a dreadful tempest, as overwhelmed a great fleet the same night; so that the ancient fabrick of ships had no reason to triumph over that new model; when of seventy sail, that were in the same storm, there was not one escaped to bring the news. A model of this ship is still kept in the repository of Gresham college, which he presented them, made with his own hand.

By patent, dated 8 August 1667, Dr. John Stearne, Sir William Petty, Edward Dynham, Abraham Yarner, Joseph Waterhouse, William Curror, Robert Waller, Thomas Margetson, and other physicians, were created a body corporate and politick, by the name of the president and fellows of the college of physicians; and he was an instrument (under God) of reforming and improving the practice of physick in this kingdom. He was also a singular promoter of experimental philosophy¹; an admirable inventor of mechanick instruments; a useful member of the commonwealth; and a person of so great worth and learning, that he was both fit for, and an honour to the highest preferments.

In 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hardres Waller, of Castletown in the county of Limerick, and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton; and dying* at his

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* His will bears date 2 May 1685, and is of so curious a nature, that without evident injustice to the reader, we could not omit giving it a place in this work. "In the name of God, Amen. I Sir William Petty, Knt. born at Rumsey in Hantsire, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my last will and testament, premising the ensuing preface to the same, whereby to express my condition, design, intentions, and desires, concerning the persons and things contained in and relating to my said will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter seem doubtful

¹ See a catalogue of his works in Harris's Writers of Ireland.

house in Piccadilly-street, Westminster, of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout, 16 December

doubtful therein, and also for justifying, on behalf of my children, the manner and means of getting and acquiring the estate, which I hereby bequeath unto them; exhorting them to improve the same by no worse negotiations. In the first place I declare and affirm, that at the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common arithmetick, the practical geometry and astronomy conducing to navigation, dialling, &c. with the knowledge of several mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the university of Oxon, preferred me to the King's navy; where at the age of twenty years I had gotten up about threescore pounds, with as much mathematics as any of my age was known to have had. With this provision Anno 1643, when the civil wars betwixt the King and parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously followed my studies, especially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumsey, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about 10l. more than I had carried out of England. With this 70l. and my endeavours, in less than four years more I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the college of physicians, London, and into several clubs of the virtuosos; after all which expences defrayed, I had left 28l. and in the next two years being made fellow of Brazen-nose, and anatomy professor in Oxford, and also reader of Gresham College, I advanced my said stock to about 400l. and with 100l. more advanced and given me to go for Ireland, into full 500l. Upon the 10 of September 1652 I landed at Waterford in Ireland, physician to the army, who had suppressed the rebellion begun in the year 1641, and to the general of the same, and the head quarters, at the rate of 20s. *per Diem*, at which I continued till June 1659, gaining by my practice about 400l. a year above the said salary. About September 1654, I perceiving that the admeasurement of the lands, forfeited by the aforementioned rebellion, and intended to regulate the satisfaction of the soldiers, who had suppressed the same, was most insufficiently and absurdly managed; I obtained a contract, dated 11 December 1654, for making the said admeasurement, and by God's blessing, so performed the same, as that I gained about 9000l. thereby; which, with the 500l. abovementioned, my salary of 20s. *per Diem*, the benefit of my practice, together with 600l. given me for directing an after survey of the adventurer's lands, and 800l. more for two years salary, as clerk of the council, raised me an estate of about 13,000l. in ready and real money, at a time when, without art, interest, or authority, men bought as much lands for 10s. in real money, as in this year 1685 yields 10s. per Ann. rent, above his Majesty's quit rents. Now, I bestowed part of the said 13,000l. in soldiers debentures, (these were by Act in 1649 ordained to be in the nature of bonds or bills to charge the commonwealth to pay the soldier-creditor, or his assigns, the sum due upon auditing the account of his arrears¹); part in purchasing the Earl of Arundel's house and garden, in Lothbury, London, and part I kept in cash to answer emergencies; hereupon I purchased lands in Ireland, with soldiers debentures, bought at above the market rates, a great part whereof I lost by the court of innocents, Anno 1663; and built the said garden, called *Token-house-yard*, in Lothbury, which was for the most part destroyed by the dreadful fire Anno 1666. Afterwards, Anno 1667, I married Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. I set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry, and opened the lead mines

December 1687, was buried in the church of Rumsey, near the bodies of his father and mother; and had
A a 2 issue

mines and timber trade in Kerry; by all which, and some advantageous bargains, and with living under my income, I have at the making this my will the real and personal estate following; viz. a large house and four tenements in Rumsey, with four acres of meadow upon the causeway, and about four acres of arable in the fields, called *Marks* and *Woolfsworth*, in all about 30l. *per ann.* houses in *Token-house-yard* near Lothbury, London, with a lease in Piccadilly, and the *seven stars* and the *blazing star* in Birch Lane, London, worth about 500l. *per ann.* besides mortgages upon certain houses in *Hog-lane*, near *Shoreditch*, in London, and in *Erith* in Kent, worth about 20l. *per ann.* I have three fourth parts of the ship *Charles*, whereof Derych Paine is master, which I value at 80l. *per ann.* as also the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the King's privilege, which I rate at 100l. *per ann.* in all 730l. *per ann.* I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reversions, about 3100l. *per ann.* I have of neat profits out of the lands and woods of Kerry, above 1100l. *per ann.* besides iron-works, fishing, and lead-mines, and marble-quarries, worth 600l. *per ann.* in all 4800l. I have as my wife's jointure, during her life, about 850l. *per ann.* and for fourteen years after her death about 200l. *per ann.* I have by 3300l. money at interest, 320l. *per ann.* in all about 6700l. *per ann.* The personal estate is as follows, viz. in chest 6600l. in the hands of Adam Loftus, 1296l. of Mr. John Cogs, Goldsmith, of London, 1251l. in silver, plate, and jewels, about 3000l. in furniture, goods, pictures, coach-horses, books, and watches, 1150l. per estimate in all 12,000l. I value my three chests of original maps and field-books, the copies of the *Downe* survey, with the barony maps and the chest of distribution books, with two chests of loose papers relating to the survey, the two great barony books, and the book of the history of the survey, all together at 2000l. I have due out of Kerry, for arrears of my rent and Iron, before 24 June 1685, the sum of 1912l. for the next half year's rent out of my lands in Ireland, my wife's jointure, and England, on or before 24 June next, 2000l. Moreover, by arrears due 30 April 1685 out of all my estate, by estimate, and interest of money, 1800l. By other good debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, per estimate, 900l. By debts, which I call bad, 4000l. worth perhaps 800l. by debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000l. worth perhaps 25,000l. in all 34,412l. and the total of the whole personal estate, 46,412l. so as my present income for the year 1685 may be 6700l. the profits of the personal estate may be 4641l. and the demonstrable improvement of my Irish estate may be 3659l. *per ann.* to make in all 15,000l. *per ann.* in and by all manner of effects, abating for bad debts about 28,000l. whereupon I say in gross, that my real estate or income may be 6500l. *per ann.* my personal estate about 45,000l. my bad and desperate debts 30,000l. and the improvements may be 4000l. *per ann.* in all 15,000l. *per ann.* *ut supra*. Now, my opinion and desire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the law, custom, and all other impediments) to add to my wife's jointure three fourths of what it now is computed at, viz. 637l. *per ann.* to make the whole 1587l. *per ann.* which addition of 637l. and 850l. being deducted out of the aforementioned 6700l. leaves 5113l. for my two sons; whereof I would my eldest son should have two thirds, or 3408l. and the younger 1705l. and that after their mother's death, the aforesaid addition of 637l. should be added in like proportion, making for the eldest 3832l. and for the youngest 1916l. and I would that the improvement of the estate should be equally divided between my two sons; and that the personal estate (first taking out 10,000l. for my only daughter,) that the rest should be equally divided between my wife and three children; by which method my wife would have 1587l. *per ann.* and 900l. in personal effects; my daughter would have 10,000l. of the *Cream* and 900l. more with

issue by her (who by privy seal dated at Whitehall 6 December, wherein the King thus writes, " Whereas
" we

les certainty; my eldest son would have 3800*l.* *per ann.* and half the expected improvement, with 9000*l.* in hopeful effects, over and above his wife's portion; and my youngest son would have the same within 1900*l.* *per ann.* I would advise my wife in this case, to spend her whole 1587*l.* *per ann.* that is to say, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence, without care of increasing her childrens fortunes; and I would she should give away one third of the abovementioned 9000*l.* at her death, even from her children, upon any worthy object, and dispose of the other two thirds to such of her children and grandchildren as pleased her best, without regard to any other rule or proportion. In case of either of my three children's death under age, I advise as follows, viz. if my eldest, Charles, die without issue, I would that Henry should have three fourths of what he leaves, and my daughter Anne the rest. If Henry die, I would that what he leaves may be equally divided between Charles and Anne; and if Anne die, that her share be equally divided between Charles and Henry. *Memorandum.* That I think fit to rate the 30,000*l.* desperate debts at 1000*l.* only, and to give it my daughter, to make her abovementioned 10,000*l.* and 9000*l.* to be full 20,000*l.* which is much short of what I have given her younger brother, and the elder brother may have 3800*l.* *per ann.* 9000*l.* in money, worth 900*l.* more, 2000*l.* by improvements, and 1300*l.* by marriage, to make up the whole to 8000*l.* *per ann.* which is very well for the eldest son, as 20,000*l.* for the daughter. He then leaves his wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and in case of her marriage, her brother James Waller and Thomas Dance; recommending to them and his children to use the same servants and instruments for management of the estate, as were in his life-time, at certain salaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngest child should be twenty-one years, which would be the 22 of October 1696, after which his children might put the management of their respective concerns into what hand they pleased. And then proceeds: I would not have my funeral charges to exceed 300*l.* over and above which sum I allow and give 150*l.* to set up a monument in the church of Rumsey, near where my grandfather, father, and mother were buried, in memory of them, and of all my brothers and sisters. I also give 5*l.* for a stone, to be set up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my brother Anthony there buried about 18 October 1649: I also give 50*l.* for a small monument, to be set up in St. Bride's church, Dublin, in memory of my son John, and my near kinsman John Petty; supposing my wife will add thereunto for her excellent son Sir Willam Fenton, Bart. who was buried there 18 of March 1670-1; and if I myself be buried in any of the said three places, I would have 100*l.* only added to the abovenamed sums, or that the said 100*l.* shall be bestowed on a monument for me in any other place, where I shall die. As for legacies for the poor I am at a stand; as for beggars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them; as for those, who have been bred to no calling nor estate, they should be put upon their kindred; as for those, who can get no work, the magistrate should cause them to be employed, which may be well done in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improveable land for every head; prisoners for crimes, by the King; for debt, by their prosecutors; as for those, who compassionate the sufferings of any object, let them relieve themselves by relieving such sufferers, that is, give them alms *pro re nata*, and for God's sake relieve those several species abovementioned, where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties; wherefore I am contented that I have assisted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread, and

“ we have thought fit to give and grant unto our
 “ trusty and well beloved Dame Elizabeth Petty, the
 “ name, style and title of Baroness of Shelburne in our
 “ county of Wexford, we do accordingly hereby ordain
 “ and declare that she shall and may from henceforth
 “ assume and take the name, style and title of Baroness
 “ of Shelburne, and our will and pleasure is that you
 “ give order to the King of arms in our said kingdom,
 “ to take care that due obedience be given to our plea-
 “ sure herein, and to cause these presents to be registered
 “ in the college of arms there¹,” and by patent passed
 31 of that month 1688, for creating her Baroness
 of Shelburne for life; and she died in February 1708)
 three sons and one daughter, viz. John, baptized 15
 February 1669, and buried at St. Bride’s, 28 January
 1670;

and have laboured in publick works, and by inventions have sought out
 real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all who partake of my
 estate, from time to time to do the same at their peril. Nevertheless to
 answer custom, and to take the surer side, I give 2d. to the most wanting
 of the parish wherein I die. As for the education of my children,
 I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, desiring that such a
 sum as I have left her, might not be carried out of Ireland. I wish that
 my eldest son may get a gentleman’s estate in England, which, by what
 I have gotten already, intend to purchase, and by what I presume he
 may have with a wife, may amount to between two and 3000. *per ann.*
 and buy some office he may get there, together with an ordinary super-
 luation may reasonably be expected; so as I design my youngest son’s
 trade and employment to be the prudent management of our Irish es-
 tate for himself and his elder brother, which I suppose his said brother must
 consider him for. As for myself, I being now about threescore and two
 years old, I intend to attend the improvement of my lands in Ireland,
 and to get in many debts owing unto me; and to promote the trade
 of iron, lead, marble, fish, and timber, whereof my estate is capable;
 And as for studies and experiments, I think now to confine the same
 to the anatomy of the people and political arithmetick; as also to the
 improvement of ships, land-carriages, guns, and pumps, as of most use to
 mankind, not blaming the studies of other men. As for religion, I die
 in the profession of that faith, and in the practice of such worship, as I
 find established by the law of my country, not being able to believe
 what I myself please, nor to worship God better than by doing as I
 would be done unto, and observing the laws of my country, and express-
 ing my love and honour to Almighty God by such signs and tokens,
 as are understood to be such by the people with whom I live, God
 knowing my heart, even without any at all; and thus begging the di-
 vine majesty to make me what he would have me to be, both as to
 faith and good works, I willingly resign my soul into his hands, relying
 only on his infinite mercy and the merits of my favour, for my hap-
 piness after this life; where I expect to know and see God more clearly,
 than by the study of the scriptures and of his works I have been
 hitherto able to do. Grant me, O Lord, an easy passage to thyself,
 that as I have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour.
 Amen.” Prerog. Office.

1670; Charles, who succeeded; Henry, created Earl of Shelburne; and Anne, married 14 January 1692, to Thomas Earl of Kerry, and died in November 1737.

Charles,
Lord
Shel-
burne.

Charles, the eldest son, was, at the same time with his mother¹, created Baron of Shelburne, to him and his heirs male; was attainted by K. James's parliament in 1689, and had his estate (with his mother's and brother's) sequestered, but in the first parliament after the revolution, which met 5 October 1692, he took his seat in the house of lords². In June 1690 he married Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams, of Minster-Court in Kent, Bart. with whom he had an estate of 1000l. a year in England; but dying without issue in April 1696, the title became extinct; and his lady re-married first with Lieutenant General Henry Conyngham, of Slane in the county of Meath, father to the late Earl Conyngham; and secondly with Robert Dalway, Esq. Colonel of a regiment of dragoons (who died 7 November 1740) and dying in December 1710, she was buried 10 at St. Mary's, Dublin.

Henry,
Earl of
Shel-
burne.

To Charles Lord Shelburne, succeeded Henry his brother, who * 14 March 1698 was, jointly with William Fownes

* 14 September 1696, he had a re-grant and confirmation by patent of 32,309 acres, three roods and ten perches, plantation measure, which makes 52,336 acres, two roods and ten perches, English statute measure, in the barony of Glaneroughty and county of Kerry; and of 21,101 acres, three roods and thirty-five perches, making 34,181 acres, two roods and thirty-two perches, English statute measure, in the barony of Dunkeron and said county, with an abatement of the quit rents thereof; all which lands in the barony of Dunkeron were, by patent 20 July 1721, erected into the manor of Dunkeron, pursuant to his lordship's petition to the King for that purpose; wherein he set forth, that the premises were situate in the extreme part of the kingdom towards the western seas, in a coarse and mountainous country, and for the most part inhabited by papists; who living very remote from all courts of law or justice, had hitherto acted without any regard to either; and though he had used his utmost endeavours to reclaim them, yet the same had hitherto proved unsuccessful, for want of having a legal form of justice established in that part of the country: That there were very considerable woods on the said tract of ground, which, if preserved, would have been of publick use and service to the country; but the situation, people, and their circumstances, being remote from, and not fearing the laws, nor the administration thereof, the said woods were almost destroyed by them: And forasmuch as he had nothing more at heart, than the planting the said country with protestants, and making the said papists in some measure amenable to law, which he was in great hopes of compassing, if his majesty would erect the said lands into a manor

¹ Rot. de A. 4 Jac. II. 6. p. f.

² Lords Journals, L. 448.

Fownes, Esq. made ranger and game-keeper, or master of the game, ranger of the *Phænix-Park*, and of all the parks, forests, chaces, and woods in Ireland; he was honoured by K. William with the barony of Shelburne, by privy seal dated at Kensington 26 May, and by patent * 26 October 1699, and 21 September 1703 took his seat in parliament¹. In 1704 he was called into the privy council of Q. Anne, as he was to that of K. George I, 9 October 1714; to whose first British parliament he was returned member, for Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire; and advanced to the titles of Viscount Dunkeron and Earl of Shelburne by privy seal, dated at St. James's 7 February 1718, and by patent 29 April 1719, with the creation fee of 20l. a year, and by this title he took his seat in the house of peers 13 June 1719². A new parliament being summoned to meet 5 June 1722, he was chosen member for Chipping-Wycomb, was a fellow of the royal society and a member of his majesty's privy council in this kingdom.

His lordship in 1699, married Arabella, fifth daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, sister to Charles third Earl of Cork, and by her, who deceased at High-Wycomb, in October 1740, had issue, William, buried at St. Bride's 4 March 1701; Charles, baptized 27 September, who died young; James Lord Dunkeron: and the lady Anne, baptized 4 August 1700, married 26 March 1722 to Francis, then son and heir to Francis Bernard, Esq. one of the justices of the court of common-pleas, and was buried 2 February 1727 at St. Mary's Dublin.

James Lord Dunkeron, married 21 April 1737, Elizabeth, a younger daughter of Sir John Clavering of Axwell in the bishoprick of Durham, and coheir to his brother Sir John Clavering Bart. (who died unmarried in 1726) and

a manor by patent, and grant to him and his heirs the franchises of all waifs, strays, courts-baron, &c. with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas, and all manner of actions for debt, detinue, and trespass, not exceeding 20l. on each action, &c.

* The Preamble. Regia nostra mente recolentes plurima illa et gratissima servitia per dilectum Subditum nostrum Henricum Petty Armigerum, antehac præstata, et volentes insuper quod ille et posteri ejus regii favoris nostri insigne aliquod gerant; eum et posteros ejus titulo et gradu Baronis dicti regni nostri Hibernia, tanquam perpetuum nostræ meritorum ejus memoria in monumentum, ornare decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. A. 11 Gul. III. 3. p. f.

¹ Lords Journals II. 2.
Geo. I. I. p. f.

² Idem, 613, and Rot. Pat. de A. 5^a.

and by her who died at Wycomb 11 August 1742, had a son James born 7 November 1741, who died 23 April 1742, his lordship deceasing 17 September 1730 (before his father) at his house at Turnham-Green, was interred at High-Wycomb, and the Earl deceasing in London 17 April 1751, was interred at the family vault at High-Wycomb, whereby the title became extinct, but his large estate (pursuant to his lordship's will dated 25 March 1750) devolved on his nephew

The honourable John Fitz-Maurice, fifth and youngest son of Thomas the first Earl of Kerry, on condition that he should use the name, and bear the arms of PETTY, with which condition he acquiesced. He was governor of and represented the county of Kerry in parliament, and on this great accession of fortune his majesty was pleased to advance him to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron of Dunkeron, and Viscount Fitz-Maurice, by privy seal dated at Kensington 27 August, and by patent ¹ 7 October 1751; he was further advanced by privy seal at same place 30 May and by patent ², 6 June 1753, to the dignity of Earl of Shelburne, in county of Wexford; arriving in Ireland 6 February 1754, he was sworn of the privy council on the 8 of that month. In March following he was appointed sole governor of the county of Kerry, chosen to parliament for the borough of Chipping-Wycomb in county of Bucks; and 7 November 1759, took his seat in the upper-house of parliament in Ireland as Earl of Shelburne *.

On 17 May 1760 he was created a Peer of Great-Britain by the title of Baron Wycomb of Chipping-Wycomb. 16 February 1734, his lordship married Mary, second and youngest daughter of his uncle William-Fitz-Maurice of Gallane in county of Kerry Esq. and deceasing 10 May 1761, æt. 55, was interred at Bow-Wood ³, having issue by her Ladyship (who deceased 9 December 1780, three daughters viz. —, Anne, and Mary who all died young; and two sons viz.

William

* "The Right Honourable John Fitzmaurice being by letters patent (dated " 7 October 1751) in the reign of our sovereign Lord King George II, " created Lord Viscount Fitzmaurice, but had not taken his seat in parliament, and being (also, by letters patent dated, 6 June 27 Geo. II. created " Earl of Shelburne, was introduced by the Earls of Lanesborough and " Charleville," and took the accustomed oaths, &c. Lords Journals, IV. 160.

¹ Rot. Pat. A. 25 Geo. II. 2^o. p. f.
³ Collins, VIII. 33.

² Idem, 27^o. Geo. II. 2^o. p. f.

William Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and

(1)

(2)

Thomas, (who retains the name of Fitz-Maurice) was born in July 1742; 7 July 1773, he was complimented by the university of Oxford with the degree of doctor of Civil-law, was chosen to parliament for Chipping-Wycomb, and was high-sheriff of the county of Denbigh in 1781, 21 December 1777, he married the lady Mary O'Brien, only surviving child of Murrough, late Earl of Inchiquin, and has issue Thomas, born 9 November 1778.

William, the second and present Earl of Shelburne, William, was baptized 13 May 1737, in April 1761, he was returned to parliament for Chipping-Wycomb, on the death of his father he succeeded to the titles, and took his seat and the accustomed oaths in the Irish house of peers 25 April 1764¹.—On 20 April 1763, he was sworn of the privy-council of Great-Britain, 23 of same month, was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations; in March 1765, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of his majesty's forces (having been appointed aid-de-camp to the King 4 December 1760, with the rank of colonel of foot); 30 July 1766, was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, 13 July 1782, his lordship was constituted first lord of the treasury (which he resigned 5 April following) was elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter 19 April 1782, and 30 November 1784 was created Marquess of Lansdown in county of Somerset.

3 September 1765, his lordship was married in the royal chapel at St. James's to lady Sophia, daughter of John Carteret, late Earl Granville, (by his second wife, Sophia daughter of Thomas Fermor, Earl of Pomfret) and by her ladyship (who deceased 5 January 1771, æt. 25, and was buried at Bow-Wood) had issue two sons viz.

John-Henry, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, born 6 December; and William, who died, 27 January 1778, æt. 10.

His lordship married secondly 19 July 1779, Lady Louisa, daughter of John late Earl of Upper-Offory, and has issue by her a son, born 2 July 1780; and a daughter, born 8 December 1781.

TITLES.] William Petty Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, and Baron Dunkeron, and also Marques of Lansdown,

Lansdown, Earl of Wycomb, and Baron Wycomb of Chipping-Wycomb in England.

CREATIONS.] B. of Dunkerron and V. Fitzmaurice, in kingdom of Ireland 7 October 1751, 25 Geo. II. and E. of Shelburne in county of Wexford 26 June 1753, 27 Geo. II. (English honours) B. Wycomb in C. Bucks, 17. May 1760, 33 Geo. II. and M. of Lansdown, and E. of Wycomb, 30 November 1784, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly 1st and 4th Ermine, on a bend, Saphire, a Magnetick-needle, pointing at a pole Star, Topaz, for Petty. 2d and 3d Pearl, a Saltire, Ruby, and Chief, Ermine, a Crescent, for difference, for Fitzmaurice.

CREST.] On a Wreath a Beehive, beset with Bees diversely Volant, proper,

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Pegasus, Ermine, Bridled, Armed, Winged and Unguled, Topaz, Charged on the shoulder with a Fleur-de-Lis, Saphire, and Sinister, a Griffon, Topaz.

MOTTO.] UT APES GEOMETRIAM.

SEAT.] High-Wycomb in county of Bucks, 27 Miles from London; and Bow-Wood-Park, near Calne in county of Wilts, about 90 Miles from London.

BOYLE,

BOYLE, EARL OF SHANNON.*

UNDER the titles of CORK and ORRERY, we observed that Henry, younger son of Roger the first Earl of Orrery, was father of

27.

Henry Boyle who was seated at Castlemartyr in the county of Cork; and being an active asserter of the protestant interest in the province of Munster, he was very obnoxious to the Irish government; so that 26 February 1688, he was besieged in his house of Castlemartyr, by general McCarthy with a strong body of horse, and two field pieces. Being determined to defend the castle, he had collected about 140 gentlemen and servants, but being persuaded to use no resistance, he surrendered on the general's promise, that neither their persons nor estates should be molested; without the least regard to which promise the next morning the general caused the house to be plundered, and conveyed, in a disgraceful manner, Captain Boyle and his family to Cork. After some confinement he removed with his family in May 1689, to England, to avoid the troubles then encreasing in this kingdom; for which he was attainted by the Irish parliament, and had his estate sequestered. But being made lieutenant colonel to Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, he returned to Ireland, contributed much to the honour gained at the river Boyne, where his colonel was slain; and afterwards

* From Boyle, Earl of Orrery, Edit. 1754. I. 289.

afterwards going into Flanders died there in 1693, leaving issue, by Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrogh, the first Earl of Inchiquin, four sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Roger, who died unmarried in 1705.
(2) Henry, who was created Earl of Shannon.
(3) Charles, sometime Captain of the Strombolo man of war.
(4) William, captain in Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse; 14 July he was appointed a commissioner of appeals in Ireland. In 1711 he married Martha-Beaufoy, daughter and heiress to Sir Samuel Garth, Knt. physician general to the army: he died in September 1725, leaving issue by her (who 7 March 1737, remarried with Mr. Graham of London, merchant) two sons and three daughters, viz. Henry captain of a troop of horse, who died at Bath 14 February 1756; and Robert, who being dead, his estates in the counties of Oxford, Warwick and Bucks, devolved on his sisters; Beaufoy who 11 June 1736, married John Wilder of Shiplake in the county of Oxford Esq. Henrietta (married 9 December 1736 to William Nichols of Froyle, county of Bucks, Esq.); and Elizabeth, born in 1715, and married 9 October 1736, to Matthew Graves of Chiswick in Middlesex, Esq. whose daughter married in August 1760, to William Bainbridge of Huglescoate-grange, in county of Leicester Esq.
Daughter Elizabeth, married in 1709 to Brettridge Badham, of Rockfield in county of Cork, Esq. but had no issue; and Margaret, married to Joseph Deane, Esq. * and died in July 1717.
Henry succeeded his father at Castlemartyr; in October 1715 he was chosen knight of the shire for Cork, which county he represented until he was advanced to the peerage; 13 April 1733, he was sworn of his majesty's privy council;

* He was grandson of Joseph Deane, of Cromlin near Dublin, Esq. whose son Joseph, by Elizabeth, (daughter of Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin,) whom he married in 1673, was 14 October 1714 appointed chief baron of the exchequer, but died 4 May 1715, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's vault at St. Patrick's, Dublin, leaving five daughters, his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to Lord Doneraile; Anne, first wife to Arthur Hill, Esq. created Lord Dungannon; Mary, married in 1725 to John Bourk, created Earl of Mayo; Catherine, 17 December 1735 to John Lysaught, created Lord Lisle; and Margaret, married 7 April 1732 to John Fitz-Gerald, of Innishmore in Kerry, Esq. M. P. for Dingle, and by him, who died in June 1741, had two sons and two daughters, Maurice, born in 1733; Joseph, and Margaret, both deceased; and Elizabeth, married 1 October 1752 to Richard Townsend, of Castle Townsend, in county of Cork Esq. (Chancery pleadings.)

cil; 4 October following, he was made choice of by the house of commons to be their speaker, and 19 of November was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, which 6 November 1735, he exchanged with Dr Marmaduke Coghill, for the employment of a commissioner of his majesty's revenue, but resigning that in March 1739, he resumed 11 April his place of chancellor of the Exchequer. 3 May 1734 he was sworn one of the lords justices of Ireland and filled that high office 15 several times, viz. on said 3 May, 19 May 1736, 28 May 1738, 18 April 1740, 18 February 1741, 3 December 1742, 12 April 1744, 25 April 1746, 20 April 1748, 20 April 1750, 27 May 1752, 10 May 1758, 20 May 1760, 3 May 1762, and 15 May 1764. On account of his long and eminent services in the station of Speaker to the house of commons, his majesty K. George II, was pleased 13 April 1756, to grant to him and his representatives for the term of 31 years from lady day last preceding, the annual sum of 2000l.¹ By privy seal bearing date 15 March ², and by patent 17 April 1756 ³, he was created Baron of Castlemartyr, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, and Earl of Shannon, by which latter title he took his seat in the house of peers, 26 of that month, ⁴ 3 May same year, his lordship was appointed governor of the county of Cork, during the absence of the Duke of Devonshire.

He married first Catharine daughter of Chidley Coote of Killester, Esq. she died without issue 5 May 1725, and was buried at Ballyclogh in county of Cork; on the south side of which church is a monument erected to her memory ⁵. He married secondly in September 1726, the Lady Henrietta Boyle, youngest daughter of Charles the third Earl of Cork, and by her, who died 13 December 1746, and was interred in the Earl of Cork's vault in the cathedral of St. Patrick in Dublin, had issue one son, who died an infant, five other sons, and three daughters viz.

Richard Viscount Boyle.

Henry, who assumed the name of Walsingham, was a captain in Lord George Sackville's regiment of horse, married Lucy, eldest daughter of John Martin of the city of Dublin, Esq. and deceasing at Bristol 27 March 1756, left issue by her (who remarried with James Agar of Gowran, in county of Kilkenny, Esq. created Viscount Clifden) an only son Henry born 12 June 1753, and deceased in June 1757 ⁶.

(1)
(2)

William,

¹ Pension List.

² Rot. Pat. de A^o. 29^o. Geo. II. 4^o. p. f. R. 25.

³ Idem, 26.

⁴ Lords Jour. IV. 60.

⁵ See Smyth's Cork, I. 305.

⁶ Lodge.

(3) William; who died 13 April 1740, and was buried at Finglas.

(4) Charles; born in May 1734, was a cornet of horse, and aid de camp to his father as a lord justice. He died at Bristol 6 June 1758.

(5) Robert, born in March 1736, on the death of his brother Henry, he took the surname of Walsingham, represented the borough of Dungarvan in the parliament of Ireland, and that of Knaresborough in the British parliament. In October 1779, he commanded his majesty's ship the Thunderer in the West-Indies, when he perished, with all his crew, in a violent hurricane. He married, 17 July 1759, Charlotte, the only surviving coheiress of Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, and had issue a son Richard, born in 1762, who died at Bristol 13 October 1788; and a daughter who died an infant.

(1) Daughter Lady Juliana, married to Somerset-Hamilton, Earl of Carrick.

(2) Lady Mary, baptized 13 August 1731, and died 11 April 1740.

(3) Lady Jane, baptized 22 September 1737, and died 23 April 1748.

His Lordship died at his house in Henrietta Street Dublin, of the gout in his head, 27 September 1764, in the 82 year of his age, and was interred in the Earl of Cork's tomb, in the choir of St. Patrick's cathedral, being succeeded by his only surviving son

Richard,
2 Earl.
Richard the second and present Earl of Shannon, who was born 30 January 1727, was chosen to parliament in 1749, for the town of Dungarvan, and in 1761, for the county of Cork: He sat first in the house of peers on the death of his father 22 October 1765.¹ In 1766, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, in which office he was succeeded in 1770, by Charles Earl of Drogheda², and sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council. In December 1781, he was appointed one of the vice treasurers of Ireland. On the first institution of the order of St. Patrick, his lordship was appointed an original Knight companion of that illustrious order; appointed governor of the county of Cork, and in September 1786, his majesty was pleased to grant to him and his heirs male the dignity of a baron of the kingdom

dom of Great Britain by the name, style and title of Lord Carleton, Baron of Carleton in the county of York.

15 December 1763, his lordship married Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Right Honourable John Ponsonby, brother to William the present Earl of Bessborough, and by her ladyship who was born 29 April 1747, hath had issue two sons and two daughters, the elder of whom died young, and the survivors are

Henry, Viscount Boyle, born 8 August 1771, and,

Lady Harriot, married 12 February 1784, to Francis eldest son of James Bernard of Castle-Bernard, in county of Cork, Esq. and has issue.

TITLEs.] Richard Boyle Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, and Baron of Castlemartyr; and Baron of Carleton in the county of York.

CREATIONS.] E. of Shannon, V. Bandon and B. Castlemartyr in the county of Cork, 16 April 1756, 29 Geo. II. and B. Carleton of Carleton in county of York in September 1787, 26 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Party-per-bend crenelle, pearl and ruby.

CREST.] A Lion's head erased, party-per-pale crenelle, pearl and ruby.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, party-per-pale, the dexter, ruby, and pearl, the sinister of the second and first.

MOTTO.] SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

SEAT.] Castle-Martyr, in county of Cork, 123 miles from Dublin.

SKEFFINGTON,

SKEFFINGTON EARL OF MASSEREENE.

28. **T**HE ancient family of Skeffington (or, as it hath been frequently written, Skevington) derives its name from the village of Skeffington) in the hundred of East-Goscote and county of Leicester; which, as it hath given name to so worthy a family, so it hath received reputation from the same, many of them having been persons of such worth, as to grace the place of their nativity, in which they were seated for many ages¹. For,

Simon. Simon Skeffington of Skeffington was living there in the reign of Edward I. and by Gundreda (who was his widow the 25 of that King) had two sons, Geffrey, and John Skeffington of Tatton.—Geffrey, who succeeded as Lord of Skeffington, obtained in 1303 (31 Edw. I.) a licence of free-warren there, and 20 Edw. II. was seized of lands in Billesdon within the said county, which he held of the honour of Peverel.—To him succeeded² Thomas Skeffington, whose issue were two sons, Sir William and John, and a daughter Mary, who by the death of her brothers without children, became heir to that estate, and being married to—St. Andrew of Goteham, was mother of John St. Andrew, Esq. who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of John Bainbrigg of Lockington in Leicestershire, Esq. had three daughters his coheirs, the second

¹ Burton's Hist. Leicestershire.

² Idem.

second of whom Elizabeth, was first married to Francis, son to Sir Francis Thornhagh, of Fenton, and secondly to William Skeffington, Esq. descended from the aforesaid John of Tatton, younger son of the first mentioned Simon; to whom succeeded John Skeffington, who had issue William his heir, and Mar- John. garet, married to William Stockden, Lord of Erdburrowe in Leicestershire, and they lie buried in the church of Oweston, with this memorial;

Hic jacet Willielmus de Stockden, quondam
Dominus de Erdburrowe, et Margareta Uxor
eius, Filia Johannis Skeffington. Qui Willielmus
Obiit 1470¹.

William Skeffington, Esq. who succeeded, was found by William, inquisition 7 Hen. VI. to hold the manor of Coffele of K. Henry V. by the service of the fourth part of a Knight's fee, of the honour of Peverel.—He married Joan, daughter of Hugh Willcughby, Esq. by whom he had Humphry, who (as appears by the same inquisition) was 21 years of age the first of June then past, and 13 Hen. VI. the jury found, that he held the said manor by the 20 part of a knight's fee the day that he died, and that Hugh Skeffington was his brother and heir, who being under age 23 May 1434 (11 Hen. VI.) the day his brother died, the manor was in the King's hands.—This Hugh left issue Robert Skeffington, Esq.; father of Thomas, who 38 Hen. VI. was witness to a deed, whereby Sir John Popham gave the manor of Rolleston in Leicestershire to John Seaman, prior of the *Carthusians* of the salutation of the Virgin Mary.

To him succeeded Sir William Skeffington, honoured with knighthood by K. Henry VII. in the 24 year of whose reign he was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, which office he also executed in 7 and 13 years of Henry VIII.; who in 1529 constituted him his commissioner to Ireland, where he arrived in August, with instructions (among others) to find out a means to restrain the exactions of the soldiers; to call a parliament; and to provide, that the possessions of the clergy might be subject to bear their part of the publick charge. This commission he discharged with so much care and fidelity, that he made way to those preferments, which he soon after enjoyed: For, in 1530 he was appointed master of the ordnance in England; and from that

office made L. D. to Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond, L. L. of Ireland, 22 June the same year, on which account the Irish usually called him, *the gunner*. The King fixed his choice upon him, as the fittest person to curb the insolencies of O Neile, O Conor, and O More ; and repairing to his post, he was received in a solemn procession near St. Mary's Abbey, with great applause of the citizens, who considered him as their deliverer from the frequent incursions of those Irish chiefs upon the *English pale*.—Accordingly, collecting his forces, he marched into the territory of Leix (now the Queen's county) against O More and O Conor, whom by flight, but frequent, skirmishes, and driving away their cattle, he easily subdued.

But before the end of that year, private animosities arose between him and the Earl of Kildare, which soon increased to an open hostility : However, he neglected not the service of the publick ; but in 1531, accompanied by that nobleman, made an inroad into Ulster, and having taken and demolished O Neile's castle of Kinard, destroyed the neighbouring territories, and burned the villages, thereby terrified Hugh O Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnel, into a submission, and (6 May) received at Drogheda his bond of fidelity to the King, by his delegates Conatius O Fraghill, Abbot of Derry, and Richard O Greyhan of Drogheda, who entered into indentures for his preservation of the peace, Sir Hugh himself being detained by sickness from performing it in person.

After this, the enmity between him and the Earl of Kildare grew to that height, that Sir William, by letters and messengers to England, charged him with many heinous crimes, which the Earl retorted by the same methods, endeavouring to prove his administration corrupt, and by that means effect his removal from the government. The event for a time favoured his proceedings ; for going to England about Easter 1532, he not only procured Sir William to be recalled, but himself to supply his place ; and returning to Dublin in August, received the sword from him, which contributed still more to enflame the contention, and to keep it alive until the year 1534 ; when the Earl being sent for into England, to answer the charges of his enemies against his government of the kingdom, and leaving his son, deputy, who entered into open rebellion, Sir William Skeffington was thought the most proper person to suppress it, as he had done others, and to that end 30 July was made L. D. of Ireland.—He landed at Dublin 11 October, with a well furnished army ; was received by the Mayor and citizens with great joy, to whom

whom he delivered the King's letters of thanks for their approved fidelity ; and receiving the sword from the Lord Chancellor Trimleston, instantly proclaimed Fitz-Gerald a traitor, and 28 October marched to raise the siege of Drogheda, then invested by him ; who flying, upon his approach, to muster an army in Connaught, he again proclaimed him a traitor 4 November, at the high cross, and returned to Dublin ; where he prepared for the siege of the castle of Maynooth, which he undertook 15 March following, and had it surrendered in April ; and afterwards so broke and scattered Fitz-Gerald's forces, that he could never collect any considerable army, but being soon forced to submit, was sent to England by Sir William, and executed there.

This important service being over, he prepared, in order to distract and disperse the rebels, for an expedition into Ulster ; but no sooner had Con O Neile intelligence of his design, than he desired a parley ; which being granted and a day appointed, they met at Drogheda, and on certain conditions concluded a treaty, which (26 July) was ratified, and O Neile received into favour.—After this, his age and infirmities obliged him to solicit the King's licence to return to England, but his services were too considerable, and his presence too necessary in Ireland, to permit his majesty to comply with his request ; who, in his answer, “ thanked him for “ the taking of Fitz-Gerald, and told him, that he must “ continue in the government, notwithstanding his age and “ sickness.” He obeyed his sovereign's commands, and died L. D. the latter end of December 1535, leaving the character of a worthy governor, and, among all the virtues he possessed, *very just of his word and promise*—He was honourably buried in St. Patrick's church, and to his memory a monument was erected at Skeffington, adorned with the coat-armour of himself and wife, a daughter of Everard Digby of Tylwick¹ and had a son

Leonard Skeffington² who married and had Thomas Thomas.
Skeffington of Skeffington in county of Leicester, Esq.³ which
Thomas marrying Margaret, daughter and heir to Edmond
Stanhope* of West-Markham in the county of Notting-
ham

B b 2

* Henry Stanhope, third or rather second and youngest son of John Stanhope, Esq. (ancestor to the Earl of Chesterfield,) married Jane, daughter of Henry Rochford, of Stoke-Rochford, in county of Lincoln, Esq. and had a son Edmond, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Darrell, and by her had Margaret, married as above, and deceased 1 January 1539-40.

¹ Extract from the visitation of the county of Leicester, taken by Leonard, and Vincent, deputies to Cambden, A. D. 1619, communicated by the Rt. Hon. Lord Arden, and Collins III. 204. ² Lodge Collect. ³ Extract ut sup.

SKEFFINGTON, EARL OF MASSEREENE.

ham, Esq. died seized (31 Hen. VIII.) of the third part of the manor of Little-Markham, and of lands in Darlington and Kyton, which he held in right of his wife, during her life and after her decease, by the courtesy of England, until 25 July 1543, (35 Hen. VIII.) when he died ¹, leaving issue by his said wife, who deceased 1 January 1539, William his heir ², about 21 years of age at the death of his mother, and (we presume John of Fisherwick) in Staffordshire, Ancestor to the Lord Massereene—William in 1560 (2 Eliz.) was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick; married Mary ³, second daughter of Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford in the county of Northampton, Knt. by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir John Danvers of Waterstock in Oxfordshire, and was father of Thomas Skeffington of Skeffington, Esq.⁴ who in 1571 (13 Eliz.) compleated his full age; became possessed of Arley in Warwickshire; in the 18. 30. and 41 years of that reign he was sheriff of the county of Leicester, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Byron of Newstead in the county of Nottingham ⁵, and dying in 1660 ⁶, left issue by her, two sons and four daughters, viz. William his heir; John; daughter Ursula, (married to John Skeffington of Fisherwicke in county of Stafford, Esq.); Elizabeth married to John Jetter in county of Warwick, Esq.; Mary, to John St. Andrew of Gotham. Gent.; and Catharine to William Barford of Woodall in county of Warwick, Esq.

Sir William, the eldest son, who succeeded at Skeffington married Catharine, daughter of Richard Sherwood of Woodall, in county of Bedford, Knt. and deceasing in 1660 at the age of 20, without issue, his lady, took so particular a liking to Michael Bray ⁷ her groom, that she married him, upon which many disputes arose, and at length Sir John Skeffington, brother and heir to Sir William, and the said Michael Bray, commenced a chancery suit, who being met at Westminster, in order to trial, some friends prevailed with them for an accommodation, to which purpose they met at the Hoop Tavern, Gray's-Inn, London, without any seeming discontent between them; but within a little while the groom going down stairs, stop'd short at the bottom, with his sword drawn, and as Sir John came after him, gave him a mortal wound in his bowels, who falling down upon him, with his sword but just drawn, mortally

¹ Extract ut antea.

² Id.

³ Id.

⁴ Id.

⁵ Id.

⁶ Id.

⁷ Id.

tally wounded him too, and so both died upon the spot. By which sad accident his sisters became coheirs *.

John Skeffington of Fisherwick in county of Stafford, Esq. John. was the immediate ancestor to the Earl of Massereene, (as we presume) son of the before-mentioned John and Ursula Skeffington, he married Alice, seventh daughter of Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford, sister to his elder brother's wife; and by her was father of Sir William Skeffington of Fisher- Sir william, county of Stafford; by which King he was knighted, and by his son created a baronet of England 8 May 1626.—He Baronet. married

* In first edit. the author says, that Thomas Skeffington left a daughter Elizabeth, married to Reginald Brome of Woodlaw in county of Warwick, Esq; and William his heir, who left one son Sir John, and four daughters, the first married to Oliver St. John, Esq. the second to John Brome, Esq. the third to Mr. Thornhagh of county of Nottingham, and the fourth to a merchant of London; and one of them was also married to Sir John Skeffington, Bart. We have been enabled to correct this paragraph, as in text, from the visitation by Leonard, and Vincent.¹

Of this branch of the family of Skeffington, continues Mr. Lodge, were six sons, viz. Sir John Skeffington, Knt. merchant-taylor, and in 1520 Sheriff of London, who was born in the Crouched Friars of that city; Captain Anthony Skeffington, appointed 19 September 1530 clerk or keeper of the Rolls in Ireland; Anthony, who in 1535 was presented Canon and Prebendary of St. Columb of Swords in the Cathedral of St. Patrick in Dublin; George, merchant of London, who lies buried on the south side of the Chancel of St. Stephen's-Church, in Coleman-Street, under a fair grave-stone with this epitaph in brais :

Georgius, heu! quondam jacet
Hic Skeffingtonus humatus,
Mercator Stapulæ
Clarus in Urbe fuit,
Quæ spes Divitiis
Bona quam fallacia Mundi,
Quam Subita pereunt
Quæ valuere vide?
Ait qui Terram olim
Vanæ fragilem pede pressit
Æterna hic petut
Firmiter Astra Fide.

Obiit An: Dom: 1581 die 1 Julii Anno vero ætatis suæ 43.;

Sir William Skeffington a Knight of good estate and worth, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwood of Workworth, county of Northampton, Knt. and died without issue in 1605; and Thomas Skeffington (the sixth son) of — Skeffington, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dugdale (son of the famous Sir William Dugdale) and by her, who after married William Hyde of Langtoft county of Leicester, Esq. had an only son Thomas, who died without issue ² and a daughter, who became sole heir, and was married in June 1732 to Sir Thomas Peyton, of Doddington in the Isle of Ely, and of Hackbich-Hall in Norfolk, Bart. by him she had no issue. ³

¹ Extract ut antea.

² Lodge Collect.

³ Baronetage, II. 342.

married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dering, Esq. (by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Twysden, Esq.) sister to Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden in Kent, Bart. and had issue two sons, Sir John, and Sir Richard, who both enjoyed the title ; and six daughters, viz.

(1) Elizabeth, married to Michael, son and heir to Simon Biddulph of Elmhurst in Staffordshire, Esq. and they lie buried in St. Chad's, otherwife Stowe-Church in Litchfield, with this inscription to their memory¹ ;

Neere unto this place lyeth the body of Elizabeth Biddulph, wife of Michael Biddulph Of Elmhurst in this parish, Esq. ; who had Issue 10 sons and 1111 daughters. She was Eldest daughter of Sir William Skeffington of Fisherwick in the county of Staff. Baronet. She departed this life the 30 day of August 1657, Ao. Ætatis suæ 69.

Here also lyeth buried the body of the Said Michael Biddulph Esq. ; he departed This life the 28 of January 1657, Ætatis suæ 80.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph of Westcombe in Kent., Knt., their third son, was created a baronet 2 November 1664, and was ancestor to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Elmhurst, Bart.

(2) Cicely, married to Edward Mitton of Weston in Staffordshire, Esq. who died at Chester 8 October 1649.

(3) Mary, to Richard Pyott of Strethay, in county of Stafford, Esq.

(4) Hester, to Sir William Bowyer, Knt,

(5) Lettice, to John Bayly of Hodesdon in Hertfordshire, Esq. and both lie buried in Broxbourne-Church, with this memorial ;²

Near to this place lie buried the bodies of John Bayly of Hodesdon Esq; and Lettice his wife, Daughter of Sir William Skevington of Fisherwick In the county of Stafford Knt. and Bart. by Whom he had issue two sons and three daughters ; John his eldest son died before him ; Elizabeth his eldest daughter was married to William Lenthal of Lincoln's-Inn,

¹ Le Neve. Mon. Angl.

² Sir Hen. Chauncy's Hist. of Hertfordshire.

Lincoln's-Inn, Esq.; and Lettice his second to William Drake of Collington in the county of Devon Esq.; Susanna, his youngest daughter was married to Nicholas Baker, Gent. Richard his surviving son and heir dedicates this monument to the memory of his good father, who was a man Of primitive piety, and severe only to himself. He changed this life for a better the 26th of April 1659, aged 63. And Lettice his dear wife died August 29 1658.

Reader, think of him, and of thy Saviour's death ;
This world's deceit ; Hell's horrors ; Heaven's glory ;
That time is not recallable ; thy breath
May stop this moment ; meditate the story
Of thy past actions, fast, repent and pray,
Prepare thyself thus for the judgment day.

Daughter Alice was married to —— Walter of Winstan- (6)
ton in Cheshire, Esq.

Sir John Skeffington of Fisherwick, the second Baronet, Sir was sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1638, and marrying John, Cicely, sister and coheir to Sir John Skeffington of Skef- 2 fington before-mentioned, had an only son Baronet.

Sir William, the third Baronet, who dying unmarried soon after his father, was succeeded in estate and title by his un- 3 William, cle

Sir Richard Skeffington, a most worthy gentleman, who Baronet. died in 1647, and had sepulture in the church of Broxbourne, Sir where a monument is erected in the wall, with this memo- Richard, trial¹ ; 4 Baronet.

To the memory of Sir Richard Skevington, Baronet,
Descended of the ancient family of the Skevingtons
of Skevington in the county of Leicester, and of
Fisherwick in Staffordshire, is this monument
Erected ; who having, to the joy of his parents,
Spent his youth in the study of liberal arts, and
at a fit age taken to wife Anne, the youngest
Daughter of Sir John Newdigate of Arbury in the
County of Warwick, Knt.; and being remarkable
for that piety, which is also peaceable, was, in a
Time that needed, chose to serve for the county of
Stafford,

¹ Chauncy's Hertfordshire.

Stafford, for one of their Knights in parliament ;
 But, alas ! here his quiet spirit met with so
 Many, so just occasions of sorrow for the
 Divisions in church and state, and for the sad
 Effects thereof, as turned his employment into
 Such a burthen, as caused him to retire to this
 Place for ease, where his God, the God of peace,
 Appointed him to rest from his labours : He
 Died the second day of June 1647, leaving five
 Children and a world of friends to mourn
 Their los.

His lady lies buried in St. Michael's Church in Coventry,
 under a monument fixed against the South Wall of *Mercer's*
 chapel, with this inscription ;

An Elegiacall epitaph, made upon the death of
 that mirror of women, Anne Newdigate lady
 Skeffington wife to that true moaning turtle
 Sr. Richard Skeffington, Kt., and consecrated to
 her eternal memorie by the unfeigned lover of
 her virtues, Will. Bulstrode, Knight.
 Virtue humble, beauty chaste, pious wit,
 Husband's honour, women's glory sweetlye knit,
 And all comprised fairelye in this one,
 Sad Fate hath here inshrin'd with this stone.
 Virtue triumph, for thou hast won the prize,
 Beautie, teach women to be chaste and wife ;
 Make her your Patterne of a virtuous life ;
 Who lived and died a fair unspotted wife.
 She was the mirror of her age and days,
 And now the subject of transcendent praise.
 O what a harmonie man's life would be,
 Were women all but near so good as she !
 Her life was such as fear'd no sting of death,
 But dar'd him by so strong undoubting faith,
 As that he did but mildly steal unto her,
 And gentlye whisper'd, as he meant to wooe her,
 And she as gentlye yielded strait to goe,
 Before 'twas knowne if she were dead or no.
 Nor is she dead, her Soule to Heaven stept,
 The rest stayes here 'till it awhile hath slept.
 And her fame here still lives, and still shall wake,
 Till all good memorie shall earth forsake.

Thrice blessed soule, weel'e not our grief belye,
We wayle not thee, but our own Destinye.
Yet in our losf of thee this is our glorye,
That 'tis thy happiness that makes us forye.

W. B.

Obiit Maij 21. *Ætatis suæ 29.*
Anno Dni. 1637.

Her father, Sir John Newdigate, died 12 April 1610; her mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawfeworth in Cheshire, Bart.; and their children were three sons and three daughters; John his successor; Richard, William, Anne, all three died unmarried; Mary, married to William, fourth son of Henry Bunbury of Stanney, Esq. and brother to Sir Thomas, created a baronet 29 June 1681, (by whom she had Charles, who died unmarried; and William, fellow of Brazen-Nose college, Oxford, rector of Great-Catworth in Huntingdonshire, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Villiers Chernocke of Hulcot in Bedfordshire, Bart., and had issue); and Elizabeth, to William Ferrar of Dromore in the county of Downe, Esq. and died without issue.

Sir John Skeffington, the fifth Baronet, married Mary only daughter and heir to Sir John Clotworthy of Antrim, ¹ Knt., Lord Viscount Massereene ^{*}, by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger, the first Viscount Ranelagh, who died 20 September 1636, ¹ whereby he succeeded to his

* He was the son and heir of Sir Hugh Clotworthy, who was Knighted by K. James I. and by the establishment of that King, he had the charge of certain boats at Massereene and Lough-Sidney, with an entertainment of five shillings Irish by the day and 18 men, to serve in and about the said boats, at 10 pence, Irish, by the day each, which in regard of his good service, the King was pleased to grant to him, during life, by Privy Seal, at Westminster 9 February 1608 ² and by patent 3 August 1609, ³ which patent he surrendered 22 June 1618, and (in consideration of his good and faithful services) he received a grant, to him and his son and heir *John Clotworthy*, of a pension of 6s. 8d. English a day, and to the longer liver of them, by Privy Seal at Westminster 23 March 1617, and by Patent 2 July 1618 ⁴; In 1622 (20 Jac. I.) the said Sir Hugh was Sheriff of the county of Antrim, he died 12 February 1630, and by his wife Mary, daughter of Roger Langford of Muckmaire in county of Antrim, Esq. had two sons, the said Sir John; and James who was seated at Muckmaire in county of Antrim, and also at Monnimore in county of Derry, who had issue an only daughter, married 4 August 1663 to Robert, the seventeenth Earl of Kildare, and she deceased 31 March 1713.—Sir John Clotworthy was a very eminent person in the reign of Charles I.; was member of parliament in England; and so instrumental in forwarding the restoration of K. Charles II., that his Majesty immediately after called him into his Privy Council,

¹ Ulster's Office. ² Rot. A^o. 7^o. Jac. I. 2^o. p. D. R. 14. ³ Idem, 1^o. p. f. R. ⁴ Idem, 16^o. Jac. I. 2^o. p. f. ⁵ Idem, 21^o. Jac. I. 2^o. p. D.

his estate and titles.—In the parliament, which commenced 9 May 1661, and was dissolved 6 August 1666, he represented the

Council, and by patent, dated at Westminster 21 November 1660,¹ created him Baron of Loughneagh and Viscount Massereene, entailing the honours, on failure of his issue male, to Sir John Skeffington, and the issue male of his body by the said Mary,² and for default of such issue, to the heirs-general of the body of the said Sir John Clotworthy; his Majesty's reasons for conferring those honours, being thus set forth in the *Preamble* to the patent.

Non mediocrem regali Majestati Gloriam accedere censemus, cum Viri Virtute ac Consilio clari in Honoris Gradus efferuntur; et cum nobis certò constet Johannem Clotworthy de Antrim in Comitatu Antrim infra Regnum nostrum Hiberniæ Militem, Virum, non solum ex antiquâ Stirpe oriundum, Morumque probitate ac singulari in Rebus Prudentia ornatissimum, sed amplio ad Nobilitatis titulos et gradus fustentandos Patrimonio locupletatum; ac contemplantes egregia Servitia per ipsum Johannem et Hugonem Clotworthy Militem, Patrem ejus defunctum, de tempore in tempus in Perduelles Hibernicos reprimendos præstata; necnon ipsis Johannis obsequia erga nos in Restitutionem nostram, non sine periculo et dispendio impendita, æquum esse duximus, in illius et aliorum vestigia talia præmentium incitamentum, ut Honorum titulis decoretur. Sciatis, &c.

Daniel O'Neal of the King's Bedchamber, having petitioned the King, concerning a rent-charge of 400l. a year, secured in 1637 by the Earl (now Marquess) of Antrim, on the barony of Dunluce, county of Antrim, and an arrear of 8,600l. a year, being grown due to him, as appeared by a report bearing date 5 December 1660, from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Earl of Orrery; and it appearing by the said report, that the said barony was divided amongst the adventurers, and possessed by them for 5 years last past, so that much difficulty and inconvenience would arise, both to the petitioner and the adventurers, if some good way were not found out for the accommodation and settlement of both interests; the Lord Massereene, by the persuasion of the Lord Chancellor and Earl of Orrery, and in order to the answering the King's favourable and gracious intentions to the petitioner, was contented to deliver up a proportion of land, he was possessed of as an adventurer, in the said Barony, formerly belonging to the Marquess, and liable to the said rent-charge, his Lordship being first reprimed the incumbrances on the lands, set out to him as an adventurer, and that an estate of equal worth and value be assigned and set out to him. Which the King took so acceptably from him, seeing thereby an expedient was found out, to reconcile these just demands, which otherwise would have been full of perplexities, that his Majesty, by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall 18 December, directed a grant to his Lordship of such lands in county of Kildare, as would be a full satisfaction and reprise for the same; and further, that his deficiencies, as an adventurer for lands in Ireland, should be forthwith satisfied by lands in the county of Louth, which county was by his Majesty's declaration of 30 November, appointed for the satisfaction of the deficient adventurers.³

On 7 March the same year he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot, and 19 of that month a commissioner of the court of claims for the settlement of Ireland; as he was 1 December 1662, by Privy Seal from Whitehall, to make effectual inquiry into the full yearly value of the lands, that were, or should be set out for the adventurers, arrears or deficiencies of adventurers, soldiers, purchasers of transplanted persons, and to grantees by letters patent, as the same were worth in the year 1659; being also joined in several other important commissions.—On 8 May 1661 he took his seat in parliament;³ and 12 December 1663 was made C. Rot. of the county of Derry: And, the town of

¹ Rot. 19. Car. II. 2. p. d. and inrolled 6 July that year.

² Rot. Canc. A^o. 12^o. Car. II. 2^{da}. p. f.

² Ms. Pedig.

³ Lords Journals, I. 232.

the county of Antrim ; was of the privy council to K. Charles II.; appointed 6 April 1666 *Custos Rot.* of the county of Derry ; ¹ had three grants of lands under the acts of settlement ; and 1 December 1677 a discharge of the new quit-rents imposed by those acts [†].—After K. James II. ascended the

of Antrim having been burned and laid waste in the rebellion of 1641, the King (for the improvement thereof, and encouragement of the inhabitants) on 28 June 1665 ordered a patent to pass, empowering his Lordship to hold six yearly fairs in Antrim ; but he dying before he could receive the favour, his Majesty renewed the patent 5 January ensuing to his son-in-law, to be holden 1 May, 4 June, 1 July, 4 August, 1 October, and 4 November, and the day after each, at the rent of 3s. 4d. for each fair; together with a licence to enclose 1000 acres into a park for deer, and for the town of Antrim to send two members to parliament.—He married and had issue, as in text, and deceased on the Saturday before 25 September 1665.

† K. James I., in 1617, being desirous to make a retrenchment of his forces, and an abatement of the charge of the establishment of Ireland, it was so well seconded by the care of his council here, that they made such a retrenchment, as might best stand with his honour and the safety of the kingdom ; and, among other things of that nature, reduced the expence of maintaining the men and boats upon Loughneagh, otherwise Loughsidney, of which Sir Hugh Clotworthy had the command : Yet, because his Majesty was informed, that he was a man of extraordinary merit in those wars, and of so discreet carriage in the ensuing time of peace, that he had, by his industry and example, been the chieftest means to reduce the barbarous people to civility in those parts where he resided ; the King on that account, at the instance of his council in England, and in acceptance of his services, and surrender of his patent, (which bore date 3 August 1609) granted him by Privy Seal dated at Westminster 23 March 1617, and by patent 2 July 1618 a pension of 6s. 8d. English, a day, during the lives of himself and son, out of the revenue : They to build and keep in good repair such and so many barques and boats, as were then kept upon the leugh, and under his command, without any charge to the crown, to be at all times in readiness for his Majesty's use, as the necessity of his service should require.—John, Lord Massereene, succeeded his father as Captain of the barques and boats, by commission, dated 28 January 1641, at 15s. a day for himself; his lieutenant, 4s.; the master 4s.; master's-mate, 2s. a master-gunner, 1s. 6d.; two gunners, 12d. a-piece; and 40 men, at 8d. each : In consideration of his surrender whereof and of his pension of 6s. 8d. a day, and the long services of himself and father against the rebels in Ulster, an indenture was perfected 14 August 1656 (on which day he surrendered his pension) between the protector and him, ² whereby a lease was granted him for 99 years of Loughneagh, as it was surrendered to K. Charles I., the first day of July 1640, by the Lord Chichester ; viz. the leugh, with the fishing and foil thereof, and the islands therein, called Ram's-Island and Coney-Island, containing three acres of ground; also the leugh and river of Bann, as far as the Salmon-Leap, containing six salmon-fishings and two mixt fishings of salmon and eels, one of eels, and another of trouts, to hold from the 13 May 1656, for the term of 99 years, yielding for the first seven years, 5l. per annum for the leugh, and 35l. for the Bann and fishings thereof, and for the remainder of the term 6l. and 44l.—And after the restoration, he set forth by petition to the King, that being obstructed by a late unlawful power, in receiving the said pension ; he was forced from that power to take the said lease in lieu of his said pension, to both which he acknowledged,

¹ Rot. Canc. 18 Car. II. 1. p. D. ² Pat. Rot. O'Cromwell, A^o. 1655, 1656, 2^a. p. f. where the P. Seal is also enrolled.

the throne, his lordship was appointed governor of the county of Derry and town of Colerain, and sworn of his privy council ; but being a strenuous assertor of the protestant interest, he became the greatest sufferer in the province of Ulster. He contributed a considerable sum towards the defence of Londonderry, for which and other services there, he was exempted from mercy by the deputy's proclamation, dated 7 March 1688 ; notwithstanding which, the deputy having raised a vast army ; disarmed and dismounted the protestants in Dublin and the adjacent counties ; those of Munster and Connaught being plundered of their goods and stock ; and dispatched the army into Ulster, he (partly to terrify and partly to delude the desponding protestants, who hitherto had kept up their spirits in a daily expectation of relief from England) made use of Mr. Osborne, a presbyterian teacher, who had great influence upon those of his persuasion, whose number in the North, was very considerable, and engaged him to write the following letter to the Lord Massereene (copies whereof were immediately dispersed through the province) dated two days after the said proclamation, wherein he had exempted his lordship,

knowledged, he could pretend no right, but in duty and humility submitted himself to his Majestys royal pleasure, the said lough, with the fishings thereof, were granted to him by indenture from the King, to hold for the said term and at the said rents ¹ 15 November 1660 ; and forasmuch as the usefulness of that service on the lough, wherein he and his father were employed, being manifest by the influence of the boats upon the counties and places adjacent, and that a line of communication might be most usefully held, and in former times had been maintained, and considerable service done by transporting men, &c. between the garrison of Antrim and all that part of the country, to Mountjoy and Charlemount, and other places bordering upon and near the lough, which was surrounded by the counties of Antrim, Downe, Armagh, Tyrone, and Derry ; and to the end so great an advantage might not be lost, in case of any troublies in that part of the kingdom, wherein the late rebellion had raged ; and whereas Sir John Skeffington, Lord Massereene, had been at great charges to fortify the town and castle of Antrim, making them much more considerable for the security of those parts, and whereas the situation of that castle was most convenient for the command of the lough, it being built near the mouth of a navigable river joining the lough ; his Majesty was pleased by patent 15 November 1680, to constitute his Lordship Captain of Loughneagh, and commander of the barques and boats, that were, or should be built thereon, with the entertainment of 6s. 8d. a day for himself ; to his Lieutenant and master, 2s. 6d each ; to one master-gunner, 18d. ; to a gunner, 12d. ; and 8d. a-piece to 20 men ; his Lordship to build a barque, with fails and rigging suitable, as big as convenient might be, to sail on the lough, to carry guns, and upon all occasions to be ready for the transporting men and ammunition to the bordering counties, and to have lesser boats, that for moderate wages might be, in any time of danger, ready for the said service, to carry men or otherwise. ²

¹ Rot. 12. Car. II. 1. p. D.

² Idem, 32. 2. p. f. R, 23.

lordship, his son and others from mercy, and decreed the ruin of Ulster.

Loughbrickland March 9, 1688.

“ My Lord,

“ On the 6 instant I was introduced by my Lord Granard in my Lord deputy's presence, in the castle of Dublin ; I have his pass to come and go through and back from Ulster ; and though I have not his excellency's direct commission, yet, I will assure you I am at least permitted by the L. D. to acquaint the chief and others of those of the Ulster association, with his discourse to me, which was to the effect following,

“ First, that his excellency doth not delight in the blood, and devestation of the said province ; but however highly resents their taking and continuing in arms, the affronts done by them to his majesty's government thereby, and by some indignities done to the late proclamation of clemency, issued and dated—.

“ Secondly, notwithstanding whereof he is willing to receive the said province into protection, provided they immediately deliver up to him for his majesty's use, their arms and serviceable horses, and provided they deliver up to his excellency these three persons viz. — — — if they remain in the kingdom, and may be had.

“ Thirdly, and for further manifestation of his design to prevent blood, is he willing to grant safe conduct even to the said three persons or any other of their party, to and from his excellency, and to and from L. General Hanilton, commander of part of his army, hereafter mentioned, if they intend any peaceable and reasonable treaty : But withall, will not, upon the said account or any other, stop the march of the said part of his army, no, not for one hour : and if it shall appear in such treaty, that they took up arms merely for self-preservation, then he will pardon even the said three persons also ; but is hopeless that any such thing can be made appear, seeing that many of them have already accepted and received commissions from the Prince of Orange, and display his colours in the field, as his excellency is credibly informed.

“ Fourthly, if these terms be not immediately agreed to, he will, with a part of his army fight them, which part he intends shall be at Newry, on Monday the 11 of this instant ; which will from thence march to Belfast, and

“ from

“ from thence to Coleraine and Londonderry, as his excellency intends, and that the country-Irish, not of the army, men, women and boys, now all armed with half-pikes and bayonets, in the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Tyrone, Londonderry, &c. will, upon the approach of the said part of the army, and resistance thereto made, immediately enter upon a massacre of the British in the said counties ; which force and violence of the rabble, his excellency says, he cannot restrain, and fears it may be greater than in 1641.

“ These are the heads of what I can offer to you, from his excellency’s own mouth, but I intend to be at Hillsborough to night, and there stay for this night ; where, if you think fit, I shall fully discourse with you of all the particulars, whereof I hope you will give immediate notice to all, chiefly concerned in your county and neighbourhood, for gaining of time. I have sent this express, that your lordship may give advertisement too, by express to all such as your lordship thinks convenient. I shall add no further till I have the honour to see your lordship.

“ Your lordship’s obedient servant,

“ ALEXANDER OSBORNE.”

This letter was received at Antrim the same night, and immediately the following answer was returned by his lordship, the Lord Mount-Alexander, and others.

“ We declare the utter abhorrence of the effusion of blood, and that we will use all proper means to avoid it ; but cannot consent to lay down our arms, which we were forced to take up for our own defence, nor to part with our goods by any other than legal means ; and that we are ready to appoint persons to treat on such heads, as are consistent with the safety of our religion, lives, and liberty.”

When the army, consisting of 15000 men, under general Hamilton and Major Sheldon, had the same month taken Hillsborough, they plundered Lisburn, Belfast and Antrim, and particularly Lord Massereene, to the amount of 3 or 4000l. in money and plate, which being concealed about his house, was discovered by his servants for a reward of ten guineas : They took also the furniture of his house to a great value, and during the siege of Derry, when the town was much alarmed by the approach of the enemy, the garrison being

being informed, that about 60 tons of salmon, his Lordship's property, were deposited in a ware-house near the town, they seized the whole, except forty barrels, which fell into the enemy's hands.

He was also attainted by K. James's Parliament 7 May 1689, and had his estate of 4340l. a year sequestered; to which he was restored on the success of K. William, and in his Majesty's first Parliament which met 5 October 1692, he delivered his writ and took his seat,¹ 17 of same month he was of the committee, to prepare an address to the L. L. that he would recommend it to their Majesties, as the humble and earnest desire of the House of Peers, that a competent number of men of war, might be appointed for, and continued on the coasts of Ireland, for securing the trade of the kingdom, as he was of *that* committee on the 22, to prepare an address of thanks to their Majesties, for their care in delivering this kingdom from popery and slavery.— He departed this life 21 June 1695^{2*}, was buried at Antrim, and had issue by his said lady three sons, John,³ baptized 13 November 1663, John⁴ baptized 9 December 1666, both died young; Clotworthy⁵ his successor; and four daughters, viz. Mary,⁶ married 7 in March 1676 to Sir Charles Houghton of Houghton-Tower in the county of Lancaster, the fourth Baronet of that family, and by him, who died there 10 June 1710, æt. 67, was mother to John, and Sir Henry⁸ (whose nephew, Sir Henry Houghton, succeeded and is the sixth Baronet⁹) and died in an advanced age 30 April 1732, at Preston; Margaret,¹⁰ married¹¹ 29 November 1681 to Sir George St. George; Anne, who died young; and Frances.

Sir Clotworthy Skeffington, the second Viscount Mass- Sir Clot-
reene, was very instrumental in preserving the province of worthy,
Ulster from the ravages of K. James's army; for, when the ² protestant nobility and gentry of that province foresaw, that Viscount.
their preparations for their necessary defence would incense the government, and draw down an army, they prepared for what they expected, by entering into associations for mu-
tual

* By his will he devised 25l. a year for a family chaplain, and 10l. a year out of the impropriate tythes of Muckamore, to be paid to an able schoolmaster in the town of Antrim.

¹ Lords Journals, I. 447. R. 18.

² Decree in Chancery, 11 February 1707.

³ Ms. pedig. and Ulster's Office.

⁴ Id. ⁵ Id.

⁶ Id. ⁷ Articles dated 8 March, 5000l. fortune.

⁸ Ms. pedig.

⁹ Id. and Ulster's Office. ¹⁰ Baronetage, I. 16.

¹¹ Articles dated same day, 5000l. fortune, and 900l. 7s. jointure.

tual safety; and, with the Lord Mount-Alexander, he was nominated Commander in Chief of the county of Antrim, and made Colonel of a regiment of foot therein; for his services in which station, in defence of the constitution of his country, he was exempted from mercy by the aforementioned proclamation, attainted by K. James's Parliament, and had his estate of 660l. a year in Ireland, and 800l. a year in England sequestered.

On 27 August 1695 he took his seat in Parliament,¹ and 2 December 1697 signed the declaration and association in defence of the person and government of K. William, and the succession in the Protestant line.—In March 1684 his Lordship married Rachael,² daughter of Sir Edward³ Hungerford of Farley-Hungerford-Castle in the county of Somerset, Knight of the Bath, and dying at Antrim in March 1713, had issue by her*, who there departed this life 2 February 1731, three sons and five daughters.

Clotworthy,

* Her Ladyship made her will, and directed herself to be decently interred in the church of Antrim near her deceased Lord, and says she, “ I give to my son Clotworthy, Lord Massareene, his father's picture, my father's and his grandfather's, Sir Edward Hungerford's picture, set in gold, my great uncle Sir Edward Hungerford's picture, set round with pearl, the back and cover Heliotropic stone, and my grandfather Sir John Lacy's picture, and my uncle Rogers's picture enamelled, both set in gold. To my daughter-in-law Catherine Lady Massareene, a large saphire stone set round with little diamonds, and a large transparent diamond drop hanging to it, and my pearl necklace, and my silver tea table, together with 50l. to new make it; to my grandson Clotworthy 1000l. to be put out at interest, or upon the purchase of lands or otherwise to be improved for 10 years, with all the profits thereof, and a purse of gold, several pieces whereof are foreign coins and medals, with a gold seal in the said purse, the party colours of which gold is wrought with my own hand, in the said purse, and his name wrote in a paper with my own hand, affixed to the said purse, as also my large enamelled seal set with diamonds, and another seal set with rubies and diamonds, a large agate with a Cleopatra's head cut in it, set in a collet of gold; and another agate set in gold, cut in the form of half a man and half a fish; also my ring with a large emerald, and a pair of bracelets, containing 23 agates cut in several fishes set in collets of gold, also my large bible in two volumes with cuts; and my cousin Hay's picture in a shagrin case, and likewise my gold box; to my grandson Arthur, 50l. and my saphire ring, to my grandson John, 50l., to my grand-daughter Catherine, 6 dozen of half-guinea pieces, being 11l. 8s. ster. with 6 pieces of old gold, all in a purse wherein they now are, and wherein my said granddaughters name is wrote with my own hand in a paper affixed to the said purse, and my filigrain book, my cup of an ostrich's egg, with a ring with her two eldest brothers hair, to my grand-daughter Rachael, 30 broad Jacobus pieces of gold, and a 5 guinea piece, also my filigrain case with the knife, fork, and spoon therein, and a ring with a ruby stone set with diamonds round the hoop thereof; to my grand-“ son

¹ Lords Journals, I. 479.
jointure.

² Ms. pedig.

³ Articles dated 3 March, 600l. per ann.

Clotworthy¹, his successor.

(1)

Hale², who died unmarried.

(2)

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C c

John

“ son Hungerford, 50l. 10 Jacobus pieces and 2 five guinea pieces. To my
 “ grandson Hugh 50l.; to my dear son John, 200l. and my diamond buckle
 “ and 13 pieces of gold in a purse, a particular of which pieces are in a note
 “ wrote with my own hand in the said purse, as also his brother Lord
 “ Massereene’s picture set in gold; to my dear daughter the countess of
 “ Antrim, a large mucus stone with several small ones of the same kind round
 “ it set in collectts of gold, as also my mother’s picture refet in gold; to my
 “ grandson Arthur, Earl of Antrim, one five guinea piece and 10 Jacobus
 “ pieces as a small token to remember me by; to my grand-daughter the
 “ Lady Helena Massercene, my filigrain trunk, one five guinea piece,
 “ and ten Jacobus pieces, as a small token to remember me by; to my daugh-
 “ ter Smith, 100l. and my Lady Northampton’s picture set in gold, the
 “ back of the picture, being a Lapis Lazuli, and a ring with my late sister-
 “ in-law the Lady St. George’s hair set with diamonds, together with the
 “ little ring, (for which I have a great value) given me by my aunt Mrs.
 “ Montague; to my grandson Skeffington Randal Smith, 50l. and a ring with
 “ Randal late Earl of Antrim’s hair, set with diamonds; to my grand-
 “ daughter Rachael Smith, six dozen of half guinea pieces and six pieces
 “ of old gold, with a purse of my own work, &c. a parcel of Lapis
 “ Lazuli set in gold and a large topaz set in a collet of gold with an
 “ emerald drop hanging to it, and my largest turquois stone ring, with three
 “ diamonds on each side of the said stone, as also two little pictures of my
 “ son and daughter, Sir Hans Hamilton and his Lady, set in gold; to my
 “ grandson James Smith, 50l.; to my dear daughter Francis Diana Skeffington,
 “ 100l. with the picture of my aunt Whitepole, set in gold, the back thereof
 “ enamelled with blue, with a coronet and cypher thereon, with a ring of
 “ Lady Lexington’s hair, the hair and hoop thereof set round with dia-
 “ monds, my uncle Lacy’s picture with a shagreen back, hooped with
 “ gold, together with two bracelets, two lockets clasped with turquois
 “ ltones, and twelve pieces of gold in a purse, a particular account of which
 “ pieces, are in a note wrote with my own hand in the purse; to my aunt
 “ Mrs. Montague, the heliotropian seal I commonly use, as a token of the
 “ love and honour I have for for her; to my niece Mrs. Elizabeth Bleak,
 “ a cornelian seal, which I desire her to accept of, and keep for my fake;
 “ to my niece Mrs. Diana Bleak, my silver box with a cut agate in the
 “ lid thereof, which I desire she will accept of from me; to my niece Mrs.
 “ Lutwyche as a token of my love, two filigrain boxes, the lids and bottoms
 “ mother of pearl; to the Rev. John Campbell, my amethyst ring; to my
 “ god-daughter Mrs. Rachel O’Neile, 40l. which I desire she will lay out in
 “ some lasting token to remember me, as also a ring of Queen Mary’s
 “ hair, set with rubies and diamonds, and a topaz stone set in a locket with
 “ a cypher cut in the stone and a small silver perfuming pot:” wills her
 “ executors to give “ to my brother Hungerford, to my sister-in-law the Lady
 “ Haughton, to my sister Bleak, to my brother-in-law the Lord St. George,
 “ to my son-in-law Robert H. Magill, Esq., to my cousin James Hayes,
 “ and to my niece Mrs. Usher, each a ring of my hair, set with diamonds of
 “ the value of five guineas each.” Leaves legacies to all her servants; to the
 “ poor of the town and parish of Antrim, 100l. to be put out at interest into
 “ the hands of such person or persons, as her executors and the minister of the
 “ parish for the time being shall think most fit and secure, and the interest
 “ thereof yearly paid unto the minister and church-wardens, to be distributed
 “ by them amongst the poor of said parish every year, as the minister and church-
 “ wardens thereof, shall think proper, so that due regard may be had in such
 “ distribution

(3) John of Darvock in the county of Antrim, who in 1728 was high Sheriff thereof, and its representative several years in Parliament ; he died unmarried at Antrim 12 November 1741, leaving to the poor there 20l., and to those of the parishes of Cumber, Derrykeighan, and Billy, 10l. each.

(1) Daughter Jane, ¹ married ² to Sir Hans Hamilton of Hamilton's-Bawn in the county of Armagh, Bart., and had an only daughter Anne, married to James Campbell, Esq., who assumed the surname of Hamilton to possess her estate, and died in London 7 July 1749, æt. 80.

(2) Margaret 3.

(3) Rachael, first married to Randal, the fourth Earl of Antrim ; secondly in 1728 to Robert Hawkins Magill of Gill-Hall in the county of Downe, Esq., and died 13 April 1739, having issue ⁴

(4) Frances-Diana, died unmarried in November 1757.

(5) Mary, married in April 1710 to Dr. Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down and Connor *.

Sir

distribution to the condition and circumstances, of such poor persons as shall be deemed to stand most in need of any part or portion of said money ; to the poor of the manors of Fisherwick, and Scires-court, in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, 20l. " and whereas I am possessed of some few rings, " books, some few pieces of gold, some few medals, and some rarities of " little value, some of which I intend to give away in my life time, and such " of them as shall remain at my decease, I intend shall be disposed of and " given by my executors, in manner herein after mentioned, that is to say, " that the person or persons, whose name or names I shall affix, to such " thing or things in my own hand writing shall have the thing or things, to " which his, her, or their name or names shall be so affixed." Appoints her two sons executors, and " I do earnestly desire and intreat all my dear " children and grand-children to live in amity, loving peace, and concord " with one another," dated 5 September 1730, and proved 26 October 1731, in his Majesty's court of Prerogative in Ireland. Lodge.

* She was his second wife, and by him who died at Bath, 16 October 1720 had two sons and two daughters, viz. Sir Skeffington-Randal, (who 21 August 1735 married Mary, daughter of honourable Doctor John Moore, and died in London 23 October 1748, leaving a son Edward, born 15 September 1746, and a daughter); James, (baptized 22 May 1716, served in parliament for the town of Antrim, was appointed collector of Dundalk and Newry, whence he was removed in July 1763 to the collection of Dublin; in 1742 he married Mary, younger daughter of James Agar, of Gowran, Esq. whose grandson James, was created Viscount Clifden, and had issue Edward Skeffington, born in May 1745, created a baronet 27 June 1776; Mary, married 25 April 1758 to John Preston, of Bellinter in county of Meath, Esq.; and Alice or Ellis, married to Francis Mathew, of Thomastown in county of Tipperary, Esq. created Lord Landaff; daughter Rachel, (married 14 December 1738, to Francis Burton, Esq. a captain of horse, and by him who died suddenly 11 April 1752, had issue); and Jane-Hale, who died young at Lisburne. Lodge and Collect.

¹ Mf. pedig.
William

² Rolls Office.

³ Mf. pedig.

⁴ See title Clan-

Sir Clotworthy, the third Viscount, 21 September 1703 Sir Clot-
and in November 1713 was chosen to Parliament for the worthy,
county of Antrim, and after his succession to the titles,³
took the accustomed oaths and his seat 2 December 1715 in Viscount,
the House of Peers.¹ On 9 September 1713 he married
² the Lady Catharine Chichester, eldest daughter of Arthur,
Earl of Donegal, and deceasing 11 February 1738, at An-
trim, left issue by her, who died 1 July 1749, and was buried
with him at Antrim, five sons and two daughters.

Clotworthy, Viscount Massereene.

Arthur, appointed 30 June 1739 Cornet of a troop in
the Royal Carabiners, of which he was afterwards Captain;
was chosen 21 December 1741 by the county of Antrim to
supply his uncle's place in parliament, and dying 8 April
1747, without issue, was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, under
a flat stone thus inscribed;

Here lyeth the Body of the Hon^{ble}.
Capt^r Arthur Skeffington, Capt^r in
General Bowles's Regiment of
Carabiners, who departed this Life
the 8th day of April 1747, aged 32 years.

Rev. John Skeffington, who 10 July 1744 took the de-
gree of A. M.; was presented 4 July 1745 to the rectory of
Clonmanny in the diocese of Derry, and in April 1753 to
the united vicarages of Ballywillin and Ballyrasheen in the
diocese of Downe. He died 25 December 1753, and hav-
ing married the second daughter of — Thornton of
Muffe, Esq. left one son (an infant at his father's decease)
the Rev. John Skeffington, who in July 1784 married Mar-
tha, daughter of — Carter, Esq. of Kenington in county
of Kent.

Hungerford, chosen in October 1751 member of Parlia-
ment for the town of Antrim, and died in September 1768.

Hugh, elected in October 1747 Knight for the county of
Antrim, and in 1748 made a Cornet of Dragoons, whence
he was preferred to a Lieutenancy of horse 12 March 1754.

Daughter Catharine, was married 3 January 1739 to
Arthur-Mohun, Lord Viscount Doneraile; died 3 April
1751, and was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin.

C c 2

Rachael,

¹ Lords Journals, II. 472.

² Articles dated 21 August, 1700, for
tune, 800l. jointure.

(2)

Rachael, died unmarried.

Sir Clot-
worthy,

Sir Clotworthy the fourth Viscount Massereene, took his seat in Parliament 9 October 1739, on the decease of his father,¹ and in April 1746 was made a member of his Majesty's Privy Council; being also created Doctor of Laws 22 October 1751 by the University of Dublin.—On 10 March 1738 he married first Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Richard Daniel, (made Dean of Downe 7 March 1731, and died 30 April 1739) and by her who was baptized 2 November 1719, died 24 March 1740 and was buried at St. Michan's in Dublin, having no issue, his Lordship 25 November 1741 married secondly Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Eyre of the county of Derby, Esq. and by her Ladyship who survives him had several children. 28 June 1756, his Lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Massereene by privy seal, and by patent 16 July following² and dying suddenly 17 September 1757 as he was fowling near the town of Antrim, was interred there in the family vault, leaving issue, five sons and two daughters, viz.

(1)

Clotworthy, Lord Loughneagh.

(2)

Henry, Lieutenant Colonel of the second regiment of horse, and member of parliament for the borough of Belfast.

(3)

William-John.³ Captain of the first regiment of horse, member of parliament for the borough of Antrim, and married 14 July 1784 to Miss Carter.

(4)

Chichester,⁴ also in parliament for the borough of Antrim.

(5)

Alexander, baptized 13 January 1751 and deceased.

(1)

Daughter Lady Elizabeth, married to Robert Clements, Esq. created Lord Leitrim.

(2)

Lady Catharine, baptized 15 July 1752⁵ who became the second wife of Francis, Lord Landaff.

Sir Clot-
worthy.

Sir Clotworthy, the second and present Earl of Massereene, was born 28 January 1742,⁶ and is yet unmarried.

Earl.

² TITLES.] Sir Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl and Viscount of Massereene, Baron of Loughneagh, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet 8 May 1627, 3 Car. I. B. of Loughneagh and V. Massereene, both in the county of Antrim, 21 November 1660, 12 Car. II. and E. of Massereene, 16 July 1756, 30 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Pearl, three Bulls Heads erased, Diamond, armed Topaz.

CREST.]

¹ Lords Journals, III. p. 440. ² R. 30 Geo. II. 1st. p. f. R. 39. and 40. ³ Ulster's Officer ⁴ Id. ⁵ St. Anne's registry. ⁶ Ulster's Office.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Mermaid, with Comb and Mirror, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Stags, Diamond, attired and unguled, Topaz, each gorg'd with a Chaplet of white Roses, barb'd and seeded, proper.

MOTTO.] PER ANGUSTA AD AUGUSTA.

SEATS.] The Castle of Antrim, 76 miles from Dublin, and Fisherwick in the county of Stafford, 100 miles from London.

Note, Antrim is the usual burial-place of this noble family.



BUTLER, EARL OF LANESBOROUGH.

THIS noble family is descended from John Butler 29. of Wareley in the county of Huntingdon, living John, there in 1376 (50 Edward III.) who married Ifold, daughter and heir to William Gobyon of Wareley, who by will, dated 19 April 1371, gave all his lands there to his said daughter Ifold, and in 1376 bound himself to his son-in-law John Butler, and Ifold his wife, in the sum of 20 marcs.—He was succeeded by his son John, who marrying John, Elizabeth, daughter of — Gonell of Troxton in the county of Cambridge, near St. Neot's in the county of Huntingdon, had issue Edward Butler of Stratfold near Edward, Baldock in Bedfordshire, Esq. who married to his first wife Etheldred,

Etheldred, daughter of Richard Pollard, by whom he had George his heir; and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gascoigne of Cardington in Bedfordshire, Recorder of Bedford, and by her he had a daughter Frances, married to —— Molyns of that county.

George,

George Butler, Esq. who succeeded his father at Stratford, was also of Fenny-Drayton near St. Ives in the county of Cambridge, and of Tewing, or Tewinbury in Hertfordshire, Anno 1575; marrying Dorothy, daughter of Stephen, and sister to Sir Stephen Beckingham of Tolleshunt-Bekingham in Essex, he had issue six sons and four daughters.

- (1) Bekingham Butler of Tewin, Esq. of whom hereafter.
- (2) Sir Stephen of Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, ancestor to the Earl of Lanesborough.
- (3) George, Rector of Aflick near Stratfold in Bedfordshire, died unmarried.
- (4) Michael, who married the daughter of —— Penn of Sisefant in the county of Hereford, Esq. and had three sons, Thomas and Richard, who both died unmarried; and William, who left only two daughters, Mary, married to Mr. Penn, and Elizabeth to Mr. Kikes, both of London.
- (5) Richard, a woollen-draper of London, died unmarried.
- (6) Edward of Barbadoes, who married Anne, daughter of —— Fowler, and by her, who died 18 September 1684, had issue George, a merchant of London, and three daughters, viz. Rose, (married to David Ramsay of Barbadoes, and by him, who died in 1666, had four sons and one daughter; David, born in 1662, who in 1702 was a Colonel, and married the daughter and heir of Mr. Goodall of Barbadoes; Butler, born in 1663, who married his first cousin Anne, daughter of George Butler of London, and left Sue; George, Edward, and Anne, who all died unmarried; Mary, (married first to Colonel Edward Chamberlaine, and had four sons, Butler, who left a son of his own name; Tankerville-Segrave, who died æt. 16.; Sir Willoughby, whose only child died an infant of two months old; and Robert, who died unmarried. Her second husband was George Green of Barbadoes, Esq. by whom she had a son George, who married the daughter of Colonel Bulkeley; and her third was Sir John Witham, Bart., but by him she had no issue, and died in London 23 May 1687); Anne, (married to John Daniel, Esq., one of the Judges of the island of Barbadoes, and had one son Edward, born 1 May 1666, who left an only daughter); and two surviving daughters,

daughters, Sarah, born in 1671; and Mary, in 1673 married to Captain Morgan of Barbadoes.—George Butler, only son of Edward Butler of Barbadoes, and merchant of London, married Rebecca, daughter of John Vaux of Whipsnæt near Dunstable in Bedfordshire, and by her, who was buried 5 January 1676, had two daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, the younger, was married, as before observed, to her cousin Butler Ramfay.

Daughter Elizabeth, wife to John Needham of Lichborough in the county of Northampton, Esq. and had two sons and three daughters, George, (whose son John died unmarried); Daniel; Dorothy, married first to Mr. Preston, and secondly, to Mr. Trevor; Elizabeth, first to Mr. Wyat, and after to Mr. Morris; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Etheldred, first married to Michael Hamon of Pirton in Herefordshire, Gent., and secondly to Charles Waterhouse of Castle-Waterhouse in the county of Fermanagh, Esq. who died in 1638 at Enniskillen during the Aſlizes, as he was on his knees in the church at public prayers, and she died about Shrovetide in 1640*.

Mary,

* By her first husband she had one son Beckingham Hamon, who died at 12 years old; and one daughter Dorothy, who being married to John Roberts, of Water-end in Hertfordshire, Gent. had issue three sons and eight daughters, viz. William, who died at 16; Thomas, of Mimms, county of Hertford, (who married the daughter of — Bigge, of county of Bedford, and died without issue); John, also of Mimms, (who married thrice, having by his first wife, a daughter Sarah; by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Daniel Nichols, and widow of William Aylward, he had John, his heir; and by his third wife, had issue Thomas, William who died an infant, and Mary); the daughters of the said John Roberts, were Mary, who died unmarried; Dorothy, (born in December 1627, lived to a great age, (and married to John Middleton of Moorfields, Gent. by whom she had Anthony, who died at 3 years; Dorothy, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who died at 12); Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1696; Rose, (married first to Francis Middleton, of Horſt-Barnes in county of Suffolk; and secondly to Thomas Werge, of Borne in county of Suffex); Mary, married to John Chaloner, of Stanton, county of Suffex, by whom she had Dorothy, married to George Sidley, of Wooten in same county, Esq. son and heir to Sir John Sidley, of St. Cleer, Bart. and had John, Charles, George, and Isaac); Hester, (married to Edmund Middleton, who dying in December 1692, left John, Hester, and Anne); Sarah, (married to John Covert, of Haſkham, county of Surry, Esq. and had Anthony, who died without issue; Martha, who married to Thomas Gonning, of Barbadoes, Esq.; and Anne, to John Miles, of Bishopſgate-street); Frances, the youngest, died unmarried. By her second husband Waterhouse, she had three sons and five daughters, of whom one son and three daughters lived to be married, and were, Charles, of castle (or manor) Waterhouse, who in September 1634 married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cope, of Blittoge in the county of Monaghan, Esq. and had issue Edward, Charles, Cope, and Richard, who all died unmarried, and a daughter Anne, wife to Patrick Harrison, Esq. by whom she had a son Charles.—The three daughters were Elizabeth, married in March 1635 to John Madden of Enfield in Middleſex, Esq.

(3) Mary, married first to Thomas Wood of Barmby and Kilwick-Percy near Pocklington in Yorkshire, by whom she had an only daughter Mary, married to Sir Edmund Anderson of Broughton in Lincolnshire, Bart. whose posterity resided at Kilwick Percy.—Her second husband was Doctor Roberts of North-Mims in Hertfordshire, Rector of Enfield in Middlesex.

(4) Rose, first married to —— Wood, Esq. uncle to her sister Mary's husband, and secondly to Sackville Pope of Pursted in Sussex, Esq. but had no issue by either.

Bekingham Butler of Tewing, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Thomas Pygot, Gent.* he made his will, 11 February 1631-2, and died in 1632, having issue three sons and three daughter: George, † who married

Esq. (eldest son of Thomas Madden, of Baggottstrath near Dublin, Esq. who died 30 January 1640) and he dying 17 August 1661, æt. 63, was buried at Enfield, having had issue by her, who died 9 February 1671, and was buried the 14 in St. Michan's Church, Dublin, five sons and two daughters, who all died young, or unmarried, except John the fourth son, and Anne the youngest daughter, married to Josias, Lord Castlestewart, and was buried with her mother 16 December 1678, without issue, John Madden, Esq. the surviving son, was M. D.; married 20 May 1680 Mary, daughter of Samuel Molyneaux, of Dublin, Esq. and by her, who died 7 April 1695, had issue, THAT MOST WORTHY PATRIOT AND ESPECIAL BENEFACTOR TO THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, the Revd. Doctor SAMUEL MADDEN of Manor-Waterhouse; John Madden, D. D. dean of Kilmore, vicar of St. Anne's, Dublin, &c., who died 7 November 1751; Thomas, M. D. deceased; Edward Madden, Esq. D. Clerk of the Hanaper-Office; Margaret, married to Robert Best, of Knockbegg in the Queen's County, Esq., whose widow she died 15 October 1750; and Adam, who deceased with his mother, of whom she died in Childbirth. The second daughter Anne, (was married to Rev'd. Mr. Birch, benefited in the county of Cavan, and had no issue); and the third Sarah, (to Edward Plomer, of Belturbet, Gent., and she dying 14 April 1690, had three sons and three daughters, who all died infants, except Mary, the youngest, married to Mr. Lawrence Bowdett. Lodge.

* This appears by the following inscription on a monument in the church of Tewbury:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Pygot, Gent.
Whose Ancestors have remained dwelling in this Town
This 300 Years and upwards; he died 11th of
January 1610, and in the 70th Year of his Age, and
Left behind him two Daughters, Rebeccah the wife
Of Henry Bull of Hertford, Gent.; and Elizabeth the
Wife of Beckingham Boteler of this Town of Tewing,
Gentleman.

† (Rot. Pat. de A. 10^c. Car. I. 2^d p. f. R. 36.) where are enrolled, his petition against Sir Stephen, his uncle, for an account of money lent to him by Beckingham, his father, with the King's directions to the L. D. thereupon, dated at Westminster 19 December 1633, and the L. D.'s. reference thereof, dated 21 August 1634, whereby he required Sir Stephen, and George, to appear before him on Thursday 12 November ensuing, by nine o'Clock in the morning, that upon hearing of either party, he might then resolve

married Anne, daughter of —— Moyle, and died at St. Christopher's, leaving an only daughter; William, died unmarried; and John; daughter Juliana, called *the most beautiful of English women*, was first married to William, eldest son of Sir Edward Thorold of Caringham-Hall in Lincolnshire, and of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; secondly to Robert Dewhurst near Barnet, Esq. and lies buried in the church of Tewin, under a monument, thus inscribed;

Here lyeth the Body of Juliana Dewhurst, Wife of
Robert Dewhurst of Cheshunt-Nunnery, Esq.
Eldest Daughter of Bekingham Butler, sometime of
Tuin, Esq. who died 19th Day of April 1637.

The second daughter Elizabeth, married first to William Hicks; and secondly to John Briscoe of Coney in Hertfordshire, Esq. and the third, Elenor, to Edward Briscoe of Theobald's-Street in the same county, Esq. and had issue Edward Briscoe of Newbury, who married the daughter of Sir Henry Coningsby; Elizabeth; and Jane.

We shall now proceed with Sir Stephen Butler, of Bel- Sir Stephen.
turbet, Knt. ancestor to the Earl of Lanesborough. He re-
moved into Ireland in the reign of K. James I., being an un-
dertaker in the plantation of the province of Ulster, which
that King had greatly at heart, and received a grant of 2000
acres, called Clonofe, in the county of Cavan; upon which
he erected a castle and bawn of great strength, and in 1618
was able to arm 200 men with very good arms, which he
had deposited in his castle, besides others dispersed to his
tenants for their security, having then upon his estate forty
families, besides under-tenants, who were able to make 135
armed men. And Sir Stephen, with the undertakers of
the precinct of Loghree, being obliged, by their conditions
of plantation, to plant a town at Belturbet, for which they
were allowed 384 acres of land, and to build a church; Mr.
Pynnar, in his survey of Ulster, tells us, there were built at
that time 35 houses, all inhabited with British tenants, most
of whom were tradesmen, each having a house and garden-
plot,

resolve what course to pursue, for the putting in execution of what his Ma-
jesty had enjoined him by his said letters, and likewise required Mr. Cusacke,
and all other his Majesty's Officers, and persons whom it might concern,
to enter caveats in their several Offices, that Sir Stephen, be not permitted
to pass any patent for the lands in question, until his pleasure was further
known.

plot, with four acres of land, and commons for certain numbers of cattle*.

He married Mary, younger daughter and coheir to Gervais Brindsley of Brindsley in the county of Nottingham, Esq. †, and by his will, dated 8 September 1638, ordered his body to be buried in the Chancel of Belturbet church, and dying 21 April 1639, was there interred, having issue by her, who remarried with Edward Philpot, Esq. ‡ three sons and four daughters, all minors.¹

(1) James, who succeeded him, but died unmarried.

(2) Stephen, heir to his brother, member of parliament for Belturbet, who 20 May 1660 married Anne, daughter of Sir James Barry, the first Lord Santry; died 12 February 1662,

* In addition to this grant from the crown, he purchased from William Graunt, of Belturbet, Gent., on 28 July 1617, for 123l. 10s. divers tates of land, with free fishing in Loughearn, in the county of Fermanagh; and 18 July 1620 had the grant of a Wednesday market, and two fairs, on 1 May and St. James's Day at Castlecool, otherwise Aghegegh, in that county.

† Doctor Thoroton, in his history of Nottinghamshire, writes, that before the Conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy, one *Brun* had in Brunnesley a manor, which paid to the *Geld*, or *Tax*, for four bovats, or 72 acres of land, and was ancestor to a very ancient family, surnamed from their residence and possessions Brunnesley, and afterwards Brinsley. The last male whereof was the said Gervais, who by Mary, daughter of Edward Onley, of Catesby in the same county, Esq. had only two daughters, his coheirs, Jane; and Mary, married as in the text. Jane, was married to Richard Lewys, of Selston in the county of Nottingham, Esq., and was mother to Sir John Lewys, of Ledstone-Hall, in the west-riding of Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. (which noble seat he purchased from William, Earl of Strafford) who by Sarah, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Foote, of London, Bart. had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, mother of George, Earl of Huntingdon, who died childless 22 February 1704, and of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, born 19 April 1682, sole heir to her mother, and justly admired for her many virtues, who died at Ledstone 22 December 1739.

‡ Mr. Philpot, in his deposition, sworn 27 February 1642, affirms, "that when the rebellion began in the county of Cavan, he and dame Mary Butler, his wife, with five of the children of her former husband Sir Stephen, of Belturbet, were forcibly expelled by the rebels, and driven from their habitation and lands, and deprived or otherwise despoiled of their money, jewels, rings, plate, furniture, provisions, corn, cattle, and other effects, within the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, to their loss of 2500l., and of the rents of their lands, worth 1000l. a year. And that as they were flying for safety of their lives, were upon the way assaulted and set upon by the rebels, and some of their tenants and company most cruelly and barbarously slain in the way, others stripp'd and robb'd of all their apparel, and so turn'd naked (without respect either of sex or age) into the cold air, and expos'd to the extremity of winter weather upon the wild barren mountains; from whence, in that posture and state, they wandered towards the city of Dublin, whither, by God's providence, they were brought at length, and had ever since continued, subsisting merely by the relief and charity of well-affected people, and were remaining in a most indigent and woeful case."

1662, and was buried in Christ-Church, having had issue James, Richard, and Catharine, who all died young.

Francis, who succeeded to the estate.

Daughter Mary, married to Roderick Mansell, Esq. and had a son Stephen, who died unmarried; and two daughters, Jane, who made her will dated 24 June 1738 (proved 17 May 1739)¹ and died unmarried in 1739; and Mary.

Elizabeth, died unmarried after her father.

Jane,² married to Edward Knight of Culvin in Westmeath, Esq. by whom she had several children*.

Dorothy, to John Knight of Dublin, Esq. whom she survived, and was buried at St. Peter's 22 June 1707,³ having a daughter Jane, baptized 16 April 1674, and married 10 February 1699 to Major Edward Pope.⁴

Francis Butler of Belturbet, Esq. who succeeded his brother Stephen, bore arms in the service of K. Charles I. during the course of the rebellion; and, with his said brother, represented that borough in the first parliament after the restoration, but became obnoxious to K. James II., and was involved in the act of Attainder, 1689, having his estate sequestered.—He married Judith, daughter of Sir Theophilus Jones of Osbertstown in the county of Meath, Knt.,⁵ Privy Counsellor to K. Charles II. †, and dying at Belturbet 15 August 1702, æt. 68, was there buried, having had five sons and five daughters.

Theophilus,

* Of whom, Martha, was married to John Perceval, of Knightsbrook in Meath, Esq. whose widow she died in 1745, and by her will proved 24 July 1745, she ordered herself to be buried with her late husband in the church of Laracor, and was mother of Robert Perceval, Esq. member of Parliament for the borough of Fore (who in June 1717 married Jane, daughter of Nicholas, and sister to William Westby, Esqrs., and had issue, three daughters, Martha, Mary, and Jane, mentioned in this his grandmother's will); and two daughters, Mary, married in May 1706 to Sir Joseph Tuite, of Sonagh in Westmeath, Bart., and Jane, married in February 1722, to Arthur French, of French-Park in the county of Roscommon, Esq. Lodge.

† He was the second son of Doctor Lewis Jones, made bishop of Killaloe Family, of 12 February 1633, who was born in the county of Merioneth in Wales, Jones, and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, 3 November 1646, in the 104 year of his age. The elder brother of Sir Theophilus was Doctor Henry Jones, bishop of Meath, buried at St. Andrew's 6 January 1681, the day after his death; and his younger brothers were Michael, made governor of the city of Dublin in 1647, when surrendered to the parliament by the Marques of Ormond; and General of the Leinster army at his death in 1649; L. Colonel Oliver Jones, governor of Leighlin in 1651, who died in 1664; and Doctor Ambrose Jones, bishop of Kildare, who died 15 December 1678.

¹ Prerog. Office.

² See E. Belvidere.

² Their Father's will.

⁵ M. P. D.

³ St. Peter's Registry.

(1) Theophilus, created Lord Newtown Butler.

(2) Brinsley, heir to his brother, created Viscount Lanesborough.

(3) Francis, died unmarried, and was buried 4 February 1688 at St. Peter's Church.

(4) James, ¹ who in 1703 was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Clomines, and 17 November 1735 for Newcastle in the county of Dublin; was Adjutant-General of the army, and with that post permitted to hold those of quarter-master and barrack-master general, to which he was appointed in 1741, having been chosen in January 1733 a governor of the Royal Hospital near Dublin. He married Anne, daughter of Joseph Stopford, Esq. and sister of James, Bishop of Cloyne, but died of a mortification, occasioned by the cutting a corn, without issue 19 November 1742, and was buried at St. Anne's, Dublin, and his widow deceased 26 December 1769 æt. 75.

(5) Stephen, died young.

(1) Daughter Alicia, was married to Farmer Glover, Esq. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Revenue, and had issue Rev. Francis Glover, incumbent of Luske in the diocese of Dublin, whose son George, Surveyor of Dunleary, died at Dunleary in April 1772; ² Theophilus, collector of Loughrea; Stephen, Farmer, and Brinsley, which three last died young.

(2) Mary, married 24 October 1702 to Captain Henry Meredyth, son of Charles of Mooretown, and grandson of Sir Thomas Meredyth, Knt.

Judith,

1678, and was buried at St. Andrew's.—His wife was Alicia, baptized 21 June 1652, daughter of Arthur Ussher, Esq. (son of Sir William Ussher, clerk of the council) who was drowned at Donnybrooke 2 March 1628, by his wife Judith, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart.—He died 2 January 1684, and was buried the 8 at Naas, having issue Sir Arthur his heir; Theophilus, who died 7 August 1661, without issue; Judith, baptized 21 June 1652, married as in the text; and Mabella, first to Charles Rochfort, of Streamstown in Westmeath, Esq.; and secondly, to William Saunderson, Esq.—Sir Arthur Jones, of Osbertstown, Knt. in September 1675 married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harman, Knt. and by her (who remarried with William, bishop of Meath.) had many children, several of whom died young; Thomas, succeeded him, and 23 June 1715 married Catharine, second daughter of Sir John Mead, Bart., but dying 9 July following, was succeeded by his brother Lewis Jones, of Osbertstown, Esq., who in May 1717 married Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Gabbert, and left an only child Mary, married 26 September 1734 to Rev. Benjamin Digby, son of Simon, bishop of Elphin.

¹ Mf. Pedig.

² Information of said Rev. Francis Glover, to I. L.

Judith, ¹ 19 November 1714 became the third wife of Doctor Jeremy Marsh, Dean of Kilmore, by whom she had a son Francis, baptized ² 8 September the next year, she died in Dublin 5 May 1753, and was interred in St. Peter's church-yard, Dublin.

(3)

Elizabeth, and

(4)

Frances, both died unmarried.

(5)

Theophilus, the eldest son, was appointed 28 October 1679, with Sir Arthur Jones, Clerk of the Pells and Tallies ^{lūs}, Lord in the Court of Exchequer for life; and returned Knight Newtown. for the county of Cavan to the first parliament of Q. Anne, which met 20 May 1703, as he was to her last for Belturbet: And being a gentleman of eminent worth, and distinguished zeal for the Protestant interest, was in May 1710 called into her Majesty's Privy Council, as he was 9 October 1714 by K. George I., who by Privy Seal, bearing date at St. James's 28 September, and by patent ³ * 21 October 1715, was pleased to create him Baron of Newtown-Butler, with limitation of the honour, in default of his issue male, to the heirs male of Francis Butler, Esq. his father, and their heirs male for ever; and 12 November following he took his seat in the House of Peers. ⁴

In April 1702 he married Emilia, elder daughter of James Stopford of Tarah in the county of Meath, Esq. (who made his will 30 January 1685,) and by her, who died 13 June 1722, and was buried the 15 in the family vault under St. Ann's Church, Dublin, had an only son James, who died 10 January 1721, in the 14 year of his age, and was there buried; and his Lordship departing this life, at his house in St. Stephen's-Green, 11 March 1723†, was interred with his lady and son, being succeeded by his brother,

Brinsley,

* The Preamble. *Quum nihil æquius videatur, nil antiquius nobis sit, nec Regno nostro Hibernia utilius, quam illos conspicuus favoris nostri Indicis exornare, qui Religionis, Legum, Libertatisque publicæ ab Antecessore nostro Gulielmo gloriosissimæ memorie Rege instauratarum sese Affertores strenuos præbuere, iis præfertim temporibus, quibus Viri improbi Magistratu potiti, Patriam iniquo Domiuatui subjicere molientes, in partes contrarias Cives distrahere conarentur, dilectum nobis et fidelem Theophilum Butler Armigerum, Virum illustri et perantiqua Gente ortum, amore Patriæ, Fide inconcussa, Probitate, Modestia et Moribus suavissimis apud suos clarum, Patricio Ordini ascire decrevimus, ut cuius in Parlamenti istius Regni inferiorum Ordinum Confessu, ac in privato ejusdem Concilio regio, Fortitudo, Gravitas, et Prudentia emicuere, jam in celebri Procerum Conventu opera fruamur. Sciat isgitur, &c.*

† His lordship left 30l. to the poor of the parish of Belturbet; and a weekly allowance of bread to the poor of St. Anne's parish, which they receive every

Brinsley, the second Lord Newtown-Butler, who 9 July 1711 was sworn Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, attending the House of Lords, and being Lieutenant of the company of Battle-Axes (who attend the Chief Governors of the kingdom as their guard) he was made their Colonel 5 May 1714, which he resigned on the Queen's death.—He served in Parliament for the boroughs of Kells and Belturbet, from the first of Q. Anne, till he succeeded his brother, and 7 September 1725 took his seat in the House of Peers.¹ —In May 1726 he was sworn of the Privy Council to K. George I., and was so continued by K. George II. on his accession, who advanced him to the dignity of Viscount of Lanesborough by Privy Seal, dated at Hampton-Court 20 July, and by Patent 12 August 1728, with the creation fee of 20 marcs,² by which title he sat first in Parliament 27 October 1731.³

He married Catharine, daughter and coheir to Nevil Pooley of Dublin, Esq. counsellor at law (who died in March 1675, by his wife Mary, elder daughter of Sir Humphry Jervais, Lord Mayor of Dublin for the years 1681 and 1682) third son of Thomas Pooley of Hartest near Boxted in Suffolk, Esq. by Mary, third daughter of Colonel Edward Nevil, second son of the Lord Abergavenny; and his Lordship dying * in Dublin 6 March 1735, was buried the next day with his brother, and left issue by her, who was baptized 10 November 1676, after her father's decease, and died at her house in Dawson-street, in December 1759, four

every Sunday, after Morning service, from a case fixed on the North-side of the Chancel, with this Subscription;

The Right Hon^{ble} Theophilus, Lord
Newtown, of Newtown-Butler
Bequeathed to the Poor of St.
Ann's Parish for ever 13
Pounds per Annum, to be
Distributed in Bread at
Five Shillings each Week
1723.

* His lordship was at the expence of gilding the iron balcony of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and by will dated 4 December 1734, he desired to be buried in the most private manner possible consistent with decency; his coffin to be oak, covered with black cloth; and left to the poor of Belturbet 20l., mith 100l. more to them for a debt, owing by his brother the Lord Newtown; and 10l. to the poor of St. Anne's parish. Lodge.

¹ Lord's Journals, II. 805.

² Rot. Canc. A^o. 2^o. Geo. II. 1^o. p. f.

³ Lord's Journals, III. 157.

four sons and one daughter, having had in all 23 children. Those who survived were

Humphry, his Successor.

Thomas, who in October 1727 was chosen member of parliament for Belturbet; in February 1734 made Captain-Lieutenant in Colonel Murray's regiment of foot, and 23 September 1735 Captain of a company in Colonel Ponsonby's whence he was promoted 26 August 1737 to a majority, which he exchanged for the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel, he was afterwards Colonel; succeeded his uncle in the post of Adjutant-General of the army; and in May 1744 was appointed one of the general governors of the county of Limerick.—On 11 June 1730 he married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Duncan Cummin of Dublin, Esq. M. D., widow of John Ormsby of Athlaccagh in the county of Limerick, Esq. (and heir, by will, dated 20 February 1727, to John Fitz-Gerald of Park-Prospect in county of Cork, Esq. who died 4 March, son and heir to Edmond Fitz-Gerald, Esq. who died in 1699, and grandson of Richard Fitz-Gerald of Glaungeare in same county, Esq. who died about 1674¹).—He made his will 28 June 1744 (proved 2 January 1754) and devised to his wife, Mary-Butler Ormsby, and her heirs absolutely, all his real estate freely, and discharged of all trust, having experience and full persuasion of her care and tenderness of his only daughter Mary, then of the age of 12 years, and also devised to his said wife, all his personal estate of what nature or kind soever, and appointed her guardian of his daughter, and sole executrix of his will dying of a fever 16 December 1753 at his house at Stephen's Green, Dublin, he left issue (by her who died 29 December 1758) an only daughter the said Mary, who married 23 July 1754 to John St. Leger of Grangemellan in county of Kildare, Esq.

Robert, baptized 24 March 1704, who in December 1726 succeeded his brother in the post of Captain of the Battle-Axe Guards; in March 1735 was chosen to fill his place in parliament for Belturbet; and 30 August 1753 married Mary, daughter of Doctor Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, widow of John Stoyte of Rosannah in the county of Wicklow, and of Street in county of Westmeath, Esq.

John, baptized 27 May 1707, appointed 7 June 1735 clerk of the pipe, and 19 October 1741 elected member of parliament for Newcastle. He married the relict of —

Harrison,

Harrison, Esq. and had an only daughter married to Thomas Carter of Castlemartin in county of Kildare, Esq.—Judith the daughter, born in May 1697, was married 23 April 1724 to Balthazar-John Cramer of Ballyfoile in county of Kilkenny, Esq. and died 13 May 1749 *.

Humphry, Humphry, the second Viscount Lanesborough, succeeded his father as member of parliament for Belturbet, was sheriff of the county of Cavan in 1727 as he was of Westmeath ¹ the following year; was Captain of the Battle-Axe Guards, which he resigned to his brother Robert, and took his seat in the House of Peers 23 March 1735 ¹ on the decease of his father; 15 November 1749, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, was appointed governor of the county of

Family of Cramer.

* Tobias Cramer or Kramer, of Lower-Germany, commander of a regiment abroad, was made a free denizen of Ireland 28 May 1639;—He was father of Balthazar Cramer, Esq. (who made his will 9 December 1650, and died in same year, leaving a son Tobias his heir, and two daughters, the elder of whom, married first Thomas Alwin, Gent. and secondly John Cobton, Gent. and the younger daughter married Thomas Clarke, Gent. by whom she had Benjamin and John. Tobias, (the son,) for his services in the reduction of Ireland under Cromwell, had the lands of Ballyfoile assigned him; he was sheriff of the city of Dublin in 1653, and deceasing in 1655, was interred with his father in St. James's Church, Dublin, (pursuant to the directions in his will, dated 15 March 1684, and proved 18 April 1685, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, two sons, Balthazar, his heir; and Tobias; and a daughter, who married Sir John Coghill, of Yorkshire, Bart. Balthazar, by his wife Sarah, was the father of Mary, and Oliver, who 15 November 1700, married Hester, third daughter of Sir John Coghill, Bart. master in chancery, sister of Doctor Marmaduke Coghill, judge of the court of Prerogative; and deceasing left Balthazar-John, of whom hereafter; and Oliver Cramer, of the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, who married Deborah, sister to Bernard Rudkin, of Tinnegarney county of Carlow, Esq. also to William Rudkin, Gent.; He made his will 5 February 1754, (proved 24 June following) and left issue a son Coghill, and two daughters, Hester, and Mary; Balthazar-John, married as in text, and deceasing 18 June 1741, was buried pursuant to his will, in St. Andrew's Church, having had issue by his said wife, four sons and two daughters, viz. Brinsley, baptized 29 January 1724 who died young; John, his heir, born 14 July 1732, married 17 October 1754, to Mary, fourth and youngest daughter of Archbishop Hoit, and had a son and heir born in London, 2 February 1766; Oliver-Coghill, baptized 30 September 1733, and married 4 June 1758, to Elizabeth, daughter of — Humphreys, she died 7 September following at Hermitage, county of Wicklow. the seat of the Hon. Robert Butler, and he married secondly in March 1764, the daughter of — Warring, Esq. of Dublin; and the Rev. Marmaduke, baptized 21 September 1739, fourth son, settled at Sallymount, county of Kildare, married 24 August 1763 to the eldest daughter of Alderman Thomas Taylor, of Dublin, and by her hath a numerous issue. The daughters were, Catharine, born in 1727, and married fourth April 1748, to Ralph Smyth, of Fieldtown, county of Westmeath, Esq. son of the Rev. James Smyth, Archdeacon of Kells; and Hester, who died in February 1749, unmarried, Lodge Collect.

of Cavan, by Privy Seal 29 June 1756¹ and by Patent² 20 July following, he was created Earl of Lanesborough, and as such took his seat in parliament 11 October 1757.³ On 14 March 1760 he was elected Speaker of the House of Peers during the Chancellor's illness⁴.

In May 1726 his Lordship married Mary,⁵ daughter and heir to Richard Berry of Wardenstown, county of Westmeath, Esq. (who deceased in October 1725) and deceasing in Stephen's Green 11 April 1768 of a paralytick disorder, left issue (by his Lady who died 19 December 1761) one daughter Anne, born in 1733 who died young; and a son and successor,

Brinsley the second Earl of Lanesborough, who was born Brinsley,
4 March 1728, 26 December 1749, he was joined with his
uncle John in the office of clerk of the Pipe, 24 October Earl.²
1751 was returned to Parliament for the county of Cavan,
and in 1760⁶ he was appointed a commissioner of his Ma-
jesty's revenue.—On the decease of his father, he succeeded
to the honours, and took the oaths and his seat in the House
of Peers 3 May 1768⁷.

His Lordship married 26 June 1754, Jane, only daughter
of Robert the first Earl of Belvedere and deceasing 24
January 1779,⁸ left issue two sons and six daughters, viz.
Robert-Herbert, Lord Newtown-Butler; Augustus-Richard;
Lady Mary (born in 1755, married to George, younger son
of the late Right Hon. John Ponsonby, and nephew to
William, the present Earl of Bessborough, and has issue);

Lady Catharine, married to George Marlay, Esq. Lady
Charlotte; Lady Louisa; Lady Caroline; and Lady So-
phia, married at Milan, 11 August 1787, to the Marques
Mariscotti.

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D d

Robert-

* By his lordship's will, dated 24 December 1761, he bequeathed £301. to the widow's alm's house in Belturbet, to be laid out at interest upon the same security, and subject to the same regulations, as the money left to the alm's house, by Mrs. Mary Maunsell, deceased; to the trustees of Mercer's hospital, Dublin, £50.; to the incorporated society for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland, £50. l., to be laid out, and regulated as the other funds, devised or granted to them, and appointed his son, sole executor. Prerog. Office.

¹ Rot. Pat. de. A. 30. Geo. II. 1st. p. f. R. 53. ² Idem, R. 4.
³ Lords Jour. IV. 83. ⁴ Idem, 181. ⁵ Articles, dated 15 and 16 of
that month. ⁶ Beaufon. ⁷ Lords Journals, IV. 181. ⁸ Ulster's Office.

Robert-Herbert, the third and present Earl of Lanesborough, was born 1 August 1759¹ succeeded his father and took his seat in the House of Peers, 8 August 1780,² His Lordship married 5 January 1781, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable David Latouche * of the city of Dublin, and by her Ladyship who deceased in London of a putrid fever, in September 1788, hath issue two sons, viz. Brinsley, Lord Newtown-Butler, born 22 October 1783; and David, born 27 April 1785.

3
Earl.

TITLES.]

Family of La Touche. * This branch of the family of La Touche, has been settled in Ireland since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, at which time they emigrated from France; their original name was Diggles, and we find that they were of English descent, having left England in the reign of Henry II. and settled near Blois, on the river Mer, where they had large possessions, particularly the estate called *La Touche*, whence they derive their present name; they were at an early period of considerable note in that country, having been ennobled and distinguished by peculiar privileges.—David Diggles La Touche, was the first who came to this country, he was an officer in Colonel La Caillimotes regiment of French refugees, at the battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690, on the conclusion of the war he entered into trade, became an eminent banker, and deceasing 17 October 1745, of an apoplexy whilst on his knees, during divine service in the castle chapel, Dublin, left issue two sons, viz. David, of whom hereafter; and James Diggles La Touche, who in April 1733, married Elizabeth, second daughter of David Chaigneau, of Corkagh in the county of Dublin, Esq. member of parliament for the borough of Gowran, and by her who deceased in 1773 had issue one daughter Elizabeth, married in 1780 to Robert Barry, Esq. counsellor at law, third son of the late Sir Edward Barry, Bart.; he married secondly in April 1743, Martha, daughter of William Thwaites, of the city of Dublin, Esq. and deceasing in June 1763, had issue by her who survived him eleven sons, and one daughter of whom are now living three sons, viz. William, late in the civil service of the honourable East India Company, married in 1787, Grace, daughter of the late John Pugett, of London, Esq. and has issue; James, resident in Jamaica, married in 1786, to a native of that Island; and Peter, married in March 1789 to a daughter of George Thwaites, Esq.—David La Touche, Esq. the elder son, who succeeded his father in business, and whose distinguished humanity and extensive acts of Charity and Benevolence must make his memory long revered, deceased in January 1785, leaving issue by his wife, who was a native of Holland, three sons, viz. David; John, (member in the present parliament, for Newcastle, married 9 December 1763 Gertrude, daughter of Robt. Fitz-Gerald, of the county of Cork, Esq. and has issue two sons and two daughters, viz. Robert, John, Marianne, and Gertrude); and Peter, (representative in the present parliament, for the county of Leitrim, married first, 24 December 1766, Rebecca, only daughter of Robert Vicars, of Grantstown in the Queen's County, Esq.; and she dying without issue in December 1786, he married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vicars, of Levalley in the Queen's County, Esq.)—David, the eldest son is one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and member in the present parliament for Belturbet; He married 18 February 1762 Elizabeth, only daughter of George Marlay, D. D. Bishop of Dromore, and by her hath issue six sons, and five daughters, viz. David, George, John, Peter, William, Robert; Elizabeth married as in text, Harriet (married in 1788 to Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, Bart. and has issue.), Emily, Anne, and Maria. Collections.

TITLES.] Robert-Herbert Butler, Earl and Viscount of Lanesborough, and Baron of Newtown-Butler.

CREATIONS] B. of Newtown-Butler in the county of Fermanagh 21 October 1715, 2 Geo. I. V. of Lanesborough in the county of Longford 12 August 1728, 2 Geo. II. and E. of Lanesborough 20 July 1756, 30 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Pearl, three covered Cups in Bend between two Bendlets ingrailed, Diamond.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Demi Cockatrice couped, Emerald, with Wings erect, Pearl, the Comb, Beak, Wattles and ducal Collar, Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Cockatrice, Emerald, furnished as the Crest. The Sinister, a Wyvern, Emerald, with a plain Collar and Chain, Topaz.

MOTTO.] LIBERTE TOUT ENTIERE.

SEAT.] Newtown-Butler in the county of Fermanagh, 59 miles from Dublin.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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Page 12, line 23, for set up in read set upon. p. 33, l. 21, for Gortinhegouragh read Gortinhegouragh. p. 34, l. 35, for in read on. p. 35, antepenult for in vicissimis read invicissimis. p. 60, l. 13, after dragoons add made 19 October 1781, a Major General. p. 63, margin, read Sir Charles, 1 Baronet. p. 84, l. 31, for childish read childless. p. 114, l. 38, for Kildeigh read Kilcleigh. p. 145, l. 17, to 26 October that year add a commissioner. p. 146, l. 27, after an account add thereof. p. 151, note, l. 13, for 1689 read 1679. p. 157, l. 34, after 1766 add who was married in March 1789, to Miss — Uchter. p. 165, l. 30, read he was again sent. p. 168, l. 14, for who read he, p. 173, l. 24, dele 7 August. p. 195, l. 29, for reduced read reducing. p. 206, l. 3, dele Charles and read Rev. Charles, married in November 1788, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Hamilton of Ballyfin in the county of Donegal, Esq. p. 213, l. 32, after 1767 add and took his seat in the House of Peers 30 March 1789. p. 232, l. 31, for to read of. p. 236, l. 19, after a year read and in the Dutchy court. p. 249, l. penult. for issue read June. p. 250, l. 12, for Knockmon read Knockmorn. p. 251, l. 14, for son John read John. p. 254, l. 5, for 1061 read 1661. p. 259, l. 27, read Henbury. p. 266, l. 39, dele the parenthesis and read where she was interred;) p. 275, l. 24, for Clomines read Clonmines. ib. reference 3, for articles read Idem. p. 276, l. 33, for 1622 read 1722. p. 277, l. 20, after Mary, place a parenthesis; ib. l. 22, dele the parenthesis. p. 280, l. 3, for had read has. p. 281, l. 1, Sarah and born dele born. p. 301, note, l. 17, after Richard read who died 15 April 1765; margin, dele Family of De-le-Poer, Earls of Tyrone. p. 307, note, l. 1, for crestentes read crescentis. p. 318, note, l. antepenult. for benefited read beneficed.

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