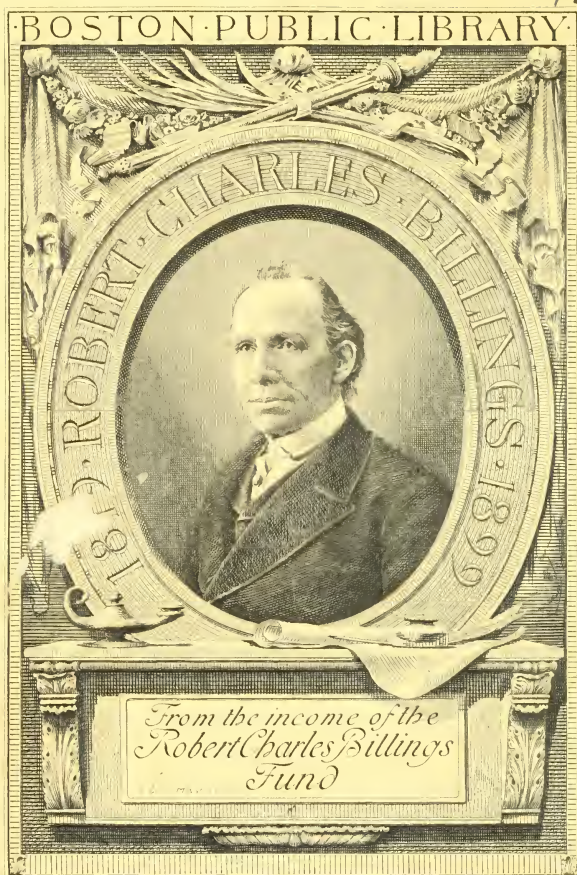


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UNPUBLISHED GERALDINE DOCUMENTS.

3
No. 4.

THE SEPT OF THE OLD KNIGHT.



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CORRIGENDA.

In Pedigree of Old Knight, last line, date of Gerald FitzGibbon's birth, *for* 1851 *read* 1857.

Pedigree E *to read* Pedigree F.

Pedigree F *to read* Pedigree D.

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OF
FITZGIBBON, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY,
OR,
THE SEPT OF THE OLD KNIGHT.

THE Manuscript from which the following document is printed is thus described in the "Third Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts," p. 431 :—

"HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF THE GERALDINE EARLS OF DESMOND."

"A paper manuscript in small folio of 278 pages, transcribed about the middle of the last century, which would appear to be also the period of its compilation. It commences as follows :—

"The FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond, for their loyalty and the faithful services which they rendered to the Crown of England were for several generations rais'd from time to time to such degree of honour and preferment that since the conquest of Ireland under King Henry the Second no subjects even till now have in that kingdom flourished in greater splendour and opulence than they."

"From page 1 to page 226 is occupied with memoirs of the Geraldine Earls of Desmond to the period of their extinction in the reign of Elizabeth. These memoirs are partly based on the work of O'Daly,¹ with much additional matter from Stanihurst, Hooker, Camden, and 'Hibernia Pacata,' interspersed with some local particulars and extracts from Irish poems with versions in English.

"Page 227. 'The Genealogy of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Grandison, as descended by the mother's side from Gerald FitzGerald, the only brother of Thos. Earl of Desmond, beheaded at Drogheda.'

"Page 232. 'Pedigree of the Right Hon. John, Earl of Grandison, as descended of the house of Desmond by the name of FitzGerald.'

"Page 233. 'Pedigree of Richard FitzGerald, esq', commonly called Mac Thomas of Woodhouse, who married the Hon. Katherine Villiers, sister of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Grandison.'

"After this the author writes, at page 235 :—

¹"Initium, incrementa, et exitus familiæ Geraldinorum, Desmonia Comitum, Palatinorum Kyerriæ in Hybernia, ac persecutionis hæreticorum descriptio. Ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata. Per Fratrem Dominicum de Rosario O'Daly, Ordinis Prædicatorum,

S. Theologiæ professorem, in supremo S. Inquisitionis Senatu censorem, in Lusitanæ regnis quondam visitatorem generalem ac fundatorem conuentuum Hybernorum eiusdem Ordinis in Portugallia. Vlyssipone. Ex officina Craesbeeckiana. Anno 1655"

"Having thus shown the original descent of the FitzGerald, and deduced an account of those of the house of Desmond in a lineal succession of the Earls so called, and of such of their relations by that name severally as in course of seniority and proximity of kindred were their next heirs to a period in the house of Dromana (for want of issue male of the Honorable John FitzGerald, esq^r, grandfather to the present Earl of Grandison), I shall now proceed to the genealogy of others of the collateral and most remarkable families descended of the house of Desmond; and as I find that those of the *White Knight*, the *Knight of Kerry*, and the *Knight of Glinn* weare an early and considerable offspring of that line, and who made no small figure in Ireland, according to such Irish and English manuscripts as came to my hands, I will likewise show the source from whence they took head and set forth their genealogies in particular."

"Page 244. 'Genealogy of those distinguished [as] the progeny of the Old Knight.'

"Page 253. 'Genealogy of the family of the White Knight, the same being chiefly collected from manuscript memoirs relating thereunto.'

"Portions of the leaves towards the end of the volume have been destroyed by damp, which has also rendered imperfect those which contained the pedigrees of the Knight of Kerry, the Knight of Glinn, FitzGerald of Cloyne, Castlemartyr, Clonglish, &c., and in many places the writing is much faded.

"In these notices of branches of the Desmond stock and their descendants—Fitz Gerald, Mac Gibbons, Fitz Gibbons, and others—are to be found many genealogical and local details not elsewhere accessible. Some of these, the author tells us, he gathered from 'old and broken scraps of ancient family memoirs.' His own name does not, however, appear; and of the history of the volume itself, the only particulars known are as follow:—For many years it was in the possession of the Rev. James Hingston, appointed Vicar General of Cloyne in 1794. After his death in 1840 it was given to the Rev. George E. Cotter, of Rockforest, near Mallow, Co. Cork. From the latter it passed in 1871 to its present owner, Abraham FitzGibbon, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., of the Rookery, Stanmore, Middlesex, who has with much assiduity laboured to bring to light materials illustrative of the history of the Geraldines of Munster and their connexions.

"J. T. GILBERT."

It is not necessary to add anything to Mr. Gilbert's exhaustive description, except that the existence of the MS. in the hands of Mr. Cotter was discovered by means of a transcript made therefrom by the late Mr. John Windele of Cork, occurring amongst the collections of that eminent antiquary now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

As soon as the publication of this series of Geraldine Documents is completed, it is the intention of Mr. A. Fitz

Gibbon to deposit the original of the Cotter MS. in the Library of the British Museum.

The Pedigree of the "Sept of the Old Knight"¹ has been compiled by Mr. A. FitzGibbon on the basis of the Cotter MS., elucidated and corrected where necessary from the Public Records, wills, and other authentic sources: he has also written the continuation of the family history, which is appended to the account taken from the Cotter MS. The notes and appendix which illustrate the pedigree have been written by Miss Mary Agnes Hickson.

Here follows the Genealogy of those distinguished
[as] the Progeny of the Old Knight.

THE Reader is to vnderstand that the posterity of Gilbert or Gibbon, son of John, who was slain at Callen, are distinguished, some [as] the progeny of the OLD K^T. and others the progeny of the WHITE KNIGHT. I shall first begin wth the Genealogy of those of the OLD K^T., the reason of wh^{ch} distinction will appear hereafter; and as it is to be observed that those of the progeny of the OLD KNIGHT, as well as those of the WHITE KNIGHT are this day called by the name of F^r.Gibbon, and not of F^r.Gerald, for wh^{ch} I don't find that any other reason can be assigned, but that it became hereditary for them to be so call'd from that of Gilbert, their common ancestor's being named Gibbon, that is to say, by the Bye appellation of O'Cunneen, in whose ward he was as before mentioned, than by the name of F^r.Gerald, wh^{ch}, notwithstanding they retained as their properest sⁿames for several ages, that of Gibbon serveing onely as a mark to distinguish them from the progeny of the other bretherin, and to show that those were the offspring of that Gibbon or Gilbert who was protected by O'Cunneen. This seems to be well confirmed by E. B., author of a book called Ellements of Armory, London, printed by George Eld, in the year 1610, where takeing notice how for vow, singularity, or otherwise, a man may sometimes leave off his own Coat of Arms for a while, he makes vse of the following words:—

Certainly I denye not but a gentleman in the exercise of arms may vpon a private conceit (as De La Breecte) not only paint his Banner and Shield, but his whole armor with vermillion, or any other collour,

¹ The Irish of this Sept-name is "Mac an tSen Riddyry," pronounced "Mac an Tan Riddyry." It will be found in various forms in the ensuing documents,

but the above has been settled as the true orthography by Mr. W. M. Hennessy. It is correctly translated "The Progeny of the Old Knight," in the Cotter MS.

leaveing off his own coat of arms for a time either vpon vow, singularity, or otherwise, and of such disguises have we heard and from thence descended to F^r.Gibbon the title who lately was the White K^t. in Ireland, and is an Hereditary By Name to that House of the GERALDINES, but (says he) could he show no more significant note of Honour he would never amongst the learned be registered as a gentleman of arms.¹

By this, you see that those of the Name of F^r.Gibbon are more properly to be called F^r.Gerals for that of F^r.Gibbon seems to be no other than a Hereditary By Name. For my part, I judge it to be so, and believe they never assumed it as their proper Sirnames, as to [the] generality of them, till one of the succeeding Earls of Desmond fell out wth them for refusing to hold out and aid him against the Crown of England, and that it was on that occasion and the better to avoid the Attainder, wh^{ch} that Earl had incurred, they at first were reconciled to their being generally called F^r.Gibbon, altho' many of them were nevertheless great sufferers by his rebellion, and it is certain that this notion has prevailed so much wth the lower and vulgar sort of people, that they choose to call them by the name of F^r.Gerald rather than F^r.Gibbon, as the former was their true original S^rname. I am of the same opinion, and the clearer in it, since it is demonstrable that one of the White K^{ts}, was attainted by the name of John F^r.Gerald, in his lifetime called John Oge F^r.John, otherwise K^t. F^r.Gibbon; a strong evidence, I think, to prove that, altho' he was called F^r.Gibbon, yet, in truth, it was by the name of F^r.Gerald he ought of right to be attainted, and consequently is, and has been, that by w^{ch} those who have assumed the name of F^r.Gibbon ought to be more properly called.

Here follows the Genealogy of those distinguished as [the] Progeny of the Old Knight.

1. JOHN OF CALLAN, as before mentioned, had four sons by Honora O'Connor, his second wife, whereof Gilbert, comonly called Gibbon, was the eldest son.

2. GILBERT, or GIBBON, was married to the daughter of M^c.Carthy, vpon whose intermarriage (besides what his father did for him) Tho^s., his halfe bro^r (and the eldest son of John of Callan by his first wife) being returned from England, and his said father then dead, did settle the lands of Meine and other estates in the County of Lymmerick, &c. By this alliance a lasting peace was established between those families and a friendship soe well cemented as not to be abolished for many generations of their heires and successors. He had issue by her two sons, that is to say, Maurice and Gilbert, or Gibbon, the hereditary By Name, and of this Gibbon is descended that family distinguished as Mac Gibbon of Mahownagh.

3. MAURICE, the elder brother, succeeded as heire to his father, when a warr broke out between Edward the 3^d King of England, and David, King of Scotland, at wh^{ch} time, Thomas his vncle being dead and succeeded by his son Maurice who was the first Earle of Desmond, this Earle, that is to say in the year 1333, was by the king commanded to raise what forces he could in Ireland and joyning John Darcy, the L^d

¹ There is a side note here in the Manuscript as follows:—*Vide* this book of the

Ellam^{ts} of Armorey, viz., page 167.

Justice to transport themselves with all possible speed into Scotland to succour him. Desmond, from his great love and good nature towards this Maurice and two others, his first cousins, the brother's children of Gilbert F^r. John of Callan, invited them into the service with intent to advance them as much as possible he could, wh^{ch} they readily accepted, and accordingly attended him in this expedition, having each of them the command of a regim^t of foote. This army was no sooner arrived in Scotland than they were commanded towards Berwick, then in the possession of the Scotch, and for them kept by S^t. Alexander Seaton, a very gall^t man, who was appointed Governour thereof and who was therein besieged at that Juncture. But the Scotch, purposing to raise the Siege marched thither to give the English Battle and early in the morning on Saint Margaret's Day, being the 19th of July, in the year afforesaid, arrayed themselves in order of battle; the English on the other hand were no way slack or dillatory in coming forward to ingage them, but to take advantage of the ground gave back somewhat, and withdrew to the side of an eminence known by the name of Hallidon Hill, whither the Scotch rashly pursued them: but the English, having once got possession of this ground, turned themselves vpon the Enemie, and beat them down in heaps on each side and put them to flight, and in the pursuit slew many more of them than they did before in the battle, for one wing of the English army, composed of Irish regiments, made forward and got before the Scotch, and stopping their passage as if they had been inclosed, made a miserable Slaughter of them and here it was that this MAURICE and both his kinsmen so egregiously distinguished themselves that they rendered the King of England (who was eie-witness of their gallant behaviour and good conduct) very signal Service that day; wherevpon the King, seeing him and his kinsmen greatly wounded, did, after the action was over, conferr the hon^r. of Knighthood vpon them severally, distinguishing MAURICE by the title of WHITE KNIGHT, for that he on this day appeared in white and glittering armor, calling the other two gentlemen knights by the different collours of the Armors which they wore. In this battle of the Scotchmen were slayne 7 Earls, 90 K^{ts} and Bannerets, 400 Esq^{rs}, and 32000 soldiers. Harrison, in his History of Scotland says they lost but 14000 men, amongst whom was Archibold Duglass, the Govern^r of Scotland, John James and Alan Steward, the Earl of Rosse, the Earl of Sutherland, Alexand^r. Bruse Earle of Carrick, and Andrew James and Symon Frazier. After this overthrow Edward Balliol was established King of Scotland, and the King of England having Berwick surrendered to him and accomplished his design he returned to England and soon after dismissed the Irish forces who came to his aid.

How long this Maurice the White K^t. tarried in Scotland is vncertaine, but being addicted to gallantry and intriguing wth the fair sex, as well as to military affairs, he there married a lady of the name of Bruse, some say she was of the royal blood of that Nation, w^{ch} for my part I will not affirm, in regard that [in] such of the Scotch Chronicles as came to my hands nothing has occurred that could induce me to believe it; nor on the other hand do I in the least doubt that the allyance he made was very honourable, considering the acc^{ts} that have been handed down to posterity of his conduct, valour and prudence. With this lady from Scotland he first went to England where he resided for some years

and by her had issue two sons, MAURICE and DAVID, and also two daughters, whereof the eldest was married to a nobleman in that country, whose family I know not, but the traditional acc^t is that she was married to [one of] the younger sons of the then Earl of Northumberland, and that the youngest daughter was married to the Lord Barry. This SIR MAURICE, after he sojourned some yeares in England, returned to Ireland, his native country, towards his later days and brought his lady with him, where they lived but a short time before she departed this life; when after her decease he gave himself to piety and devotion, and at last took on the habit of Saint Dominick, haveing first erected or enlarged a Church in the Town of Kilmallock. He was the p'son who alsoe built the Castle outside the walls of that Town comonly called the Knight's Castle, and likewise the Monastery of S^t Dominick. In this Monastery he stayed not long but removed to the Town of Youghall, where he founded another of the same order near the North Gate, and there ended his days, being about the age of sixty years, Maurice F^r. Thomas his kinsman being then Lord Justice. He was by his own appointm^t nevertheless interr'd with his lady at Kilmallock, in a Tomb by him for her erected there, in the Monastery before mentioned.

4. MAURICE his eldest son died not without issue as it is vntrully set forth in a certain Manuscript wh^{ch} I have seen, but was sent when very young for education to forreign parts and before he returned entered into the service of the Christians against the Turks where it is sayd he behaved with hon^r and applause. In his absence, David his younger brother (theire father being dead) possessed himself of the inheritance left by him and assumeing the Title of WHITE K^t. was married to the daughter of an English nobleman: according to the Manuscript before mentioned she was the daughter of the Earl of Worcester, and that she was his first wife by whome he had no issue, w^{ch} according to the acc^t left by those of the Sept of the OLD KNIGHT must be a great mistake, for assuredly whether the English lady he was married to was the daughter of that nobleman or no she was his onely wife, and [he] never married the second time, and dieing, by her left issue one onely son, named John, then a minor, who was alsoe stiled WHITE KNIGHT, and left in the care of his mother. It was before he attained to full age that this Maurice, his vncl^e, who for several years before was vnheard of, and supposed to be lost in the Turkish wars, arrived vnexpectedly in Ireland, and finding how matters stood, travailled directly towards Mein, the mansion seat of his ancestors in the County of Limerick; and being near home sent one of his footmen to advertise his sister-in-law of his arrival who, knocking at the Gate of Mein, was by the porter asked who he belonged to, to wh^{ch} he made answer that he was one of y^e WHITE KNIGHT's domesticks, and came hither to give his lady notice that he was vpon his road, and that he purposed to pay her a visit that night. Herevpon the porter before he would open the Gate went directly and dell^d the Message to his lady, who called him fool, and sayd that surely he knew her son then present was the WHITE K^t., and if vnder that denomination or title he would admit any other to enter her house she would not only discharge him but punish him very severely. After this the Porter went back and gave an account to the messenger of what his lady sayd and desired he would go about his business. The footman or

messenger, little expecting such a treatment, [told the porter] to go againe and tell his lady that his master was the son of the OLD KNIGHT, (meaning) SIR MAURICE, but this could not go down with her neither, for she insisted that no other was nor should be called WHITE K^T. but her son and commanded him to go and tell the footman it was her direction he should acquaint his master of it, nay, to informe him farther, that in case he was the son of the OLD K^T., other people may call him so if they pleased, and for her part that she would have no other than her son called WHITE K^T. for that he was and should be soe. The footman having heard all this returned and made report thereof to his master, who finding himselfe thus disappointed was for that time obliged to take up his quarters elsewhere, and hence it is that the progeny of this MAURICE are to this day distinguished [as] the SEPT of the OLD KNIGHT, whilst the heirs of John have from thenceforth assumed the title of WHITE KNIGHT, untill it became extinct by y^e death of Edmond, the late WHITE KNIGHT, and of his two sons as will be shown in the genealogy of that house.

But altho' the opposition this gentleman met wth was so great that he was divested of the appellation of WHITE K^T yet would he be by no means induced to relinquish his right to the Estate, in-somuch that after a tedious strife at law with his nephew and sister-in-law (who made great interest in England ag^t him) it was at length agreed that this Maurice for him and his heirs should have that Moity or dividend thereof in that County which lyes situate between Knockcarron and Kilmallock, containing 20,000 plantation acres of land and vpwards, and for failure of the issue of the one, surviveing male issue of the other should inherit the whole, w^{ch} settlement and an intaile made to this purpose subsisted afterwards for many generations betwixt both their families, liveing all the while in love and union till it was at length destroyed as the reader will see by and by. He was married to a daughter of the Lord Bourk, and not his nephew John, as it is set forth in the Manuscript already so often mentioned, and by her he had two sons Gibbon and John, and of this John the son of Maurice, and not of John the son of David, by his English lady, are descended the F^r.Gerals of Camphier, Ballynetrea, Killnetworkegh, and Corrana-veigh.

5. GIBBON, or GILBERT, son and heir of Maurice, called M^c.an Shan Riddery, to uphold the distinction before mentioned, succeeded to the quiet injoy^mt of the estate whereof his said father was possessed, of whom I can gather nothing that is memorable beside, as I found but old and broken scraps of the ancient Memoirs of this family to make out the alliances made by the successors of the said Gibbon for several generations after him to satisfaction, but that the said Gibbon had issue: 6. Thomas who had issue—7. Thomas who had issue—8. Maurice who had issue—9. Gibbon who had issue—10. Gerald who had issue—11. David who had issue.

12. MAURICE, who lived at Knocklong. This Maurice married Ellen Bourk, daughter [of Bourk] of Killennane, near the citty of Lymerrick, Esq^r, by his wife Margaret Bourke, of the house of Clanrickard, and by her had issue two sons, Gibbon and Gerald, w^{ch} last was commonly called Gerald of Ballinaskaddane, as that place and other lands were by his

father settled upon him as a child's portion in the county aforesaid, whose issue male either by the name of F^z.Gibbon or F^z.Gerald, call them which you will, are now quite extinct.

13. GIBBON, the eldest son of Maurice, and brother of y^e said Gerald, called alsoe M^c. AN SHAN RIDDERY was a minor, and vnder age when his father dyed, who left him to the care of his mother. Him, Edmond the late White K^t. came to visit, seemingly with a friendly vew, but the mother having no great confidence in his integrity as some people gave him the character of being an overbearing man and suspecting rather that he came with an ill-natured designe of making him away on acc^t of the Settleme^t mentioned to be made of old between their families, than from any motive of friendship, would not permit her son to appear and plainly declaring her Sentiments on the nature of the K^{ts}. visit sayd she would rather see that Settleme^t destroyed than let it subsist any [longer] to the indangering the lives of any of her sons, and herevpon methinks rashly and very injudiciously, brought down the same, and in the K^{ts}. presence, burnt the same without opposition. This Gibbon married Margaret Grady, daughter of¹ Grady of¹ in the county of Limmerick, who was a wealthy gentleman; and it was this woman, that at the expense of her own private purse, built the Castle of Ballynahinch (w^{ch} became afterw^d the mansion seat of that family) whilst the said Gibbon, her husband, was absent, and in England, managing a law suit of great importance to him. By her [he] had issue sons, Maurice and David, and several daughters, whereof one was married to John Burgh of Dromkeen, in the County of Limmerick, Esq^r, who was the mother of Parson William Burgh the elder of Newcastle in Connello; one was married to O'Heyn of Cahirass; one was married to O'Quirk of Muskryquirk, in the County of Tipperary, by whom she had no issue; and her second daughter was married to Thomas Butler, sen^r. of Derryeloney, in the said County, Esq^r; and lastly, another daughter was married to William Roche of¹ in the County of Cork, of neer kindred to the Lord Viscount Roche, and one of the branches in remaind^r next to that house.

14. MAURICE, the eldest son of Gibbon, was married to Ellen Burgate, the daughter of Burgate of Castle Burgate, in the Co. of Limmerick, and sister of William Burgate who was Romish Archbishop of Cashell, by whom he had issue several sons and daughters. His eldest son named

15. GIBBON, was married to the daughter of John MacNemara of Ralaghee in the County of Clare, Esq^r, by whom he had issue

16. GERALD, who was married to Ellinor Bryen, daughter of Mortagh Bryen of Agheross, in the County of Cork, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters, an only son named alsoe

17. GERALD, who was an officer in the French service, and slaine at y^e siege of Phillipsburgh, in the year¹ and was not married, and of all the brothers and sisters of the said Gibbon, and of these his owne posterity there is now no issue male of the name of F^z.Gibbon living, so that the next in succession are the posterity and issue of David, the younger brother of Maurice, before mentioned.

18. DAVID was married first to the daughter of Coll. Thomas Macraith

¹ Blanks in MS. The siege of Phillipsburgh took place in 1734.

of Killbenhy. He was Captⁿ of Horse for the service of Charles the First in one Coll. Gradey's Regim^t, w^{ch} it is said was the onely [one] that behaved best at Rathmines near Dublin when the King's army were defeated by Jones. At Knoeknenoss, in the County of Corke, his troope consisted of fifty men, besides officers, all his own very near relations, where they fought vnder the command of Alexander Mc'Donnell of whome but he and eight more escaped the furie of that action. He was after this Captⁿ of a Troop in the Regim^t of Coll. W^m O'Bryen (son of Morrogh, Earl of Inchiquin, Lord P^rsident of Munster) by commission, bearing date in the year 1649. About the time that Clonmell was invested and taken by Oliv^r Cromwell, he was appointed Govern^r of the Castle of Ardfinane, where he sustained a whole night's warm attack from Ireton and his Brigade, by whome he was besieged, and without the loss of a man on his side, did in the morning obtaine very hon[']able conditions from him. His father before these days settled a fortune of two-thousand pounds ster. by mortgages upon him, together with a considerable estate in the County of Clare, his second wife was Joana Butler, widow and relict of Richard Butler of Ardfinane aforesaid, who was the son of John who was the son of an Earl of Ormond. She was y^e daughter of Theobald Butler of Ruscagh, in the County of Tipperary, Esq^r, of the house of Caher. The said David had issue by her three sons, Maurice, John, and Thomas, and daughters, Ellen married to Morgan Ryan, late of Silver Grove, in the County of Clare, Esq^r and who was also Town Major of the city of Limerick, during his life, by grant from King W^m the 3^d. He had also a daughter named Margaret, who was never married, and alsoe his daughter Catherine who married Mr. Henry Power, a gentleman of y^e house of Tickencorr, in the County of Waterford. John married Mrs. Cecilia Hackett, daughter of Mr. James Hackett of Orchardstown, in the County of Tipperary, and Thomas the youngest followed King James the 2^d into France and died an officer in the French service.

19. MAURICE, the son and heir of the said David, was a Captain of foot, by Commission, for the service of King James the 2^d, but at the age of thirty or thereab^s was unfortunately slain by Captain Darby Grady of Elton, in the County of Limerick, who was his cousin-german halfe removed. As the story is related, he was vndoubtedly murdered by him, but as it is an affaire w^{ch} touches me too near, I choose rather to pass it by than to descend to particulars ab^t it and to refer the matt^r to the great and just Tribunal of Heaven. The said Maurice married to Ellen Mc'Cragh, daughter of Philip, commonly called Mc'Cragh of Sliavegoe in the County of Waterford, by Catherine Butler, daughter of the Hon[']able S^r Walter Butler of Polestown, in the County of Kilkenny, Bart^t, and nearly related to the House of Ormond, of w^{ch} he was descended. By her the said MAURICE had two sons, Gibbon and Philip, neither exceeding the age of three years when their father and mother were both dead. Philip, the younger son, married Aphra Sargent, daughter of M^r. Robert Sargent of Castlegrace in the C. Tipperary, by whom the said Philip, lately dece^d, left issue, Robert, Maurice, John and Gerald, and two daughters, Ellen and Allice.

20. GIBBON, eldest son of the said Maurice, was married to Anas-tasia Ronayne, daughter of Philip Ronayne, of Ronayne's-court, in the County of Corke, Esq^r, deceased, by Catherine Power, his wife, who was

the daughter of Pierse Power of Knockalahir in the County of Waterford, Esq^r, by his wife Grace Osborn, daughter of Nicholas Osborn, of Cappagh in the same County, Esq^r, and sister of the Hon^{ble} St. Thomas Osborn of Tikincorr, Knight. By the said Anastace the said Gibbon had issue, now living, three sons—that is to say: 1st, MAURICE, who is at p'sent an officer of his Majesty King George the 2nd's Revenue in Ireland; 2^d, John, who was bred a march^t, and now resideing in the City of Lisbon, in Portugal; 3^d, David, who for his Ma^{tie} King George served in the Marines, till the last peace was concluded, that is to say in the year 174 .¹ He had issue daughters alsoe by her, Ellen, Catherine, and Margaret, who were all married; Catherine particularly was married to Mr. Pierse F^z.Gerald, of Ballykennelly, in the County of Corke, who was first coⁿ to y^e said Anastace her mother. She died lately, leaving issue one daughter, and said Anastace died in the year 1728.

[The Cotter MS. history of the Mac an tSen Riddery ends here. It was probably completed in or about the year 1755. Before entering upon the history of the younger branch (on which the representation of the ancient line ultimately devolved) descended from Philip FitzGibbon and Aphra Sargent above-mentioned, as it is related by their great grandson Abraham FitzGibbon, Esq., M.R.I.A., of The Rookery, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, this may be the best place in which to give the few and meagre particulars that it has been possible to collect relative to the fate of the last of the elder line, the sons and grand-children of Gibbon and Anastasia Ronayne. Maurice, the elder of the three, is said to have died unmarried. John, the second son, who, according to the Cotter MS., was settled in Lisbon about the middle of the last century, seems to have been the father of a David FitzGibbon, who died in that city in 1791, and whose Will is in the Public Record Office. The testator describes himself as “a British subject residing at Lisbon.” He appears to have been unmarried, for after a bequest of money to the priest to be expended in Masses for the benefit of his soul, he divides his fortune between his “nephew John FitzGibbon French, and his niece Barbara Maria French.” The executors appointed are “Dominic Alexius French, of Lisbon, wine merchant,” and “John Allen, of Dublin.” David FitzGibbon, third

¹ Blank in MS.

son of Gibbon and Anastasia, is said to have married a lady whose name is unknown, but all trace of his descendants, if any there were, has vanished. In the Notes and Appendix will be found a large mass of interesting and valuable historical and legal evidence confirming in a most remarkable manner the truth of almost every statement made by the old anonymous genealogist, as well as illustrating the links in the descent from this time down to the present day. M. A. H.]

CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE MAC AN TSHEN RIDDERY.

By ABRAHAM FITZ GIBBON, M. R. I. A.

PHILIP FITZGIBBON, younger son of Maurice, killed by O'Grady of Elton, was for many years in foreign military service, and on his return home was popularly known as "Philip the Soldier," to distinguish him, probably, from relatives who bore the same Christian and surname. In 1728 he obtained a lease of the lands of Castle Grace and Duhill, county Tipperary, from James Butler, Lord Cahir, which lands had been previously held by Robert Sargent (*v. ante*, p. 11). There is a tradition that a great friendship existed between Philip FitzGibbon and Lord Cahir, but that when the former died a Protestant (he had been bred a Roman Catholic), his quondam noble friend, hearing of the change for the first time as he was proceeding to the funeral, ordered his coachman to fall out of the procession, and returned home. The will of Philip the Soldier is dated 26th of January, 1734, and his death probably took place soon after, for in 1736 we find his widow Aphra securing by deed on the lands of Castle Grace, the sum of one hundred pounds to William Nash, executor of James Corr, deceased, of Kilkenny, her late husband, together with John, David, and Gibbon FitzGibbon, having been indebted to that amount to the said Corr, since the 12th of October, 1721. Ellen, daughter of Philip FitzGibbon and Aphra Sargent, is supposed to have married . . . Prendergast, and Alice (her only sister according to the Cotter MS.) married . . . Kelso, and secondly, John Allen, by whom she had issue at least two sons, viz.: Richmond, who died *s. p.*, in 1830, and John, who by the daughter of John Frazer, Esq., of Dublin, had two daughters, Alice, who married G. H. Jackson, Esq., of Glanbegg, county Waterford, and Anne. The will of Richmond Allen, dated 2nd of July, 1830, is in the Record Office. In it the testator mentions his deceased uncle Gerald FitzGibbon (who married Sarah Alcock, *v. Pedigree, E.*), and his (said Gerald's) son Lieutenant Gerald FitzGibbon; also his niece Alice, and Anne Allen.

ROBERT, eldest son of Philip FitzGibbon and Aphra, is styled in contemporary documents "of Castle Grace." He died unmarried and intestate. Administration to his estate was taken out by his brother Gerald, on the 19th of March, 1772.

MAURICE, second son of Philip FitzGibbon and Aphra, died unmarried 19th December, 1793, and was buried in Ardfinnan churchyard, where an inscription to his memory and to that of his brother Gerald who was

buried in the same grave, is still to be seen. His will, dated 29th October, 1793, bequeaths Castle Grace and Duhill to his said brother Gerald, legacies to his brother John and the two sons of said John, Robert and Philip FitzGibbon, and to his nieces Alice Kelso, Aphra Prendergast, Ellen Foster, and Ellen Miles. The testator also leaves a small annuity to his faithful servant Ellen Lonergan.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, third son of Philip and Aphra, is described in the will of his brother Maurice above-mentioned as "of Youghal." He was alive in 1796, and had one daughter Ellen, and two sons, Robert and Philip. Of the two latter, or of their descendants, no trace is now discoverable, unless a marriage bond in the Collections of the Diocese of Cloyne, recording that a Philip FitzGibbon married Mary Livered, on the 31st of June, 1786, be taken as a record of one of them. Ellen, only daughter of this John FitzGibbon married Henry Miles, and had a son Henry FitzGibbon Miles, now (1874) of "The College," Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, and this gentleman states that no other descendant, save himself, of John FitzGibbon of Youghal is now existing.

GERALD FITZGIBBON, fourth son of Philip by Aphra Sargent, succeeded his brother at Castle Grace, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Buckworth Dowding, Rector of Kilworth, Co. Cork, died May 16th, 1794, leaving a daughter Mary Anne, and six sons, Maurice, Philip, Robert, William, Gerald and Thomas.

MAURICE, eldest of these six sons, succeeded his father at Castle Grace, which subsequently reverted to the Lord Cahir. He died in 1817, having married Sarah Odell, of Limerick, and had four sons, viz.: Richmond Allen, Maurice, Philip, and Gerald; and three daughters, Mary Anne, Catherine, and Sarah. Richmond Allen, eldest of these four sons, was a captain in the East India Company's army, and resided many years at Castle Grace House, near Bangalore, Madras Presidency. He married three times, 1st . . . 2dly, Mary Cotter, and 3dly, Anne Cross, but left no issue, and dying in London, on the 31st July, 1871, was buried in Hampstead Churchyard. Maurice, second son of Maurice FitzGibbon and his wife Sarah Odell, was born in 1808. He went to sea early in life, and has never been heard of since. Philip and Gerald, third and fourth sons of Maurice and Sarah, died *s. p.*, as did their sisters Mary, Anne and Catherine. Sarah, youngest daughter of Maurice and Sarah, married . . . Louch, Esq., architect, of Molesworth-street, Dublin, and has issue several sons and daughters.

PHILIP, second son of Gerald FitzGibbon and his wife Elizabeth Dowding, entered the Royal Navy, and served for several years, chiefly in the East Indian and Mediterranean Seas, latterly under Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth. He served as second lieutenant in His Majesty's frigate Ceylon (thirty-six guns), at the blockade of Port Louis, Mauritius, when his ship had to surrender to a superior French force, viz., the frigate Venus, forty-four guns, and a corvette of twenty-six guns, after a most severe night's action, when the captain of the Ceylon was severely wounded, and the majority of the officers killed (*v. "James' Naval History"*). Philip FitzGibbon retired from the Navy in ill-health and died in 1826 at his residence, Mount Eagle, Kilworth, Co. Cork. He is buried in Maconry churchyard in the same county. He married Elizabeth Coates (she administered to his will on the 29th of January, 1827) third daughter of Abraham Coates, Esq., of Killinure, Co.

Wicklow, by his wife Elizabeth Greatrakes, daughter of Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., of Affane, Co. Waterford, and had issue, besides other children who died in their infancy, two sons, Maurice and Abraham, and a daughter, Mary Anne.

MAURICE, eldest son of Philip FitzGibbon and Elizabeth Coates, by the death of his cousins and uncles without male issue, is now (1876) indisputably the "MAC AN TSEAN RIDDERY," and the lineal representative of the eldest son of the first White Knight, who lived in 1333. He is, if the number of generations given in the Cotter MS. be correct, the 27th in direct descent from Otho or Otterus, *temp.* Edward the Confessor. He was educated at Greenwich school, and spent many years of his life at sea under Messrs. Taylor, Potter and Co., ship owners of Liverpool, and as agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. at the Port of Amoy. He married first on the 16th of February, 1858, at Amoy in China, Isabella (eldest daughter of the Rev. John Stronach); she died on the 12th November, 1874, and is buried at Clevedon, Somerset, leaving issue Philip, born 2nd December, 1858; Maurice Coates born 31st January, 1862; Arthur born 4th May, 1864; Richmond born 30th June, 1869; and five daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, Blanche, Edith, Isabel Geraldine, and Ellen; and on the 4th December, 1875, he married secondly, Mary, 2nd daughter of John Rhind, Esq., C. E. of Elgin, N.B. His family seat is Crohana House, Stoneyford, Co. Kilkenny.

ABRAHAM FITZGIBBON now of the Rookery, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, second son of Lieutenant Philip FitzGibbon and his wife Elizabeth Coates, was born at Mount Eagle, Kilworth, 23rd January, 1823. He was educated at the Royal Naval School, London, and studied as a civil engineer for six years under Sir Charles Lanyon of Belfast. He continued in the pursuit of his profession (being chiefly engaged in the construction of lines of railway) in Ireland, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand and Queensland for several years. He married on the 31st of March, 1853, at Racine Episcopal Church, Wisconsin, U. S., Isabelle, second daughter of Cornelius Stovin, late of Chesnut Grove, Kingston on Thames, and now of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, by whom he had issue as follows:—Maurice who died an infant, and is buried in Lachine churchyard near Montreal, Canada; Gerald born in Bath, June, 1857; Robert born at Colombo, Ceylon, August, 1859; Constance born at Lachine near Montreal, July, 1855; and Florence born at Ipswich, Queensland, December, 1865.

Mary Anne only surviving daughter of Lieutenant Philip FitzGibbon and Elizabeth Coates, married in 1840 Samuel Dudgeon, Esq., solicitor, of Dublin, and had issue Philip, John, Elizabeth, who married Colonel Brenton Cox of the Staff Corps, Bengal, India; Mary married Captain T. M. Cruttwell, R. A., late of Bath; Cecilia, who married Frank Maskall, R. E.; and Letitia who died unmarried.

Robert, third son of Gerald FitzGibbon of Castle Grace, by his wife Elizabeth Dowding above mentioned, with his younger brothers William and Gerald volunteered to join the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Peninsula. He held the rank of Captain in the 3d Buffs, served with that regiment at Talavera, and other battles in the Peninsula, and having been captured by the French was detained at Bordeaux for several years. He died unmarried in 1832. William, fourth son of Gerald FitzGibbon

and Elizabeth Dowding, was also present at Talavera and other engagements. He retired on half-pay a Captain of the 83rd Regiment, and resided with his youngest brother, Thomas, at Rosscarbery, Co. Cork, where he died unmarried, 14 February, 1868, aged 80 years.

GERALD, fifth son of Gerald FitzGibbon, of Castle Grace, and Elizabeth Dowding, served like his brothers at Talavera and other engagements in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and after his retirement from the army, holding the rank of Captain in the 23rd Regiment (Welsh Fusiliers), entered the then recently organized Irish Constabulary force as Inspector. He married Sarah, daughter of William Alcock, Esq., of Wilton, Co. Wexford, and by her had issue, Richmond, John, William, Gerald (Lieutenant in the 59th regiment), and Mary Anne, who all died unmarried. Captain Gerald FitzGibbon died 7th April, 1844.

THOMAS, the sixth son of Gerald FitzGibbon of Castle Grace, and Elizabeth Dowding, was born after his father's death. He was adopted by his maternal aunts, the Misses Dowding of Kilworth, Co. Cork, and was educated a physician in Dublin. He resided at Rosscarberry, Co. Cork, was twice married, and died in 1868, leaving issue by both wives.

MARY ANNE, only daughter of Gerald FitzGibbon of Castle Grace, and Elizabeth Dowding, is said in family traditions to have been extremely beautiful. She married Walter Paye, Esq., of Kilworth, Co. Cork, her guardian, and left by him five daughters, viz. : Elizabeth, unmarried; Mary Anne, married 1st to Oscar Cleverly, Esq., and secondly to . . . Denchy, Esq.; Susan unmarried; Olivia married to . . . O'Brien, Esq., barrister-at-law (deceased); and Sarah married the Reverend Fitz John S. Hamilton, Rector of Rosecarberry. The first wife of Walter Paye had been a Miss Lane (the relative of Mary Anne FitzGibbon), and by her he had issue three sons, Thomas, M. D., Walter, and William, a solicitor; also one daughter, Katherine, who married David Pigot, lately Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, son of Richard Pigot, M. D., of Kilworth, Co. Cork.

NOTES.

Page 5, Line 30.—*Protected by O' Cunneen.*

The preface to the History of the Mac an tSen Reddery, in the Cotter MS., tells us that John of Callan committed the education of his eldest son Maurice, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond—"to the friars at Tralee,¹ until such time as he could send him to England, in regard that he and his father were then at constant feud with the MacCarthys and in like manner did, after the death of his second wife, commit the tuition of those of his children by her to the care of others with whom he was in friendship, as the best means he could devise in respect of their tender yeares to preserve them from the fury and outrage of his enemies, that is to say, Gilbert or Gibbon, the eldest of them, was committed to the care of O'Cunneen, whose estate or place of abode was situated in the county of Thomond, Maurice the second son was sent to the tuition of O'Kennedy, John the third son to O'Cuilleain, and Thomas the fourth son to Thomas O'Connor, and such strict observers of the trust were these chiefs, that each of them, the better to conceal his ward, called him after his own name, for Gilbert was called Gilbert and sometimes Gibbon O'Cunneen, the bye appellation of his said guardian, and so were the rest of the brothers in like manner, Maurice being surnamed O'Kennedy, John surnamed O'Cuilleain, and Thomas surnamed O'Connor. And thus it was that those children were in their infancy educated and brought up till their father having composed matters with the MacCarthys, and that a lasting peace was to ensue between them, thought it high time to call them home, the sayd Gibbon being then no other than a stripling." (Cotter MS.) John FitzThomas's policy was a skilful one. By placing his heir under the guardianship of the Church he satisfied the English government and kept the boy safe from the vengeance of the devout MacCarthys, while through the fosterage of his younger sons amongst the minor Irish chieftains, he secured their friendship by ties long acknowledged as all-powerful in Ireland. Sir John Davis in his "Discoverie of the True Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued," until the seventeenth century, says:—

"There were two customes proper and peculiar to the Irishry, which, being the strong cause of so many strong combinations and factions, do tend to the utter ruin of a Commonwealth. The one was Fostering, the other Gossipred, both of which haue euer bin of greater estimation among this people than with any other nation in the

¹ The Abbey of Tralee, in which John FitzThomas is said to have placed his heir, for education and safety, was founded by himself in 1243. Its inmates were the preaching friars of St. Dominic, the "White Friars," as they were popularly called, a religious order which seems to have been specially cherished by the Desmond Geraldines. In 1252, when the heir of FitzThomas was a pupil in the Abbey, Christian, a Dominican friar, probably one of the community, was elected Bishop of Ardferd, and had his election confirmed by Henry III. From 1207 the Bishops of the See were generally of English blood. A few sculptured stones, built here and there into walls and houses in the back lanes of Tralee, and three or four saved from this fate and presented to the builders of the new Dominican Abbey erected in the town about ten years ago, are all that remain of the old pile in which ten of the Geraldine lords of Kerry were interred, beginning with FitzThomas, and including Maurice, first Earl of Desmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1355. The Abbey of Tralee, however, outlasted the Geraldines. Thaddeus Moriarty, its Prior in 1653, was hung by the Cromwellians, and it is said, with what truth I know not, that the chalice with which he celebrated his last Mass was

carefully hidden away, and handed down as a secret heir-loom from generation to generation, by relatives of his residing near Killarney, and that it was actually used in the ceremonies of the consecration of the new Abbey of Tralee in 1866. Burgh, in his Martyrology, notices "Richard Hussey, a man of rank, a professed brother of Tralee Friary, who died a pious death A.D. 1671," and also "Dominic MacEgan, a student of the Tralee Friary, who, returning from a visit to Spain, was captured and imprisoned in Dublin, A.D. 1700." The most distinguished student of Tralee Abbey, however, was Dominick O'Daly, called *Dominic à Rosario*, a native of Kerry, author of a History of the Geraldines, who died "Bishop elect of Coimbra," in 1663. He was confessor to the queen of John of Braganza, King of Portugal, and was sent as ambassador to Louis XIV. in 1655. He founded the Convent of Bon Succes in Lisbon, which has just been visited by the Prince of Wales on his homeward voyage from India, when the Irish pupils of the nuns, who seem still to keep up the succession of exiles to the foundation of the old Kerryman, sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" for his Royal Highness's delectation.

Christian world. For Fostering did neuer heare or read that it was in that vse or reputation in anie other countrey, Barbarous or Ciuill, as it hath bene and yet is in Ireland, where they put away all their children to Fosterers, the potent and rich men selling, the meaner sort buying, the fosterage of their children, and the reason is, because, in the opinion of this people, Fosterage hath alwayes bene a stronger alliance than Blood, and the Foster Children do loue, and are beloued of their foster fathers and their Sept more than their owne parents and kindred, and doe participate of their meanes more frankely and do adhere vnto them in all fortunes with more affection and constancy. . . . The like may be said of Gossiped or Compaternitie, which though by the Cannon Law it be a spirituall affinity, and a Juror that was Gossip to either of the parties might in former times haue bin challenged as not indifferent by our Law, yet there was no nation vnder the sun that euer made so religious account of it as the Irish."¹

Fosterage and Gossiped, as well as marriages with the native Irish, were all made High Treason by the Statutes of Kilkenny, 36 Edw. III.; but the two former customs had been constantly practised for more than a century by the Anglo-Irish, and few, if any, of them could be induced to abandon either. It is probable that the chiefs of the O'Cuilleain, O'Cuineen, O'Connor, and O'Kennedy septs were the gossips or god-fathers of John of Callan's younger children, who were nursed by the wives of their godfathers' chief vassals. Although the O'Cuineen foster-father of the White Knight's ancestor is said to have been a native of Thomond, the name appears amongst Kerry proprietors in the seventeenth century. In a list of jurors on a Chancery Inquisition taken at Tralee, 21st September, 1632, to ascertain what lands William Ambrose, of Annaghten Ambrose, co. Kerry, died seised of, we find mention of "Roger Oge O'Conyne of Tralee." One of the foster-father's family probably came to live under the wing of John of Callan at his chief Castle of Tralee, and was the ancestor of this juror of 1632. In no part of Ireland did the custom of fosterage linger so long as in what had been Desmond's palatine county of Kerry. Down to the beginning of the present century the children of Kerry noblemen and gentlemen were almost invariably sent, when they were but a few days old to be nursed, or "fostered," as the phrase went, in the houses of the farmers or labourers on their father's estate. Not only the children of land-owners on a large scale were thus entrusted to the Roman Catholic peasantry, but those of Protestant clergymen in Kerry, even during the year '98, were carefully watched over and fostered in the farm-houses, their own parents rarely ever seeing them until they were seven or eight years of age. One day, some thirty or forty years ago, an old gentleman the son of an Irish nobleman owner of a large estate, was riding in company with a friend along a road in the wild west of Kerry. Out of a way-side cabin which they passed ran a small, bare-footed child, in a short petticoat of brown *tammin* (a kind of Irish home-spun), and having on his head the peculiar tight skull-cap made of triangular pieces of bright parti-coloured cotton, with which every peasant woman in that district deems it a point of honour to adorn her child, completely covering his flaxen curls, but *en revanche* bringing out in strong relief his rosy, chubby cheeks. Looking at the child as it ran across the road, the Hon. Edward — (the ex-colonel of a cavalry regiment who had fought in the Peninsula) said to his companion, "I perfectly remember, when I was about as old as that child, playing about the door of the farm-house, in which I was nursed, in just such another dress and cap, and with bare feet, unable to speak anything but Irish, and how miserable and lonely I felt the first day I was brought home to my father, Lord —, and obliged to stay with him and my mother, and to wear the fine dress and shoes and stockings they had provided for me." In another case, the little heir to an old Kerry Celtic title and estate, when brought home at the age of six or seven to the paternal mansion loudly insisted, *in Irish*, that he must take off his shoes before he entered his mother's drawingroom (or "the lady's," as he phrased it, his mother being only known to him as the *Thierna More*, great and unapproachable) lest he should spoil the fine carpet, a precaution he had always been made to observe when at a "station," or some other gala occasion, he had worn coverings on his feet for some hours, and had afterwards been admitted to take tea with the priest and his foster-parents in the best parlour of the farm-house *minus* his small and muddy brogues. A strong

¹ An accomplished English scholar of the present day has understood and explained the origin of these old Irish customs better than King James's Attorney-General, who is nevertheless a good authority on Irish affairs. Sir

Henry Maine's admirable work, from which a short extract has been given in Vol. II., p. 38 (*note*), is especially interesting to Irish readers.

affection generally existed all their lives between fosterers and fostered, and a familiarity which would seem strange in those days of "social pressure." There can be no doubt that the old fosterage custom of which the astute warrior John of Callan so wisely availed himself had its full share of influence so long as it continued to exist, that it helped to promote kindly feelings between Kerry landlords and tenants, and to prevent the occurrence of many such atrocities as were committed in other counties nearer to the metropolis in the disastrous year, 1798.

Page 6, Lines 36 and 41.—*Meine Mahownagh.*

The best Irish scholars seem to differ in opinion as to the precise derivation of the name of this place, which came into possession of the White Knights probably through grant from Desmond at a very early period. In a pedigree of the White Knight written by Sir George Carew (Lord Totness), and still amongst his MSS. at Lambeth (vol. 635, fol. 166^b), are the following notes:—"John, Erle of Desmond upon the murder of John Fitzmaurice, White Knight (v. vol. II., p. 20, and Pedigree C.), did banish John Oge, not permitting him to succeed, challenging the country to be estreated by reason of that murder aforesaid but in the end a composition was made which was, that John Oge should give unto the Erle the Lordship of Meyne in Connelloge, the Mont Cassel, and salmon-leap at Askeaton, and a chiefe rent of seven marks upon O'Connor Kerry. . . . Of this family (the White Knights) there are in this country called Clan Gibbon, four Septs of the Gibbons, viz.: the White Knight who is chiefe Lord of the rest, the Septs of Ardskea, the old Knights, and Ballylon-drey, which last is a bastard." The names of Maurice, Philip, and Thomas Mac Gibbon, of Mahownagh, occur in Inquisitions taken at Limerick in 1560, 1584, and 1587. In the Desmond survey or Inquisition, taken 26th Elizabeth, Meane is described as follows:—"Manor de Meane nup' perquisit' de le White Knight, per Jacobum quondam Comiti' Desmonie jac' infra ill' p'rt' pd' com' Limeric' que dicit' Minor Com'. . . Unū Castell' quod fuit optima et ampla domus ante rebellionem in qua quidem rebellioe penitus sublat' et devastat' erat. Ita ut hodie nihil ejusdem preter muros saxos remanet val' p' annum x^s et sunt ib'm de terr' d'nicalibz duo q'rter terr' jacent' in Trean Meane in p'och' de Mohawnaghe, in diversis p'cellis, viz.: Trean Meane, p'cell' diet' le Toghede Tawnagh, in eadem p'ochia de Mohawnagh jacent in p'cel' subsequent', viz.: Knockena, vel Cuilloskie, Kilelonya, Elneogh, Eloin, Euravan, Garran, Meane, et Ballinguillyn in Cuilymiski', que quidem duo q'rter' de terr' arrabil' prat' pasc' pastur' lez bogg, mooris, iamp'n, subbose' et al' vast' (ultra gross' arbor' quere' fraxin' et consimil')," &c. In the "Act for the attainder of the late Earl of Desmond and others," 28 Eliz., appears the name of "Thomas Mac Gibbon of Mahownagh, gentleman." His forfeited estate passed to Henry Oughtred (the brother-in-law of Sir William Courtenay), as we learn from the following certificate, dated 18th May, 1587, in the calendar of the Carew MSS.:—

"Lands allotted to Henry Oughtred and his associates—the castle, lands, and manor of Meane, late the Earl of Desmond's; the castle and lands called the Pallice, late Richard Mac Thomas's, otherwise Mac Thomas of the Pallice; the castle and lands called Mahownagh, late Mac Gibbys; the castle and lands of Ballinoe, in the parish of Clonelty, late Owyne Mac Edmund, Oge Mac Shehie's, and Owyne Mac Brien's; the castle called Gortnytubbrid, late Thomas Caum's of the Clenlish; the castle and lands of Cranshaugh, late the Earl of Desmond's; the castle, town, and lands of Kilbolane, late David Gibbons, otherwise David an Corrig, Lord of the Great Woode—in all 12,000 acres. Signed—VALENTINE BROWNE, J. POPHAM, HENRY OUGHTREDE, HENRY BILLINGSLEY, WILLIAM TRENCHARD, THOMAS HAMAM, JOHN STRODE."¹

Henry Oughtred dying *s. p.*, bequeathed his estate of Meane to his nephew, the fourth son of Sir William Courtenay, on condition of his assuming the name of Oughtred.

¹ Gortnytubbrid mentioned in this certificate is now Springfield, the seat of Lord Muskerry. It continued (paying, probably, a chiefry to Courtenay) in the possession of the FitzGerald of Clenlish, descendants of Thomas Caum, until 1688. The widow of Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Clenlish, killed at Oudenarde, claimed a jointure out of it and other lands at Chichester House in 1700. David an Corrig is called by the Four Masters (vol. V., p. 1787), David an Chomhraic, which O'Donovan in-

terprets as "David of the Combat, or Duel. He is also mentioned in the Act of Attainder, 28 Elizabeth, as the "Lorde of the Greate Woode, in the County of Limerick," while a "Gibbon Roe MacShane" is set down in the same Act as "Lorde of the Great Woode in the County of Corke." The border district between Cork and Limerick, near Charleville, was then probably a forest, the lordship of which was divided between two Chiefs of the Clan Gibbon.

On the death of this nephew's only son Francis Courtenay Oughtred without issue, the lands of Meane were inherited by the heir of Sir William Courtenay, ancestor of the present Earl of Devon. Although the Desmond estates in Limerick passed to the undertakers Courtenay, Trenchard, Brown, &c., yet, in that county, as in Kerry and Cork, such of the old proprietors of English or British race as submitted to the Government were permitted to retain at least their interests in the soil, under new conveyances and leases, and we therefore find that when the compiler of the History of the White Knights, bound up with Russell's relation, was writing *circa* 1670, that there was still a Garret FitzGibbon heir to Mahoonagh (*v.* Vol. II., pp. 6, 7). In the curious collection of pedigrees known to Munster genealogists as "Black Jack's Book," written by Captain John Blennerhassett, of Castle Conway, Co. Kerry, one of the Galway prisoners of 1688, and ancestor of the present Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett, M.P. for Kerry, an account is given of the network of marriages which connected the Clan Gibbon with the Browns of Awny, Baggots of Baggotstown, Powers, Fittons, and other chief families of Limerick in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. An "old John Baggot the Counsellor," mentioned by Captain Blennerhassett, is evidently identical with "young John Baggot the eloquent lawyer," whose sister, according to the historian of the White Knights, married *circa* 1670, Garret FitzGibbon of Mahoonagh. John O'Donovan's MS. notes and letters on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, contain the following brief notice of Mahoonagh: "It is distant two miles from the town of Newcastle, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Grange and Clonulty; on the east by the parishes of Clonulty, Killemeedy, Clonneagh and Drumcolloher; on the south by Drumcolloher, Killaholahan and Killeedy; on the west by the parishes of Killeedy and Clounagay. About three hundred yards west of the church is Castle Mahon, which measures 35 ft. by 24½ ft. inside. The walls are only 25 ft. high at present, and 6½ ft. in thickness. This was a strong castle, but it appears to have had no arched floors in it. Its windows are all broken and disfigured, with the exception of one on the west end which is pointed, and formed of cut limestone." See also FitzGerald's "History of Limerick," vol. i., pp. 376, 377.

Page 7, Line 17.—*Hallidon Hill.*

Hume says that the whole of the Regent's army fled in confusion, and that the English, but "much more the Irish, gave little quarter in the pursuit." ("Hist. of England," vol. 2, p. 267.) The White Knight does not seem to have been in Scotland when the battle of Halidon was fought, and I quite agree with Mr. Graves (*v.* Vol. II., p. 43) in thinking that it is most unlikely, if not impossible, that he obtained a bride of royal lineage. But it seems to me very possible and very probable, too, that he may have married a lady, the daughter of a knight or gentleman of the Bruce blood and name, a distant relative, or, more correctly speaking, a clansman of the Scottish king. In Ireland as well as in Scotland a clansman counting kin within a hundred and fifty degrees to the Dukes of Leinster and Argyle would be popularly called a "cousin" of their graces, and in a Gaelic tradition handed down through three hundred years a *clanship* in blood is easily magnified into a sonship or daughterhood. I have known cases where this has occurred, and where the tradition was taken for truth for many years until it was corrected on a close investigation of old half-forgotten family papers, letters, deeds, &c. Christopher North's spirited ballad in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, celebrating the victories of the Highlanders in the Peninsula, tells us how widely the links of Scotch brotherhood extended:—

"The highest in station the humblest in place,
Stand united in glory as kindred in race,
For the private is brother in blood to his grace.¹
Oh! the broadswords of old Scotland!
And oh! the old Scottish broadswords!"

¹ To our now Anglicised and commercial notions of the relations between "Master and Man," this line seems absurd and almost an offence to the dignity of the former, but it was otherwise when the "constant service of the antique world" was rendered and repaid from motives of love and reverence, not for mere

money. In a great number of the wills of the Cloyne and Ballymartyr Geraldines in the Record Office, we find the various testators leaving legacies and souvenirs of affection to "my cousin and servant" Maurice, Thomas, or David Fitzgerald, as the case may be.

The mother of David Bruce was an Irishwoman, the Lady Ellen De Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, whose great granddaughter Lady Elizabeth De Burgh married Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, while Lady Margaret De Burgh, aunt or grand-aunt of the Royal Duchess, married Maurice first Earl of Desmond. As the head of the Munster Geraldines, with whom the White Knight went to Scotland, did undoubtedly marry the near relative of the Scotch King David Bruce.¹ I think it quite possible that a cadet of his (Desmond's) house married a gentlewoman descended from a junior branch of the wide-spreading Bruce tree. Philip Bruce, Lord of Brecknock, had grants of land in Clare and Limerick from King John, and although they were soon revoked or won back by the native tribes, it is very likely that knights and gentlemen of his name came with him to Ireland, and that their children or grand-children may have intermarried with those of the younger sons of John of Callan, so that the tradition may also err in point of time. Tradition can never be entirely relied on in genealogical work, but it is never safe to discredit it altogether. Some grains of truth it invariably contains, although they may be overlaid with exaggerations and fictions.

Page 8, Line 14.—*Where he founded another of the same order.*

The Rev. Samuel Hayman, in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal* ("Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland," Vol. III., first series, p. 333), states that the Dominican Abbey there was founded in 1268 by Thomas FitzMaurice (Fitz Gerald), surnamed A nAppagh, *Simiacus*, or the Ape. The Four Masters say that the battle of Callan in which his father and grandfather were killed took place in 1261, and the Kerry tradition is that he was then an infant in his cradle, so that if history and tradition do not err he could not have been the founder of an abbey in 1268. The Marquis of Kildare and Sir Bernard Burke say that John FitzThomas FitzGerald, Lord Offalley, 1st Earl of Kildare, was the hero of the well-known ape story, and the Geraldine called A nAppagh. He might have been old enough to found the abbey in the year above mentioned, but other circumstances make it unlikely that he did so. The Cotter MS. leaves us to infer that this abbey was founded between 1331–55, by the White Knight, but there seems to be no other proof of this.

Page 8, Line 26.—*David assuming the title of White Knight was married to the daughter of an English nobleman.*

The manuscript from which the Cotter writer took his account of the (titular) White Knight's marriage, which, however, he seems to discredit, with a daughter of the Earl of Worcester, was probably the same already referred to, which has been printed at p. 12 of Vol. II. It is noticeable that while both the old genealogists—the one writing *circa* 1670, the other in the middle of the eighteenth century, make the husband of the White Knight's daughter a Percy, that he whose history is bound up with Russell's "Relation" states that her brother's wife was a daughter of the Earl of Worcester, of whose surname he appears to be ignorant. The only Earl of Worcester of this period was Thomas Percy, the uncle of Hotspur, whose wife, being the grand-daughter of the above mentioned Duchess of Clarence (the niece or grand-niece of the Countess of Desmond) and the grand-niece of David Bruce's mother, connected the Plantagenets, Bruces, Percys, and Fitzgeralds rather closely. A near relationship unquestionably did exist in the fourteenth century between the heads of these royal and noble houses, and this confirms me in my belief that these repeated traditions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have grains of truth in them, and that marriages did take place between the junior branches of the Bruces, Percys, and FitzGerald. Mr. Graves, however, who has carefully examined the Bruce and Percy pedigrees, is of opinion that the traditions are altogether without foundation, and Mr. W. M. Hennessy, M. R. I. A., to whose patient and able researches readers of these notes are largely indebted, agrees with Mr. Graves, and considers that the supposed alliance with the Worcester Earl arose out of a confused tradition of a marriage which may have actually taken place between the FitzGibbons and a member of the old

¹ The three sisters of David, according to Sir Bernard Burke, married respectively the Earl of Sutherland, Sir Walter Oliphant, and a

Thomas De Isaac, who appears to have been a simple esquire.

English family of De Wygornia, who held estates in Tipperary in Plantagenet times I cannot think that the omission of the mention of marriages with FitzGibbon in the accepted pedigrees of the Bruces of Skelton, Gower, and Brecknock, and the Percys, is a proof that the tradition is altogether destitute of truth, inasmuch as such omissions, especially in the case of the marriages of daughters, are extremely common in pedigrees ancient and modern. In the Knight of Kerry's pedigree, published under the sanction of successive Ulster Kings, the marriages, even the names of several younger children in old times, are omitted and in one case at least the niece of a Knight is set down as his daughter. In the Knight of Glin's pedigree, which has been better preserved than most, not only are the marriages of daughters omitted, but an elder son who succeeded to the title in the last century has been left out and his next brother has been made successor to their father. This forgotten Knight of Glin is the subject of an old Kerry *caoine* which Crofton Croker translated with others for a volume of the Percy Society's Publications. The translator and the late Knight of Glin were unable to ascertain the exact place of the subject of the *caoine* in the chain of descents, although they took some trouble about it. It was only when I had to read through a great number of the FitzGerald Wills at the Record Office, for the purpose of tracing the descents of the Cloyne and Ballymartyn sept, that I ascertained, by collating these documents with the verses giving the names of the mother and the younger brothers of the Knight lamented in the *caoine*, his exact place in the chain between 1700 and the present day. I mention this to show that when such a painstaking inquirer as Croker, with every aid from the head of the family whose pedigree he was investigating, is unable to recover in written descents a link lost for about a hundred years, we should not be surprised to find that a link preserved in popular traditions for four hundred years is wanting in written pedigrees, compiled at various times and accepted generally to-day. That a Scottish princess or a Northumberland Earl married into the White Knight's family seems impossible; the marriages of such personages are seldom forgotten, and the Scotch genealogists pride themselves on the accuracy and fulness of the pedigrees preserving the descents of the royal house, but I think it is, as I have already said, both possible and probable that marriages between the younger branches of the Bruces, Percys, and FitzGerald, may have taken place between 1172 and 1460. Of the difficulties we have to encounter when endeavouring to disentangle the threads of the Geraldine genealogy, two instances may be here noticed. At p. 84, Vol. I. Mr. D. MacCarthy [Glas] quotes O'Daly's account of the death of James FitzMaurice (the Arch-Traitor), which says,—

"He (James FitzMaurice) marched towards Connaught, where he contemplated being joined by John Burke, brother of the Marquis of Clanricarde . . . : but, while passing over the lands of Theobald Burke, his near kinsman, he was not a little surprised to find Theobald himself at the head of a large force pursuing him. FitzMaurice sent one of his men to Theobald, beseeching him to draw off his forces, and not offer outrage to one so nearly allied to him."

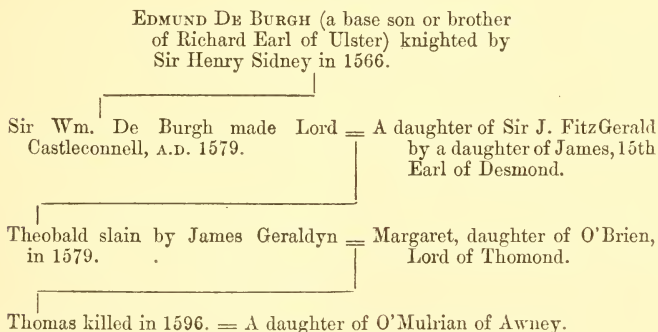
"This mention (observes Mr. MacCarthy) of the close alliance of FitzMaurice with the Burkes is the nearest approach we are able to make to the discovery of the precise parentage of his wife, Katrine Burke. . . . From the expression of O'Daly, 'one so nearly allied to him,' the fear suggests itself that William Burke, the father of Katrine, was probably the son of Sir William, made Lord of Castle Connell on account of FitzMaurice's death. If so, James FitzMaurice fell by the hand of his wife's uncle."

In the pedigree of the Earls of Desmond prefixed to p. 65 of Vol. I., the aunt of James Fitz Maurice is made the wife of Sir William De Burgh and the mother of Theobald. If this pedigree be correct, the Arch-Traitor and his opponent were first cousins. But a copy made by the late Archdeacon Rowan of a pedigree of the Burkes amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum gives a different account of the relationship, inasmuch as it tells us that Theobald Burke's grandmother was the first cousin of James FitzMaurice, which according to Kerry notions would make her children his nieces and nephews. For in Kerry even in the present century the first cousin or cousin-german of a man's father or mother was constantly spoken of as his uncle, and when strangers, puzzled by this, inquired the meaning of it, they were told, "Oh! he is my Welsh uncle as we call it." I do not know whether this custom prevails in Wales, but in France children not unfrequently speak of their father or mother's cousin-german as their "oncle à la mode de Bretagne." O'Daly as a native of Kerry was well acquainted with all the intricacies and peculiarities of the proverbial "Kerry cousinships,"

and, therefore, he wrote of the contending parties in the fray at *Beal-an-tha-an-Borin* as "near kinsmen," which indeed they were, quite irrespective of the connexion through Katrine Burke. The following is the Harleian version of the pedigree copied by Archdeacon Rowan. I presume his copy is a faithful one, but I have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the original. One error certainly it appears to contain. The father of Edmund De Burgh is set down as son or brother of the Earl of Ulster, but the title must have been Earl of Clanricarde :—

THE DESCENT OF THE BOURKS THAT KILLED JAMES MAC MORRISH GERALDYN.

(*Harleian MSS.* 1428.)



In another part of the same note, alluding to a certain Ellyn Barrett, mentioned in the will of Sir Cormac Mac Tiegue Carty as his "reputed wife," but in reality the "lawful wife" of James FitzMaurice, Mr. D. MacCarthy (Glas) observes that this James must have been the Arch Traitor, inasmuch as there "was no other James Fitzmaurice before the world at this time." But Mr. MacCarthy is in error here. There was another James Fitzmaurice, much before the world when the Arch Traitor was bringing the Italian brigands and the Spaniards to the coast of Kerry, and the namesakes have been more than once confounded, the one taken for the other by writers on the history of the Palatinate, who were not natives of it. The real name, of course, of the Arch Traitor was James *de Geraldinis*, as he was accustomed to sign it, but he was popularly called by the patronymic James Fitzmaurice, and the namesake who has been mistaken for him was James FitzMaurice of the Lixnaw family, who was Bishop of Ardferd from 1551 until 1583, when, according to the Four Masters, he died "a vessel full of wisdom." He was a prelate of military tastes, for Dr. Brady, in his Irish Reformation, quotes the letter of a Papal nuncio stating that he (the Bishop) accompanied Desmond's army against Queen Elizabeth's in 1579, the very year of his namesake's death. Dr. Brady, who zealously endeavours to prove that Bishop James FitzMaurice was not "converted" to Protestantism, says that he was attainted and his possessions forfeited. Notwithstanding this he has been claimed by some Protestant writers as one of the Bishops who accepted the principles of the Reformation, and a statement in the Four Masters, under the date 1582, seems to lend some colour to this, for they tell us that in that year "a gentleman of the Clan Sheehy was slain before the door of the monastery of O'Torna (Odorney) by the sons of James FitzMaurice, Bishop of Ardferd, who were siding with the Queen's people." Father and sons, whatever may have been their religious predilections, seem to have been alike in their love of fighting, and yet unlike in their politics, but there is little doubt that it was *this* James FitzMaurice who was the "lawful husband" of "Mrs. Ellyn Barrett" of Sir Tiegue MacCarthy's will. The Barretts held considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Ardferd in the sixteenth century.

Page 9, Line 47.—*Maurice, who lived at Knocklong.*

According to this pedigree he was eleventh in descent from John of Callan, but it is not unlikely that the exact number of generations has been incorrectly given in the traditions on which the Cotter writer founded his history.¹ From an Inquisition taken

¹ In a MSS. pedigree, written apparently in the year 1751, and handed down in the family of Gerald FitzGibbon, Capt. 23rd Regt. (v. p. 16, ante), a somewhat different account is given of the descents between Gibbon, first Mac an tSen Riddery, and this Maurice who lived at Knocklong. The two Thomas FitzGibbons of the Cotter MS. are omitted, and instead of their names appears that of John FitzGibbon, who is made the second Mac an tSen Riddery, son of Gibbon and father of Maurice, third Mac an tSen Riddery. As the name Thomas does not appear to have been borne by any member of this family in more modern times, while that of John has long been a favourite one with both branches, it is very probable that the traditions collected by the compiler of the Cotter MS. of the descents between 1360 and 1500 are not quite correct. He does not, as he tells us himself, feel quite sure of their accuracy. The pedigree (which bears an endorsement of later date) is as follows:—

A Copy of the Genealogy of the FitzGibbon family, taken from a copy in the possession of Richmond Allen of Dublin, Esq. From the original now in the hands of the family of the late Maurice FitzGibbon of Castle Grace in the County of Tipperary, Esq., who is the eldest son [recte grandson] of Philip FitzGibbon, the only brother [recte son] of the within named Maurice, who was married to Ellen McCraith, the heiress of Slievegoe within named. Dublin, October 10th, 1821. [Endorsement.]

The Genealogy of David FitzGibbon, originally FitzGerald, of the lineal descent of Gerald, son of Walter Earl of Windsor, gathered from the memoirs of his ancestors, is as followeth:—

1ST, GERALD.—Son of the said Earl, was married to Nesta, daughter of Rhesus, called the Great Prince of Wales, by whom he had issue

2ND, MAURICE.—Who in the year 1170 or thereabout, in the reign of Henry Second, King of England, came into Ireland to succor McMorrough Prince of Leinster, who had issue

3RD, GERALD.—Who had issue

4TH, MAURICE.—Who had issue

5TH, THOMAS.—Who was married to the daughter of McCarty more, by whom he had issue

6TH, JOHN.—Who, together with the said Thomas, his father, upon an expedition for the Crown of England, against the McCarty's, were both in a conflict with them slain at or near Glennerogh in the County Kerry; and the said John, by his second wife Honor O'Connor, of lineal descent of Roderick O'Connor, the last Irish monarch of Ireland, he had issue

7TH, GILBERT.—In his lifetime called Gibbon, which became so customary that his posterity have been surnamed so for some years past, and as tho' it were hereditary for them to be so called; and this Gilbert

or Gibbon was married to the daughter of another McCarty of the Chief of that name, by whom he had issue

8TH, MAURICE.—Who by his good conduct and gallant behaviour at the Battle of Hallydon in Scotland, in the reign of Edward the Third of England, upon a contest about the Scottish crown, between Bruce and Balliol, was honoured with the degree of Knighthood, and called the White Knight, from that of having a wound which he received in his arm during the said action bound up with a white scarf, and he was in Scotland married to a lady of the nobility of that nation, named Bruce, by whom he had issue

9TH, MAURICE.—Called Maurice Oge, or young Maurice: he in his father's time went into foreign service, particularly against the Turks, where he remained a considerable time after his father's decease, who, in the absence of the said Maurice, married a second wife, by whom he had another son, named David, and this David, by the instigation of his mother, not only assumed the title due to his elder, but possessed himself of all the paternal estate, and this also in presumption (as he was not heard of for a long time) that he was dead and slain in battle, and never to return: when, contrary to expectation, he in process of time returned to Ireland, and claiming his estate was therein opposed by his step-mother, and by his younger brother, who made great interest and faction against him, whereby he was at length obliged to compound the affair by getting and taking somewhat more than one moiety of his just demand; and not minding his right to knighthood was noticed only as the eldest son of the White Knight, which has been theretofore, ever since, observed as a mark of distinction between their families to this day; the posterity of Maurice, the elder brother, being called the sept or seed of the Old Knight, and his succeeding heirs in a direct line respectively, instead of White Knight were respected under the appellation of Mac an Shanriddery; whilst those of David, the younger brother, are called from the White Knight; and this Maurice was married to one of the daughters of the Lord Bourke, by whom he had issue

10TH, GIBBON.—Who had issue

11TH, JOHN.—Who had issue

12TH, MAURICE.—Who had issue

13TH, GIBBON.—Who had issue

14TH, GERALD.—Who had issue

15TH, DAVID.—It would take up too much time to set forth the alliances of these six last mentioned gentlemen. But to proceed, the said David had issue

16TH, MAURICE.—Who lived at Knocklong in the County of Limerick, and was married to Helena, daughter of John Bourke of

in the 39th of Elizabeth, it appears that this Maurice had an elder brother Gerrott or Garrett, who is called "Gerrott FitzDavid, *alias* Mac Shan Ruddery." This Inquisition is so torn and defaced as to be in part illegible, but from passages here and there which have escaped the effects of time and careless keeping, we gather that this Garret FitzDavid was, in his lifetime, seised of a certain castle (name illegible) in the county of Limerick, also of the lands of Hammonstowne, in the barony of Coshlea in the said county, and that on his death the said castle and lands were to descend to his son and heir "Edmund FitzGarrett," who, however, entered into rebellion with Gerald, Earl of Desmond, was attainted and slain. The Inquisition further recites that the said Garret FitzDavid was also seized in his demesne as of fee of Ballinscaddane, in the same county, which he had mortgaged to his brother Maurice FitzDavid (the same mentioned above and in the text), and that the redemption of the said mortgage appertained (*pertinet*) to the said Edmund FitzGarret, who had also been the next heir of a certain Gibbon (illegible) of Dounemoone, "*obiit sine exitu*," and that that place, as well as Hammonstowne and Ballinscaddane, had been "unlawfully concealed and subtracted from the list of the said Garret's and Edmund's lands," laid before the Jurors. They further find that John MacShibhie had been in possession of Dounemoone, by virtue of a mortgage, but that he had assigned the said mortgage to Edmund FitzGibbon, the White Knight, and to Maurice FitzDavid, before mentioned. The latter seems to have taken no part in Desmond's rebellion, and to have been, therefore, permitted to succeed to the estates of his brother and nephew. In the Limerick compositions for "Sroghe, Marte, and Cesse, and other such charges," payable to the Earl of Desmond, "late attaynted, and dead in rebellion," we find that John Hurly and Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon are charged £1 6s. 8d. for a ploughland and a half of Knocklong. Camden says:—"Of great name and note amongst the rest in this Countye (Limerick) are the Bourks, Geraldines, Lacies, and Browns of the Englishe, and the O'Briens, MacBriens, and O'Hurlies of the Irishe breede." It is curious that Sir George Carew sets the Hurlys down as among the "chief gentlemen of the English race" in the quarters about Killmallock. As the name of Herle or

Killeneane, in the County of Limerick, Esq., and the said Helena's mother (another Bourke) was the daughter of the Earl of Clanricard, and by the said Hellen Bourke the said Maurice had issue

- 17TH, GIBBON.—Who lived at Ballynahinch in said county; he built the Castle as yet standing there; he married Margaret Grady, daughter of — Grady, of — in said county, Esq., and the mother of the said Grady was daughter of McCann, an Irish Chief of that name, and by her the said Gibbon had issue
- 18TH, DAVID, his second son.—Was a Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel of horse in the service of Charles the First, and of Charles the Second of England, and lived at Neddans, in the County of Tipperary, who by reason of his great age, as yet remembered, was called Old Captain FitzGibbon; he married Joan Butler, daughter of Theobald Butler of Kuscagh in the said county, of the house of Caher; his mother was daughter of Morris of Templemore, and his wife, mother of the said Joan Butler, was Elizabeth Commerford, daughter of Commerford, commonly called the Great Commerford, of Bally Berr in the County Kilkenny, Esq., and his mother was the daughter of The Right Honorable FitzPatrick, Lord of Upper Ossory, whose mother was also the daughter of Earl Ormond. By the said Joan Butler, the said David had issue, his eldest son
- 19TH, MAURICE.—Who was married to Ellen McCraith, eldest daughter of Philip McCraith, Esq., commonly called the Heir of Slievegoe, in the County of Waterford, whose mother was the daughter of

Butler of Derryluscan, of the House of Dunboyne, and his said Butler's own mother was daughter of McCarthy Lord Muskerry; his wife was the daughter of Lord Power by Catherine Barry, daughter of Lord Barrymore. The mother of said Ellen McCraith, wife of the said Maurice, was Katherine Butler, daughter of the Honorable Sir Walter Butler, senr., of Polestown in the County Kilkenny, Bart., of the House of Ormond, whose mother was the daughter of the Great O'Neil in Ireland, whose mother was the daughter of a Duke of Gordon in Scotland; and the said Maurice by the said Ellen has issue his eldest

- 20TH, GIBBON.—Who married Anastasia Ronayne, daughter of Philip Ronayne, of Ronayne Court in the County Cork, Esq., by Catherine Power, eldest daughter of Pierce Power the elder, of Knockalaher in the County Waterford; the mother of the said Pierce was Elizabeth Boyle, sister of an Earl of Cork and Burlington, and his wife, mother of the said Katherine Power, was Grace Osborne, sister of the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Osborne of Tekencorr in the said county, Bart.; and by the said Anastasia Ronayne, he the said Gibbon had issue
- 21ST, DAVID FITZGIBBON, for whom, a memorial to his posterity, and at his request, this Genealogy has been most carefully collected, November 15th, 1751.

FITZGIBBON descended of Mac an Shanridery beareth Arms.—A Dexter Hand and Gauntlet bearing a Pike raised.

The Crest—A Wild Boar taken in Toils.

Motto—*Honore Integro Contemno Fortunam.*

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

Hurly is found at an early period in the English records, while a tribe known as O'Hurthaile (in modern times O'Herlihy) is mentioned by the old Irish genealogists, it is possible that the Irish sept sometimes adopted the somewhat similar English name, and that the English colonist of Munster, growing, as usual, more Irish than the Irishman himself, assumed the style and title of O'Hurthaile. Little more than a quarter of a century before Carew classed the Hurlys of Limerick amongst the "English by descent" of that county, we find a grant of the "English liberty" made to "William Oge O'Hierlie, son of Thomas, late Bishop of Emlee," and similar grants were made to "Thomas O'Horrellie, and Randal, and Philip O'Horrelye, Chaplains, *de Hiberna nacione et sanguine*." Of the antiquity and good position of the Hurly family in Limerick in early times there can be no doubt, although, like many another Irish, or Anglo-Irish sept, its star paled before the Geraldines, and their FitzGibbon offshoots. Not to Knocklong only, but to all the district around it, in Coshlea, Coshma, and Coonagh, which Arthur Young considered the richest soil he had seen in Europe, the great Clan Gibbon had stretched their lines, gradually reducing the O'Briens, O'Scanlans, O'Ryan, and other native tribes to the position of tenants and vassals on what had once been their own territory, or obliging them to seek in the walled towns by trade a compensation for their losses elsewhere. By an Inquisition taken on the 29th of January, 1606, to inquire of what lands Morris Hurly of Knocklong was then possessed, the Jurors find that he "doth hould the castell, townes, and landes, with the appurtenances of Cnocklongie, contayning one plowlande and a halfe from one Gerald FitzDavid, *alias* Mac etaunderedery, of late deceased, in fee simple, except the hamlett of Garrynie, being lesse than a fourth parte thereof, and the inheritance of one Gibbon Roe FitzRichard, Maurice MacRichard, and Richard FitzJames, and the town hamletts or villages of Hammonstowne and Langstowne, parcellls of Cnocklongie aforesayd, which the said Morris Hurly houldeth by mortgage for xxxv^l currente money of England from one Gibbon FitzMaurice, *alias* Mac etaunderedery of Ballynahensie, viz.:—for Hammonstowne xx^l, and for Langstowne xvi^l, and that the said Morris houldeth the same in free soccage, and that the value is iii^s Irish ultra reprisas per an'." The Jurors further find that the said Morris Hurly "standeth seised in his demesne as of ffee tayle to him and his heyres male, from Edmund Fitzgibbon, *alias* the White Knight, of the towne and landes of Glanlarhie, contayning one plowlande and a half, the reversion to the sayd Edmund and his heyres, at a yerely rent of xl^s shillings per an', whereof xx^s is due to his Ma^{tie} per an', and that he, the said Morris Hurly, houldeth the towne and landes of Bellaneskaddane, contayning one plowlande, from one Gibbon FitzMorris, *alias* Mac etaunderedery, in mortgage of xxx^l current money of England, and that the same lande is held in free soccage from his Ma^{tie} at the yerely rent of xiv^s iiiij^d, besydes x^s composition, and that said land oweth a rente of 4^s per an' unto the Colledge of Dublin;" also that the said "Morris Hurly houldeth in ffee simple from one Gibbon Roe FitzRichard, the eight parte of a plowland in Rathellane, and that the same is held in ffee soccage from his Ma^{tie} at the rate of xx^d per ann'. Morris Hurly was also, according to this Inquisition, seised of Kilduffe and other estates in Limerick, by grant from the King. In the fourth year James I, he had a confirmation of them under the "Commission for Remedyng Defective Titles," and license to have fairs twice a year, and a market once a week, at his manor of Knocklong. The FitzGibbons intermarried with their Hurly tenants and neighbours, as appears from the following Funeral Certificate, preserved in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle:—

"MAURICE Hurly, of Knocklong, Esq., in the County of Limerick, second sonne, and by the death of his elder brother, Thomas, without issue, heire to Thomas Hurly of the same. The said Maurice took to his first wife, Grany, daughter of Ogan O'Hogan, of Arderony, in the county of Tipperary, gent., by whom he had issue six sonnes and five daughters, viz.:—Thomas Hurlye, eldest sonne and heire, married to Lettice, daughter of Lucas Shea of Kilkenny, Esq. John Hurly, second sonne, first married Elinor, daughter of Oliver Stephenson, of Dunmoylan, in the same county of Limerick, by whom he had issue three daughters, secondly, to Ellinor, daughter of David Nagle of Monanimy, in the county of Cork, gent., by whom he had no issue, and thirdly, to Any, daughter of Tierlagh Magrath of Aghamullane, in the County of Tipperary, Esq., by whom he had issue sons and daughters. Edward, third son of said Maurice, died unmarried. James, fourth son, is as yet unmarried. Maurice and Edmund, fifth and sixth sons of said Maurice, died unmarried. Katherine, eldest daughter of said Maurice, married, first, David Barry, of Rathanisky, in the county of Cork,

gent. Mary, second daughter of said Maurice Hurly, was married to John Lacy of Dromylea, in the county of Limerick, gent., and is deceased. Elinor, third daughter of said Maurice, married John Barry, *alias* MacRobiston, of Ballyclohy, in the county of Cork, Esq. Allice, fourth daughter, married Richard Bourke, *alias* MacWalter of Burres, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. Onora, fifth daughter of said Maurice Hurly, was married to Maurice FitzGibbon of Ballynahenshy, in the county of Limerick, gent., and she died without issue. The said Maurice Hurly married, secondly, Grace, daughter of Sir George Thornton, of Dounemoone, in the county of Limerick, knt., by whom he had no issue. The said Maurice departed this mortall life at Knocklong aforesaid, the 3rd day of June, 1637, and was interred in the Cathedrall Church of Emley, in the county of Tipperary, on the eighth day of the same moneth. The truth of these premises is testified by the subscription of Thomas Hurly, sonne and heire to said defunct, whoe hath returned this certificate into my office to be there recorded. Taken by me, Thomas Preston, Esq., Uluester Kinge of Armes, this 11th day of November, 1637.

(Signed),

“THOMAS HURLY.”

For a description of Knocklonge, Ballinscaddane, &c., v. Notes to List of Lands forfeited by the FitzGibbons, p. 37.

Page 9, Line 47.—*Ellen Bourk [daughter of] of Bourk of Killennane.*

Fitzgerald, in his history of Limerick, says that “in the year 1748 there was not a gentleman living from Ballyneguard in Limerick to O’Brien’s Bridge but a Bourke, except two, Hynes of Cahirelly and Clanchy of Ballyvorreen.” The Christian name of Maurice FitzDavid’s wife was not Ellen but Sylie (or Sheela), as appears from an Inquisition, quoted hereafter.

Page 9, Line 51.—*Gerald of Ballinskaddlane.*

He seems to have been the father of a John FitzGibbon who obtained the following license to transplant in 1653 :—

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PRECINCTS OF LYMERICK.

WEE the undersigned Commissioners doe hereby certifie, that John FitzGibbon of Ballinscaddane in y^e Barony of Coshlea, county of Lymerick, hath upon the 19th of xber, 1653, in pursuance of a declaration of the Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the Affaires of Ireland, bearing date 24th of October, 1653, delivered unto us in writing a particular contayning therein the names of himself and such other persons as are to remove with him, with the quantity and quality of their respective stocks and tillage the contents whereof are as followeth, viz. : the said John, aged thirty yeares, brown haire, tall stature; Catherine Gibbon, his wife, aged thirty yeares, brown haire, tall stature; Ellen FitzGibbon, Mary FitzGibbon, Anne, Ellinor, Nell, and Ellish FitzGibbon, daughters of the said John, all under twelve yeares of age; Garret FitzGibbon, son of the said John, aged five yeares, Ellen FitzGibbon widdowe, mother of the said John, aged fiftie five yeares, browne gray haire; Patrick Mounsloe, her grandchild, aged twenty yeares, brown haire, middle stature; Philip Mac Eddy aged twenty six yeares, browne haire, middle stature; John Macnamara, aged twenty yeares, browne haire, pale complexion; Donogh Cusen, aged forty yeares, black haire, sanguine complexion; Dermot O’Cormack, aged fiftie yeares; Connor O’Cormack, his son, aged twenty yeares, Ellen ny Melaghlin, aged fiftie yeares; his substance is three acres of winter corne, four acres of spring corne, tenn cowes, forty sheepe, three plow garrans, and tenn swyne. The substance wherof we conceave to be true.

(Signed), S. CLARKE, W. RUMSEY, R. COX.

Page 10, Line 4.—*Gibbon, the eldest son of Maurice, and brother of the said Gerald, called alsoe M^e an Shan Riddery was a minor.*

The Cotter MS. is at fault here. Gibbon FitzMaurice (FitzGibbon) was of full age and married at the time of his father’s death, as appears by an Inquisition taken at Kilmallock on the 7th of June, 1625. It recites that Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon, “late of Ballynahenshy, was in his lifetime seised of BallyGibbon, Ardnegulnagh, Ballinscally, Ballinwrieny, Cash, Ballincurry, Ellaneboy, Bowly, Ballinstephen, Ballynahenshy, Grangpadin, Raas, also of Dounemoone and Hamonstone, and that the said

Maurice FitzDavid FitzGibbon being so seised of the lands of Hamonstoune, did by his deed bearing date January 17th, 1600, enfeof therein 'Maurice Hurly of Knocklonge, gentleman, his heirs and assigns for the sum of £20 sterling, "under condition of redemption on payment of said sum," and that being so seised of all the aforesaid lands, except Hamonstoune, and of the right of redemption in the lands of Hamonstoune, the said Maurice FitzDavid died on the 1st of October, 1601, and that "Gibbon Fitz-Maurice [FitzGibbon] *est ejus filius et heres et plene etatis tempore mortis patris sui pred' et maritat.*" The Inquisition further recites that all the above-mentioned lands, except Dounemoone and Hamonstoune, were held by said Maurice FitzDavid at the time of his death in free and common soccage of the Castle of Limerick, subject however to an annual rent reserved under letters patent to Richard and Alexander¹ Fitton, that Dounemoone and Hamonstoun were granted by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent in the 37th year of her reign, to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and that they afterwards "gave and granted the said premises to said Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon, his heirs and assigns for ever," and that they were held by him at the time of his death "of the aforesaid Queen as the law demanded; that the said Gibbon FitzMaurice, son and heir of Maurice FitzDavid (Gibbon) paid the aforesaid sum of £20, and redeemed the said premises of Hamonstoun from the said Morris Hurly on the 3rd of September, 1609, and that Syly [*i. e.*, Cecilia] Bourke, widow of said Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon, is still living and dotable out of all said premises." The name of a "Gibbon Fitzmaurice of Ballinahenshy, gentleman," appears in a list of jurors on an Inquisition of 1616, and in several others of a later date. The Inquisition of 1616 recites that a certain Moriartagh O'Madden of Knocktoryne, in the county of Limerick, was slain in rebellion in the year 1598, and that at the time of his death he was seised in his demesne as of fee of "part of Garrynea in the said county by the feoffment of Gibbon Roe FitzRichard, James Reogh FitzRichard, and Maurice FitzRichard" (*v. ante*, p. 26) "in mortgage for twenty one milch cows" as by "deed of feoffment dated 18th October, 1586, more plainly appears" that James Roe FitzRichard entered into rebellion and was slain at Garryskullybine in the aforesaid county in the year 1598, and that "by virtue of an Act of Parliament published in this kingdom, the condition of redemption of the mortgage of the said lands of Garrynea pertained to the King on the attainer of the said James Roe FitzRichard, also that an annual rent of five shillings is due out of the said mortgaged lands to one "Gibbon FitzMaurice, *alias* Mac Itan Ruddery." This Inquisition further recites that an annual rent was also due to the said Gibbon FitzMaurice out of the lands of Rathellane, in the said county of Limerick, and that the said James Roe FitzRichard having in his lifetime been seised in his demesne as of fee of part of the lands of Rathellane in the said county, mortgaged said part to "Edmund Gibbon, esquire, *alias* dict., the White Knight," for the sum of three pounds sterling; and that the said Edmund Gibbon assigned his right and interest in the said land to one "Thomas Hurly of Kilmallock, burgess," and that "the redemption of said mortgage pertaineth to the King." It would appear that the Inquisition of 1625 was not deemed satisfactory by the Government, for another was taken at Kilmallock on the 27th of August, 1632, before Philip Perceval esquire," Commissioner for taking such inquisitions, and "Henry Harte gentleman Escheator," to ascertain more fully than had been done before what lands, tenements, &c., were held by Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon of Ballynahenshy at the time of his death. The jurors on this Inquisition of 1632 were Dominic Roche of Ballinackrise, Turlough O'Bryen of Castleton, Maurice Hurly of Cnocklonge, Henry Barcklay of Ballycahane, William Halley of Eylston, John Burgett of Efantstoune (Fanningstown), Esquires; Mortogh O'Bryen of Graigue, William Roche of Barneguill, John Purcell of Ballyanraghan, Thomas Lacy of Aleackagh, John Gerald of Knocksoune, Bryan Mac Shan of Garryduffe, Hugh

¹ Sir Edward Fitton, subsequently Lord President of Connaught and Treasurer of Ireland, had with his associates, Thomas Bold and Richard Preston, a grant of eleven thousand acres of Desmond's forfeited estate, while Richard and Alexander Fitton, probably the Knight's nephews, had two thousand acres of the same granted to them. Alexander Fitton also obtained a lease of Glenogry (the Glen of Ogry, or, according to Crofton Croker, Glen *Fogradh*, the Glen of Words or Proclamations), near Lough Gur, from another grantee, Sir

George Bouchier. From a "Schedule of Landes in Mounster, passed to Undertakers," which is in the Public Record Office we find "that Richard and Alexander Fytton holdeth by Patent (*circa* 1500) the manors, castells and landes of Bally Gibbon, and other parcells by the name of Fytton's Fortunes, lying and being in the county of Limerick." Bally Gibbon and Ballinstephen are evidently the Gibbons-toune and Stevenstoune of the Down Survey Books, *v. p.* 36, *infra*.

O'Grady of Any, David Bourke of Kilbeackan, Thomas FitzGerald of Rahinsire, Walter Brown of Camus, Murtoth O'Bryen of Knockballysooken, Richard Fox of Ballygrenan, Garret Oge FitzGerald of Pallice, William Oge Creagh of Miltoun, gentlemen. They found that Maurice FitzDavid Gibbon above-mentioned, was in his lifetime seised also in his demesne as of fee of the town and lands of Ballynscaddane, and of the fourth part of Corbally, and of an annual rent of 2s. 2d. out of the lands of Faringele, all lying and being in the said county of Limerick; and that he succeeded in their ownership by his said son and heir, Gibbon FitzMaurice of Ballinahenshy, who by his deed bearing date 24th April, 1615, had enfeoffed one Gerald FitzMaurice, and the legitimate heirs of his body of the said premises, which were all held like the rest mentioned in the inquisition of 1625 from the late King James the First. Thus it is evident that it was not Maurice FitzDavid who gave Ballinscaddane to his younger son Gerald, but that it was Gibbon the elder brother of the latter and heir of Maurice, who enfeoffed Gerald of the said lands. Gibbon FitzMaurice, of Ballinahenshy, who succeeded his father in 1601, was evidently a man of high position and good estate in his native county, but for that very reason the history of his family in the latter part of the seventeenth century becomes partially obscured. Peeled and scattered as were the old Irish and Anglo-Irish Roman Catholic families at that period, it is well nigh impossible to trace clearly the links in their pedigrees between 1641 and 1700, except in cases where the representation included a claim to a coronet, as well as to an estate. I have noted elsewhere the difficulties in the genealogies of the ancient houses of FitzGerald of Clenlish and FitzGerald of Castle Ishin, after the Boyne. The following License to Transplant is preserved, amongst others, in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, and there is scarcely one in the collection which better reveals the miseries of the Irish Royalists than this, where we find the old grey-haired grandfather, the widowed mother, the fatherless children, the poor relatives, and dependants of various ages—all grouped together for their weary winter journey from their pleasant home in the rich Golden Vein, lost and gone from them for ever. One can fancy the great Protector if he ever looked on such a document as this, and many others in the Irish State Papers of his time, experiencing some tincture of those feelings of regret and remorse which Sir Walter Scott ascribes to him in the famous picture scene of Woodstock.—

FOR THE PRECINCTS OF LIMERICK, BARONY OF COSHLEA.

WE the said Commissioners doe hereby certifie that Gibbon FitzGibbon of Dounemoone, in y^e baronye and county aforesaid, hath, upon the 19th of December, 1653, in pursuance of a declaration of the Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland, bearing date 14th October, 1653, delivered unto us in writing a particuler contayning therein the names of himself and such other persons as are to remove with him, with the quantity and quality of their respective stocks and tillage, the contents whereof are as followeth, viz.: the said Gibbon FitzGibbon, aged 87 yeares, gray haire, middle stature; Ellen FitzGibbon, widdowe, aged 40 yeares, bronne haire, middle stature, Gibbon FitzGibbon Oge, grandchild to y^e said Gibbon, Gerald FitzGibbon, John FitzGibbon, James FitzGibbon, Edmund, Thomas, William and Martin FitzGibbon; Mary, Ellinor, Jane and Gillian FitzGibbon, children of the said Gibbon and of the said Ellen FitzGibbon, all bronne haire and middle stature, under y^e age of 20 yeares; Grace Burgatt, aged 24 yeares, bronne haire, tall stature; Nell Bourke, aged 60 yeares, gray haire, tall stature; Joane ny Murrough, aged 30 yeares; Joane ny Shane, aged 24 yeares; Mary Kenny, aged 22 yeares, all bronne haire, middle stature; John Verdon, aged 24 yeares, bronne haire; Philip Ryan, aged 40 yeares; Agnes Cahesy, aged 17 yeares; Philip Moher, aged 30 yeares; Dunogh Kelly, aged 20 yeares. The substance whereof we conceive to be true.

S. CLARKE, W. RUMSEY, R. COX.

Another License gives the names of Gibbon FitzGibbon's tenants, who were to transplant, it would appear, with him if indeed they were not rather sent on a more distant journey, as were many of their class, to Barbadoes:—

Philip Kelly, aged 27 yeares, bronne haire, middle stature; Dermot Reagh, aged 12 yeares, bronne haire; William Mac Hugh, and Julia his wife, aged 45 yeares *apiece*, bronne haire, middle stature, and ther two child^{ren}, under the age of tenn yeares; John Hea, aged 22 yeares, bronne haire, middle stature; Brian Egan, aged sixty yeares, bronne haire, Ellish his wife same, aged 35 yeares; Margaret Grady, his daughter, aged 24 yeares; Donogh Keefe, aged 40 yeares (same complexion, &c.), Joane, his wife, aged thirty-five yeares (same), and their

three small children under the age of eight yeares; Edward Mac Daniell, aged 36 yeares, and his wife same age; their substance, 62 acres of winter come, 30 cowes, 11 plowe garrans, 20 sheepe, 30 hoggs, 30 goats, 10 acres of spring come. The substance whereof we conceave to be true.

(Signed), S. CLARKE, W. RUMSEY, R. COX.

The following License is also in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle :—

GORTSKEA, BARONY OF CONNELLOE, PRECINCTS OF LYMERICK.

James Fitz Gibbon of Gortskea, sixty-three years of age, slender body, flaxen haire, middle stature; John Gibbon, aged twenty-four years, yellow haire, middle stature; Margaret Gibbon, aged twenty-eight years, middle stature, yellow haire; Ellis Gibbon *alias* Kennedy, aged forty years, tall stature, black haire; Mary Gibbon, aged seventeen, slender body, black haire; John Kennedy, aged thirty-six, middle stature, black haire. The quantity of their stocks and goodes :—Five cowes, two garrans, &c.

S. CLARKE, W. RUMSEY, R. COX.

Page 10, Line 18.—*Margaret Grady.*

According to Sir Bernard Burke, this lady was the sister of Darby O'Grady of Killballyowen in 1664, who married Faith, daughter of Sir Thomas Standish, and was by her ancestor of the O'Gradys of Killballyowen, Cappercullen, and Elton, as appears by the Table of O'Grady Descents at p. 33. The mother of Margaret O'Grady, wife of Gibbon FitzGibbon, was the daughter of Thomas Brown of Camus, Co. Limerick. The Brown family of Camus, from an inquisition in the Dublin Record Office, seems to have been a branch of the Le Bruns or Brouns, who held large estates in north and east Kerry in Plantagenet and Tudor times. In the Elizabethan maps, in the London Record Office, certain districts in Iraghticonnor, bordering on Limerick, are marked *Creacht Browneh*, which seems to be the country of the Browns (*v. Joyce's Irish Names of Places*, 2nd series, pp. 206, 369.) John Brown of Listrim Castle, Co. Kerry, forfeited largely in 1584—great part of his lands passing to Sir Edward Denny.

Page 10, Line 34.—*Maurice, the eldest son of Gibbon, was married to Ellen Burgate, the daughter of Burgate of Castle Burgate.*

According to the Hurly Funeral Certificate, given at p. 26, Maurice FitzGibbon, of Ballinahenshy, married Honora, or Onora, daughter of Maurice Hurly, of Knocklong. Ellen Burgate, therefore, whom the Cotter writer makes the mother of his children, must have been his first or second wife. The Burgate or Burgett family was one of considerable antiquity, and of high position in Limerick, and appears to have been connected more than once with the FitzGibbons. Captain John Blennerhassett, in the curious genealogical collections (already referred to), written between 1688-1736, tells us that the daughter of Gerald FitzGibbon of Ardskeagh, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, Master of Awney, married "Burgate of Ballyfronte, the old proprietor of Ponsonby's estate in the county of Limerick, and the father of Dr. William Burgate, titular Archbishop of Cashel, and the rest of his brothers." Dr. Brady, in his work on the Irish Bishops of the Reformation period, makes William Burgate Archbishop of Cashel from 1669 to 1674, but the late Archdeacon Rowan, in a contribution of his to the "Kerry Magazine," in which he describes the monument to the Burgates in Kilmallock Abbey, quotes a passage from Burgh's "*Hibernia Dominicana*," to prove that William Burgate was never Archbishop, but merely Vicar Apostolic of Emly diocese. Burgh also notices a Henry Burgate (brother of the Archbishop or Vicar Apostolic), who was a friar at Kilmallock, and who had converted many influential persons from Protestantism, amongst the rest a Mr. Purdon, who had been High Sheriff of Limerick. Brother Henry Burgate, according to the Dominican Chronicles, had not only a gift of persuasion but of miracles, for he was able at will to render himself invisible to a part of any company in which he might chance to be, while the rest enjoyed the spiritual and temporal benefits of his corporeal presence. Another of the family, Captain James Burgate, distinguished himself amongst the besiegers of Kilfinny Castle, which was long and gallantly defended by Lady Dowdall. Archdeacon Rowan believed that this Captain James Burgate was the father of the three youths of his name killed at the battle of Liscarrol, and buried in Kilmallock Abbey. On a large slab, now placed in the north wall of the nave, is carved an armorial escutcheon, a chevron between three

boars' heads couped and dentated among nine crosslets, and having in middle Chief of the Field a helmet, issuant therefrom two plumes, and in pretence thereon a plain cross with the following inscription beneath:—

1642.

TERTIA. LVX. CAESOS. MEMORAT. SEPTEMBRIS. IN. ANNO.
 QVEM. LEGIS. HEV. NONDVM. TRES. TENAT. VRNA. SENES,
 MARTE. NEPOS. FRATRESQVE. REVVNT. TRIA. PIGNORA. JVSTO.
 JVS. PATRIAE. CAVSAM. REXQVE. FIDESQVE. PROBANT.
 INTEGER. ATTRITIS. REPERITVR. CANDOR. IN. EXTIS.
 VIRGINIS. ET. VERI. PVRPVRA. MARTYRII.
 LILIA. PVRPVREOS. INTER. SVDANTIA. FLVCTVS.
 TRES. MERVERE. TRIVM. NOMINA. MARMOR. HABE.

FRA.	{ GEOR.	} BVRGATE.
	{ EDW.	
NEP.	ALEXAND.	

The Archdeacon gives the following translation:—

1642.

September 3rd, what year those figures tell,
 Saw three slain youths in-urned, untimely dead,
 Brothers and kinsmen pledged, in just war fell,
 King, country, God, approve wherefor' they fell.
 Youth's virgin purity,—true martyr blood,
 Mark out their corpses from the mangled heap;
 As lilies struggling 'midst the ensanguined flood
 Three deserved well—three names thou marble keep.

The Brothers,	{ George	} Burgate.
	{ Edward	
The Nephew,	Alexander	

Mr. Hennessy thinks that there is some evidence to show that Maurice Fitzgibbon, the husband of Ellen Burgate, died before 1650.

Page 10, Line 38.—*Gibbon was married to the daughter of John MacNamara, of Ralaghee, in the County of Clare.*

An Equity Exchequer Bill in the Public Record Office, entered 25th June, 1703, Viscount Dillon *v.* Grady and others, states that “John Macnamara died, leaving issue two daughters only, Anne Grady, otherwise Macnamara, wife of Denis Grady, and . . . Gibbon, *alias* Macnamara, wife of one *Gerald* [*Recte* Gibbon—see next note] Fitzgibbon, deceased, and that the said John Macnamara's daughter, married to the said Gibbon, died leaving issue one son, Gerald Fitzgibbon, who is also her heir.”

Page 10, Line 40.—*Gerald, who was married to Ellinor Bryen, daughter of Mortagh Bryen.*

An answer to the Equity Exchequer Bill, quoted in the preceding note, states that “Honora Macnamara, the grandmother of the said Gerald FitzGibbon, died in the time of the late war (1688-92), after the death of her husband, John Macnamara, who died in 1683, and that his daughter, said Gerald's mother, died before said Honora, and that said Gerald's father, *Gibbon* Fitzgibbon, is since dead.” In Lord Dillon's Bill the husband of John Macnamara's daughter is, by a clerical error, called *Gerald*

FitzGibbon, but this answer, to which her son and heir Gerald, husband of Ellinor O'Brien, was a party, gives his father's name *Gibbon*, thus confirming the accuracy of the Cotter MS.

Page 10, Line 49.

The following License is in the Public Record Office :—

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PRECINCT OF TIPPERARY.

No. 1002.

Feb. 28th, 1653. Wee the said Commissioners doe hereby certifie that David FitzGibbon, of Ardfynnan, in the county of Tipperary, hath upon the 28th day of January, 1653, in pursuance of a declaration of the Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the Affaires of Ireland, bearing date 14th October, 1653, delivered unto us in writing a particular contayning therein the names of himself, and such other persons as are to transplant with him, viz., fifty-one persons, sixty-two acres of summer corne, forty-one cowes, five yearlings, thirty garrans, sixty-five sheepe, six goates, and six swine.

(Signed)

CHARLES BLOUNT.

SOLOMON RICHARDS.

H. PARIS.

The subsidy Rolls of 1666 preserved in the Record Office show that David FitzGibbon was possessed of large tracts of land in Clare, thus confirming the statement of the Cotter writer. Part of the "honourable conditions" which we are told David obtained from the Cromwellians on the surrender of Ardfinnan may have been permission to retain his patrimony within the limits of the Irish penal settlement. The Cotter writer lived too near the Cromwellian period and to the year 1699, when, as Macaulay tells us "Ireland was tranquil with the ghastly tranquillity of despair," to write freely of the transplantation, or of the second exile of the Roman Catholic Irish under William III., so he wisely makes little or no allusion to either event.

Page 11, Line 22.—*Ellen married to Morgan Ryan, late of Silver Grove.*

Captain Blennerhassett, in his genealogical collections, already quoted, says that the daughter of this Morgan Ryan married Augustine FitzGerald, and from this marriage I believe descended the FitzGerald of Silver Grove, whose last male heir, towards the close of the last century, bequeathed his estates to the FitzGerald of Carrigoran. The Power and Hackett families, with whom Mrs. Ryan's brothers and sisters intermarried, were of high standing in Tipperary and Waterford in the 17th and 18th centuries. Of Thomas, the younger son of David FitzGibbon, who is said by the Cotter writer to have followed King James to France, we have no further account, but the name of a Gibbon FitzGibbon appears in D'Alton's list of the Officers in Major General Boisseleau's infantry in the service of the dethroned king. (D'Alton's "King James' Irish Army List." Second edition.)

Page 11, Line 32.—*Maurice, the son and heir of the said David, was a Captain of foot by Commission, for the Service of King James the 2^d, but at the age of thirty or thereabouts was unfortunately slain by Captain Darby Grady of Elton, &c.*

The name of Maurice FitzGibbon does not appear in D'Alton's book, but the lists therein are in certain cases incomplete, the originals having been mutilated and defaced, and all of them seem to have closed in 1689 so that an officer joining about the time of the Battle of the Boyne would not be mentioned. Darby O'Grady, however, is one of the Captains given in the list of the Colonel Nicholas Browne's Infantry. This Captain, whose family estate (Elton) lies close to Ballinahenshy, the old home of the FitzGibbons, was a kinsman of the O'Grady of Killballyowen.¹ The tradition,

¹ *Ibid* Table of descents given on next page.

PEDIGREE showing the connexion between the O'Grady (of Kilballyowen) and the FitzGibbons (Mac an tSen Riddery) families.

COMPILED BY A. FITZGIBBON, M. R. I. A.

MATTHEW O'GRADY, came from Clare, and = ALICIA, daughter of Thomas
settled at Kilballyowen*; buried at Knock-
any.

DONOGH O'GRADY. The estate of Kilballyowen was confirmed = MARGARET, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown,
to him in 1610; ob. 1653, aged 80. (Burke.)
of Camas, Limerick.

DERMOT, or DABBY O'GRADY, of Kilballyowen, J. P. of Co. = FAITH, daughter of Sir Thomas Standish,
Limerick, 1664; md. 1663. (Burke.) He was probably the
"Ensign Darby O'Grady," who in 1643 saved Col. Vava-
mour's colours near Fermoy, Co. Cork.
of Bruff, Co. Limerick, who possessed
the forfeited estates of the celebrated
Pierce Lacy.

THOMAS O'GRADY, of Kil- = 1st. FRANCES, daughter of
ballyowen; his arm was
cut off in a conflict with
— Rowley, of Ballina-
mona. (Burke.)
John Anketell, of Fanich,
Esq., and Lady Lucy Tou-
chet.
2nd. ALICE EVERARD (1680),
widow, daughter of John
Walsh, Esq.

1st. CATHERINE, daughter of = JOHN O'GRADY, of = 2nd. HONORA, daughter of Major-
Thady Quin, of Adare
Manor.
General Patrick Allen, of St.
Wolstan's, Co. Kildare.

JOHN O'GRADY, of Kilballyowen, Esq.;
from whom "The O'Grady" of Kil-
ballyowen. (Burke.)
STANDISH O'GRADY, of Cahir Guillamore,
from whom the Viscounts Guillamore.

MARGARET O'GRADY. (Burke.) She = GIBBON FITZGIBBON, "Mac
built Ballinahinch fortified house
(Cotter MS.), near Knocklong.
an Shan Riddery," of Bal-
linahinch, alias Ballina-
hensy. (Cotter MS.)

DAVID FITZGIBBON; held Ard- = JOHANNA, relict of Richard
finnan Castle for the King in
1649. He was captain in
Col. O'Grady's regiment of
horse in the service of King
Charles I.
Butler, of Ardmanan, Esq.

MAURICE FITZGIBBON, captain in King James II.'s army; killed by
Captain Darby O'Grady (his first cousin once removed) about 1699.
(Vide p. 11). From him descended the present "Mac an tSen
Riddery."

* Connelan, in a note at p. 151 of his "Four Masters," says:—"O'Grady,
or O'Grady, Chief of Kinel Doughile, a large territory comprising the present
Barony of Lower Lullagh, in the county of Clare, where they are placed in the
map of Ortelius."—A. F.

which ascribes to him the murder of his cousin, has been faithfully preserved in the FitzGibbon family, and one part of it relates, that on the return of Philip FitzGibbon from foreign military service he manifested the deepest and most enduring enmity towards O'Grady and ceaselessly sought opportunities to injure him and his family. This perhaps accounts for the old Cotter writer who was Philip's contemporary thinking it necessary to use a merciful tone in his account of the affair, in order to soften if possible the vindictive feeling which the younger generation might, from force of example, be inclined to nourish against the supposed murderer. Records in the Equity Exchequer Court prove that David FitzGibbon and his relatives, the O'Gradys of Elton, were contending parties in a lawsuit for many years. The quarrel, which led to Maurice FitzGibbon's death, probably arose out of this law suit, or had some connexion with it.

Page 11, Line 50.—*Gibbon, eldest son of the said Maurice, was married to Anastasia Ronayne.*

From the Exchequer Records it appears (although the Cotter MS. is silent on the subject) that Anastasia Ronayne was first married in 1699 to James Uniacke of Corneveagh, in the county Cork, by whom she had four children, Maurice, James, Philip, and Helen, that James Uniacke died in 1712, and that his widow married Gibbon FitzGibbon in the following year. A dispute arose between her and the relatives of her first husband, guardians of her children by him, respecting her fortune from her father. James Uniacke, who died in embarrassed circumstances, had by his will left her the life use of the whole sum, amounting to £368, directing that at his death it should revert to his children, all minors in 1715, but their guardians, fearing that it might fall into the hands of her second husband, retained it and claimed part of it in payment of money which she had, as they alleged, borrowed from them. The law pleadings on both sides are tedious and uninteresting. One curious glimpse, however, they give us of the old Irish custom of spending large sums of money on what may be called funeral festivities, rather than funeral expenses, for even in cases where the deceased, like nearly all Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen in the Penal times, died comparatively poor, and when in those days the cost of a funeral, decent mourning for servants in attendance at it, &c., might have been some thirty or forty pounds, forty more, at least, were often spent on wine, whiskey, and good cheer of all kinds, to *entertain*, for a week or a fortnight, a crowd of relatives, acquaintances, and dependants, whose outward aspect, at all events, ill fulfilled the conventional idea of mourners. Gibbon FitzGibbon and Anastasia his wife, having filed a bill on the 4th of May, 1714, against her first cousin Philip Ronayne, for combining with Thomas Uniacke of Barnagully, brother of her deceased husband, and guardian to his four children, John Uniacke of Curraheen, and James Uniacke of Coolegona, his executors, to deprive her of her fortune, the minors, their guardian, and the two executors put in an answer on the 15th November, 1715. Amongst other defences to the charges against them, Thomas Uniacke (who in this answer styles himself "of Corkbegg," guardian and *prochain ami* of his nephews and niece), and the executors, John and James, set forth that, "considering the low circumstances the said James Uniacke died in, and the great charge of young and tender children he left behind him, that they (the guardians and executors) proposed and resolved to bury him at the expense of tenn pounds,¹ and told the said Anastas they intended to bury her said husband at the said expense of tenn pounds, who thereupon made answer that she would not suffer her said husband to be buried so meanly, and at the same time desired the said John and Thomas Uniacke to bury her said husband handsomely, and that she would be at the expense of it herself; whereupon the said John and Thomas Uniacke expended sixty pounds on the interment of the said James Uniacke, which the said Anastas then and since frequently promised to pay, and your orators, said John and Thomas, further sett forth, that soon after the said James Uniacke's death all his cattle and stock were distrained for an arrear of rent amounting to forty pounds, due to the Earl of Burlington," &c., &c. The disconsolate widow appears never to have fulfilled her "promise to pay" the expenses of burying her first husband "handsomely," and she married her second, Gibbon Fitz-

¹ Ten pounds at that time represented the sum of perhaps fifty at the present day. At least in the west of Ireland, £10 would, in 1715,

have purchased more of the necessities of life than four times that sum would now purchase.

Gibbon, before the end of the year. She did not die in 1728, as the Cotter MS. states, for in 1730 we find her a party to a Deed registered in the Office for the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta-street, Dublin. In 1734 Gibbon Fitz-Gibbon was involved in a lawsuit with Thomas, Lord Cahir, concerning the lands of Killardanree, Lisheenpower, Crogha, and Lisheenmount in Tipperary, and an equity Exchequer Bill, which he filed on the 22nd of May in that year, states that the said lands had been in the possession of his (Gibbon's) grandfather David FitzGibbon, who "being so seised on y^e marriage of yo^r suppliant's father, Maurice FitzGibbon, with Ellen Magrath (*v. ante*, p. 25) yo^r suppliant's mother, limited and settled said leaseholds to the use of the said Maurice for his life, with the remainder to the issue male of said marriage." The Bill further recites that at Maurice FitzGibbon's death his children were of "tender years," thus confirming the accuracy of the Cotter MS., and mention also is made of John FitzGibbon, younger brother of said Maurice, and husband of Cecilia Hackett.

Page 13, Line 12.—*Philip FitzGibbon, younger son of Maurice, killed by O'Grady of Elton.*

From the books in the Office for the Registration of Deeds, Henrietta-street, Dublin, it appears that in 1729, Thomas Lord Cahir leases (for thirty-one years, at an annual rent of £210 11s. 4d.) "to Philip Fitzgibbon, of Castle Grace, the lands of Duhill, occupied by Mary Squibb, John Crosby, and Darby Loneragan, two parcels and a little green near the river, the whole amounting to 641 acres of the manor of Castle Grace, lying and being in the parish of Tullagh Ortan, barony of Iffa and Offa county of Tipperary." In the Ordnance Survey MSS. (Royal Irish Academy), the antiquities of the townland of Castle Grace are thus described—"Not far to the south of the old Church of Tullagh-Ortan parish are the ruins of a large bawn which was defended originally by four towers placed at its four corners. Of these towers only the ruins of two remain in partial preservation and a mere fragment of the third. The one on the south-west corner is only seven feet four inches in internal diameter, but it was very well built and its walls are four feet five inches in thickness. The bawn is thirty-six paces from east to west, and thirty from north to south, the north and east sides of it were destroyed, but have been replaced by modern walls of inferior masonry. The only parts of the ancient work now remaining are the west wall, which contains a large and a small window, the two towers, one on the S. W. and the other on the N. W. corners, two fragments of the south wall connected by modern work, one is at the S. W. corner, adjoining the tower, and the other near the S. E. corner, the former fragment contains a large original window. . . . This castle is said to have been erected at an early period by the family of Grace, from whom it has taken the name of *cuirlean d'ghráraig*."

The will of Philip FitzGibbon's father-in-law, Robert Sargent, is in the Public Record Office. It is dated 28th March, 1716. The testator leaves his interest in Castle Grace, and all money, farm-stock, &c., of which he dies possessed, to his wife, Alice, and his daughters, Aphra, Alice, and Anne, but if any one of the three married a Roman Catholic, she was to receive only five shillings as her portion; he cuts off his son John with twenty shillings, and appoints his wife Alice and his brother-in-law, Thomas Downing, executors to his will.

Page 14, Line 19.—*Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Buckworth Dowding.*

The will of this lady, widow of Gerald FitzGibbon, of Castle Grace, is in the Record Office. It is dated 11th of May, 1796, and was proved on the 1st of July in the same year. The testatrix bequeaths her interest in the lands of Springmount, county Tipperary, and Evenc (*sic*), county Cork, together with certain houses, and holdings in the town of Kilworth, in said county; also her interest in certain lands in the county Waterford, amongst her sons, Philip, Gerald, William and Robert Fitz-Gibbon, and provides for her daughter, Mary Anne FitzGibbon, and her youngest son, Thomas. The trustees appointed are the Rev. Charles Tuckey, of Parson's Green, County Tipperary, and Henry Miles, of Ballydrinan, Esq. Anne Dowding, sister of testatrix, is named executrix. The witnesses are William Stephenson, Cornelius Pyne, and Michael Flood.

LIST OF LANDS FORFEITED BY THE FITZGIBBONS MAC AN tSEN RIDDERY.

Book of Distributions. Public Record Office.

BARONY OF COSTLEA, CO. LIMERICK.

Name of Proprietors in 1641.	Denomination of Land.	Acres unprofitable (Irish).	Acres profitable, Arable (Irish.)	Acres profitable, disposed of under the Act of Settlement.	Persons to whom granted.
BALLINSCADDANE PARISH.					
Sr. Maur' Hurly, } Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, }	Rathgullane, . . .	A. R. P. 005 : 0 : 00	A. R. P. 095 : 0 : 00	A. R. P. 095 : 0 : 00	Wm. & Jo ⁿ . Reeves.
John ffz: Gibbon, } I. P.* }	Bealanascadane, . . .	—	082 : 0 : 00	{ 058 : 0 : 00 024 : 0 : 00	Wm. & Jo ⁿ . Reeves. Dublin Colledg.
John and Helen ffz: Gibbon, } I. P. }	Gleab Land, . . .	—	004 : 0 : 00	004 : 0 : 00	Gleab Land.
	Scarteen, . . .	020 : 0 : 00	128 : 2 : 00	128 : 2 : 00	Wm. & Jo ⁿ . Reeves.
DOWNE & LONG PARISH.					
John ffz: Gibbon, aforesaid, .	Ballinlong, . . .	—	082 : 0 : 00	082 : 0 : 00	Ambrose Jones.
Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, I. P. .	Hammondstowne, .	—	120 : 0 : 00	{ 080 : 0 : 00 040 : 0 : 00	Edward Cooper. Giles Powell.
John ffz: Gibbon of . . .	Downmoon <i>alias</i> } Ballynehensy, }	010 : 0 : 00	629 : 0 : 00	629 : 0 : 00	Robert Oliver.
The same & Nicc' Haly, . .	Knockcurren, . . .	010 : 0 : 00	210 : 0 : 00	210 : 0 : 00	Lord Collooney.
John ffz: Gibbon of Garrynea,	Garrynea, . . .	—	207 : 0 : 00	207 : 0 : 00	Edward Cooper.
ATHRINESIE PARISH.					
Nicc' Haly & } Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, }	Ballinscalla, . . .	—	266 : 0 : 00	266 : 0 : 00	Lord Colloony.
The same,	Ballinveeny, . . .	—	412 : 2 : 00	412 : 2 : 00	Lord Colloony.
Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, I. P. .	Matinstowne, . . .	—	140 : 1 : 00	140 : 1 : 00	Lord Colloony.
The same,	Another parcell of } y ^e same, . . . }	—	007 : 3 : 00	007 : 3 : 00	Lord Colloony.
Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, I. P.	Steevenstowne, . .	—	115 : 0 : 00	115 : 0 : 00	Lord Colloony.
Nicc' Haly and } Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, }	Cosse,	009 : 0 : 00	288 : 0 : 00	288 : 0 : 00	Lord Colloony.
KILBREEDY PARISH.					
Nicc' Haly, Ir. Pap ^t . . .	—	—	—	—	—
The same & } Gibbon ffz: Gibbon, }	Gibbonstowne, . .	010 : 0 : 00	300 : 0 : 00	300 : 0 : 00	Richard Grice.

* The initials I. P. stand in the original for "Irish Papist."



NOTES TO LIST OF LANDS FORFEITED UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

BEALANSKADDANE.—On the margin of the map of this parish in the Down Survey is the following note.—“Bealanscaddane is bounded towards the north by Tipperarie, towards the south by Mitchellstown, towards the west by Knocklonge and Ballinlonge, and it hath Lick on the east. The qualitie of the soyle is generally good, arable land and meddow, and contains these denominations, viz. :—Rathgullane, Bealanscaddane, and Scarteen. Uppon Bealanscaddane is the stump of an old castle and a few cabbins.”

DOUNE AND LONG.—A note on the Down Survey Map of this parish—a reduced copy of which, photolithographed from the official transcript, is appended—says :—“The soyle is generally very fruitful both for coves and grass, yet not without some unprofitable wet bogs intermixed and contains those denominations, viz. :—Ballinlonge, Knocklonge, Hammonstowne, Mitchellstowne, Dounemoone, Ballinahensy, and Knocklorin. Upon Knocklonge is the walls of a great castle and some Irish cabbins, the north side thereof being watered by the river Commogue, affording it the benefit of a grist mill. Upon Dounemoone stands a fair castle, and a good Irish towne.” The parish is thus described in the Ordnance Survey MSS.—“It is situated in the barony of Coshlea, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Hospital, Kilfrush, and Emly Grenan, on the east by Ballyscaddane and Galbally, on the south by Glenbrohan. The local Irish name of the place is *Cnoc Lunge*, which signifies the ‘Hill of the Camp.’ This hill was at an early period called *Opuim damgáine*, as appears from a romantic tale entitled the Encampment of *Druim damghaire*, preserved in the Book of Lismore.” The hill is now highly cultivated, and no traces of an encampment are observable thereon. . . . A short distance to the north-east of the church (in ruins) there is a castle, or rather a strong-built mansion house, measuring twenty-one feet from north to south in length, and eighteen feet in breadth on the inside. It was three stories high, and its south wall is six feet and a half thick, and about thirty feet high. There were two apartments in the thickness of the north wall near the top lighted by two quadrangular windows. The building was lighted by several large windows, but they are now much disfigured. . . . In the south of Knocklong townland stands Ballinahinch Castle in ruins. It measures forty-two by twenty-two and a half feet inside the walls, winding stairs of stone ascend in the north end of the building twenty-eight feet in perpendicular height. There are two gables north and south, with a chimney on each built with bricks inside and stone outside. Bricks are in parts of the wall inside and plastering remains on some of them. The wall at the doorway is six feet thick. The door was on the west side, where there is a bevel about twelve feet high, the wall over it being only four feet thick. The doorway is quadrangular, built with chiselled limestone. Its breadth is three feet five inches and height six feet eight inches. The windows are quadrangular, but there is a narrow round one on the west wall near the north end and two narrow four-cornered ones over it. The material of the building is limestone with some bricks inside and cement of lime, sand, and mortar. It seems that grouting was made use of to raise the walls.” It is rather curious that in the Inquisition of 1625, quoted at p. 27. Ballinahinch or Ballynahenshy, is set down as apparently a different division of the parish from Dounemoone, but that in the Down Survey Books the place is described as Dounemoone *alias* Ballinahenshy. FitzGerald, in his History of Limerick, written about fifty years ago, says,—“Knocklong, west of Duntrileague, is a vicarage in the diocese of Emly, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Aney; it contains 2198 acres of the richest land, the greater part under pasture. On the hill of Long are the walls of an old church and the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Hurly, whose beautiful monument we noticed in our description of Emly. The land from Knocklong to the south, as far as Ballinvreena mountains in Glenbrohan parish, being part of the Golden Vein, is covered with fat cattle and dairy cows.”—(“Hist. of Limerick,” vol. i. p. 386.) The extract from the Book of Distributions (p. 36) shows that the forfeiting owner of Dounemoone, *alias* Ballynahensy, was not a Gibbon FitzGibbon, but a John FitzGibbon. From this, and other circumstances, I am inclined to think that, as usual, there are some links lost or confused in the genealogical traditions concerning the now extinct elder branch between 1641–60, but they do not affect the present line, and the whole Pedigree (E) compiled by Mr. FitzGibbon is probably as correct as it is now possible to make it. M. A. H.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES.

Page 5, Line 30.—*E. B., author of a book called “Ellements of Armory.”*

This work was written by Edward Bolton, a retainer of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham.

Page 9, Line 47.—*This Maurice married Ellen Bourk . . . and by her had two sons, Gibbon and Gerald.*

The Cotter MS. is in error as to the Christian name of the wife of this Maurice which, as already observed in the previous Notes, is proved by the Inquisition quoted at p. 28, *supra*, to have been Syly, or Cecilia; whilst the statement that Gibbon was a minor is also proved to be incorrect (v. p. 28, *supra*). These errors, together with the evidence of the Book of Distributions, that a John FitzGibbon was in actual possession of “Downmoon *alias* Ballynahensy” in 1641, and a Gibbon FitzGibbon (and not Gibbon FitzMaurice) was in possession of Hammondstown and other lands, throw doubts on this part of the pedigree. Miss Hickson (v. previous page) is of opinion that some links are here lost or confused. But there are records to show that the last mentioned discrepancy may be accounted for without discrediting the Cotter pedigree. It is plain that FitzGibbon was then the established surname¹ of the family and its use without the patronymic would be correct. Gibbon the eldest son of Maurice might thus in legal documents have been indifferently named Gibbon FitzMaurice, or Gibbon FitzGibbon. The latter was the more correct designation, but the former was a usual form, serving to distinguish him from other FitzGibbons of the same Christian name. In his Transplantation Certificate he is called Gibbon FitzGibbon, and his grandson, though *his* father's name was also a Maurice, was also styled Gibbon FitzGibbon. In the List of Forfeited Lands (p. 36, *supra*), he appears as Gibbon FitzGibbon, forfeiting in 1641 Hammondstown, and other lands, which he inherited from his father Maurice (v. p. 27, *supra*), whilst John FitzGibbon, probably his first cousin of Bealanascadane (see Ped. D), is set down as forfeiting Dunmoon, *alias* Ballynahensy.² Probably John, of Bealanascadane, was in actual possession, but only by virtue of a mortgage or otherwise, of this townland, for it appears by the Inquisition quoted at p. 29, *ante*, that Gibbon succeeded his father in Ballynahensy, and was seised of that townland in 1632; and further it is shown by the Decree in favour of Baggot of Baggots-rath, entered in the Roll of the Decrees of Innocence, No. 9, Memb. 31, that Gibbon FitzMaurice was in possession of Ballynahensy, or Ballynahinch, at his decease in or about 1663, and therefore that he never crossed the Shannon; although he had a Certificate of Transplantation as “Gibbon FitzGibbon of Dounemoone” (the *alias* of Ballynahinch), and had lands set out to him in Clare, as appears by the Book of Distribution and Quit Rent Roll of 1661, in which latter there are two entries relative to lands in Clare and Galway concerning him, in one of which he is called “Gibbon FitzMaurice,” and in the other, “Gibbon FitzMaurice Gibbon,” whilst in the petition of his grandson, Gibbon, to the Court of Claims he is termed Gibbon

¹ Even six centuries before this period, in the earlier generations of the Butler family, Fitz Walter is used, in extant charters, by Theobald Fitz Walter as a surname, although his father's Christian name was Harvey.

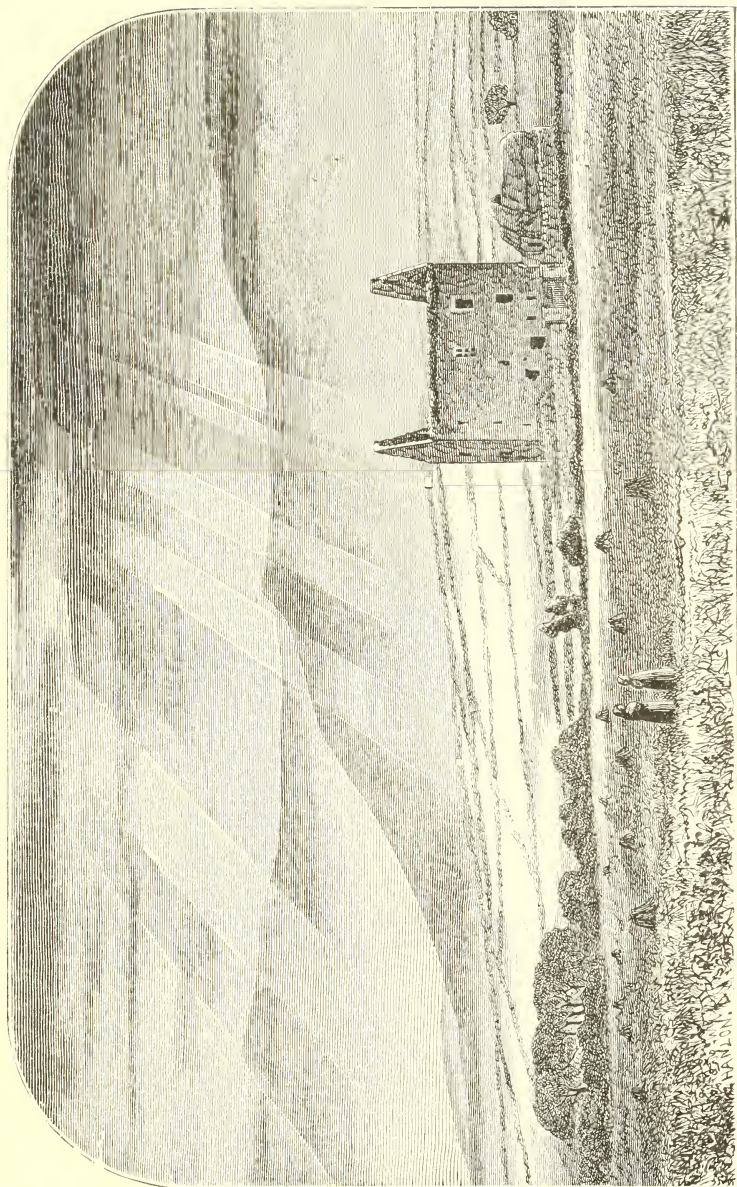
It appears by the Inquisition of 1632, that Gibbon FitzMaurice had enfeoffed his uncle Gerald

the father of John FitzGibbon, of several lands, and John FitzGibbon may have got an interest in Dunmoon also, at a subsequent period. Dunmoon means the “Fortress of the morass,” implying that it was more or less situated in watery land. Ballynahinch means much the same—“the Baillie, or Homestead, of the island.”



CASTLE OF BALLYNAHINCH.



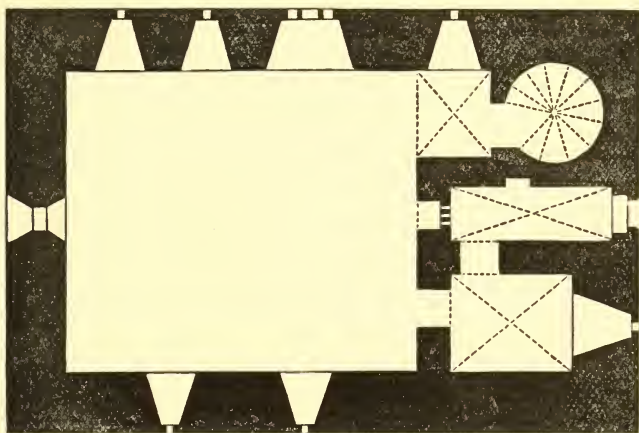


CASTLE OF BALLYNAHINCH.—(S. E. View.)

FitzMaurice. It is evident that at the time of the marriage of his son, Maurice the younger, to Ellen Burgate, he, Gibbon (FitzMaurice) FitzGibbon, had the chief interest in Dunmoon, Garrynea, and other lands adjoining (notwithstanding that the actual possession of Dunmoon was in John FitzGibbon in 1641); for the Cromwellian Court of Claims decreed her in 1661 the third part of these lands for dowry, which proves that her husband must have had a right to them, although his father might not have been in actual possession in 1641. In the Transplantation Certificate of Gibbon FitzGibbon of Dounemoone (*v. p.* 29, *supra*), the mention of Ellen FitzGibbon, widow, aged 40, and Gibbon FitzGibbon Oge, grandchild of Gibbon FitzGibbon (the latter then [A. D. 1553] aged 87), agrees with the Cotter MS., and proves the correctness of the pedigree there given. Maurice, the husband of Ellen Burgate, is also shown to have pre-deceased his father Gibbon.

Page 10, Line 21.—*Ballynahinch.*

Ballynahinch Castle does not present anything very striking in its external character, being rather, as we should expect from the time of its construction by Margaret Grady, wife to Gibbon FitzGibbon,¹ in the reign of Charles I., a strongly-built house than a castle. It measures externally 53 feet by 34 feet, the walls being 5 feet thick at the base, diminishing by a batter to almost 4 feet at 9 feet above the foundation. The ends are gabled and crowned by massive plain chimneys. It stands on a gentle swell nearly surrounded by far-stretching rich level pasture lands, in some places marshy. Sleive Reigh rises to a considerable elevation at a short distance to the south, and still further off are seen the distant Galtees. Knocklong is



Ground plan of Ballynahinch Castle.

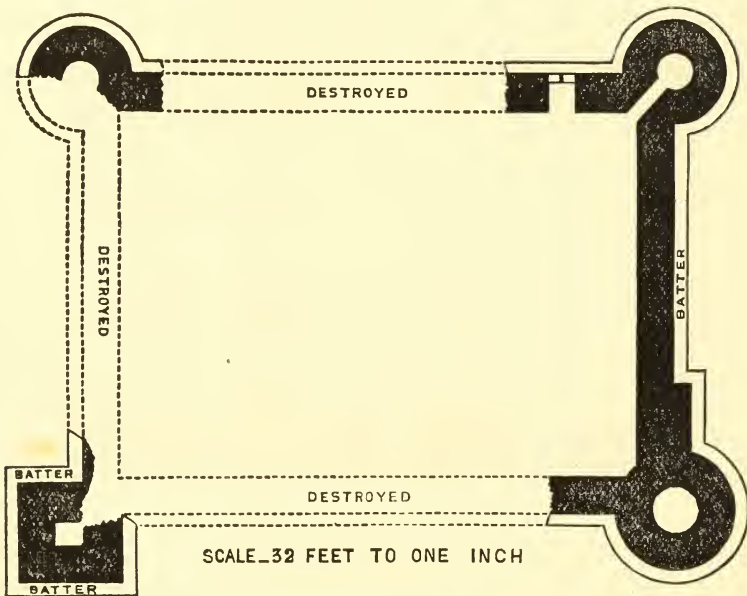
about two and a-half miles distant to the eastward. The accompanying Plates give a good idea of this defensible house, erected at a time when Ireland appeared to be settling down to peace, but when nevertheless the means of resistance against violence could not yet be entirely dispensed with, for although there is little of a defensive character visible externally, yet the internal construction of the house is very strong. Besides the ground floor there are two storeys and an attic. On the first and second floors, five finely chiselled marble mantelpieces remain; that which marks the principal apartment on the second floor is very richly moulded, but no dates or inscriptions occur on any of them. The ground floor is, with the exception of a double mullioned window on the north, lighted at the sides by windows only 9 inches wide. At the west end is a round-headed ope, 2 feet wide, with internal and external splays, which seems

¹ The builder was Gibbon FitzGibbon himself, according to another account, see p. 25, *supra*.

to have been intended for a small piece of cannon to command the approach to the house. The original and only doorway (a modern entrance has been formed in the place of the mullioned window on the north side) is built up; it has a pointed head and is constructed of chiselled limestone chamfered at the angles, and provided, it is to be presumed, with the usual appliances for an external iron grate outside the oaken door, but this cannot be ascertained, as the doorway is now closed. This door opened into a passage 4 feet 6 inches wide by 13 feet 10 inches long, and vaulted; a door led from this into another vaulted chamber, 10 feet long and 8 feet 4 inches wide, from whence admission was obtained by another door to the ground floor of the house, from whence again opened a passage to the spacious spiral stairs 8 feet 2 inches in diameter, which gave access to the several storeys of the building. Thus to gain admission, the assailants had to force the outside door, and even when that gave way they found themselves in a narrow passage open to a raking fire from five shot-holes pierced in a solid limestone slab let into the wall which separated the first floor of the house from the entrance hall, whilst two doors still intervened between them and the interior of the house. The plan of these defensive contrivances will be clearly seen from the ground plan engraved, on the opposite page, to a scale of 16 feet to an inch.

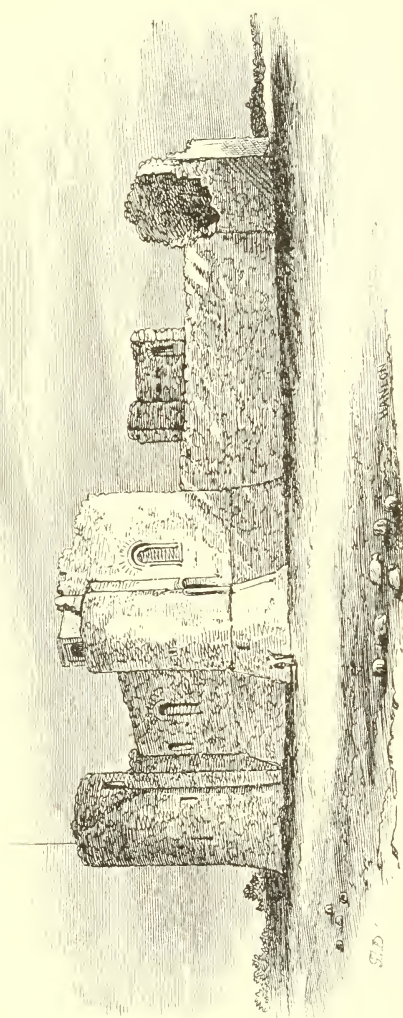
Page 13, Line 16.—*Castle Grace.*

Castle Grace is situated about a mile and a-half eastward of the town of Clogheen, in the county of Tipperary. Although a most interesting example of an early Anglo-



Ground plan of Castle Grace.

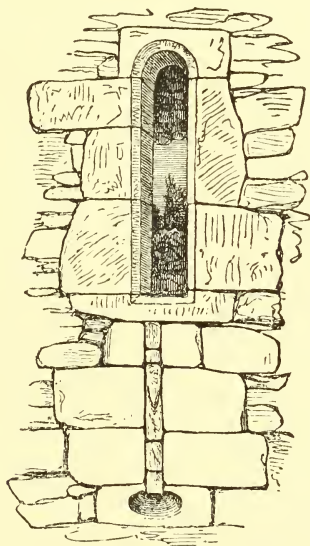
Norman castle, it has no history beyond its name, which would seem to connect it with the well-known Raymond le Gros, or some of his descendants. It is not once mentioned in the Records of Ireland, and our annalists are equally silent about it. Sheffield Grace, in his "Memoirs of the Grace Family," has given an illustration of it, but has not been able to throw any light on its history or ownership. And yet that it must have been an important border castle is evident, both from its existing remains, and from its position. It is situated at the foot of the Knockmaeldown Mountains, the crests of which from above Clogheen to above Newcastle on the Suir form part of the southern limits of Tipperary. Newcastle, of which only a very scanty remnant exists, was the



CASTLE GRACE.—(S. W. View.)

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY
J. H. MASON

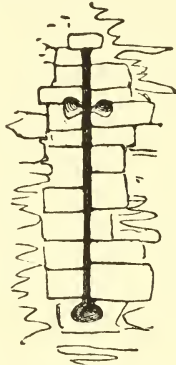
principal castle of the De Prendergasts, who were settled in Southern Tipperary from an early period; but as no early Anglo-Norman name except that of Grace or Le Gros is connected with Castle Grace, and as that race are not known to have possessed property here, we must only depend on conjecture as to its builder. Philip de Wigornia (from whom it came to his nephew William de Wigornia) had a grant of the feudal Barony of Kiltenehan, of which Cahir Castle became the chief seat, from King John in 1194. Basilia, the heiress of the de Wigornias or Worcesters, brought this Barony to the Berminghams late in the 13th century, who, under their Irish cognomen of Mac Pheoris, held it until Ellice, the daughter and heir of Mac Pheoris *More*, brought it in marriage to Piers Butler, sprung from James Butler, illegitimate son of James third Earl of Ormonde. The grandson of this James Butler was created Baron of Cahir in 1543; and as we find Castle Grace the property of Lord Cahir, who leased it towards the end of the next century to Sargent (*v. p. 13, supra*), it is probable that the de Wigornia's feudal barony extended as far as this, *i. e.*, about six miles from Cahir, and that the Castle was erected by one of that race in the reign of John or Henry III. The ground plan, which is given on p. 40, shows that the design was that in general use for the smaller class of Norman castles in the early part of the 13th century, namely a quadrangular enclosure defended by towers at the angles. Of these, two round ones remain perfect, and portions of a third show that it also was circular. A square tower, of the same or a little later age, defends the other angle. These towers were connected by massive curtain walls, of which considerable portions remain. The gate-tower, which probably stood where the modern gate is shown in one of the views on the south side, has been totally destroyed.



Altered Arrow slit, Castle Grace.

The annexed Plates, engraved from drawings by the late G. V. Du Noyer, give an idea of the remains of this castle. The original work is all of early date. In the south curtain wall, about 12 feet above the ground, still remains one of the windows of the hall. It was a plain Early English window, divided by a mullion into two trefoil-headed lights, each 7 feet 6 inches high, with a quatrefoil pierced above. The jambs and head, &c., are simply chamfered externally, and are very similar to the windows in the side-aisles of the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, which are known to have been erected before 1280. The mullion is now destroyed. One of the early slits for arrows and cross-bow bolts from the original work is represented in the engraving given

on preceding page, and another from a portion of the square flanking tower, given below, shows a later alteration into a round-headed spike, or narrow window. The curtain walls, above the batter, which is considerable, are 6 feet thick, and the round towers are equally massive. The masonry is excellent rubble, built and grouted

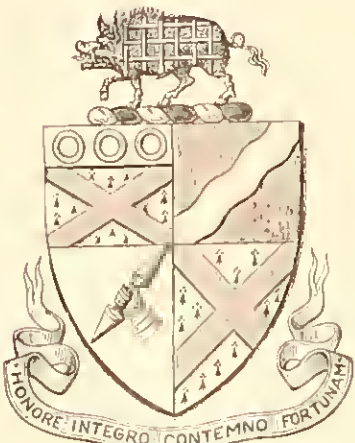


Arrow slit, Castle Grace.

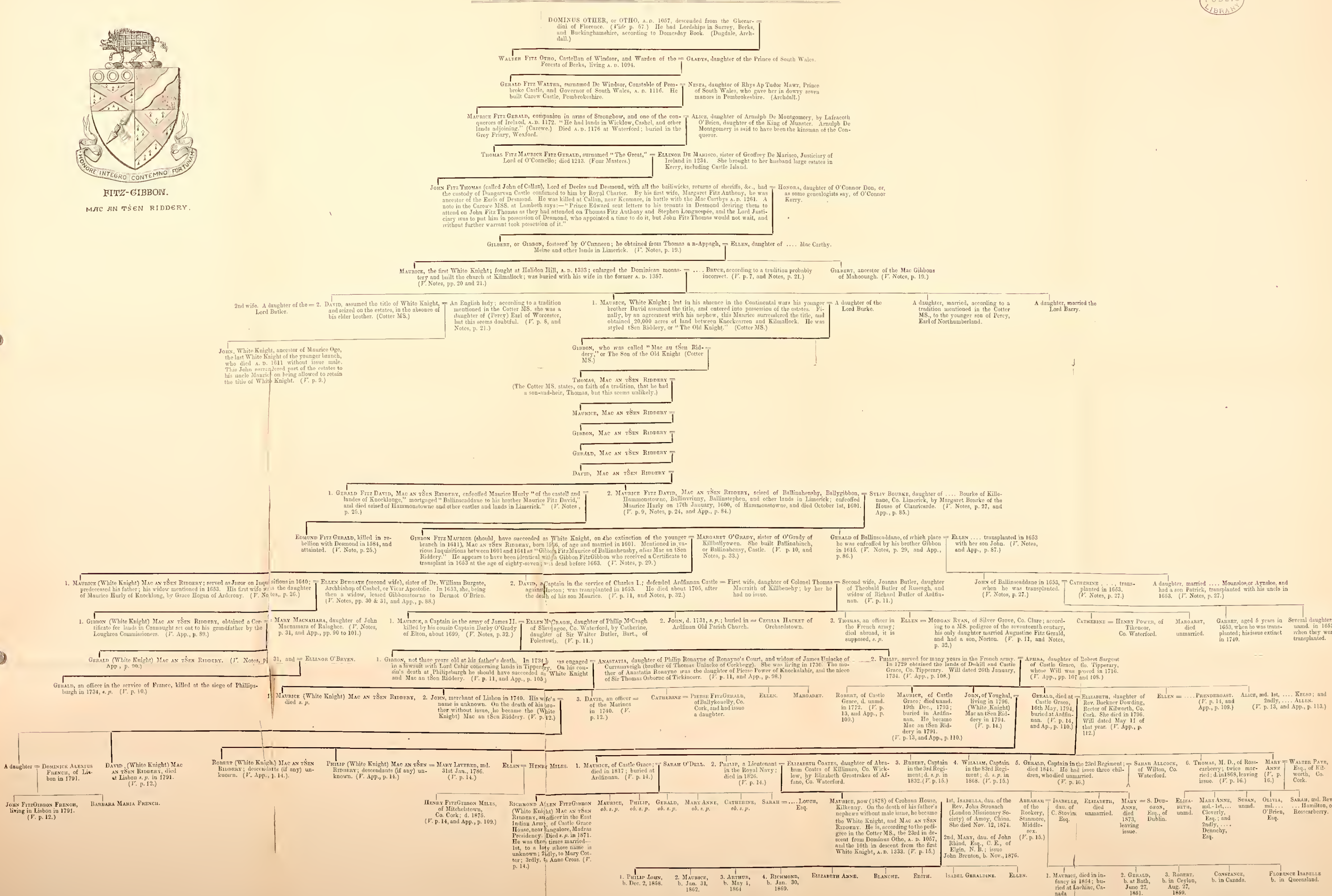
with mortar which is nearly as hard as the stone itself. On the plan the destroyed portions are indicated by dotted lines. There are indications that the castle was surrounded by a moat of considerable size, which could be filled with water. Although so near the foot of the mountains, the castle stands on level ground.

PEDIGREE OF THE FITZGIBBONS, MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY, OR "SEPT OF THE OLD KNIGHT."

(From the Cotter MS., Inquisitions Post Mortem, Wills, and other Authorities.)



FITZ-GIBBON.
MAC AN TSEN RIDDERY.



UNPUBLISHED GERALDINE DOCUMENTS.

No. 5.

LORD FITZGERALD AND VESEY.

(EXTINCT).

PEDIGREE
OF
LORD FITZGERALD AND VESEY
(EXTINCT).

(*Betham MSS. Brit. Mus.*)

THE Geraldines may be considered less as a family than a nation descended from one Patriarch: it is almost incredible that so large a tribe should in a few centuries have sprung from a common ancestor. The history of the Geraldines, the Butlers, and the Burkes, may be said to be the history of Ireland for some centuries. Their chief, the noble Duke of Leinster, who inherits the blood of the Plantagenets and the Clares, may be said to be the only descendant of the Royal house of Leinster in possession, by descent, of any of the patrimony of the regal house of Mac Morrough. If we except Earl Digby, who inherits the Barony of Geshil (*sic*) through an heiress of the same family, those Peers alone possess, by descent, a portion of the ancient kingdom of Leinster. From the equally illustrious, and for many generations more powerful, branch of the Earls of Desmond descended many families which are too numerous to be here recapitulated, many of whom possessed domains of greater extent than many sovereign princes. The Earl of Desmond, their powerful head, was in the reign of Elizabeth able to bring ten thousand troops into the field, and to brave his sovereign's power: he was considered the richest and most potent subject in Europe.

The ancestors of the noble lord under consideration were a branch of the White Knight's family, a junior branch of Desmond, which separated early in the reign of Edward the First; and from Gilbert, their most distinguished ancestor, were styled Clan Gibbon, or the sept of Gibbon, the chief of whom was always styled The White Knight, a title recognised in many Statutes and Acts of State during a period of several centuries. Margaret, the sister and sole heir of Maurice FitzGibbon, the last White Knight, who died in 1611, married Sir William Fenton, Knt., whose heir general, marrying the ancestor of the Earl of Kingston, carried Michelstown Castle in the County of Cork, the extensive domains of the family, to that noble lord who now possesses them.

The title of White Knight has been discontinued since the death of the said Maurice, but it may fairly [be] supposed that the next heir male of the family might justly assume it, if a title which rests on mere custom for its basis can justify such an assumption, the titles of Knights of Glyn and of Kerry having been assumed on this principle.

The elder branch of the White Knight's family having become extinct in the male line, as aforesaid, the next branch of the FitzGibbons in

seniority was Clan Henry, which took its name from Henry FitzGibbon, second son of David and brother of Maurice FitzGibbon, the grandfather of John Oge FitzGibbon, the White Knight, who was attainted by Act of Parliament for espousing the cause of his chief, the Earl of Desmond, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth: the attainder was, however, afterwards reversed, and the estates restored.

Henry FitzGibbon, the first of this branch, had as his younger brother's portion the castle and lordship of Cooleam, in the County of Cork, an estate enjoyed uninterruptedly by his descendants for eight generations; but the commotions of 1641 deprived Gerald FitzMaurice FitzGerald FitzGibbon of his paternal estates.

It appears by Inquisition, *post-mortem*, taken at Mallow, 9th April, 1638, that Gerald FitzJohn FitzGibbon, of Cooleam, Esq., died 30th Dec., 1637, and that his son Maurice FitzGerald had died before him, leaving a son and heir, Gerald FitzMaurice, a minor, heir also to his grandfather—Mary O'Keeffe, the widow of Maurice, having married a second husband named Fynyn O'Mahony.

This Gerald taking a part in the transactions of 1641, his estate, consisting of his castle and lordship of Coolcam and the town and lands of Ballynaman, were sequestered, sold, and lost to the family. His son Gerald, however, having the good fortune to engage the affections of Margaret, the daughter and sole heir of Moses Ash, Esq., a captain in Cromwell's army, he obtained, by marriage with this lady, the estate of Ballylin, in the County of Clare. By her he had a son, Maurice FitzGerald, who bore that name: as did all his descendants, having dropped altogether the name of FitzGibbon, although they have ever borne the crest of that family. He was born in 1684 and married first Penelope Barrat, daughter of Barrat of Hillsborough, in the County of Clare, and secondly, the daughter of M'Inerhenry. By his first lady he had four sons and a daughter, Gerald, William, John, and Francis, the two last died unmarried; the daughter was married to — Green, Esq. Maurice died in October, 1736.

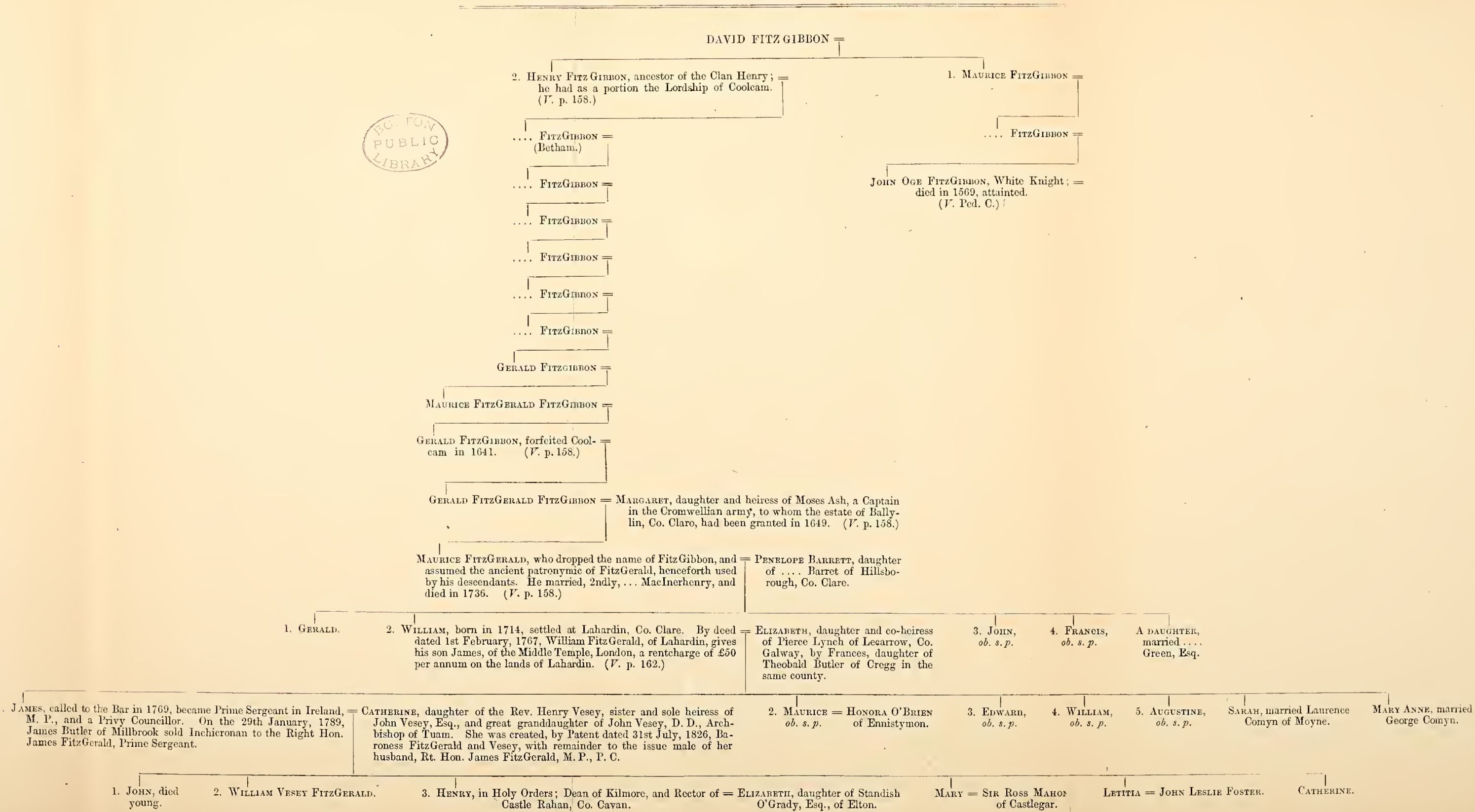
William FitzGerald, Esq., the second son, was born in 1714, settled at Lahardin, in the County of Clare, and married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Pierce Lynch of Lacarrow, in the County of Galway, Esq., by Frances Butler, daughter of Sir Theobald Butler of Cregg, in the same county, Knt., by whom he had five sons, James, hereafter mentioned, Maurice FitzGerald, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for Connaught, who married Honoria, daughter of O'Brien of Ennistymon, Esq., but had no issue; Edward, William, and Augustin, which three died unmarried. He had also two daughters, Sarah, wife of Lawrence Comyn of Moyne, in the County of Clare, Esq., and has issue Nicholas, and three daughters, and Mary Anne, wife of George Comyn, Esq., brother of said Lawrence.

James FitzGerald, Esq., the eldest son, was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1769, and, having distinguished himself, was made Prime Serjeant, was Member of Parliament for¹, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland. He married, at Barnhill, Roscommon, in the County of Roscommon, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey,

¹ There is a blank here in the Betham MS.

PEDIGREE OF LORD FITZGERALD AND VESEY (*Extinct*).

From the Betham MSS., British Museum.



Warden of Galway, and sister and sole heir of John Vesey, Esq., born 7th April, by whom he had three sons—John Vesey, born 10th August, 1781, died 1798; William Vesey, hereafter mentioned, and the Very Rev. Henry Vesey, Dean of Kilmore, Rector of Castle Rahane, in the County of Cavan, born 28th July, 1788; and three daughters—Mary-Geraldine, wife of Sir Ross Mahon, of Castlegar, in the County of Galway, Bart.; Letitia, wife of John Leslie Foster, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland; and Catherine-Geraldine.

Catherine, wife of the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, by Patent dated 31st July, 1826, was created a Baroness, by the title of Baroness FitzGerald of Clare and Inchicronan, in the County of Clare, and Vesci, with remainder to the issue male by the said Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, and dying, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir.

NOTES.

BY MISS HICKSON.

The foregoing account of the FitzGerald and Vesey family, written by Sir Wm. Betham, is amongst his MSS. in the British Museum, and from it the annexed Pedigree (E) has been compiled. It is to be observed, however, that the Ulster King of Arms does not quote a single legal or historical document in support of the statement which he makes at the outset respecting the Clan Henry (FitzGibbon), alleged to have been the next in succession to the title on the death of the White Knight in 1611. Sir George Carew (Lord Totness) was a contemporary of John Oge, the White Knight, attainted in 1571, and of his grandchildren and cousins. He was well acquainted with their alliances; and to the fact that it was part of his duty to watch over them, as well as to his taste for genealogical researches, we owe the valuable collection of pedigrees of the Irish and Anglo-Irish families which are preserved in his MSS. at Lambeth. He makes no mention of a Clan Henry; and the MSS. bound up with Russell's relation, which enumerates so many junior branches of the FitzGibbons, is equally silent on the subject; neither do any of the Inquisitions in the Record Office relating to the FitzGibbons contain any allusion to such a Clan. Sir William Betham may have drawn his information from family papers furnished by Lord FitzGerald, or from Funeral Certificates in the Ulster Office; but it is strange that he does not give a reference to any such authorities. One legal and historical document, an Inquisition taken at Mallow, he does allude to; it is given [from a certified copy made by the Record Office] at p. 53. But it contains no mention of a Clan Henry, and merely helps us to ascertain the probable relationship between David en Corrig, Lord of Kylemore, in 1580, and the owners of Coolcam in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Further, Betham's chronology makes Henry FitzGibbon (the supposed ancestor of the said Clan) living in 1509 or 1512, and makes eight generations intervene between that date and 1641. Allowing, according to Newton's rule, thirty years to a generation, the number intervening between 1512 and 1641 could scarcely exceed four generations. It is of course just possible, as I have said, that Betham had before him proofs of the descents, now destroyed or inaccessible to us; but I cannot help thinking that the whole story of a Clan Henry ancestry for Lord FitzGerald arose out of a confused tradition respecting a marriage made by one of his ancestors. Betham states (and on this point, concerning events of a comparatively recent date, he is sure to have been well informed) that the grandfather of the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, Prime Serjeant, married after his first wife's death a lady named Mac Inerhenry, and died in 1736. Now in the Book of Distributions attached to the Down Survey in the Record Office, the immense forfeitures of the old Irish family of Mac Eniry¹ around Newcastle, close to Meinel, the ancient home of the FitzGibbons, are all duly set down, but by an error of an English surveyor or clerk,

¹ Simon Mac Eniry forfeited, in 1641, the lands of Castletown, Knocksobeg, Ballanahullig, Gortroe, Clonbonnissy, Kilgobenett, Croghtinekill *alias* Rineturkie, all in the barony of Connello, Co. Limerick: Donogh Mac Eniry, Gerald Mac Eniry, Mortogh Mac

Eniry, and Andrew Mac Eniry, also forfeited estates in the same county. Castletown, sometimes called Castletown Mac Eniry, now Castletown Conyers, is the seat of Charles Conyers, Esq. The five names are spelt (or misspelt) Mac Eniry by the surveyor.

born probably within the sound of Bow Bells, the name of each forfeiting proprietor of the Clan is written, not Mac Eniry, but Mac Henry. On first meeting with this error, just after I had been puzzling over the appearance of a Clan Henry in Betham's MSS., and had read his account of the marriage of Maurice FitzGibbon with a Mac Inerhenry, it at once occurred to me that here we had a clue to the alleged descent of the Lords FitzGerald and Vesey; and when I asked Mr. Hennessy his opinion, he agreed with me, and said that the same solution of the difficulty had occurred to him before I mentioned it to him. This is another instance of the way in which truth is often preserved, and yet disfigured, by tradition. Lord FitzGerald's ancestor was allied to an Irish Sept whose name had been corrupted to Mac Henry, or Clan Henry, and out of a confused tradition of this alliance arose the story of a Clan Henry ancestry for this branch of the FitzGibbons. But our difficulties do not end here. A still higher authority than Sir William Betham, John O'Donovan, LL.D., gives another account of the FitzGerald and Vesey descent. According to that distinguished Irish scholar, writing in the "*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*" for January, 1858, the direct ancestor of Lord FitzGerald was David FitzGibbon, Lord of Kilmore, called by the Irish, as before mentioned, "David ne Carrig" (which O'Donovan translates "David of the Rock," but which, in the notes to his edition of the *Four Masters*, he subsequently more correctly translated David of the Combats),¹ whose descendants we are told, but for his attainder in 1584, would have been the male heirs of the White Knight who died in 1611. From this David, living in 1584, descended, according to O'Donovan (who does not, however, give any legal or historical proof of the descents, or even the names of the representatives for nearly a hundred years), three brothers, *viz.*, James, Nicholas, and Robert FitzGerald. The two latter are said to have served in King James's army at the Boyne, and O'Donovan adds:—"At the time of the visit of his Majesty George IV. to Ireland, the claim of the Earl of Kingston to be allowed a place on public occasions as the White Knight, in company with the Knight of Kerry, was successfully opposed by Mr. William Vesey FitzGerald, afterwards Lord FitzGerald of Desmond and Clan Gibbon, eldest son of the Right Honourable James FitzGerald. The Right Honourable James FitzGerald was younger grandson of Mr. James FitzGerald, whose two brothers, as already mentioned, were present at the battle of the Boyne. On the decease of Major William Edmund FitzGerald, of Drumbighill, in the County of Clare, without issue, the Hon. James FitzGerald's son, Henry, third Lord FitzGerald and Vesey, became the eldest male representative of that race of the Geraldines commonly called the White Knights, to use the expression recorded on the tomb of their house in the Abbey of Kilmallock, and of the family of FitzGibbon or Clan Gibbon" (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, January, 1858, pp. 95-96). Thus while Betham makes a Maurice FitzGerald the grandfather of the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, and bases his claim to the representation on his alleged descent from a Henry FitzGibbon, living *circa* 1512, O'Donovan makes the grandfather of the Prime Serjeant a James FitzGerald, and bases his claim to be the representative of the White Knights on his alleged descent from David en Chomraic, living in 1583. When two such high authorities are thus found to differ, we may be allowed to seek further information from other sources, were it only in the hope of being able, partially at least, to reconcile the conflicting statements, or discover what amount of truth is on either side. Sir George Carew's account of the Kilmore FitzGibbons is given in Pedigree F. 1. It will be seen that he states that David left no male issue, and that he was the son of a John Oge FitzGerald, whose grandfather, John FitzGerald, must have been living *circa* 1494, and was styled Lord of Kylemore, or the Great Wood. But a pedigree of the Kilmore sept in the Harleian MS. (1425, fol. 57) states that "David en Carrig," son of John Oge, had three sons, the eldest and youngest of whom were killed in rebellion, while the second, John, is said to have died in France. The Harleian pedigree also says that David en Carrig had four brothers, that the three elder married, and had sons who died young or were killed in rebellion, except Gerald, son of Maurice, who married "a daughter of James Barrie," and was living in the early part of the seventeenth century. We now turn to the Inquisitions. The information they give is fragmentary; but, so far as it goes, it may of course be depended on. An Exchequer Inquisition, taken in 1584 (*v. p.* 51), proves beyond all doubt that David en Carrig had at least one son

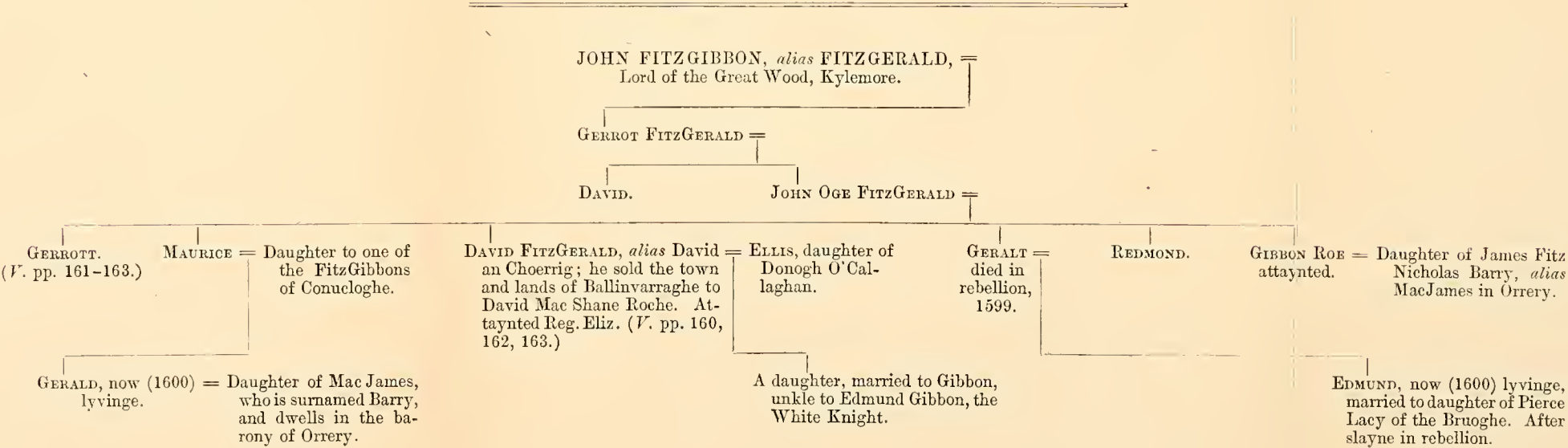
¹ Carewe calls him David an Choerrig, but the *Four Masters* write David an Chomraic.

Vid. supra, p. 19, note.

I.

PEDIGREE OF FITZGIBBON, *alias* FITZGERALD, LORD OF THE GREATE WOODE, OR KYLEMORE, CO. CORKE.

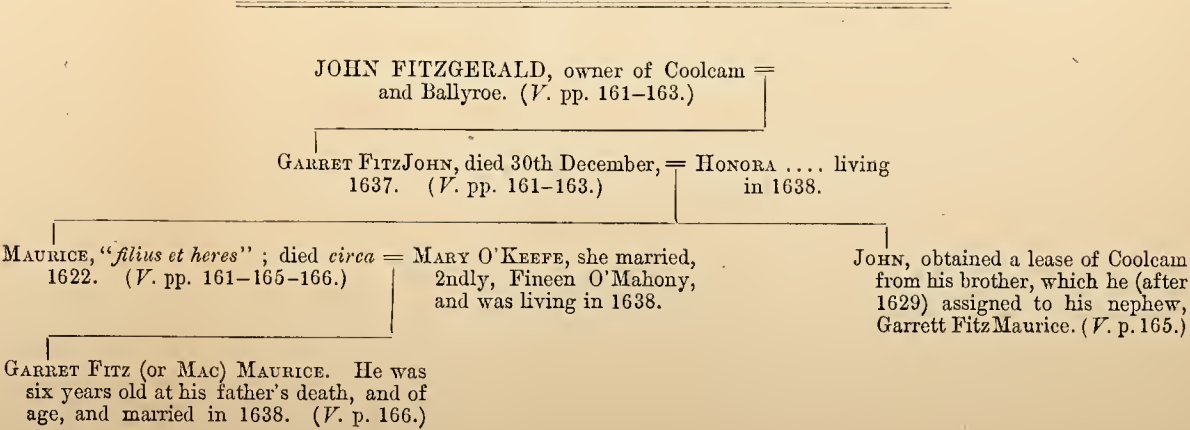
From the Carewe MSS., Lambeth Library.



II.

PEDIGREE OF THE COOLCAM FITZGERALDS, BETWEEN 1599 AND 1640.

FROM INQUISITIONS, 35 & 36 ELIZABETH, AND 14 CHARLES I.—(V. pp. 163-166.)



John, who is styled "*Joh'es McDavid en Corrick hen's her' Kilmore cu'. p'tin'.*" Another Inquisition, taken at Youghal in 1594 (*v.* p. 51), states that "a certain land called Coolcam is part of the twenty-four carucates of Kilmore, in the County Cork, late the lands of David Encorrig, attainted," and that it had been in the possession of a certain Gerrot McShane, his father and grandfather, who paid thereout to the said David six shillings and eight pence yearly, and certain charges called coyne and livery." The Mallow Inquisition alluded to by Betham is also given at p. 53, from the original at the Record Office. It states that "Garret Fitz John Gibbon, late of Coolcam, died on the 30th of December, 1637, and that he was seised in his lifetime of part of Coolcam and Ballyroe, and that, being so seised, he had in the first year of James I. enfeofed his son and heir, Maurice Gibbon, of the same; that the said Maurice died in or about 1623, leaving a son and heir, Garret Mac Maurice, who was then only six years of age, but who was twenty-two years of age and married, in 1637." The Garret Fitz John of this Inquisition is evidently identical with the Gerrot Mac Shane of that taken at Youghal in 1594. It is, of course, possible that John, father of this Gerrot, or Garret, was the "*Joh'es* (*i. e.* *John*) *McDavid en Corrig*" of the Inquisition of 1584; but it seems more probable that the holder of Coolcam was the Gerrot who appears in Carew's table of the Kilmore descents (*v.* *Ped. F. I.*) as the son of John Oge FitzGerald, and the younger brother of David en Corrig, and that he had as usual, by way of appanage, a portion of the territory of Kilmore, for which he paid a small rent and yearly tribute to his senior and chief. Betham tells us that the forfeiting proprietor of Coolcam in that year was Gerald (*i. e.* Garret) FitzGibbon; but the Book of Distributions in the Record Office states that Coolcam was forfeited under the Commonwealth by Maurice Gibbon, and granted to Francis Slingsby and Philip Percival. There is not much difficulty, however, in reconciling these conflicting statements. We are accustomed to speak rather inaccurately of the forfeiting proprietors of 1641, but the lands did not actually change hands until after 1649, nor was the Book of Distributions, of course, compiled until after that year. In 1641 it is probable that Garret FitzMaurice, owner of Coolcam in 1638, was still alive. His death may have taken place between 1641 and 1649, when he may have been succeeded by a son who bore, as usual, the Christian name of his paternal grandfather, Maurice, who died in 1622, and this second Maurice would be naturally set down in the Book of Distributions as the forfeiting proprietor of Coolcam, although his term of proprietorship must have been a brief one. The tradition that Maurice FitzGibbon, the dispossessed of Coolcam, mended his fortunes by marrying a Miss Ash, the daughter of a Cromwellian grantee, is likely enough to be correct, but that he acquired with her the lands of Ballyline, in Clare, is doubtful. From the Patent Grants in the Record Office it appears that, under the Act of Settlement passed after the Restoration, Ballyline East and Ballyline West, in Clare, were divided between Moses Ash and Mary his wife, and a certain Mannagh O'Grady, who appears to have been Mrs. Ash's son by a former husband. Mannagh O'Grady had a grant of two-thirds of the whole estate, and the reversion of the remainder on the death of Mrs. Ash. It is not easy to see, therefore, how Maurice FitzGibbon could have obtained Ballyline by a marriage with the daughter of Moses Ash; but such a marriage, if it took place, would, as I have said, help to mend his shattered fortunes, and would connect him with influential families in Clare. The Quit Rent Receipt Books in the Dublin Record Office show that Moses Ash was living in 1697, and still in possession of Ballyline. After 1700 it appears to have passed to the Butlers. On the whole, therefore, we have a fair amount of legal and traditional proof before us to show that Lord FitzGerald and Vesey was the direct or collateral descendant of David en Corrig (or *en Chomraic*), Lord of Kilmore, living in 1580; but it is to be observed that the establishment of his claim to have been the representative of the Kilmore Sept could not by any means have conveyed to him a right to the title of White Knight. For no ancient pedigree or tradition gives us any information as to the relationship which existed between David en Corrig and the White Knight of his time. We know that they were kinsmen, but the degree of relationship between them is entirely unknown to us. Carew was evidently unable to ascertain in 1590-1600 the exact place which the Kilmore branch occupied on the main tree. From a passage in the old MS. bound up with Russell's Relation (*v.* vol. ii., p. 19) it would appear that in the fifteenth century the FitzGibbons of Ballylondry were recognised as the next heirs to the direct line of the then White Knight. At the present day we have not a shadow of good legal or historical proof before us that Lord FitzGerald and Vesey had a right to assume the title of White Knight; but this is of the

less consequence to his descendants, considering that the Kilmore sept to which he belonged was a most ancient and honourable one, and that his Lordship, like the Knight of Kerry, was descended through the Butlers and O'Briens from the royal houses of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Dame Ellen O'Brien, daughter of O'Brien Lord Clare, and sister to the wife of John, Knight of Kerry (*v. Ped. B.*), married Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, Bart. (*v. Archdall's Lodge*, vol. ii., p. 33), and had a daughter who married Theobald Butler, and who was, according to O'Donovan, the great-grandmother of the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, the husband of Catherine Vesey. As Dame Ellen was fifth in descent from Pierce Butler, eighth Earl of Ormond, who was seventh in descent from the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I. and Elinor of Castille, her great-grandson, the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, was therefore fifteenth in direct descent from the English king (*v. Archdall's Lodge*, Burke's Royal Descents, and *Miscellaneous Genealogica*). The following notes of deeds from the Henrietta-street Office show the changes of proprietorship of some of the above-mentioned lands in the eighteenth century:—

14th January 1716. Theobald Butler, Esq., B. L., of Dublin, leases to Walter FitzSimon the lands of Inshicronan, Co. Clare, for a term of thirty-one years. Witnesses, Pierce Butler, Lord Dunboyne, and Brian Stapleton.

7th November, 1724. Deed of mortgage between Richard O'Grady and Brian Stapleton, recites that in 1715 Sir Theobald Butler leased the lands of Ballyvanny, Co. Clare, to Mannagh O'Grady.

12th September, 1734. Theobald Butler leases to Maurice FitzGerald, of Lahardin, and Garret FitzGerald, of Carrinekeale, gentlemen, the lands of Lahardin.

20th September, 1734. Theobald Butler, of Coolenbane, leases to James Butler, of Doonhill, the lands of Ballylinebegg, Co. Clare, for thirty-one years. Witnesses, William FitzGerald, of Lahardin, and George Clanchy.

10th September, 1735. Theobald Butler, of Crusheen, assigns Inshicronan, Ballyline, and other lands in Clare, in trust to Francis Mac Namara, of Moyriesk.

5th March, 1746. John Colpoys, of Dublin, gent., declares that a Bill of Discovery, filed in the name of James Butler, for the recovery of the lands of Inshicronan and Lahardin, was for the sole use and benefit of the said James Butler, and at his cost and charge.

27th April, 1751. William Hickey, of Doonin, Co. Clare, mortgages to Francis Perry, of Dublin, his interest for a term of years in Ballylinebeg. William FitzGerald, of Lahardin, one of the witnesses.

26th October, 1751. Deed of mortgage between James Butler, of Kilcomine, Co. Tipperary, and Stephen Moore, of Chancellorstown, in the said county, recites a Bill of Discovery, filed in Exchequer by John Colpoys against the said James Butler, Augustine FitzGerald, Mercy his wife, Charles Mac Donnell, Henry Butler, William Stapleton, and others, to recover the lands of Lahardin, Inshicronan, &c., which Bill resulted in a decree that Colpoys should have the lands under a fee-farm lease made 26th September, 1712, from the Earl of Thomond to James Mac Donnell, in trust for Sir Theobald Butler.

27th November, 1754. Falkiner Hall, of Dublin, declares that a Bill of Discovery, filed by him against Thady Mac Namara, James Butler, and others, for the benefit of a lease of Knockmeol, Drumsillagh, Ballyline, and other lands, was for the sole use and benefit of Hyacinth Daly.

19th April, 1757. James Colpoys, of Ennis, mortgages to Charles FitzGerald, of Carronekeale, the lands of Inshicronan, in Clare, for £200, and an annuity of £50 for six years on Crusheen and Carronekeale.

February 1st, 1767. William FitzGerald, of Lahardin, gives his son James, of the Middle Temple, a rent-charge of £50 on the lands of Lahardin.

10th October, 1788. Henry Butler, of Plymouth Citadel, leases Lahardin to Maurice Halloran, farmer.

9th January, 1789. Deed of sale of Inshicronan by James Butler, Esq., of Milbrook, to the Rt. Hon. James Fitz Gerald.

INQUISITIONS.

(*Elizabeth. Exchequer. No. 10. Co. Limerick.*)

Inquisitio capt' apud Killo'eia in Com' Limic' xi^o die Septembr' anno regni Regine n're Elizabeth &c. que nu'e est xxvi^o. Gybbon M'Shane oge nup' de Item dicunt super sacramen' sua pred' q'd David M'Shane nup' de greate woodd in eod' Com' Limic' gener' cu' multis aliis sceleratissimis p'ditor' ad numer' mille p'sonar' eis congregat' xxii die decembr' anno dict' d'ne regine xxii^o et diversis aliis diebu' et mensibu' et annis antea et po'ea apud Knockdromhasshell in eod' Com' Limic' et apud diversa alia loca in eod' com' Limic' false et proditor' ceperunt arma et erexer'. public' Bellu advers' sui' maiestat' ligeos' subditos ib'm et alibi in eod' com' Limic' comor'. Et po'ea vero continuand p'die' bella et rebellione' p'd Gybbon M'Shane interfeet' fuer' in rebellione et hostilitat' p'd dicunt etiam q'd pred' David M'Shane nup' d'nus de [] et pred' Thomas MacShane nup' de Gornetubburid in rebellione et pro die' predict' continuant' p'severant et existen' habebat' protect' et po'ea obierunt antequam habebant aut aliquis eor' habebat p'donac' d'ee domine regine In cuius rei testimoniu' tam predict' Comissionar' qua' pred' Jurator' p'ntibu' sigilla sua apposuer' die et anno quibu' sup'.

(*Elizabeth. Exchequer. No. 11. Co. Limerick.*)

Inquisitio capt' apud Killoccia in Comitatu Limic' [] a'no reg'ni regine n're Elizabeth [] que nu'e est xxvi^o. Item dicunt s'up sacramen' sua p'd q'd p'son' subscript' ingress' fuer' in rebellione p'd cu' p'd Geraldo nup' Comit' Desmonie et cu' p'd proditoribu' h'ent' heredit' subscript' in eod' Com' Limic' et po'ea revers' fuer' ind' inter subditos d'ne regine ubi nu'e mora' faciunt alii p' prima proclamacion, p'donac' dict' d'ne Regine et alii aliter v'z Joh'es M'David en Corick hen's her' Kilmore cu' p'tin' In quoru' om'i fidem et testimoniu' p'd Comissionar' qua' p'd Jurat' p'ntibu' sigilla sua apposuerunt.

(*Elizabeth. Exchequer. No. 43. Co. Cork.*)

Inquisitio Indentat' capt' apud Youghill, in p'dict' Com', quint' die Septembris Anno Regni D'ne n're Elizabeth xxxv^o. coram Arthur Hyde gen'os', Arthur Corry, armig'o, et Jacob' Bluett maior' Civitat' Youghill p'dict, virtute Comissionis d'ee d'ne Regine eisdem et aliis direct', et huic Inquisit'coi, annex' p' Sac'um, Will'mi Andrewe de Inchquyne gener', Will'mi Huddy de Dodescastell gen'osi, Joh'is Harris de Ballycrinan gen'os', Joh'is Whyte de Newtowne gen'os', Laurentii Lechelande de Curryglas gen'os', Thom' Magner de Teclohy gen'os', Georgii Gislingham de Carriglymlery gen'os', Ed'i Su'ple de Aghaddaghe gen'os', Gerald'i Mac Robestowne de Ballymaccedye gen'os', Edi Fz. John de Dromahasa gen'os', Will'mi Fz Richard de Cornuwraghe gen'os', et Re'di Magner de Aghaddy gen'os': Qui Jurati dicunt s'up sac'um suum qd. quidam terr' vocat' Coolcam est p'cell viginti quatuor carucat' terr', de Kyllmore in Com' Cork p'dict n'up terrar' Davidi Encorrig p' rebellione' attineit. Et insup' dicunt Jurat' p'dict sup' sac'um suum q'd Rathenirynan est si'liter p'cell viginti quatuor carucat' terr' de Kyllmore p'dict n'up terrar' d'ei David Encorrig attincti. Et ulterius dicunt Jurat' p'dict sup' eor' sac'um q'd quidam Gerot M'Shane pater et avus sui possessionat' fuerunt de Coolcam p'dict solvend' inde D'no de Kyllmore p'd' sex solid' octo denar' p' annu' et si'liter consuetudines vocat' Conny et Liverie cum aliis imposicio'ibu' sed p' quamlibet tenu' Jurat' ignorant. In cuius Rei Testimonium tam p'dict' Comissionar' q'm Jurat' p'd' p'ntibus sigilla n'ra alternatim apposuerunt Dat' die anno et loco suprad' cis.

Will'm Andrewe.
John Harris.
Garet M'Robestonne.
Thomas Magner.
Wm Fz Richard.
Edmund Suple.
James Bluett.
Arthur Corry.

Willm Huddy.
John Whyte.
Laurence Lechland.
G. Gislingham.
Edmund Fz John.
Redmund Magner.
Arthur Hyde.

¹ Coolcam is in the parish of Aglishdrinagh, barony of Kilmore and Orrery, County Cork,

not far from Ardskeagh.

(James I. *Exchequer*. No. 48. *Cork*.)

Inquisit'o Indentata capt' ap'd le Kinges Castell in Cork in Com' Cork duodecimo die Martii anno regni regis n'ri Jacobi dei gr'a Anglie Scocie ffraunc', et hib'nie fidei d[] &c'. viz Anglie ffraunc', et 'nie decimo sexto Scocie vero quinquagesimo secundo Qui jurat' super sac'r'm suu' dicunt, q'd, Gibbon Mc Thomas Gibbon nup' de Garrinegranoge in d'co Com' Cork gen' obiit ap'd Garrinegranoge p'dict' nono die Augusti [] millesimo sexcentesimo decimo aut eo circiter. Et q'd obiit se'itus in d'nico suo ut de feodo de et in villa et terris de Garrinegranoge p'dict' in d'co Com' Cork cont' un' carucat' terre valen' [] in om'ib' exitib' ultra in reprisas vjs viij^d hib'n', et de et in villa et terris de Bally Roe in d'co Com' Cork con' dimid' uni' carucat' terr' valens p' ann' in om'bu' exititib' ultra repris' iij^s. iiij^d hib'n', et de et in villa et terris de Kiltashe in d'co Com' Cork cont' un' carucat' terr' valens p' ann' in om'ib' exitib' ultr' repris' vjs. viij^d hib'n'. Et ulterius dicunt q'd Gibbon Mc Thomas Gibbon p'dict' in tempore vite sue seisisus fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo de et in villa et terris de Corlishe in d'co Com' Cork continen' un' quartam' partem unius carucat' terre valens p' ann' in om'ib' exitib' ultra reprisas xx^d hib'n', et q'd sic inde se'itus existens impignorebat sive in mortgag' posuit vill' et terr' de Corlish p'dict' cuidam Phillippo Supple heredib' et assignatis suis pro sum'a decem libr' ster' redempturu' esse p' soluco'em denar' sum' p'dict' ut p' scriptu' suu' dat' decimo quarto die Junii anno d'ni 1597 juratorib' ostens' plane liquet et q'd consimilit' se'itus fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo de et in villa et terris de Ballyhubock in d'co Com' Cork con' una' carrucat' terr' valens p' ann' in om'ib' exitib' ultra repris' vjs viij^d et sic inde se'itus existens eadem cuidam Davido fiz Gerrald et heredib' masculis de [] dict' David' exeunt' sub an'uali reddit' viij^d. ster' reservat' et solubil' d'co Gibbon Mc Thomas Gibbon heredib' et assignat' suis in p'm ad fest' Pasche et se'i Mich'is Arch'i ann [] p' equales porc'ones p'ut p' carta' sua' dat' xxij die Septembr' anno d'ni 1594 jurator' in evidenc' ostens' plene liquet. Et ulterius jurator' p'dict' sup' sac'r'm suu' p'dict' dicunt q'd Joh'es Gibbon fuit filius et proximus heres p'fati Gibbon Mc Thomae Gibbon et q'd fuit etatis vigint' et un' annor' et amplius tempore mortis patris sui p'dict', et q'd Joh'es Gibbon post morte' Gibbon Mc Thomas Gibbon p'dict' in Castro villis et terr' de Garrinegranoge, Kiltashe et Bally Roe p'dict' intravit et in plena vita sua se'itus fu [] d'nico suo ut de feodo extendent' ad quantitat' et valor' sup'dict'. Et ulterius dicunt q'd p'd'tus Joh'es Gibbon sic inde se'itus existens impignorebat et in mortgag' posuit dimid' sive medietat' p'tem diet' ville et terr' de Kiltashe p'dict' cu' p'tiu' p' carta' sua' dat' xvij die Maii Anno d'ni 1616, Thome fiz Morris Gerrald de Thomastowne in d'co Com' Cork armigero heredib' et assignat' suis pro sum'a vigint' librar' ster' sub condic'one q'd quandocu'q' p'dict' Joh'es heredes vel assignat' s' solvant seu solvi faciant int' festos Pasche et prim' die' Maii sum' vigint' libr' ster' d'co Thome fi' Morrice Gerrald heredib' vel assignat' suis et q'd h'eant et teneant p'fic' inde usq' ad festu' om'iu' sanctor' in Novembr' p'x [] sequen' soluco'e p'dict', Quod tune licebit p'dictio Joh'i heredib' et assignat' suis in villa et terr' p'dict' reintrare rehabere et retinere aliquo in carta p'dict' in contrario non obstant' Et ulterius juratores p'dict' sup' sac'r'm suu' dicunt q'd p'dictus Joh'es Mc Gibbon obiit se'itus in d'nico suo ut de feodo de et in vill' et terris de Garrinegranoge, Ball [] et de medietat' p'te de Kiltashe, p'dict' ac etiam de et in jur' redemptionis altr' medietat' p'te de Kiltashe et de Corlishe et de et in annual' reddit' v^s viij^d ster' exeunt' ex villa et t [] de Ballyhubock p'dict' in mens' Maii ultim' p'terit' ante cape'onem hujus Inquisic'onis et q'd om'ia et singula p'missa tenent' de d'co d'no n'ro Rege Jacobo sed p' que [] ignorant et q'd Mauricius Gibbon est filius et p'xim' heres d'eti Joh's Mc Gibbon et q'd fuit etatis octo annor' aut eo circiter tempore cape'onis hujus Inquisic'onis [] maritat', et q'd Katherina mater p'fati Mauricii est reliet' et fuit uxor d'co Joh'i Mc Gibbon et modo sup'stit' non maritat' et q'd dotabil' est. In quorum [] testimoniu' tam Comissionar' quam jurator' p'dicti huic Inquisiconi sigilla apvosuerunt.

Fran. Slynghesby [L. S.]

Thomas Hayford [L. S.]

Edw. Kendall, Deput' Escaet. provinc' Momonie.

(*Charles I. Chancery. No. 201. Co. Cork.*)

Inquisic'o' Indentat' capt' apud vill' de Bandonbrige in Com' Coreke pred' decimo quarto die Augusti Anno mill'imo sexcentesimo tricesimo Anno' que illustrissimi principis et d'ni n'ri Caroli dei gra' Angl' Scotie ffrane' et hib'nie Regis fidei defensor' &c. sexto.

Qui jurat' sup' sac'r'm suu' dicunt q'd p'deus Ric'us fz' Will'us Gibbon de Kiltoge in Com' Coreke pred' gen' defunct' in vita sua se'itus fuit in d'nico suo ut de feod' de et in vill' et terr' de Kiltoge pred' cont' unu' carrucat' terr' val' p' annu' in o'ib' exit' ultr' repriss' quinq' solid' Ir' jacen' et existen' in Baron' de Kilmore in d'co Com' Coreke, Et q'd pred' Ric'us fz' Will'us Gibbon sic inde se'itus existen' obiit sic inde seitus circa octo annos elapsos, et ulterius jurat' pred' dicunt sup' sac'r'm suu' pred' q'd Will'us fz' Richard' Gibbon est ejus filius et heres et fuit etatis vigint' et un' annorum tempore mortis p'd'ci Ric'i fz' William Gibbon p'ris sui et maritat', et ult'ius jurat' pred' dicunt sup' sac'r'm suu' pred' q'd om'ia et singul' premiss' tempore mortis d'ci Ric'i fz' William Gibbon tenebant de nup' d'no Rege Jacobo in capite (videlt) p' quinta' p'tem unius mil' feod', Postremoq' jurat' pred' dicunt sup' sacram' suu' pred' q'd d'cus nup' d'us Rex Jacobus confecit quada' l'ras patent' omni' et singulor' p'missor' Will'mo Parsons mil' et Barronet' et hered' s's, Tenend' de d'co d'no Rege hered' et successor' s's in lib'ro soccagio p'ut p' pred' l't'ras paten' appa't. In ejus rei testimon' huic Inquisic'on' t'm p'fat' Commiss' q'm jurat' pred' alternat' sigilla sua apposuer' die Anno et loco sup'd'cis.

(*Charles I. Chancery. No. 407. Co. Cork.*)

Inquisic'o' Indentata capta apud Villam de Moyalloe in Com' Corke Nono die Aprilis Anno D'ni Mill'imo Sexcentesimo tricesimo octavo Annoq' regni Illustrissimi Principis ac D'ni n'ri Caroli Dei gr'a Anglie Scotie ffrancie & Hib'nie Regis fidei Defens' &c. decimo quarto, Coram Philipo Percivall mil' ffeodar' d'ci D'ni Regis Com' p'd' Thoma Bettesworth ar'o et Peregrin' Banister ar'o virtute com'ission' ejusdem D'ni Regis sub magno sigillo suo Hib'nie geren' dat' apud Dublin * die * Anno D'ni 1637, eis & al' sive duobus vel pluribus eor' direct' quor' p'd' Philippus Percivall miles aut ejus deputat' aut Thomas Litel ar' Escaetor d'ci D'ni Regis ejusdem Com' aut ejus deputat' un' esse debet, Ad Inquirend' (inter al') de o'ibus Ward' Lib'ac'on' Intrusion' & Alienac'on' Releviis Heriot' & de o'ibus al' p'fic' Comoditat' & emolument' quibuscunq' d'co D'no Regi in Com' p'd' rac'one alicujus tenur' debet' crescen' sive em'gen' p'ut p' eand' Comission' plen' app'at p' Sacrament' p'bor' & legaliu' hominu' Com' p'd' quor' noi'a subsequunt' (viz't) Joh'is Longe de Mountlonge gener', Phi' Barry de Bealefoile gener', Joh'is Lombard de Lombards Castle, gener', Ed'di Cott de Garryduffe, gener', Ed'di Roch de Ballylegan, gener', Owen m^c Cormucke Carty de Croghane gen', Owen m^c ffynne Carty de Lisseboy, gen', Joh'is m^c David de Dromaning, gener', Rich'i Barry de Knockrahy, gener', Ed'di fitz Gerald, de Ballym^c Cady, gen', Garrett Arrundell de Aghydullane, gen', Rich'i Cushine de ffarrihy, gener', Tibbott Roch de Killaghy, gener', Dermott m^c Carty de Kildye, gen', Joh'is Casey de Ballyvagadane, gen', Alexand'r Reynolds de Knockscullen, gen', Qui Jurat' dicunt sup' sacrament' suu' p'd' q'd Garrett fitz John Gibbon nup' de Coolecam in Com' p'd' gener', in vita sua se'it fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo de et in dimid' un' Carrucat' terr' de Coolecam p'd' in Com' p'd' val' p' ann' in o'ibus exit' ultra repriss' quinq' solid'. Et de et in dimid' un' Carrucat' terr' de Ballyroe in Com' p'd' val' p' ann' in o'ibus exit' ultra repriss' quinq' solid' et sic inde se'it' existens confecit quoddam fact' purportan' feoffament' de o'ibus & sing'lis p'missis p'd' in Anno regni nup' D'ni n'ri Regis Jacobi primo Mauricio Gibbon filio & hered' suo & hered' suis imp'p'm, Virtute ejus, p'd' Mauricius se'it' fuit de o'ibus & sing'lis p'missis p'd' p'ut lex postulat & sic inde se'it' existens obiit sic inde se'it' circa quindecim annos elaps' & q'd Garrett Gibbon est ejus fil' & heres & etat' sex annor' tempore mortis p'ris sui p'd' et non maritat' et modo plen' etat' & maritat' Et ulterius Jurator' p'd' super sacrament' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd o'ia et sing'la p'missa p'd' dimiss' fuer' p' Cur' Ward' & Lib'ac'onu' ffrancisco Kenny gener' executor' et assignatis suis per valuabil' considerac'one p' p'd' ffrancisu' Kenny solut' et sub annual' reddit' quatuor libr' solubil' ad Recept' Se'c'ij d'ci D'ni Regis hujus regni Hib'nie, et q'd p'd' ffranciscus Kenny assignavit omne jus & interest suu' in p'missis p'fat' Garrett fitz John Gibbon et q'd p'd' Garrett fitz John Gibbon semper abhinc solvit' p'd' anual' reddit' ad Recept' Se'c'ij p'd' ad usu' D'ni Regis. Et ulterius Jurator' p'd' super sacramentu' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd p'd' Garrett fitz John Gibbon obiit tricesimo die Decembr'

ultim' p'terit' ante cap'conem hujus Inquisic'onis, et q'd p'd' Garrett m^c Morris est ejus p'nepos & heres & etat' viginti & duor' annor' tempore mortis proavi sui p'd' et maritat' Et ulterius jurator' p'd' super sacrament' suu' p'd'e'm dicunt q'd Maria Gibbon al's Kieffe nup' uxor p'd' Mauricij in plena vita existit & dotabil' de p'missis et q'd p'd' duxit in viru' quend' ffynnye o' Mahowny et q'd Honora Gibbon nuper uxor p'd' Garrett fitz John Gibbon in plena vita existit. Et ulterius Jurator' p'd' sup' sacrament' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd p'd' Garrett fitz John Gibbon p' Indentur' suam vicesimo primo die february Anno D'ni 1634 dimisit & ad firmam tradidit medietat' dimid' Carrucat' terr' de Coolecam p'd' Johanni m' Garrett Gibbon filio p'd' Garrett fitz John executor' & assignat' suis p' termi'o' triginta & unius annor' sub anual' reddit' quatuor libr' et q'd p'd' Joh'es m^c Garrett ultimo die Martij ultim' p't'it' sursum reddidit p'd' dimission' p'fat' Garrett m^c Morris. Postremoq' Jurator' p'd' super sacramentu' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd om'ia & sing'la p'missa p'd' tempore mort' p'diet' Mauricii & Garrett fitz John & tempore confecc'on' alienac'onis p'd' tenebant' & modo tenent' de d'co nup' D'no n'ro Rege Jacobo et de D'no n'ro Rege nunc Carolo respective in Capite p' servic' mil' viz't p' decimam partem unius feod' mil' In ejus Rei Testimoniu' tam p'fat' Comissionar' quam Jurator' p'd' sigilla sua huic Inquisic'oni alt'natim apposuer' die Anno & loco supra dict'.

(*Charles II. Exchequer. No. 25. Cork.*)

An Inquisicion Indented taken at the King's old Castle in the Countie of Coreke the seven and twentieth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundreded fiftie & seven. which s^d Jurors uppon the holly saccrament doe fynd & p'sente, that David Gibbon late of Ballyhubby¹ in the Countie of Coreke gentle'an, Irish papiste, the three & twentieth day of October in the yeare of our Lorde God one thousand six hundreded fiftie & seven, longe before & since was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the [] and lands of Ballihubby contayneing one ploughland, Balli-Henry & Ballinrounough one ploughland & halfe & Ballisillagh one ploughland, all contayneinge nyne hundreded & seventeene plantac'on acres in the Countie of Corecke, and beinge hereof soe seised wth all & singulare the app'tenances thereunto belonginge the s^d David Gibbone, the twentieth day of february in the yeare afores^d, contrary to the Acte of parliam^t made in Ireland of the tenth yeare of King Henry the Seventh, entered into actual Rebellion againste his Majestie the late Kinge Charles Kinge of England Scotland ffrence and Ireland, and againste the Englishrie of Ireland, and thereby his highness Olliver, lorde Protect^r of the Com'onwealth of England Scotland & Ireland uppon the forfeiture and attaynder of the s^d David Gibbon, is lawfully invested in the possession of all and singulare the forerecited p'misses wth the app'tenances, and beinge thereof soe seised & poss'ed, wee fynd and p'sent that his s^d highnes by his Comission for settinge out of lands to disbanded offic^{es} & sould^{rs} wth in the Countie of Corecke the two & twentieth day of May in the yeare of our lorde God one thousand six hundred fiftie and foure, did assigne all and singulare the p'misses wth the app'tenances unto Quarter Master Thomas Boarman, John Little & Thomas Lye, p'te of the disbanded Regiment of the lorde of Broghill, for arreares due unto them & everie of them respectively in considera'con of their service p'formed to the Comonwealth of England in the late Rebellion of the Irish of Ireland &c. Wee knowe of noe more lands or tenem^{ts} nor of anny goods or chattles the s^d David Gibbon had the s^d twentieth day of february in the yeare afores^d, nor at any tyme sithence to our knowledge In testimony whereof the s^d Com^{rs} as alsoe the s^d Jur^{ts} haue hereunto interchangably putt theire seales the day & yeare first above written.

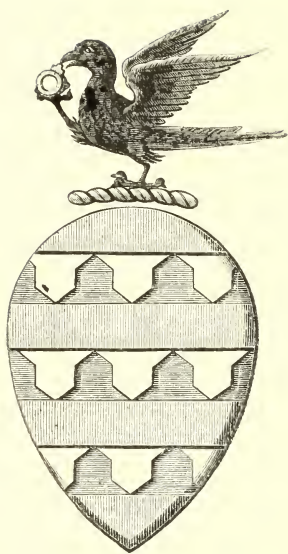
¹ Ballyhubby and Balli-henry are in Rathgollan parish, and the latter name inclined me to think there may have been a Clan Henry amongst the FitzGibbons. But I could find no

trace of it, and Mr. Hennessy told me that he could find none. This name may be a corruption of Bally Eniry.

UNPUBLISHED GERALDINE DOCUMENTS.

No. 6.

THE GHERARDINI OF TUSCANY.



ARMS OF THE NOBLE FAMILY OF THE GHERARDINI,
From the Liber d'Oro.

HISTORY

OF

THE NOBLE FAMILY OF THE GHERARDINI OF TUSCANY.

THE following selections from a History of the Noble Family of the Gherardini of Florence—whence descended the Geraldines of Ireland—are taken from a M. S. translation of the whole of Gamurrini's History of the Gherardini Family, deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Gamurrini's Genealogical work consists of four volumes: a copy of which is in the Library of the British Museum, marked 136, B. 13. Another copy is in the National Library at Florence. Its title is as follows:—

Istoria-Genealogica delle Famiglie Nobili Toscane et Umbre, descritta dal Padre Don Eugenio Gamurrini, Abbate Camnense, Nobile Aretino, Accademico-Apatista; Consigliero et Elemosiniere Ordinario della Maestà Christianissima di Lodovico XIV., Re di Francia e di Navarra, Teologo e Familiare dell' Altezza Serenissima di Cosimo III., Gran Duca di Toscana. consecrata alla Medesima Altezza.

In Fiorenza, 1671, folio.

Genealogical History of the Noble Tuscan and Umbrian Families, described by Father Don Eugenio Gamurrini, Abbot of Casino, a Noble Aretine, Member of the Academy of Apatlists; Counsellor and Almoner in Ordinary of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre; Theologian and Familiar of His Most Serene Highness Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. Dedicated to His Highness.

THE FAMILY OF THE GHERARDINI.

(Vol. II., pp. 111-138.)

I was not a little doubtful (although the fact is certain) as to whether the Geraldine Family now in Ireland derived its origin from our Gherardini Family now in Tuscany, since it was competent for me to trace it both to the Gherardini of Florence and to the Giraldini now in Amelia, one of whom is the Prior Giraldini, at present first Gentleman of the Chamber to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany: which latter family, in very ancient times, sprang from the Lords of Catenaia, who were very noble and very powerful citizens of Arezzo; but the arguments in favour of the Gherardini of Florence are so strong, that I cannot refuse my assent to them; especially since they are acknowledged as kinsmen by the Family in Ireland, as is testified in numerous letters, and moreover in an ancient document contained in a book of Records, signed B, by Signor Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellino Gherardini of Florence, in which we read as follows:—

“I recollect how in the month of October, in the year 1413, there passed through Florence an Irish Bishop, brother of the order of St. Augustine, with whom was a priest of the Cathedral Church of Ardfer, named Maurice, who was of the Gherardini Family that dwelt in the Island of Ireland; and while seeking for some one in Florence, who had been in those parts, he came upon Niccola di Luca di Feo, who had been a merchant in the City of London, to whom he said that his ancestors were of the same blood as that of the Gherardini of Florence; and for that reason he wished to become acquainted with some members of that House. Luca conducted him to me, and we called together Ottaviano di Cacciattino and Papi di Piero di Cacciattino de Gherardini.

“This Maurice first recognised us as being of the number of his blood relations; then about their having been in Ireland, he spoke thus to us. That a long time ago, Tommaso and Maurizio de’Gherardini, having gone out from Florence on account of civil dissensions, were with the King of England at the time of the conquest of the Island of Ireland; and having served him in that expedition with loyalty and valour, they were left as Presidents in that Island, with the gift of many Lordships.

“He said that this conquest, and the actions and valour of the said Gherardini, are mentioned in a Chronicle called the Red Book, which is in the City of Emerlic,¹ and that these afterwards multiplied into many Gentlemen and Barons, who have a great number of vassals.

“He said besides, that at that time there were living, a descendant of Gherardo, called Gerald Earl of Kildare; a descendant of Tommasso called Thomas Earl of Desmond, and five Barons descended from Maurizio.”

This account and record tallies with the one given by the Earl of Kildare to Antonio di Giovanni Manni, a Florentine merchant who had been in Ireland; and these two accounts are confirmed by that written by Christofano Landino, in the preface to his Commentary on the “*Commedia*” of Dante Aldighieri, the famous Poet, in which he says:—

“There were in England three brothers, Tommaso, Gherardo, and Maurizio, of the very ancient family of the Gherardini of Florence, driven into exile by civil dissensions; these brothers, in the conquest of Ireland,

¹ Perhaps Limerick is here intended.

an Island not much smaller than England, brought to the King of England help so prompt, so willing, and so faithful, that when the Island was subjugated they were invested with the Lordship of all the flat parts of it, where there are many people; and again in our times there remain Gentlemen their descendants; chief among whom are the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Desmond. Neither the name, nor the armorial bearings¹ of the Gherardini of Florence, have been changed by them. They show besides a letter, the tenour of which is faithfully registered here.”

“The direction of the letter runs thus:—

“‘This may be given to all the family of the Gherardini of noble renown and virtue, dwelling in Florence, our most beloved brothers in Florence.’ In the inside as follows:—

“‘Gerald Earl of Kildare, Viceroy of the whole Kingdom of Ireland, to all the Family of the Gherardini inhabitants of Florence. Health.

“‘Most grateful to us have been your letters, Excellent Sirs, by which we have been enabled easily to understand and know the depth of the fraternal love which you bear to your own blood. But in order that your joy should reach its full, I shall briefly inform you of the condition of your Family in these parts. Know then that my Predecessors and Ancestors passed from France into England, where they lived for a short time, and in the year 1140 came into this Island of Ireland, in which by the power of their sword they obtained many possessions, and performed great feats of arms, and have up to the present day increased and multiplied into divers branches and Families. The consequence is that I, by the grace of God, and by hereditary right, possess the Earldom, and am Earl of Kildare, with many castles and possessions. And through the liberality of our Most Serene Master the King of England, I am Vicegerent over all Ireland henceforth, at the pleasure of his Majesty, a post held by my father and many of his Predecessors.

“‘Near in these parts is one of our Relations, called the Earl of Desmond, who has under his Lordship an extent of country one hundred miles in length. Let me inform you that our House in this region has further increased in numbers by a multitude of Barons, Knights, and Noble Persons, who have various possessions and numerous vassals owing them obedience. We should greatly desire to become acquainted with the deeds of our ancestors, therefore if you have any record make the same known to us, as also what may have been the origin of our House.

“‘I shall be delighted to become acquainted with it, as also about the numbers, and what are the names of the greatest of your ancestors. Also if there are any of the Family in France, and what members of our Family dwell in the Roman Country, and how things are going on. I should wish to know all this, for I derive no small enjoyment in receiving news of our Family and of its Prosperity. Should there be anything here which our skill and industry might procure, and which we might present to you, especially things which are not to be found in your Country, such as hawks, falcons, horses, or hunting dogs, as may be agreeable to you, I beg you will apprise me of the same, as I shall always endeavour to obey your wishes.

¹ This is not the case; the arms of the Gherardini were, Gules three bars vair; quite different from the Geraldine arms. See the Plate which faces this page, engraved from a blazon supplied by Count

Passerini of Florence, and also the arms of the Gherardini, engraved from the ancient sculptured shield over the door of the church of S. Margarita, at Montici, near Florence, at p. 72, *infra*.

“ ‘May God hold you in his keeping, etc. Let us reciprocate our love.

“ ‘From our Castle of Castledermot, on the 27th day of May, 1507.¹

“ ‘Gerald, head in Ireland of the Family of the Geraldines, Earl of Kildare, and Vicegerent of the Most Serene King of England in Ireland.’ ”

There is also a narrative of some Florentine merchants in London who have had dealings at that Court, and the following is the substance of it :—

“ That in Ireland there is a people, living near the high and woody parts of the Island, disaffected to the Crown of England, and who at the time of the war retired into the woods, and were, therefore, called the ‘ Wild Irish.’

“ King Henry VIII., wishing to reduce them by force to better obedience, ordered together a military force which he sent to the Island, and though the enterprise ended successfully, and in everything conformably to his will, he remained nevertheless, either with truth or pretence, ill-satisfied with the Earl of Kildare, as if he had been secretly alienated from his will, in that war; for which reason he had him made prisoner with others of that Family, suspected for the same cause (Henry being of a hasty and violent temper), and ordered him to be beheaded.

“ This Earl of Kildare left a youth who bore the name of Gerald, but was generally called in the English language Lord Garrett Earl of Kildare, which translated into our tongue signifies Signore Gherardini Conte di Childaria. In the time of King Henry he followed the Court, and afterwards came into Italy, diverting himself at Padua and Venice, with Monsignor Piero Carnesecechi, and he came with him to see the City of Florence.

“ King Edward VI. died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Queen Mary, by whom, on returning to court, he was graciously received, and he married one of her favourite Ladies.”

There is still extant a letter from Girolamo Fortini, of the year 1566, who writes to his brother Paolo in London, that he has taken to wife a daughter of Antonio, son of Piero Gherardini, and Paolo in reply mentions that he had known there the Earl of Kildare, of the same family of the Gherardini of Florence, from whom he had received as a present several sorts of dogs, which he sent to his brother in Florence.

To all these testimonies we add that of Verini, who sings of this Family of Gherardini in the following verses :—

“ Clara Gherardinum Domus est, hæc plurima quondam
Castella incoluit foccundis Collibus Elsoe.
Insignisque Toga, sed enim præstantior armis
Floruit, huius adhuc veneratur Hibernia nomen.”

The House of the Gherardini is illustrious, formerly
It inhabited many Castles in the fruitful hills of Elsa;
And renowned in peace, but still more excellent in arms
It flourished; and Ireland still venerates its name.

This opinion is followed by Jean Baptiste l’Ermite de Soliers, in his “ Toscane Francaise,” in which he treats of this House of the Gherardini, respecting the above-mentioned verses, and discoursing upon them

¹ There is extant a letter of an earlier date (1440), written by Leonardo Bruni, Secretary of the Florentine Republic, and carried to Ireland by Giovanni Betti di

Gherardini, who came over to become acquainted with the Earl of Kildare and his other kinsmen of the Geraldines.—Gilbert’s “ Viceroy of Ireland,” p. 335.

with the authority of a Villani or a Mini, but with little foundation regarding the origin and the representatives of the Gherardini in Tuscany, so that we cannot exactly accept his account of them.

We ought not, however, to condemn altogether this French author, but regret that one is not on the spot where all the writings of the Gherardini may be seen, referring to him about them when he writes of the Gherardini of France, sprung as they are, no doubt, from those of Tuscany, as will be shown by me conclusively, in setting forth the genealogical tree.

The reasons adduced, coupled with the fact of the Gherardini of Ireland bearing the same arms, the same family name, and their being of Florence, show that there is indubitable evidence of their belonging to the same Gherardini now living in Florence; but not in the manner stated by the French author, who mixes up the Gherardini della Rosa with the Gherardini who did not enjoy the Gonfalonierate, nor even the Priorate, and who were always kept at a distance from the Government; but who certainly held the Consulate, which was the supreme grade before the Gonfalonierate; being powerful and suspected by the people, and the other great families who governed at that time, as all historians show.

Still we must not impugn the above-mentioned author because he does not speak according to the writings, and does not make out the genealogy, confusing the time of the three brothers, Maurice, Thomas, and Gerard, who went from France into England in the year 1140, as the same English Gherardini show in their writings sent to the Gherardini of Florence. Yet the Frenchman blunders not a little. But leaving the authors, we shall come to prove all by authentic writings, and by the archives, which, although scarce in remote ages, we come nevertheless to have some knowledge of their antiquity, since we prove it from the year nine hundred to the present time.

The first writing then which is met with respecting this family is a donation, made by Gherardo, son of Rainerio, to the Canonical house of the Metropolitan Church of Florence, for the soul of Jolitta his wife, of some property situated in Bucciano, and some other property near the Church of S. Piero in Jerusalem, where the Gherardini have always held possessions from remote times.

These are even called the Gherardini of Bucciano, as will be mentioned shortly; which writing is found in the archives of the above-named Canonical house, drawn up in the year 1020 by Pietro the Notary.

Ranierio, father of the above-named Gherardo, was the son of Ramberto, and this latter was the son of another Ranierio, as is written in another document of 1001, drawn up at Florence; and Ramberto, son of Ranierio, is written in a sentence given in the presence of many noble ambassadors of the Emperor in the time of the Emperor Otho, in the seventh year of his reign; which documents are preserved in the above-named archives of the Canons of the Metropolitan Church of Florence.

We may, therefore, come to a conclusion about the root of this tree, commencing at nine hundred and ten (910), according to the genealogical scale.

From Gherardo and Jolitta was born Cece, father of Guido and of Ugone, as is proved by a gift made by the said Guido to the Monastery of Settimo, of the lands which he possessed in Orgnano and in Ponticello; that is to say, the half of them: the other half was given to the Church

of St. Stephen d'Ornano, as is attested by Pietro in the year 1090, which deed of gift is preserved in the archives of the City of Settimo, and in those of Cestello of Florence, which are not yet put in order.

Ugone, the son of Cece, is written as a witness in a contract drawn up in 1131, by Gherardo, which is preserved in the archives of the Abbey of St. Michael the Archangel, marked number 1495, and Ottaviano was his son, as is seen in another contract drawn up by Sacchetto in 1146, in the archives of Cestello. Guido, above-mentioned, was father of Raimondino and another Guido, as seen in the above-mentioned donation of lands situated in Orguano.

Ottaviano was father of Gherardino, who had a son Uguecione, and another son Ottaviano; which Uguecione we read of as Consul in 1197, on his taking an oath which he does with other Consuls for the observance of the League among many communities of Tuscany, as in Book 26 to 42; and Ottaviano is mentioned as Consul in 1200, and in 1203; Book 3 of Chapters, folio 5, as also Cece their brother in the year 1202, as in Book 29a. c. 22, 80, and in Book 26, chap. 7.

Uguecione was the father of Messer Filippo, and Messer Cece, who swore fealty to Bishop Giovanne, *per omnes articulos fidelitatis* (by all the articles of fidelity), as is gathered from the notes of Borghino our monk, Prior of the Innocents of Florence, and a famous historiographer of his time; and this same oath is also mentioned in the book called the *Bulotone*, which is preserved in the archives of the Archbishoprick of Florence, where can be still read "D. Cece, D. Pegolottus, et D. Philippus, fratres et filii Uguecionis, et D. Philippus, D. Pegolotti omnes Nobiles ex Domo filiorum Gherardini" (D. Cece, D. Pegolottus, and D. Philippus, brothers and sons of Uguecione, and D. Philipus, D. Pegolotti, all nobles of the house of the sons of Gherardini) in 1251; and in 1267 we read "Nobiles Bernardinius filius D. Baldovinetti del Cece et Philipus filius D. Pegoletti" (the noble Bernardinus son of D. Baldovinette, son of Cece, and Philipus, son of D. Pegoletti) who take oath at the same Archbishoprick with other nobles, as in the above-quoted book; and likewise D. Ottavianus, son of Cece, of 1231, in the same book.

The Gherardini of Ireland, according to the computation of years, must have had for their father Gherardino, who flourished in 1140, and whose sons were Tommaso, Gherardo, and Maurizio, who went into England, and others who remained in Florence, as will be shown shortly; who, possessing very lofty towers in Florence,¹ endeavoured to overthrow the other citizens, and fighting one against another they were compelled to leave the city and retire into the country; there they fortified themselves, and became, as it were, the *Domicelli* of Florence.

Others, such as Tommaso and the other brothers, joined in the war which King Edward [*recte* Henry] waged in the time of Pope Alexander III.

This is confirmed by what Giovanni Villani says, speaking of the above-named war, and by the history of England, which declares that they came from Florence on account of the civil wars which took place in 1170.

It is confirmed likewise by the genealogical tree here annexed of this

¹ It is stated in "Napeir's History of Florence" that the Lordship of the Tower and Loggia was a distinctive mark of ancient nobility in Florence.

family of the Gherardini of Florence, of England, and of France, a branch of which lived with much glory, as it still lives, at the Court of the King of England, conformably to what has been said above, as also to the histories, letters, and narratives given here by the Gherardini of Florence, and the word of mouth testimony of the Geraldts of Ireland.

The Gherardini of France are born from the above-mentioned Bernardino, father of that Noldo who was exiled from Florence, as we read in the account of the peace made at Civitella in the year 1311 with Bettuccio Pulci; and from him was born that Pietro Gherardini who followed the Duke of Athens and Brienne into Champagne. The latter, while High Constable of France under King John, was wounded, and died at the battle of Poitiers, in the year 1356; through whose means and his own valour, Pietro Gherardini received from the king the land of Mirail, within eight leagues of the town of Brienne, where he established for the family of the Gherardini or Gerardini a home in the beautiful kingdom of France. This same Pietro caused to be erected a sumptuous chapel, on the glass windows of which, even to this day, his effigy is seen depicted, completely armed; his sword at his side, booted and spurred, with laurels at his feet, emblematic of his great and glorious victories, triumphant in so beautiful and noble a province.

His letters of naturalization may still be seen entered in the year 1363, on the Register book, in Latin, in which he is called *Petrus Gerardini de Florentia*. Similarly we read in these archives *de Gerardinis, et de Gherardinis*; and in all the old writings Gherardo means the same as Gerardo, as we see *passim*.

From the Peter above mentioned, who was grand forester to the King of France, was born, according to Monsier Tristan (L'Hermite de Soliers) in his *Toscane Française*, another Peter, grandfather of Giovanni of the same name, who had retired to Hervi, a castle situated three leagues from their above-mentioned territory of Marail, which word, in the said French tongue, is pronounced Marèl, who, not by any possibility expecting these goods of fortune necessary to maintain himself conformably to his high birth and condition, was summoned before the Lieutenant-General in the Balliage of Troyes, to surrender to him his fiefs, and pay with these the indemnity due to the king. But that judge, knowing his necessities, and taking into consideration his high birth, sent him back to his own estates, and restored the possession of them to him; as by his own decree, and sentence of the 16th May of the year 1520, is made manifest.

Afterwards, Arnoldo Gerardini, one of his successors, living at Triefui under the same Balliage of Troyes, obtained the confirmation of the said sentence by a decree given by the *Cours d' Aides* of Paris, on the 2nd of the month of April, in the year 1607. Of this same branch has come, from father to son, two brethers full of worth, caressed by fortune, and much known in that Court.

But since death, which is too prompt, has carried away the former, much to our regret, who has left a second posterity, of which the eldest born at the present is now living as Treasurer of the Casual Accounts, and continues to acquire, not only friends, but also a high reputation, to such a point that he has written to mention his having obtained from his most Christian Majesty the post of Governor of the Household of the Dauphin, and that he exercises it with great honour.

Filippo, son of Uguccione, was father of Giovanni, who had for wife Donna Ansualda *filia D. Rossi, D. Teghiarij de Boudelmontibus*, as is read in a document made by the said Ansualda, whilst a widow, in 1316, drawn up by Bartolo d'Ughetto, a Florentine citizen; which is preserved in the archives of the Certosa of Florence, in Case B, Number 78; and from her Giovanni had a son, Gherardino, father of Nicotto, so celebrated in the Florentine Republic, being called in Book D of 1378 *D. Nicolaus Nicolai Gherardini Joannis de Gherardinis*; and of the above-named Giovanni, D. Lottus was the brother, as is read in the Reformations of Florence in the Book of Counsels of 1280; as was also Cece, to be seen in another document drawn up by Albertino di Bencivenni di Lomana in 1384, also in the same archives.

Messer Baldovinetto, besides being father of Bernardino, was likewise father of Arnoldo, who had a son Lotteringo, as may be gathered from the archives of Passigiano, in a document of 1239, in which Messer Baldovinetto, son of Messer Cece of Florence, with Arnoldo his son, and with the consent of the Countess, wife of Messer Baldovinetto, renounced in favour of the said Abbey di Passigiano, an obligation which it had to give every year as service and tax, some pigeons, to the father and predecessors of the said Countess, on account of the Castle of Poggialvento: Case E, Number 88; which compare with the notes made by Scipione Ammirati, which are in S. Maria Nuova di Fiorenza. Messer Lotteringo, son of Arnoldo, called Tuigo, is mentioned in the Book of Imposts of 1288, in the parish of S. Stefano a Ponte, which was made (for the quarter of S. Piero Searaggio) by Filippo Cialuffi and the old Girolannis and Truffino degli Amidei; of which Messer Lotteringo we shall speak next as having been a celebrated man.

Of this Messer Lotteringo were born Noldo, and Rinaldo, who form the three branches of the Gherardini living in Florence. And first we shall speak of Noldo, of whom were born several sons: among these was Ugolino, who was father of Antonio, who had a son Noldo, of whom we read in the Tithes Register of the parish of S. Pancrazio del Valdarno, diocese of Fiesole, as patrons of the said parish, where also we read the names of Anton Maria, son of the above-named Noldo, and likewise of Piero, his brother. Of the said Piero, who was father of Niccolo, in 1471, we read Niccolo, son of Piero, who was son of Antonio, who was son of Ugolino, and in connexion with these names of Piero, father of the said Niccolo, and brother of the said Noldo, we read Anton Maria and Gio. Gualberto, sons of the said Noldo, as also of others of the Gherardini family; and we follow likewise the line of Lorenzo, son of Alamanno, who was son of Antonio, who was son of Piero, who was son of Niccolo, known at the Tithes Registry, and at the Baptismal Registry; as well as that of Gio. Carlo, son of Francesco,* who was son of Anton Maria, who was son of another Francesco, and he the son of another Anton Maria.

Of Rinaldo was born, besides other sons, Antonio called Boccaccio, as is read in the peace made by the Duke of Athens on the 11th December of the year 1342, between the family of the Gherardini and that of Monterialdi, both families being among the grandees of Florence; all the names of the Gherardini are given. This peace is in the Reformations of Florence, as will be shortly told. The said Antonio was father of Toccio, as is read in the division of a shop under the tower of the Gherardini,

written by Andrea Ciampelli; where likewise are read all the names of the Gherardini living at that time in Florence, as shall be set forth in the proper place.

Of Toccio was born Piero, father of another Piero, whose line became extinct; and Antonio, who was father of another Toccio, whose true name was Tommaso; all of whom may be read in the presentation they conferred on the parish of S. Pancrazio, in the Valdarno, in the year 1471, which says: Piero, son of Piero who was son of Toccio; and Toccio (Tommaso) who was son of Antonio, who was son of Piero, all of the Gherardini family; and from this Tommaso called Toccio are living Bartolommeo and Carlo, sons of Cammillo, who was son of Tommaso, who was son of Bartolommeo, who was son of Tommaso called Toccio; as is found in the Tithe-lists, and in the Baptismal Register.

The line of Messer Ottaviano, although noteworthy, has not been set forth in consequence of its having become extinct; but heroic actions are narrated of his descendants, as well as of others (of the same family) who are not placed on this Tree, through their being too numerous.

The Tree having been explained by us with the branches existing at the present day of this most noble and most ancient family of the Gherardini, of whose origin an accurate account cannot be completely given, though finding it always among the first families of Florence, even in the year eight hundred (800). But we may well believe what Malnotti, a noble and famous historian of the City of Siena, has remarked in his annotations, as also what has been said by the very diligent Celso Cittadini, most skilful in the genealogies of that noble country of Siena, and similarly what has been left in writing by the noble antiquarian Belisario Bulgarini, likewise a Siense, all of whom agree in asserting that the family of the Gherardini, having quitted Arezzo on account of the civil wars of the Romans, took refuge in Siena, with thirty other noble families of Arezzo, and thus gave a noble increase to the above-named City of Siena.

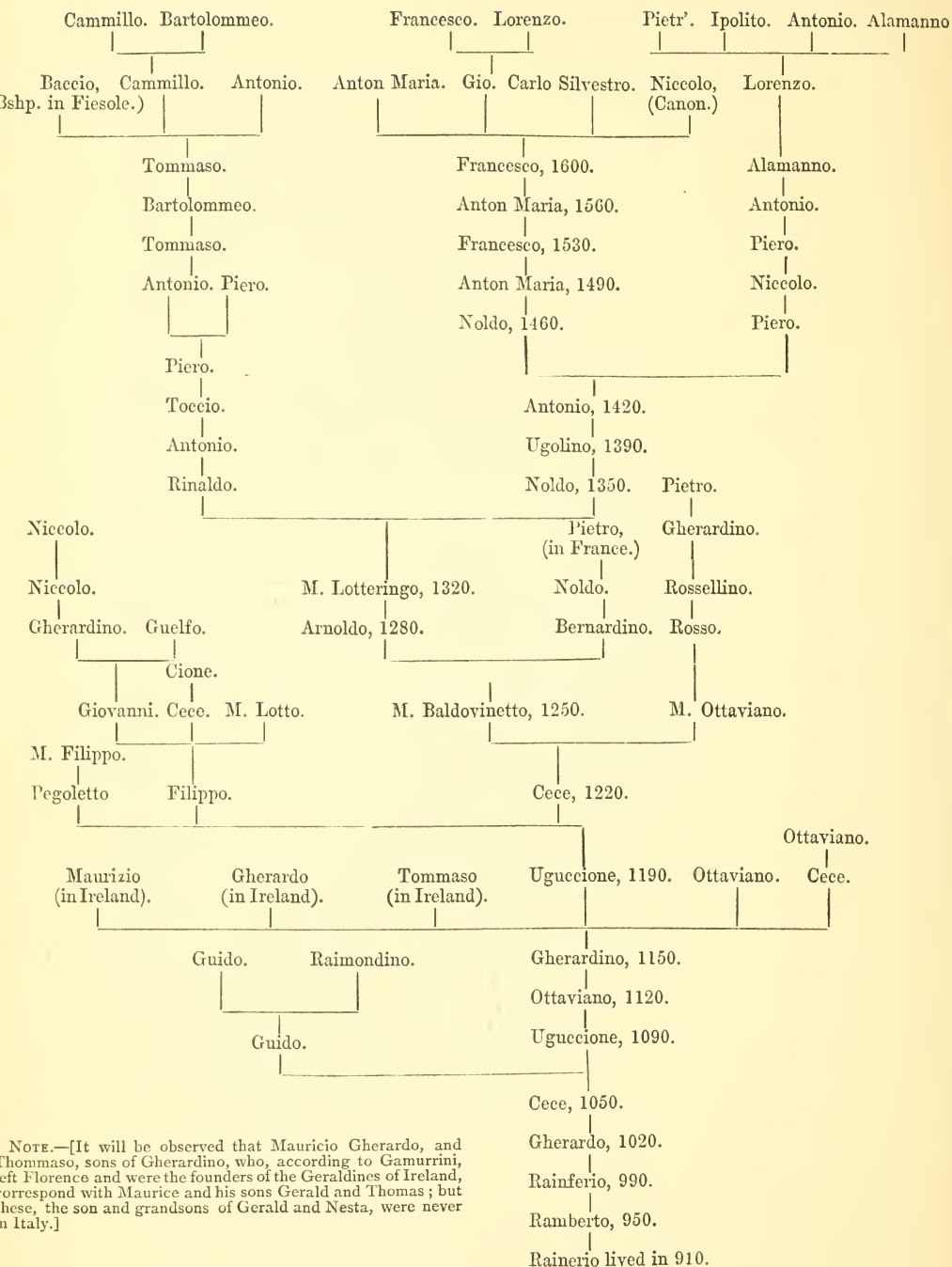
Hence, with reason founded on authority, and the fact of remaining in possession of their ancient property, one may conclude that they had their origin in the City of Arezzo, then a very powerful Republic; the more so, as they held possessions in the Valdarno, subject then to the inhabitants of Arezzo, as well as other lands, some of which were in the territory of Siena.

The lack of documents deprives us totally of these curiosities which all living would wish to have; therefore we cannot know for certain more than that Ramberto son of Ranieri was present with many other nobles at a decision pronounced by Envoys from the Emperor Otho the Great, in the seventh year of his reign, mentioned by us above; from which one perceives the nobility of this House, which has the highest, the noblest, the most powerful origin that one can imagine.

Members of it were exiled with other noble inhabitants of Arezzo, who belonged to the factions and powerful party, as the very powerful Licinian family of Arezzo was exiled from that Republic, which family is mentioned by Titus Livius under the designation *most powerful*, through whom sprang up afterwards so many wars, as is related in our first volume respecting that said family.

Many persons then, born of this blood, gave lustre to this family.

First among them we ought to mention as a remarkable man Gher-



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE GHERARDINI OF FLORENCE, ACCORDING TO GAMURRINI.

ardo, son of Ramberto (Rainerio), conspicuous for his piety through his donations made to churches, and particularly to the Metropolitan Church of Florence, in the year 1020, as we have stated above; and the same was done by Cece and Guido, and all their descendants, who founded many churches; and some of these descendants, even down to our own time, have conferred, and do still confer benefices, among which is that of the parish of S. Panerazio in the Valdarno; that of the Badiola of S. Maria in Colle, without a cure of souls, which was already united to the above-named parish; but in the year 1478, with the consent of the Gherardini, the patrons, it was separated from the Ordinary; and by the same patrons it was presented to Messer Lorenzo, son of Antonio Gherardini, on the 12th May, as attested by the Ser Benedetto da Romagna."

[Here follows an account of many presentations made by members of the Gherardini family to various churches, including one to the Church of S. Margherita, at Montici, near the City of Florence, and near which church the Gherardini family had a large tower and residence. The remains of this tower are still (1875) in existence.]

On account of the burning of the archives of the Archbishoprick of Florence, and likewise those of the Bishoprick of Fiesole, we have no knowledge as to which particular members of the Gherardini family founded so many churches, all of which are ancient, as may be seen by their style of building; and, therefore, one may believe that the said churches owed their erection to the piety of the family of the first Gherardo, and to that of his descendants, namely, his sons, nephews, and grand-nephews.

The sons of the said Gherardo were many, and all of them distinguished, as were also the nephews, they being always in the Consulate, which was the first and most ancient rank, and superior to every other in Republics; and therefore with great reason they were anciently called and declared to be Grandees of Florence, and as such they were always excluded by the people from the office of Gonfaloniere, which was instituted after the suppression of the Consulate and the Anziani, the people wishing to be apart from the Government, and not remain under that of the Grandees, from among whom the Consuls were chosen.

Uguccione, Cece, and Ottaviano, sons of Gherardino, were all three elected Consuls, as has been shown above.

Maurisio, Tommaso, and Gherardo, departed from Florence in the time of the Civil Wars, which sprung up among the Grandees, as is mentioned by Giovanni Villani, in the year 1172, who says that they possessed towers in the City of Florence, and that they went to serve the King of France, Louis the Young, after whose death they served Philip II. his son, also King of France, who, being on friendly terms with Henry II., King of England, was asked by him for some Italian Commandants, not wishing to confide either in the English or in the French for the conquest of Ireland, or Hibernia. Therefore, the above-named King of France, Philip II., gave him Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo Gherardini, Florentines, who, as valiant brothers, might be able to serve with all fealty and secrecy his Britannic Majesty in the aforesaid undertaking, which had not been successful to him in the year 1155, it having been entrusted to some of the principal nobles of his kingdom.

Having now, however, confided the whole to the above-named

brothers, Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo, Henry went in the year 1182 to the conquest of Ireland, where Maurizio, as chief, assisted by the valour of his brothers, achieved inexpressible wonders, and, striking and assailing on all sides, subjugated at last that kingdom, by which acquisition the Kings of England have always reigned over it; and King Henry, recognising the valour of Maurizio, supported by that of his two brothers, gave to them immense estates in the said kingdom, as has been above mentioned, according to the relations and the historians.

And the whole is confirmed by the Tree, by the histories, the facts, and the times.

Moreover, Luca di Linda, in his description of England and Ireland, uses the following words:—*Very great were the revenues pertaining to the English Exchequer* (speaking of Ireland), produced by [the property of those who prematurely endeavoured to free themselves from the superior power of England, as may be learned from the history of events in the past century; because, in the year 1578, the Earl Gerald of Desmond being dead, who had taken arms against Queen Elizabeth, with the aid of the King of Spain and of the Pope, his earldom was confiscated, with other possessions of his confederates, to the extent of 574,628 acres of land, from which the Exchequer drew 2266 pounds sterling, as the *English writer, Fynes Morrison, asserts.*

From this one may conceive how rich and powerful was this House of the Gherardini of Ireland, at the present day divided into very numerous families.

[But, passing from this family to the Gherardini of Florence—who were called great and powerful, as they truly were—the author (Gamurrini) proceeds with a history of the Gherardini of Florence, down to his own time, 1671, including a description of the ceremonies observed at the installation of Knights of the Bath, and of the Banquet (Corredo), as well as an account of the circumstances under which Saladin was made a Knight of the Bath by Messer Ugo de Tabaria, in Italy, and some remarks on the noble title of Messere, and concludes with an epitome of the History of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and Palatines of Kerry, written by Brother Dominicus De Rosario O'Daly, published in Lisbon, A. D. 1655, which Gamurrini commences thus:]

In 1655, Brother Dominick de Rosorio O'Daly, of the Dominican Order, published, in Lisbon, a short history entitled, '*Relatio Geraldinorum, ac persecutionis Hiberniæ in Lisbona.*' He, however, like many other historians of families and cities, has been guilty of some errors in the statements made by him as to their origin. Still he mentions that Maurice, with the other brothers who conquered Ireland, came from Florence, and were of the Gherardini family of Florence, to whom he sent a copy of the above-named history. Without pledging ourselves to the statement that they drew their origin from Troy, and from the very blood of Æneas, we shall relate briefly what they did that was remarkable and conspicuous.

[Gamurrini's History of the Gherardini family ends as follows:]

In Ireland there was not a great or noble House but had intermarried with this distinguished family of the Fitzgeralds; and in Italy they were connected with a number of families, of which the indefatigable antiquary Pier Antonio dell'Ancisa has given a list, extracted by him from the Office of Taxes in Florence.

There follows a list of seventy noble families of Italy, thus finishing Gamurrini's History of the Gherardini. The noble house of the Gherardini of Florence being extinct, its representative would appear to be the present head of the Geraldines, his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

The following notes are intended to supplement Gamurrini's History:—

[Note by Count Passerini].¹ “By the above genealogical tree, it will be seen that Gamurrini could not give a place to Fabio in his genealogy, because he (Fabio) was born in 1675, that is to say, four years after his volume was published. Besides, we in Italy do not place much reliance upon Gamurrini's genealogies, that writer being rather inaccurate, especially in the more ancient matters. With Fabius, son of Lorenzo, who died fighting in the Netherlands (A.D. 1743), the principal stock of the Gherardini was extinguished. His sister married to Marquis Joseph de Frescobaldi, inherited his estates, and now (1874) they are enjoyed by the celebrated Marquis Giuo Capponi, and by the brothers Ridolfi, sons of the late Marquis Cosmio.

“With Francis, son of Joseph, who died in Krakovia, in Poland, on the 13th June, 1766, ended another branch of this family, and the inheritance passed to the Kewicke's nephews. Now the papers of this branch are possessed by the Counts Digerini-Nuti here in Florence. On the 1st April, 1792, died Amedeo, son of Anthony, the last of all the family, leaving his estates to Joseph Pelli, a distant relative of his. Now his estates and the papers are in the hands of the Chevalier Joseph Fabbriوني Pelli.

“The Gerardini (not Gherardini) who lived for a time at Rome, Counts Palatine, are a very noble family of Umbria, more particularly of the town of Aurelia. They have nothing in common with the Gherardini of Florence. Their shield bears an olive branch, or tree, on an azure field.

“The Gherardini of Milan, who removed thither from Verona, profess to be descended from the Florentine family; but this claim they have never succeeded in establishing, still they bear the coat of arms. At the

¹ This note by Count Passerini refers to the pedigree by Gamurrini in the body of his History of the Gherardini family. This pedigree begins with Rainerio, A.D. 910, and ends (see right-hand side of Gamurrini's pedigree, p. 66, *supra* at top), with Niccolo Lorenzo and four of his sons, Pietro, Ipolito, Antonio, and Almanno, omitting, however, Lorenzo's son Fabio, who died in 1743.

This latter son, Fabio, is the personage who, Count Passerini says, Gamurrini could not include in his pedigree, inasmuch as Fabio was born in 1675, “that is to say, four years after Gamurrini's book

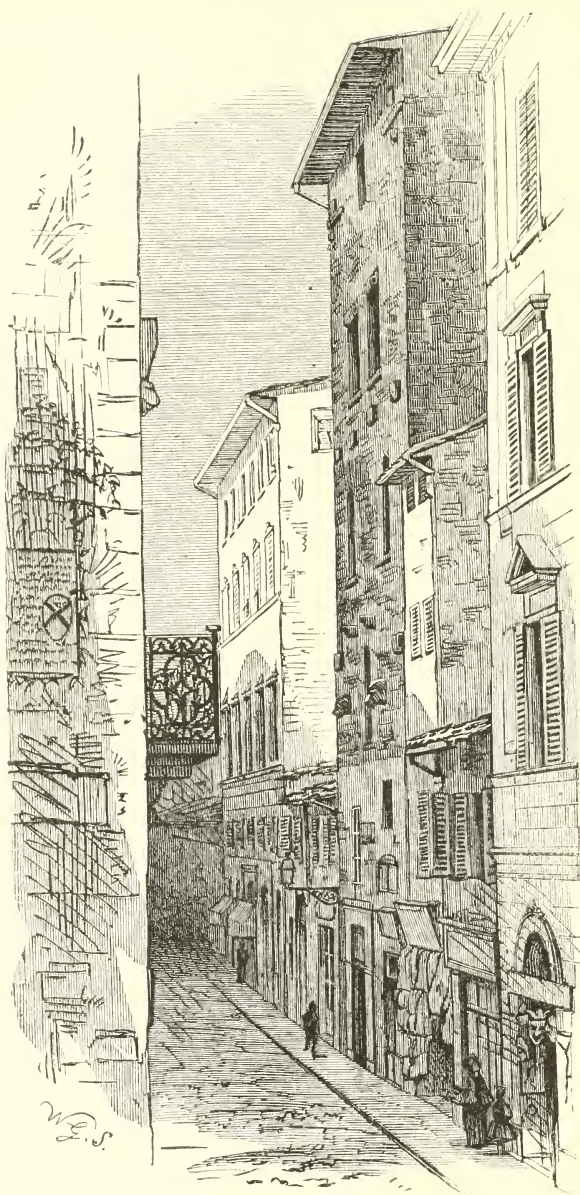
was published.

This Fabio, son of Lorenzo, son of Almanno, son of Antonio, son of Piero, son of Niccolo, son of Piero, son of Antonio, son of Ugolino, son of Arnaldo or Noldo, son of Lotteringo, knight of gold spurs, who, Count Passerini says, died fighting against the people in 1303, while Gamurrini's pedigree says 1320.

Passerini says, however, that Gamurrini is not to be altogether relied on; and there is no doubt that Count Passerini's pedigree, given on page 69, *supra*, is the more correct, as he bears the highest reputation as a genealogist in Italy.



ETRUSCAN LION'S HEAD, ON THE TOWER OF THE GHERARDINI,
In the Via Porta Santa Maria, Florence.



TOWER OF THE GHERARDINI IN THE VIA PORTA SANTA MARIA, FLORENCE.

present day, the family dies out in a lady who married Duke Visconti of Aragon. They bore the title of Marquis, and were those known to the present Duke of Leinster.

"Of the two young men who were lately in the noble guard, one (Guido) is dead, and the other (Guiseppe) living; but they belong to a Burgher family, originally from Pistoja.

"They claimed to be connected with the ancient Gherardini of Florence, and to succeed to their rights; but their claim was set aside at law as unfounded."

[The following is a translated extract from a letter, in the possession of the Knight of Kerry, addressed in Italian to one of his ancestors, by Father Thomas Barry, of Florence:]

"I am now very sorry that I did not show you the ancient Tower and *Loggia* (open gallery) of the Gherardini while you were here; because they are still in existence, at the foot of the old bridge, in the street which leads to the Grand Ducal Piazza, at the first corner, near the Tower of the Gerolami.

"Signor Dei, who is the antiquarian to the Grand Duke, is, by my advice, disposed to attend to this matter on his return to Florence; but it would be too long to put in writing all that he knows of the Gherardini family, being a subject of a most interesting description, particularly now that the family here has become almost extinct; such as the nomination to a great number of churches, prebends, chapels: therefore if any one of the family has occasion to come over here, I should advise him to consult this antiquarian upon the subject, &c.

"THOMAS BARRY,

"Priest of the Congregation of Missions.

"FLORENCE, 3rd January, 1767.

[Respecting the palace of the Gherardini family, formerly standing in Florence, Count Passerini says:]

"On the site of the existing buildings, now the property of the Marquis Bartolomei, situated at the corner of the Via Porta Santa Maria, and the Borgo SS. Apostoli, in Florence, formerly stood the loggia of the Gherardini family, ranked amongst us as of great nobility."

[Built into the outer wall of the corner house, and facing the Via Porta Santa Maria, is a white marble tablet—as appears on the accompanying engraving of the buildings mentioned—on which is inscribed, in Italian, a legend, of which the following is a translation:]

"The ruins of the residence of the Gherardini were standing here until the middle of the year 1843, when, for the public safety, and improvement of the site, they were removed."

[Adjoining the buildings before referred to, still stands, as shown in the engraving annexed, the ancient Tower of the Gherardini (see p. 62, *supra*), remarkable yet for two Etruscan lions' heads, built into the outer wall fronting the Via Porta Santa Maria; and of one of these heads the accompanying engraving, taken from a photograph, is a faithful representation.

The following translated extract from a work entitled "*Pianta Geometrica di Firenze, dell'Architetto Frederigo Fantozzi, 1843*," Appendix, page 272, refers to the ancient palace of the Gherardini in Florence:]

"Casa Masini, Borgo SS. Apostoli. This house, that at present

(1843) is being changed almost entirely to the most regular and modern architecture, from the designs, and under the direction of the author of this work, belonged in times past to many and various proprietors, and, amongst others, to the family Gherardini, who had here their Loggia and Tower which are on this occasion destroyed, because they threatened to fall.

"The Loggia was 9 bracci [a braccio is 20 in.] long, by 5 bracci wide, including the thickness of the walls on the side of Borgo SS. Apostoli and Via Porta Santa Maria, as it was situated at the corner, and had exactly at the angle an octagonal pilaster, with a sort of Corinthian capital, on which was sculptured the arms of the Gherardini."

[By the courtesy of Count Passerini, we have been enabled to supply an engraving¹ of the Gherardini arms, which are similar to those given as the arms of the Gherardini in the *Liber d'Oro*, British Museum Library, MS. Department.

In the museum of the Bargello, in Florence, amongst a great number of seals of noble families of Tuscany, &c., are preserved three seals of members of the Gherardini family, bearing the following inscriptions.]

Sigilli Civili.—No. 1004.—S. Raineri.

„ 1069.—“*Sigillum Petri Secchi Rainerii.*”

„ 868.—“*Di Gherardini Di Ghoro Gherardini.*”

[Of the Church of Santa Margherita, at Montici, some two miles to the south of San Miniata, near Florence, Count Passerini says:]

"At Santa Margherita, not far from the City of Florence, was anciently a palace of the Gherardini family, of which building the tower only now, in 1874, remains, serving as a belfry to the adjoining church.

"In the seventeenth century the palace was converted into a modern building, and is now the residence of the priest of St. Margherita.

"In 1348 the Gherardini were here assailed by the lords of Pazzano; the former defended the tower and themselves with valour, but some of them fell."

[Annexed is an engraving of an ancient stone tablet with the Gherardini arms thereon, built into the wall, over the principal entrance to the Church of S. Margherita, a Montici. In connexion with the Church of Santa Margherita, at Montici, the following extracts from "*Notizie Istoriche dei Contorni di Firenze, raccolte dell' Abate Domenico Moreni, 1794, page 99,*" will be found interesting.]

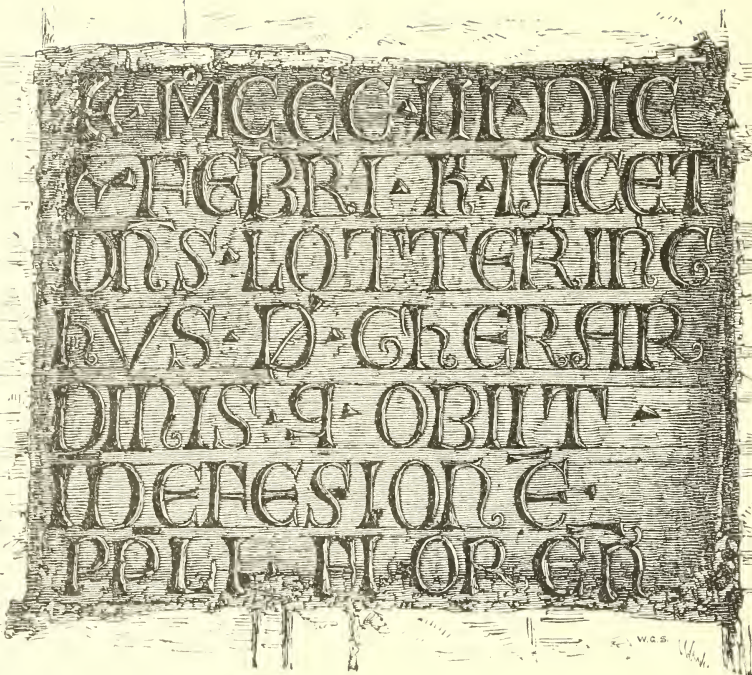
"Amongst the parish churches of our environs which boast of a remote antiquity, is that of S. Margherita a Montici—called in many papers Montisti, and in others Montisce—from very early times under the patronage of the noble families Amidei and Gherardini, and now of Signorie Niccolini and Gherardini.

"Of this church the first mention is found in the will of Gianni of Amideo, existing in the diplomatic archives of 18 August, 1229, drawn up by the notary Buoncambi Ruggerotti. '*In domo ipsius testatoris posita in parochia S. Margherita de Montisce;*' and in the papers of the notary Giovanni Mangiadori, I find named under the date 1317 a certain Dato, rector of the same. Other rectors were Bartolommeo di Amideo Gherardini, 1435—1441. Giovanni di Francasco Gherardini, 1515.

¹ See Plate 59, *supra*.



ANCIENT SCULPTURED SHIELD OF THE ARMS OF THE GHERARDINI,
Over the door of the Church of S. Margherita at Montici, near Florence.



INSCRIPTION OF LOTTERINGO DE GHERARDINI IN THE CLOISTER OF THE
CHURCH OF SAN. STEPHANO AT FLORENCE.

Francesco del fu Carlo Gherardini, 1534; in 1570, 18th December the same, a piece of ground to erect a *campagna* chapel, for united prayer, by the side 'of the Assunzione.' Guido Serguidi, Vicar-General of the Archbishop Altovite, gave his decree to it, of which the original is in the diplomatic archives. Gio Batista Gherardini, 1634 and 1640. Niccolo di Francesco Gherardini, called Ginniore, an illustrious literary man, Nipota Cugine, of Urbano 8th. He was, in 1641, Canon of Florence Cathedral, Vicar-General of Fiesola, and Auditore of the *Mingiatura* of Tuscany. He was an intimate friend of Gallileo, of whom he wrote the life that you may read in No. 12 of the Appendix of Part I., page 62, of Targione's work called '*Ingrandimenti della Fisica in Toscana.*' He died 4th May, 1678."

[Extracts from "Risetti Digionario Geografico Fisico, Storico della Toscana," page 568:]

"One of three bells destroyed in 1839 at Santa Margherita bore the date '1435, *al tempo di Messer Bartolommeo d Amideo Gherardini,*' who continued to be rector in the year 1441.

"The Church of Montici is noted in civil story as having served as shelter, and almost fortress, to two Gherardini, condemned in 1349 by the Podesta of Florence for the death of Firidolpi de Panzano, the vengeance for which homicide was described by a Canon Niccolo di Francesco *Seniore* de Gherardini, in a manuscript in the possession of the heir of the Gherardini."

[Extract from Rosselli, "Sepulchres of Florence," a manuscript in the Public National Library in Florence:]

"In the church of Santo Stephano, Florence, in the chapel on the left-hand side of the high altar is a monument at the foot of the altar of the family Gherardini, recommended to the care of the Captains d'Orsan Michela, of whom there is the usual sign, *o. s. m.* In the cloister going down the stairs by which we descend from the church of St. Stafano into the cloister, on the right is an Arca, very ancient, of the Gherardini, with their arms, and the following inscription:—

"✠ Hic iacet D. Lottaringus de Gherardini qui obiit in defensionem Populi Florentini, anno 1303. die, 8 febr.'"

[An engraving of the inscription, from a photograph, is given facing this page. The inscription is as follows]:

$\begin{array}{c} \circ \qquad \qquad \circ \\ \text{✠} \cdot \text{MCCC} \cdot \text{III} \cdot \text{DIE} \cdot \\ \text{8} \cdot \text{FEBRI} \cdot \text{HI} \cdot \text{IACET} \cdot \\ \text{DNS} \quad \cdot \quad \text{LOTTERING} \\ \text{HVS} \cdot \text{DI} \cdot \text{GHERARD} \\ \text{INIS} \cdot \text{Q} \cdot \text{OBIIT} \cdot \\ \text{I} \cdot \text{DEFENSIONE} \cdot \\ \text{PPLI} \quad \cdot \quad \text{FLOREN.} \end{array}$

✠ 1303, the eighth day of February. Here lies the Lord Lotteringhus di Gherardinis, who died in defence of the People of Florence.

Amedei and Gherardini, from manuscript by Sigr. Niccolo Duraggini.

"The family of the Amidei¹ was of Roman descent, according to Malespini in his history, and from them are descended the Gherardini, as saith Cristofano Landini, in his commentary on Dante's poems, in these words, 'In porta Santa Maria were the Amidei and Gherardini who were related.' Thus there were the Amidei Lords of Castles in the environs of Florence, and within the city, of Towers with strong houses. They were also privileged by Ugo de Brandenburgh (lieutenant in Tuscany of the Emperor Otto 3rd), making of them knights 'aureati,' and giving to them his arms, red and white stripes. One of them was, in 1182, Bongianni, Consol of Florence; and another, in 1283, was Amideo, a saint, and one of the founders of the order of the 'Servi.' Besides the above, many knights and most worthy men were of their family; but because, in 1215, they were the origin of civil discord, for this reason the memory of them is lost. Therefore, says Dante in his *Commedia* :—

" La casa di che naeque il vostro fletto
Per lo guisto disdegno che v'ha morti
E posto fine al vostro viver lieto
Era onorata essa e suoi consorti."

Paradiso, canto 16, line 135.

The house whence originated your tears, and by whose just indignation (against Buondelmonti), dissension and damage were brought in amongst you, putting an end to your merry life, is honored it and its connexions.

"But the Gherardini being strong in the country (by reason of the many castles they had) held themselves more valiantly against the opposite party, and although they were exiled they did not lose courage, but went over to England, and became great lords in Ireland, as related by Landino in his *Apologia* in these words :—"There were, in England, three sons of . . . brothers together, Gherardo, Tommaso, and Manrizio, of the very old family of Gherardine of Florence, exiled on account of civil dissensions. They readily lent their assistance to the King of England in the subjugation of Ireland (an island not much less than England), and, after the conquest, were invested with the lordship of all the low country which was well populated; and now, in the present day, their descendants still hold possession of the same territory; the chiefs being the Count of Kildaria, and the Count of Decimone, not having changed either the arms or surnames of Gherardine of Florence; and, in the life of the author, not many years ago, messengers arrived with presents to acknowledge the relationship. The family has included Viceroy's of Ireland, Knights, Earls, and Lords in the said Kingdom of England and Ireland. These Gherardini being great in the republic, and possessors of many castles in Valdelsa and Valdigreve, in the Comity of Florence and within the City, of Loggias and Towers with very strong houses; and being, many of them, knights and men of repute, were not admitted to the government, being suspected by the people; because, as saith Villani in his history, "We find of this family thirty knights of the golden spur, of

¹ In the Gherardini Papers in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Leinster, it is stated that the Amadei—whose feud with the Bondelmonti is said to have led

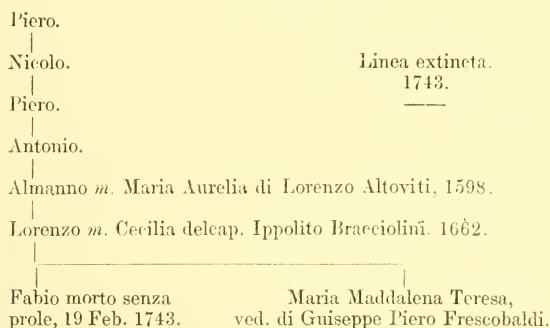
to that of the Guelphs and Ghibbelines—are descended from Amadeo, a second son of Ottaviano, who was alive in 1120. See Gamurrini's *Ped.*, p. 66, *supra*.

such importance, that once they raised amongst them a cavalcade of 300 armed men against the Pistoians, in the service of their country. It is true that some of them made themselves popular, changing their arms, calling themselves Gherardini of Via Maggio, and afterwards of the Rose; because Francesco Gherardini being a Signore of the Government in 1415, was named Gonfaloniere of Justice; and Pope Martino 5th, being then in Florence, invested him with the order of the Golden Spur, and gave to him the blessed golden rose, which it was usual to give to the great princes of Christendom. Thus they were called the Gherardini of the Rose, and these were honoured by four Gonfalonieri and thirty-four Priori. The first was Messer Jacopo de Gherardo, in 1283. But to return to the first Gherardini, they built so many churches and religious houses, that I know not if any family has equalled them in our country; for, in the present day, they have the patronage of twenty-five sacred places, and thus they have had of their kinsmen many worthy prelates; also, one of them was Andrea Cavaliere Governor of the State of the Pistoians, and Giovanni Cavaliere di San Stefano.

The arms of Amidei are like those of Count Ugo and the Gherardini the Great;¹ three bands—ermine,² white, and blue, straight across a red field; and the Gherardini made of the people have a golden lion rampant in blue field, sown with crosses of gold, and a golden rose³ in the paw of the lion."

[The following pedigree of the Gherardini family is taken from the Liber d'Oro, in the R. Archivio di Stato, Florence.]

Gherardini.—Famiglia Magnate.



¹ In 1292, when the Florentines were divided into two classes, "the Great" and "the People," the Amidei were "Great."

² The drawing of the arms which accompanies this description shows that instead of "ermine" should be read "vair,"

which agrees with the arms of the Gherardini in the Liber d'Oro.

³ The Gherardini have chapels and sepulchres in San Stefano; those called of the Rose have theirs in Santa M. Novella, in the cloisters by the side of the door in front of Piazza Vecchia.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

BY MARY AGNES HICKSON.

THE SEPT OF THE OLD KNIGHT.

I.

[*Chancery Inquisition. No. I. James I.*]

WEE finde that Moris Hurley¹ doth hould the castell, Towne, and laundes, wth the ap'tenances of Cnocklongie, contayning one plowgh land, and half a plowghland, from one Geralt fitz David, al's M^etaunruddery, of late deceased, in fee simple, except the hamlett of Garrynich, being litle lesse then a fourth p'te thereof, and the inheritanc of Gibbon roe fitz Richard, Geralt M^eRichard, Moris M^eRichard, & Richard fitz James, and the towe hamletts or villages of Hamonstowne & Langstowne, p'cells of Cnocklongie aforesayed, w^{ch} the sayd Moris houldeth by mortgage for xxxvj^l currant money of England from one Gibbon fitz Moris, al's M^etaunredery, of Ballynehensie, vidz.—Hamonstowne for xx^l, and Langstowne for xvj^l. Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth the same in free soccage, and doe valewe it at iij^s Ir.' ultra reprisas p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris standeth seized in his demesne as of fee tayle to him and his heires males from Edmund fitz Gibbon, al's the White Knight of the towne and lands of Glanlarhie, contayning one plowghland, & half a plowghland, the reversion to the sayd Edmond & his heires, at the yerely rent of xl^s p' ann', whereof xx^s is due to his Ma^{tie} p' ann'. Wee finde that one Edward fitz haries doth mak clayme of xij^s iij^d to be due to him as cheefe rent thereuppon p' ann'. Wee finde that the same is held in free soccage from his Ma^{tie}, and doth owe composition to his highness, and doe valewe it ultra reprisas at towe shillings. Wee finde that the sayd Moris standeth seized in his demesne as of fee of the townes and launds of Moorestowne & Caronstowne, contayning half a plowghland, or thera[]ts, and that he houldeth the same in ffree soccage of the Manno' of Any, at the rent of xvj^s viij^d p' ann'. Wee finde that the sayd launds are woorth p' ann' ultra reprisas twelf penc Ir'.

¹ The Hurlys of Knocklong, are now Esq., of Fenit House, near Tralce, worthily represented by John Hurly,

Wee finde that the sayd Moris standeth seized in his demesne as of ffee of the towne & launds of Kilfruish, containyng half a plowghland, or thereabouts, and that he houldeth the same from the Manno^r of Any in ffree soccag, at the Rent of xx^s p' ann', exceptinge only the xxiiiijth p'te thereof, w^{ch} the sayd Moris houldeth by way of mortgag of vith currant money in England from one Moris Nugent. It'm we valewe it ultra reprisas at twelf pene Ir p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth in fee-farm from his Ma^{tie} the Townes & laundes, wth thap'tenances of Kyleinaghtie & Ballyenrostie, containyng one plowghland, and half a plowghland, at the rent of xv^s Ir' p' ann'. It'm wee finde that Brien Duffe O'Brien, of Carrigoginell, doth mak challenge of x^s rent to be due to him oute thereof p' ann'. The Teno^s whereby the same is held wee referr to the woord of the Patent, wherin the sayd laundes were past by her late Ma^{tie} to one Cap'en Morish. It'm we valewe the same townes & lands, ultra reprisas, at towne shill' Ir' p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris standeth seized in his demesne as of ffee of the Towne and launds of Garyneahery, containyng one plowghland, w^{ch} he purchased from one Thomas *Poish* fitz Edmond. Wee finde that it is held in ffree soccage from the Manno^r of Any, and doe valewe it, ultra repris, at xij^d Ir' p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth the Townes and launds of Carigunish & Ballynegrienagh, containyng one plowland, from one Terrelagh oge McKenedy, Will'm McKenedy, and Brien McKenedy, of Ballyclohie, gentlemen, in mortgage of xx^l x^s currant money in England; and wee finde that the sayd Townes & launds are held from his Ma^{tie} in ffree soccag, and doe valewe them, ultra reprisas, at xij^d Ir' p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth in ffee simple from the sept of the Morins, & from the sayd Terrelagh, Will'm, and Brien, the third p't of a plowghland of Cnockderekie. Wee finde likewise that the sayd Moris houldeth the ninth p'te of the sayd plowghlande of Cnockderekie from one Cnogher O Morine, in mortgage of three pounds ten shillings currant money in England. Wee finde that the same thirde p'te & ninth p'te aforesayd are held in ffree soccag from his Ma^{tie}, and doe valewe them, ultra reprisas, at vj^d Ir' p' ann'. Mortogh McBrien, al's McBrien Ogwonogh maketh claime in or presene to the premisses.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth the Castle and townes of Dromlara and Kyleduffe, & three quarters of laund unto them belonginge, and the Towne & launds of Cnockroc, containyng half a plowghland, by his Ma^{ties} graunt of ffee-simple, and in free soccag, from the Castle of Dublin, Kilduffe aforesayd. Wee likewise finde that the sayd Moris houldeth the ffee-si[]le of the eight p'te of a plowghland of the sayd townes & launds of Dromlara & Kilduffe from one Donell McBrien, al's Donell etaromon. Wee finde that the same is likewise held in ffree soccag from his Ma^{tie}, payinge xv^d composition p' ann'. It'm wee valewe the said Castle, towne, & launds of Dromlara, Kilduffe, and Cnockroc, ultra reprisas, at xvj^d Ir' p' ann'. McBrien Ogwonagh doth mak clayme to have a signery uppon the same of vij^s ij^d p' ann'. One Morrogh McBrien maketh claime to the moitie of Dromlara.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth the Towne and launds of Bel-laneskaddane, containyng one plowghland, from one Gibbon fitz Moris,

al's m^citauruddery, in mortgage of xxx^{li} currant money in England. Wee finde that it is held in free soccage from his Ma^{tie}, at the yeerly Rent of xiijs iiij^d, besydes x^s composition. Wee finde that it also oweth a Rent of 4^s p' ann' unto the Colledg of Dublin. Wee valewe it, ultra reprisas, at vj^d Ir' p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth in free-simple from one Gibbon Roe fitz Richard, the eight of p^{te} of a plowland in Rathellane, & that the same is held in free soccag from his Ma^{tie}, at the rent of xx^d p' ann', besydes xv^d composition p' ann', likewise due to his Ma^{tie} ther-uppon. Wee doe valewe it, ultra reprisas, at vj^d Ir' p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris standeth seized in his demeasne as of free by his Ma^{ties} graunt of free-simple of the fourth p^{te} of a plowghland in Griengwonagh, by thattainder of one Will^m m^cTerrelagh m^cBrien; and of another quarter of a plowland in the p^{ish} of Grien aforesayd, by thattaynder of one Donagh entotayne m^cBrien. Wee finde that same are held in free socag from the Castle of Dublin, and doe valewe them, ultra reprisas, at vj^d [] p' ann'.

Wee finde that the sayd Moris houldeth in free-simple from one Thomas O Morin the towne & laundes of Cnockliegane, containyng xl acres laund, small measure, except three acres therof, wth prop^cionable pasture to the sayd three acres belonging, and one house roome, and a garden, w^{ch} is the Inheritance of one Dermot O Morin. Wee find that it is held from his Ma^{tie} in free socag, & do valewe it, ultra reprisas, at vj^d Ir' p' ann'. m^cBrien Ogwonogh hath made clayme before us to Cnockliegane.

Wee find that wthin the bounds [] limetes of all and singuler the premisses, or of any p^{te} therof, there is noe free houlder or possessor, other than the sayd Moris, only that the claymes afore recited are made by the p^{sons} aforesayd in o^r presence.

It'm wee finde no service rent or dutie to be due to any Lorde or p^{son} uppon any thaforsayd launds other then is afore sett downe.

¹ JOHN BURGATE, foreman.

JAMES FOX.

WILLIAM FITZ EDMOND,

his x marck.

GERROT ROWLEIGH, HIS x M^{CK}.

UNOGHOB OBRIEN, HIS + M^{CK}.

KENEDY M^c MOHOWNE, HIS x M^{CK}.

MOROGH M^c BRIEN, HIS x M^{CK}.

JOHN HICKYE.

DONOGHO M^cSHEVINE.

FFLAIN M^cEREES.

GIBBON MORISH.

GULLA DUFF GRADY.

EDMOND BOGGODD.

COR' CAHYLL.

GULLY DUFF OHEA, HIS x M^{CK}.

Right ho: acco^ding theeffect of this Com^{is}sion to us directed we have by jurie inquired of the contents thereof, the v^ditt of w^{ch} jurie, cons^{ny}ng the same under their hands we doe here inclosed send unto yo^r ho: lo: according unto or bounden duty, and do most humblie take or leave, the xxxth of Ja: 1606.

Yo^r ho: lordshippes most humble to be com^d,

EDMOUNDE WALSHE.

THO: BR^wNE.

*To the right ho: o^r very good lo: the
Lord Channccello^r of Ireland.*

II.

[*Exchequer Inquisition, Co. Limerick. No. 40. James I.*]

Inquisitio Indentata capta apud villa' de Kilmallock in Com' Lim'ie xix^o die Septembr' 1616 annos regni d'ni n'ri Regis Jacobi Anglie ffranc' et hib'n' &c., Scotie vero quinquagesimo &c'. Coram Eduardo Becher' Armiger' Escactor' et ffeodar' general' dict' d'ni Regis in et p' totam pro, vine' Momonie (virtut' officii sui p'd') p' sacramentu' probor' et legal' hominu' Com' Lim'ie' Quoru' nomina subsequuntur v'z'.

JOH'NES BURGATE DE FFANTESTON, gen'.
 GIBBON FZ MORICE DE BALLYNEHENSHY, gen'.
 EDMUNDI BOGGOD DE BOGGODESTON, gen'.
 WILL'MI BUTLER DE KILMACKWOE, gen'.
 DONATI M^cSHANE DE BOHER CARRIN, gen'.
 WILL'MI FZ THEOBALD DE WILLIAMSTON, gen'.
¹FFRANCISSI FFITON DE ANY, gen'.
 EDWARDI BROWNE DE KILKELLANE, gen'.
 ULIC' LACY DE CLONBRYN, gen'.
 CORNELII O BRYEN DE PALICE, gen'.
 PATRICII KARNY DE BALLYCULLANE, gen'.
 RICCARDI GYLL DE KILCOSKYRRANE, gen'.
 THEOBALDI BOORCK DE CAHERKENLISH, gen'.
 JACOBI RAWLEY DE BALLINGOWLY, gen'.

Qui jurat' sup' sacru'm suu' dicunt quod Thomas Browne² nup de Kilkillane in Com' Lim'c' gener' attinctus fuit de alta prodicione virtut' ejusd' Act' p'liament' in hoc Regno edit' in Anno xxviii^o Regni nup' domine Regine Elizabethe. Et ulterius dicunt juratores p'd sup' sacrum suu' quod predict' Thomas Browne, tempore attincture sue p'd' sesitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo p'modu' mortuivadii pro numero sex vaccaru' lactiferaru' de vill' et terr' de Cloghinteigne Barrowe, contin' dimid' sive mediam p'tem unius Quarterii terr' (Anglice haulfe a quartermyer of lande) in Barronia de Quonagh in Com' p'd' ex ffeoffament' Tadei oge M^c Teig M^c Donell O'Bryen, gerrint' dat' nono die Maii in Anno Domini 1567. Et jurator' predict' dicunt quod vill' et terr' p'd' val' p' ann' ultr' rep'ss'.

Item dicunt juratores p'd' sup' sacru' suu' Quod Moriertagh O'Maddan nup' de Knocktoryne in Com' Lim'ie' intravit in actione Rebellionis advers' nup' Domina, Reginam Elizabetham coron' et dignitat' suas cu' Jacobo fz Thomas Gerralde nup' de Conihye in Com' Corck, armiger', viz', viij^o die Decembr' in Anno Domini 1598. Et in ead' actione Rebellionis p'd' Moriertagh O'Maddan postea interfectus fuit xiiiij^o die Decembr' in Anno p'd' apud Bellaghskadane in Com' p'd'. Et ulterius dicunt juratores p'd' sup' sacru' suu' quod p'd' Morriertagh O'Maddan tempore intrationes sue in Rebellionem p'd' et tempore quo in eadem interfectus fuit sesitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de tribus p'tibus vill' et terr' de

¹ V. p. 28, *note*.

² V. p. 30.

Garrynea (in quatuor p'tes deviss') cont' p' estimation' in toto dimid' dunius carr' terr' in Com' p'd' ex ffeoffament' Gibbon Rooe F'z Richard Jacobi Reogh f'z Richard et Mauricii f'z Richard in mortgagio pronumero viginte unius vaccaru' lactiferaru' prout p' Cartam ffeoffament' p'd' gerent' dat' xviij^o die Octobris in Anno 1586 magis plane liguet et aparet Et juratores p'd' dicunt quod p'd' tres p't' vill' et terr' de Garrynea val' p' ann' ultr' rep'ss'. Item dicunt jurator' p'd' sup' sacru' suu' Quod antedictus Jacobus Reogh f'z Richard nup' de Garrynea p'd' in Com' p'd' gener' intravit in actione' Rebellionis advers' nup' domina' Regina' Elizabetham coron' et dignitat' suas cu' Jacobo f'z Thomas Gerralde nup' de Conyhye in Com' Corck armiger' apud Garryskullybine in Com' Lim'ic' p'd' vz^o octavo die Decembr' in Anno 1598, Et juratores p'd' dicunt quod p'd' Jacobus Reogh f'z Richard continuando in ead' actione Rebellionis interfectus fuit apud Garyskullybine in Com' p'd' vz^o xij^o die Decembr' in Anno Don'i 1598, Et insup' dicunt jurator p'd' sup' sacru' suu' quod virtut' ejusd' Act' pliamet' in hoc Regno edit' conditio redemptionis quarte p'tis vill' et terr' de Garrinea in Com' p'd' (q'z impignorat' fuit p' p'd' Jacobu' Reogh f'z Richard ut p'd' est cuidam Moriertagh O'Maddyn de Knocktoryne) ad dominu' n'r'm Rege' Jacobu' p'tinet et spectat jure corone sue p' attinctura' dict' Jacobi Regh f'z Richard Item dicunt jurator' p'd' qd' anual' reddit' quinq' solidor' ster' debetur ex p'd' trib's p'tibus de Garrynya p'd' cuid' Gibbon f'z Moris al's m^cl. Tanruddyrry. Et anual' reddit' xx ster' ex p'd' quarta p'te de Ragellanc etia' debetur p'd' Gibbon f'z Morice al's M^c Itan Ruddyry.

Item dicunt jurator' p'd' sup' sacru' suu' quod p'd' Jacobus Reogh f'z Richarde tempore vite sue sesitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de quart' p'te medietatis unius carr' terr' de Rath Ellane cu' p'tinenc' in Com' p'd', Et sic sesitus existens impignoravit p'd' quartam p'tem medietatis unius carr' terr' de Rath Ellane p'd' Edmundo Gibbon armiger' al's dict' the White Knight pro suma' triu' libraru' sterling, Et p'd' Edmundus f'z Gibbon assignavit totu' jus statu et interress' suu' in terr' p'd' cuidam Thom' Hurley de Kilmallock burgens'. Insup' dicunt juratores p'd' quod conditio redemptionis mortuivadii p'd' ad dominu' Regem spectat virtute ejusd' Act' pliamet' in hoc Regno edit'. In testimonium omniu' et singulor' premisoru' tam p'd' Escaetor quam p'd' jurator' huic Inquisitioni sigill' sua possuer' die et Anno sup'script' &c.

EDWARD BECHER, Escæ' D'ni Regis [L. S.]

JOHN BURGATE cu' sociis [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S.,
 [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S.,
 [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S., [] L. S.,
 [] L. S.

Delib' at' p' man' Ed'ri Beccher infra no'iat' tercio die Maii 1617.
 Wm. Marwood deph' R.R'.

III.

(*Chancery Inquisition. No. 7. Charles I.*)

Inquisitio Identata capta apud apud abb'ia sc'i ffranc' in d'co Com' Lim'ick septimo die Junii Anno D'ni 1625 coram Rich'd Southwell mil' Johan' Southwell ar' Deputat' Eschaet' Com' p'd' et Phillipo Percivall ar' feodario D'ni Regis Com' pred' virtute Commissionis D'ni Regis sub magno sigillo suo hujus Regni sui hib'nie geren' dat' apud apud Dublin primo die Maii Anno Regni D'ni n'r' Regis Charoli Anglie Scotie ffranc' et hib'nie primo eis duobus vel pluribus eor' inde direct' quoru' p'fat' Johan' Southwell aut d'cu' Phillipu' Percivall un' esse debet. ad inquirend' (inter al') quas terr' et que tent'a Mauricius f'z David Gibbon nup' de Ballinehensie in d'co Com' Lim'ick tenuit de d'co d'no Reg' tam in d'nico quam in servie' in Com' pred' die quo obiit et quant' de al' et p' quod servie' et quant' terr' et tent'a ill' val' p' ann' in omnibus exit ultr' repri's et quo die idem Mauricius obiit et quis p' pinguior' heres ejus sit et cujus etatis et si maritat sit necne p' sacr'm probor' et legal' hoi'u' Com' pred' Quoru' noi'a subsequuntur vizt,

THEOBALDI BOURK DE CAHERKENLISH, gen'	}	Jur'
WALTERI BOURK DE BALLINEGARD, gen'		
HENRICII BOURK DE KILYSICURE, gen'		
BRYAN M ^c MAHOWNY DE KILCOLLMAN, gen'		
EDMOUND BURGES DE LISM ^c KERY, gen'		
THOME FFEEMAN DE DROMON, gen'		
RICH'I GILL DE KILLCOSKERANE, gen'		
WILL'MI ROSTELL DE KILLTOMYNE, gen'		
WILL'MI COMYN DE WHITESTON, gen'		
WILL'MI CREAGH DE CAHERELLY, gen'		
EUGENII OHEINE DE BALLYOBINE, gen'		
DONATI O'GRADY DE BALLINSKALY, gen'		
WALTERI BROWNE DE CAMUS, gen'		
JACOBI ROB'T' DE BALLINELAHAGH, gen'	}	
ET NICH'I JOURDAN DE GRAUNGE, gen'.		

Qui jurat' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' dicunt quod pred' Mauricius ff'iz David Gibbon nup' de Ballinehensy in d'co Com' seit'us fuit in d'nico suo ut. de feodo de et in dimid' vill' et terr' de Ballygibbon et Ardnegulnagh cu' p'tiu' in d'co Com' ac etiam de et in dimid' vill' de Ballinskaly, Ballew-riny, Cash, Ballencurry, Ellaneboy, Bowly, Ballenstephen, Ballinehensie, Grangpadin et Raas cu' o'ibus suis p'tiu' cont' duas carrucat' terr' in d'co Com' val' p' ann' in o'ibus exit' ultr' repri's vigint' solid' monete hib'nie ac etiam de et in vill' et terr' de Downmone cont' p' estimac'on unu' carrucat' terr' in d'co Com' val' p' ann' in o'ibus exit' ultr' repri's decem solid' monete hib'nie ac etiam de et in vill' et terr' de Hamoston cont' quartam p'tem unius carrucat' terr' in d'co Com' val' p' ann' in omnibus exit' ultr' repri's quinq' solid' monete hib'nie, Et quod pred' Mauritius ff'iz David M^cGibbon se'it' existen' de o'nibus et singul' premiss' in Hamoston pred' p' fact' suu' geren' dat' decimo septimo die Januarii

Anno D'ni 1600 ffeoffavit inde Mauritiu' Hurley de Knocklonge, gen', hered' et assignat' suos imp'petuu' pro sum' Vigint' libr' sterl' sub condic'on' Redemp'co'is sup' soluc'on' pred' sum'. Et Ulterius Jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' dicunt quod pred' Mauritius se'it' exist' in d'nico suo ut de feoda de et in omnibus et singul' p'miss' (except' Hamonston pred'), et de jur' Redempc'onis Hamonston pred' obiit sic inde sei'tus primo die Octobris Anno D'ni 1601. Et quod Gibbon ff'z Morrish est ejus filius et heres et plene etatis temp're mortis patris sui pred' et maritat'. Et Ulterius jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suum pred' dicunt quod omnia et singul' premiss' (except' Downemone et Hamonston pred') tenebantur temp're mortis p'fat' Mauritiu' de nup' D'na Regina Eliz' in lib'ro et comuni soccagio ut de castr' suo de Lim'ick p' p'con annual' reddit' sup' l'ras patentes Rich'o et Allexandro ffiton reservat'¹. Dicunt etiam jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' quod Downemone et Hamonston pred' concess' fuer' p' d'ca d'na Regina' p' l'ras suas pattentes dat' vicesimo octavo die Junii Anno tricesimo nono Regni sui p'posit' et sociis suis Collegii s'ce trinitat' juxta Dublin et successoribus suis Tenend' de d'ca D'na Regina hered' et succ' suis in lib'r' et comuni soccagio et quod preposit' et soc' s' postea dedit et concessit p'dict' p'miss' p'fat' Mauritio ff'iz Gibbon hered' et assignat' suis imp'petuu'. Et preterea jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' dicunt quod eadem p'miss' temp're mortis d'ci Mauritiu' tenebantur de d'ca nup' D'na Regina Eliz: pro ut lex postulat. Et Ulterius jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' dicunt quod pred' Gibbon ff'iz Morrish solvebat pred' sum' et redemit p'miss' a pred' Mauritio Hurley tertio die Septembris Anno D'ni 1609. Postremos jurat' pred' sup' sacr'm suu' pred' dicunt quod² Syly Bourk nup' uxor d'ci Mauricii in plena vita exist' et dotabil' est o'ni et singul' premiss'. In cujus rei testimon' tam p'fat' Comissionar' quam jurat' pred' huic Inquisic'oni sigilla sua alternatim apposuer' die Anno et loco pri'o sup'adict'.

Jo: SOUTHWELL.

PHIEL: PERCIVALL, feodary.

IV.

(*Chancery Inquisition. No. 97. Charles I.*)

Inquisitio Indenta Capta apud Vill' de Killmalocke in Com' Lim'icke p'd' vicessimo septimo die Augusti Anno D'ni 1632 Annos' Regni illustrissimi principis ac D'ni n'ri Caroli Dei gr'a Anglie Scotie ffranc' et Hib'nie Regis fidei defensor', &c., Octavo Coram Philippo Percivalle Ar' feodary d'ci d'ni Regis com' p'd' et Henrico Harte gener' Escætor ejusdem D'ni Regis com' p'dict' virtute Comission' d'ci d'ni Regis sub magno Sigillo Hib'nie geren' dat' apud Dublin die Anno D'ni 1632, iis et aliis sive duobus vel pluribus eor' direct' quor' p'd' Phillippus Percivalle aut ejus deputat' aut p'fat' Henricus Harte aut ejus deputat' unus esse debet. Ad Inquirend' (inter al') que plur' terr'

¹ *V. ante*, p. 28.² *V. ante*, p. 27.

tenement' et hereditamen' Mauric' fitz Davidi Gibbon nup' de Ballynehensie in Com' Lim'icke p'd' gen' defunct habuit tempore mort sue quam in prior Inquisic' on nup' capt' apud , in Com' p'd' , die

Anno D'ni post mort d'ci Mauric' mence' onantur et specificantur prout p' eand' Comission' plen' liquet et app'et p' Sacrament' probor' et legal' homin' Com' p'd' quor' nomina subsequenter, vi'z',

DOMINICUS ROCH DE BALLYMACKRISE, ar'
 TERLOGH O'BRYEN DE CASTLETON, ar'
 MAURIC' HURLY DE CNOCKLONGE, ar'
 HENRICUS BARCKLEY DE BALLYCAHANE, ar'
 WILL'MUS HALLY DE EYLSTON, ar'
 JOH'ES BURG'ETT DE FFANSTOWNE, ar'
 MURTAGH O'BRYEN DE GRAIGE, gen'
 WILL'MUS ROCH DE BARNEGUILL, gen'
 JOH'ES PURCELL DE BALLYANRAGHANE, gen'
 THOMAS LACY DE ALEACKAGH, gen'
 JOH'ES GOALD DE KNOCKSOWNE, gen'
 BRYEN MC'SHANS DE GARRYDUFFE, gen'
 HUGO O'GRADY DE ANY, gen'
 DAVIDI' BOURCKE DE KILBEACKANE, gen'
 THOMAS FFITZ GERRALD DE RAHINSIRE, gen'
 WALTER' BROWNE DE CAMUS, gen'
 MURTAGH O'BRYEN DE KNOCKBALLESOOKEN, gen'
 RICH'US FFOX DE BALLYGRENANE, gen'
 GARRET OGE GERRALD DE PALLICE, gen'
 WIL'MUS OGE CREAGH DE MILTOWNE, gen'.

Qui Jurat dicunt sup' sacrament' suu' p'd' q'd p'd' Mauric' ffitz David Gibbon in vita sua s'eit fuit in D'nico suo ut de feodo de et in vill' et terr' de Ballynescaddane⁴ continen' un' carrucat' terr' ann' val' x^s et de et in quarta partes unius carrucat' terr' in quatuor partes dividend' in Corballie ann' val' ij^s. et de et in Annual' reddit' duor' solid' et duor' denar' exeun' de et ex ffarrengele jacen' et existen' in Com' Lim'icke p'd' et qd p'd' Mauric' sic inde se'it' existen' obiit sic inde se'it' primo die Octobr', Anno D'ni 1601, et q'd Gibbon ffitz Maurice est ejus fil' et heres et fuit plen' etat' tempore mort p'ris sui p'd' et maritat Et ulterius Jurat p'd' sup' sacramen' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd p'd' Gibbon ffitz Maurice se'it' fuit in D'nico suo ut de feod' de et in p'miss' p'd' Et q'd p'd' Gibbon sic' inde se'it' existen' p' factu suu' geren' dat vicessimo quarto die Aprilis Anno D'ni 1615, de p'miss' p'd' feoffavit quand Gerrald' ffitz Maurice et hered' mascul' de corpor' p'd' Gerrald' litti'me procreat', in p'petuu' sub annual' reddit' vigint' solidor' ster' Postremoq' Jurat p'd' sup' sacrament' suu' p'd' dicunt q'd o'id confec'on' alienac'on p'd' tenebantur de nup' d'no n'ro Rege Jacobo p' eand' tenur'. In cujus rei testimon' tam p'fat' Commissionar' qua' Jurat p'd' huic Inquisic'on sigill' sua alternation apposeur' die Anno et loco supradict'.

V.

(The seven following are taken from the Order Books of the Commissioners of Revenue for the precincts of Limerick and Clare, A. D. 1652.)

John FitzGibbon
and Alexander Roche, } For asmuch as in obedience to our former
Petitioners. } order to the gentry and inhabitants of Costlea
Baronye for making satisfaction unto the
petitioners for what they disbursed for the said Baronye, or allow them
theire said Disbursement out of these Contributions, the said Gentry have
by theire Order bearing date the 6th October, 1652, required John Creagh
of the said Baronye to pay or abate unto the Petitioner John Gibbon the
sum of twenty-eight pounds, being his proportion, and likewise to pay
or abate unto the Rest their owne Due proportion w^{ch} would be taken in
accompt from him, Wee doe therefore heareby confirme the saide order
of the gentry, and doe require the said John Creagh, collector, to con-
forme himself thereunto by paying or abating unto the pet^{rs} theire pro-
portion of the said disbursement, respectively, according to the tenor of
the said order, whereof he is not to fail. In case of failure, the governor
of Dounemounie is to see it put in execution.

13 8ber., 1652.

VI.

Forasmuch as the persons hereafter named have bene employed to
bring in Surveys of certain baronyes at or upon the 3d day of this instant
(sic) which in open contempt of our orders to y^t effect they have neglected
to doe, It is therefore ordered y^t the said persons be fined in y^e sumes
to their names annexed, and y^t y^e person marked with the letter R be kept
in restraint until he payes y^e said fine or enter securitie to pay the same
within fourteene dayes.

SIR MAURICE HURLY (sic).

JOHN CREAGH.

JOHN FITZ GIBBON, R.

DERMOT G'BRYEN,
and fifteen others.

4th Feb., 1652.

VII.

Upon the compt of Ellen Fitz Gibbon, widdow, that Major Pallett of
Captain Walcott's troope hath lately taken from her fower garrans of
her proper goods, as the supposed goods of Gibbon Fitz Morish and them
doe detaine from her, It is therefore ordered that the said garrans be
restored unto her, or that the said Major do appear here on Tuesday
next.

14th October, 1652.

VIII.

Whereas affidavit hath been made before us y^t the within named Major Pellatt hath been timely served with the within order of summons, and yet in open contempt of said authorities failed either to restore the garrans within specified, or to appeare and shew cause for w^{ch} the said garrans were taken and detained, It is ordered that the governor of Lough Gurr doe forthwith cause y^e said garrans to be restored in specie in y^e worth to Ellen FitzGibbon, and also to send hither y^e s^d Major Pellatt to answer for his contempt, and for soe doing this shall be his Warrant.

No date.

IX.

Ordered that the Treasurer doe pay unto y^e Barony of Costlea for two hundred tons of hay, certified by Captain Stannard to have been paid into Kilmallok, Dounemoune and Kilfinane, according to the allowance of tenn shillings a ton.

17th Dec., 1652.

X.

Darby O' Bryen
and others,
Petitioners. } Upon the certificate of Captain Helsham and Mr. Hart that the petitioners paying fourth sheaffe and five pounds out of the lands in question, were to be discharged from paying any contribucion thereout, It is therefore ordered that the pet^{rs} paying the said fourth sheaffe and £5, shall not be troubled for any contribuc'on out of y^e said landes, but Ellen fitzGibbon shal be lyable for ye same. And y^t if any they have paid y^t it be paid back by y^e said Gibbon.

10th Feb., 1652.

XI.

Ellen fitz Gibbon
a.
Dermott o' Bryen. } Uppon a full debate of this matter in y^e presence of the Councells and Attorney of both sides, and having duely weighed our former orders and Confirmacions therein, and the Certificate upon which y^e same was grounded, on the defend^{ts} part; It is this day ordered that ye Defend^t paying y^e five pounds and fourth sheaffe according to agreem^t, the contract concerning the lands of Gibbonstown doe stand in force; and that y^e Defend^t have y^e full benefit of y^e same, And for y^e pl^{ts} vexatious troubling of ye Defendts in this matter it is ordered y^t y^e Defendts shall have y^e sume of fortie shillings from y^e pl^t.

20 April, 1653.

XII.

(*Order by the Court of Claims, July, 1664.*)

Whereas Gibbon FitzMorris Gibbon by his attorney this day moved the Court, setting forth that the parcell of land called Knockscibole, in the parish of Doory, barony of Bunratty, County of Clare aforesaid, were formerly sett out unto to him as a transplanted person by final settlement and decree in Loughrea and Athlone . . . and further alleging that by reason of the barrenness and want of inhabitants of that part of the country, until his Majesty's happy restoration, the said parcel was waste for a long time, and that it was lately seized on for the non-payment of quit rent; wherewith the said Gibbon being grieved moved, prays that he may be admitted to cleare the said arrears of quit rent.

XIII.

(*1 Chancery Bill, filed 25th June, 1703.*)

To the Right Honn^{bles} the Comm^{rs} appointed for hearing & Determining Causes in her Ma^{ties} High Courte of Chancery in Ireland, Humbly complaining sheweth unto yo' Lop's yo' Supl^t and dayly orat^s, Henery Lord Viscount Dillon of Casteloe and Gallen, that the R^t Honn^{ble} Thomas Lord Viscount Dillon, of Castello and Gallen, after his late Ma^{tie} King Charles the Second restauraco'n was, pursuant to the Act of Parliament com'only called Act of Settlement of this Kingdome and the Act of Explinac'on thereupon, or one of them, restored and decreed among many others to the lands following, viz^t Cologhra one quart', Casselagh one quarter, Killkregghan one quart', and alsoe one hundred, forty and two acres in a Place com'only called the Mountaine, all lyeing and being in the Barrony of Casteloe and County of Mayo, and being by certaine Com^{rs} to that purpose appointed decreed to the said Lands to him and his heires, he alsoe thereupon obtained from the said Com^{rs} an Injunction directed to the High Sheriffe of the County of Mayo to putt him in actuall seizen and poss'con of the said lands so decreed to him in that County, and amounge the rest to the said lands hereinbefore p'ticularly menc'oned; that accordingly the said Thomas Lord Dillon was, by John Bingham, then High Sheriff of the said County of Mayo, among other lands putt into the actuall seisⁿ and pos'con of the aforesaid lands herein before particularly named; and being thereof seised in his demesne as of fee, he did by certaine p'sons to that purpose by him authorised, or otherwise, amonge other lands, demise, sett, and lett the said lands herein before particularly named and menc'oned, to certain p'sons from time to time, for a certain Tearme, and at a certaine Rent; and reed' the rents, issues, and profitts thereof, as did all other the succeeding Lords Dillons herein after menc'oned; that yo' orator being son & heir to Theobald, late Lord Viscount Dillon, Dec'ed, who in his lifetime was Cozⁿ and heire to Lucas, late Lord Viscount Dillon, Dec'ed, who allsoe in his lifetime was

¹ By a clerical error this is described in the notes, *ante*, p. 31, as an Equity Exchequer Bill.

Coz^a and heir to Thomas the younger, late Lord Viscount Dillon, Deceased, who in his life time was son and heire to the said Thomas Lord Visc^t Dillon herein before first menc^oned, is rightfully and lawfully intituled to the Hon^r and Estate of the said Thomas the Elder, late Lord Viscount Dillon, by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the said Lucas, Lord Viscount Dillon, who demised the said premisses and all other his Estate to yo^r said Supl^t, after the death of his said ffather, subject to great Debts and legacies, which yo^r said Supl^t paid or secured, and by right and title derived from the said Lords Dillons is now actually seised and possessed amonge other lands of the said lands herein before particularly menc^oned, subject and lyable to the said Debts soe secured by your said Supl^t, in confidence to save y^e said p^rmisses. Your orator further sheweth that the Com^{rs} appointed for hearing and determining the Claymes of persons transplanted into Conaught and Clare did, by mistake, or otherwise by contrivance of some bussey persons, grant, or pretend to grant, the said lands herein before particularly menc^oned, by there Certificate unto John McNemarra, late of _____, in the County of Clare, since deceased, and his heirs, though noe way authorised soe to doe, being lands formerly disposed of as aforesaid, that on the pretence of the said Certificate lett^r P^rattents under the great Seale of Ireland were passed and granted unto the said John McNemarra and his Heirs by his Le^e in the lifetime of the said Lucas, then Lord Dillon, brought his acc^on of Trespass and ejectment for recovery of the said lands, herein before p^rticularly menc^oned. That the said Lucas, then Lord Dillon, takeing the Defence upon himselfe, the Matt^r came to be tryed by Nisi Prius, and the pl^t was cast or non-suited. That MacNemarras Right to the said Lands, or parte of them, was transferred to one francis Burke; that afterwards a like ac^on was brought upon y^e same title after the death of the said Lucas, Lord Dillon, wherein the said Theobald Lord Dillon tooke the defence, w^{ch} ac^on had the like success. That the said John McNemarra dyed, leaving issue only two Daughters his heires, one Anne Grady, al^s McNemarra, wife to Denis Grady, and another. [*sic*] Gibbons, al^s McNemarra, wife to one^t Gerald ffitzGibbons, Deceased. That the said John McNemarra's said Daughter, marryed to the said Gibbons, dyed, leaving issue one son, Gerald ffitzGibbons, who is allsoe her heire. That the said Denis Grady and Anne his wife, in right of his said wife, and the said Gerald ffitzGibbons, of late brought their acc^on of trespass and ejectmt^t by their Lee's Donal' Reddan (a p^rson unknowne to yo^r orat^r) for the said lands before p^rticularly named to be tryed in the County of Mayo, and did not succeed therein because of a wrong Venire, and gave out they would not give yo^r orat^r any further trouble, yett now to continue p^rplexing yo^r orat^r, they the s^d Denis Grady & Anne his wife, & Gerald ffitzGibbons, by their Le^e Donat' Reddan, doe now bring downe y^e same Nisi Prius to the next Ballinrobe Assizes. That yo^r orat^r not doubting but that that acc^on fell, and that they would surcease any further prosecuc^on, did not fyle his Bill of Discovery in this Honn^{ble} Courte agains y^e said partyes untill now. That they did not move in the s^d prosecuc^on till the very end of the last Tearme, purposely to amuse yo^r Supl^t, and then they tooke out a new Venire fac: and after-

¹ *V. ante*, p. 31.

wards gave notice of a tryall; your orat^r further sheweth that the said Denis Grady and Anne his wife, and the said Gerald fitzGibbons, before comencing the said last acc^{on}, did, by their Deeds of Lease and Release or some other Conveyance, Deed, or Deeds, amonge other lands, grant and convey, or menc^{on} or intend to grant and convey the said lands hereinbefore p^ticularly named unto Joseph Bigg, of Gallway, Merchant, or to some other p^{son} or p^{sons} in trust for him the said Joseph Bigg, or to some other p^{son} or p^{sons} to some other use or uses, and all this to p^{plex}, incomode, vex, and disinherit yo^r sup^l upon whome y^e afforesaid lands were amonge other Lands settled as affores^d, the said parties and each of them well knowing yo^r orat^r Title, derived to him downe as affores^d. . . .

XIV.

(*Answer in Chancery, filed 27th Jan., 1703, O.S.*)

[] swers of Denis Grady and Ann his wife, Gerrald fitzGibbon and Joseph Bigg, four of the [] laint of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Henry L^d Visc^t Dillon of Costello and Gallan, Complain^t.

[] lves both now and at all times hereafter all and all maner of advantages and benefit of exception w^{ch} may be [] tainties insufficiencies and imperfections in y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint contained for a ful and perfect [] or so far as in any wayes itt materially concerns these Deft^s or either of them to make ans^r unto, they severally and [] em saith y^t they do not know nor believe y^t the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas L^d Visc^t Dillon, of Costello and Gallan, in y^e Complaint^s [] after the Restoreac^{on} of his late Ma^{tie} King Charles y^e Second was pursua^t to y^e Acts of parlam^t com^{only} called y^e Acts [] in this Kingdom or one of them restored and decreed to y^e lands following, that is to say Cologra, one quarter Cossila [] Kilcregan one q^r and also one hundred forty two acres in a place com^{only} called y^e Mountain, all situate in y^e Barony of Costello and County of Mayo, nor do they, or either of them, know y^t ye s^d Thomas L^d Visc^t Dillon was, by certain Com^{rs} to y^t purpose appointed, decreed to y^e s^d lands to him and his heirs, but for more certainty these Deft^s do refer themselves to y^e s^d Decrees, if any such be; and these Deft^s further ans^ring, say that they are credibly informed and verily believe that by a clause or clauses in y^e s^d Acts of Settlem^t and Explanac^{on}, or in one of them, the s^d Thomas L^d Visc^t Dillon was to be restored to no other lands, tenem^ts, and hereditam^ts, but such as were his propriety on the two-and-twentieth day of October, one thous^d, six hundred, forty and one; and these Deft^s verily believe and hope to prove y^t several lands, tenem^ts, and hereditam^ts were by y^e s^d Com^{rs} decreed or menc^{oned} to be decreed

¹ The blanks are for words illegible in original.

unto y^e s^d Lord Thomas, w^{ch} were not his own on y^e s^d two-and-twentieth day of October, one thousand, six hundred, forty and one, and wherein his Lordship was no way estated nor interested, and in manifestac'on thereof these Deft^s do believe, and have heard y^t a great part of y^e lands decreed unto y^e s^d Lord Thomas Dillon by the s^d Com^{rs} were recovered from his L^dships heirs by several transplanters and transplanted persons, and these Deft^s do believe and hope to prove that y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned were, on y^e s^d two-and-twentieth day of October, one thousand, six hundred, forty and one, the propriety of one [

] Jordan, and []ot y^e propriety of y^e s^d Lord Thomas Dillon; and these Deft^s respectively say that they do not, nor doth either of them, know y^t y^e s^d L^d Thomas did obtain an Injunction from y^e s^d Com^{rs} directed to the High Sheriff of y^e County of Mayo, to put him into y^e seizen and poss'on of y^e lands so decreed unto him, in y^t County, and among y^e rest y^e s^d lands of Cologra, Cossilla, Kilregan, and y^e s^d one hundred, forty-two acres, nor y^t John Bingham in y^e Compl^{ts} s^d Bil of Complaint named, then High Sheriff of y^e s^d County, did accordingly put the s^d Lord Thomas Dillon among other lands into y^e poss'on of y^e . . . s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, nor y^t y^e s^d Lord Thomas being seized in his demesne as of fee of y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, did either by himself or any other person or persons by him authorized to y^t purpose or otherwise, demise, set, and let the same among other lands from time to time to any person or persons for any term or at any Rent, nor y^t y^e s^d Lord Thomas Dillon, nor any of the succeeding L^{ds} Dillons in y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint named, did receive y^e Rents, issues, and profits thereof; and these Deft^s further answering say, and each of them saith, that [] do believe that y^e Complain^t is son and heir to Theobald, late L^d Visc^t Dillon, dece'd, in y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint named, and y^t y^e Complaint^s s^d father was cousin and heir to Lucas, late Lord Visc^t Dillon, dece'd, in y^e s^d Bil also named, and that y^e s^d Lord Lucas was cousin & heir to Thomas y^e younger, late L^d Visc^t Dillon, dece'd, in y^e s^d Bil likewise named, and y^t y^e s^d Lord Thomas y^e yonger was son and heir of y^e s^d L^d Thomas Dillon first named; but these Deft^s say, and either of them saith, that they do not know that y^e Complain^t is intitled to y^e hon^s & Estate of Thomas y^e Elder, late L^d Visc^t Dillon, by vertue of y^e last Will and Testam^t of y^e s^d L^d Lucas Dillon; nor do these Deft^s, nor either of them, know y^t y^e Lord Lucas Dillon did devise y^e p'misses and all other his Estate to y^e Complain^t after y^e death of his s^d father, subject to great debts & legacies w^{ch} y^e Complain^t paid or secured (if any he paid or secured), as by y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint is set forth; and these Deft^s do respectively say that they, nor either of them, doth know nor believe y^t y^e Complain^t by right or title derived from y^e s^d L^{ds} Dillons now is or ever was actually seized and possessed among other lands of the s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, subject to any debts secured by him. These Deft^s do confesse y^t y^e s^d lands and p'misses hereinbefore particularly menc'oned were by y^e Com^{rs} appointed for hearing and determining the claims of persons transplanted into Conaght and Clare, granted by their Certificat unto John McNemarra in y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint named, and to Honora his wife, and their heirs, upon an open and ful debate and hearing, and not (as these Deft^s beleve) to Jⁿ McNemarra and his heirs as p^s Bil; and these Def^s respectively deny

that y^e same were so granted by y^e s^d Com^{rs} for hearing y^e claims of y^e s^t transplanted persons by mistake or by y^e contrivance of any bussie persons; and these Deft^s do beleve y^t y^e s^d Com^{rs} for hearing and determining y^e claims of y^e s^d transplanted persons were authorized and qualified to grant y^e same unto y^e s^d John McNemarra and Honora his wife, in maner afores^d; and these Deft^s do say and confess y^t y^e s^d lands and p^rmisses hereinbefore particularly menc^oned were (as they beleve) past and granted unto y^e s^d John McNemarra and Honora his wife, and their heirs (and not to y^e s^d John McNemarra and his heirs, as p^rs^d Bil) by letters pattents pursua^t to y^e s^d Certificat; and y^e s^d Deft^s further answering say, and each of them saith, that neither they nor either of them doth know, but have heard and do believe, y^t the s^d John McNemarra and Honora his wife, by their Lessee, and not y^e s^d John McNemarra allone by his Lessee in the life-time of the s^d Lord Lucas, then L^d Visc^t Dillon, did bring an action of trespass & Ejectm^t for y^e recovery of y^e s^d lands and p^rmisses hereinabove particularly menc^oned, and y^t y^e s^d Lucas Lord Dillon did take y^e defence upon him, and y^t issue therein was joined, and y^t y^e same came to be tryed by Nisi Prius, and y^t y^e pl^t in y^e s^d action was cast or non-suited; but these Deft^s do beleve that y^e s^d pl^t was not so cast or non-suited for want of title, but because the s^d John McNemarra and Honora his wife were strangers to y^e s^d County of Mayo, and y^t y^e s^d Lord Lucas Dillon was then a man of great interest and authority in y^e County, and had a great many relac^ons therein; and these Deft^s do respectively beleve that y^e s^d L^d Lucas Dillon was never in poss^oen of y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc^oned, and y^t yet he did permit his name to be made use of in y^e s^d suit to countenance y^e same, upon y^e tryal of y^e issue wth his interest and authority in y^e County, and to p^rtect y^e said lands and p^rmisses hereinbefore particularly menc^oned for y^e s^d old proprietour and his heirs who had (as these Defts have heard) the hon^r to be related unto or otherwise to depend upon y^e s^d Lord Lucas Dillon. And these Deft^s further ans^ring respectively say that they nor either of them doth know y^t y^e s^d John Macnamarraes Right to y^e s^d lands or part of them was transferred to ffrancis Bourk in y^e Complaint^s s^d Bil of Complaint named. And y^e s^d Denis Grady and An^r his wife and Gerrald fitz Gibbon for themselves further answering say y^t they are advised by their Council that that y^e s^d John McNemarra could not convey nor transfer unto y^e s^d Bourk his right to y^e s^d lands and p^rmisses herein before particularly menc^oned in regard y^t neither y^e s^d John McNemarra nor y^e s^d Bourk was in poss^oen thereof; and these Deft^s further ans^ring confess y^t y^e like action was brought upon y^e same title after y^e decease of y^e s^d L^d Lucas Dillon, wherein the Complaint^s s^d father tooke y^e defence, w^{ch} action had y^e like successe, and y^e s^d Deft^s Denis Grady and An^r his wife, Gerrald fitz Gibbon and Joseph Bigg, do confess y^t y^e s^d John McNemarra dyed leaving issue not only two but three daughters his heirs, namely y^e Def^t An^r wife of y^e Def^t Denis, and Mary Gibbons, als^r McNemarra late wife to Gibbon fitz Gibbons, deceased, and not^t to Gerrald fitz Gibbons dece^dd as p^r s^d Bil of Complaint, and also More McNemarra, who dyed without issue. And these Deft^s confess that y^e s^d Mary Gibbons als^r McNemarra dyed leaving issue one son, Gerrald

¹ *V. ante*, p. 31.

fitz Gibbons, who is her heir, and y^t y^c s^d Def^t Denis Grady and y^c Def^t An' in y^e right of y^e def^t An' and y^e s^d Gerald fitz Gibbons, by their Lessee Donogh Reddan, of late brought their action of trespass and ejectment for y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, to be tryed in y^e County of Mayo, and did not succede therein, not because of a wrong Venire, but because y^e Complain^t by his Council did take a principal challenge to y^e array of y^e pannel, as these Def^ts are informed and do beleve, but for more certainty do refer themselves to y^e Record. And the Def^ts Denis and An' his wife and Gerrald fitz Gibbons do say that they are resolved to take all lawful wayes they can for y^e recovery of y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, and do respectiely deny to have given out y^t they would not give y^e Complain^t any further trouble; and y^c Def^t Joseph Bigg doth deny that he gave out y^t y^e s^d Donogh Reddan and his y^e s^d Reddans' s^d Lessors would not give y^e Complain^t any further trouble; and further answering saith y^t he doth beleve y^t y^e s^d other Def^ts do intend to pursue y^e s^d suit according to y^e advice of their Council; and y^e s^d Def^ts Denis and An' his wife and Gerrald fitz Gibbons further ans'ing do respectiely say y^t they do not intend to use and []urprize for y^e recovery of the s^d lands, herein before particularly menc'oned, and y^t they never intended to led y^e s^d suit fall, but always were and stil are resolved to pursue y^e same as their Council shall advise, and y^e rather y^t their Council do advise them y^t they have a good right to recover the s^d lands, for ought appearing to them, and that y^e Complain^t hath no right there unto; and the Def^ts Denis, An', Gerrald and Joseph further ans'ing say and each of them saith y^t they do not know what induced y^e Complain^t not to file his s^d Bil of Complaint more early and do respectiely deny y^t these Def^ts or either of them did use any device or means to amuse y^e complain^t or to hender y^d filing of his s^d Bil of Complaint. And these Def^ts further answering respectiely deny y^t the s^d def^t Denis Grady and y^e Def^t An' and y^e s^d Gerrald fitz Gibbons before comencing y^e s^d last action did, by their Deeds of Lease & Release or any other Conveyance, deed or deeds, among other lands grant and convey or mention or intend to grant or convey the s^d lands hereinbefore particularly menc'oned, or any part of y^e same, unto y^c Def^t Joseph or any other person or persons in trust for him y^e s^d Joseph, or to any other person or persons to som other use wth any intent whatsoever: and y^e s^d Def^ts Denis, An' and Gerrald do declare that tho' they would fail to obtain a verdict in y^e s^d suit now depending, yet they are resolved to take all such reasonable and lawful courses, for y^e recovery of y^e s^d Lands as their Council shall advise or devise, for y^t they do beleve and are so advised that they have a verry good title to the same. And y^e s^d Def^ts Denis, An', Gerrald and Joseph do respectiely say that they credibly heard y^t y^e s^d L^d Lucas Dillon was not in y^e actual seizen or posse'n of y^e s^d lands at y^e time of his decease, nor at y^e time of making his Wil (if any such he made): and these Def^ts do beleve y^t y^e s^d ancient propriet^r, or those deriveing from, by, or under him, are all allong in y^e posse'n of y^e s^d lands, and not by or under y^e Complain^t or any of his ancestours; and these Def^ts respectiely say that they do not beleve y^t y^e const^r posse'n of y^e s^d lands and p'misses hereinbefore particularly menc'oned did go allong with y^e Complain^ts title in y^e s^d Bil alleaged to be derived to him from y^e s^d L^d; and these Def^ts respectiely say that they nor either of them doth know nor beleve for

y^e reasons affores^d that y^e s^d lands hereinbefore particularly mencoⁿed were settled upon y^e Complain^t nor y^t his Lordship hath any right thereunto. Without y^t that any other matter or thing in y^e Complaint^s Bil of Complaint contained matterial or effectual for these Deft^s to make ans^r unto, and not herein and hereby wel and sufficiently ans^ded unto, confessed or avoided, traversed or denied, is true; all w^h these Deft^s are ready to aver, maintain and prove, as this hon^{ble} Court shal award, and pray to be hence dismissed wth their reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully and unjustly sustained.

Ludlow p' Def^t Capt' et jurat' p' Dionisium Grady et Ann' uxorem ejus et Joseph' Bigg apud Vill' de Galway in edibus Petri Hyne coram nobis, decimo octavo die Januarii, 170³₄, virtute anex' Comissionis.

GEFF. FRENCH.
ROBT. SHAW.

27 Jan. 1703, int^r p' FFRAN. BURTON, Reg^r.
Int^r 27 Jan^y, 1703.

In dorso. THOMAS STANTON jurat' 26 die Januarii, 1703, coram me.

JOHN USSHER.

XV.

(*Answer in Chancery, filed January 30th, 1704*).

The answer of Gerald fitz Gibbon, one of the Def^s to the Bill of Compl^t of Henry L^d Viscount Dillon Compl^t. The Def^t sauing and reseruing unto himsele both now and at all tymes hereafter all advantadges & benefits of exceptions that may be had or taken to the uncertaintys, insufficiencies, and many fold falshoods of the Compl^s [] Bill of Comp^t, for ans^r to soe much as concerneth him to make ans^r unto, he sayth he knoweth not but what he does by the Comp^{ts} setting forth that the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas L^d Viscount Dillon, of Costello and Gallen, after his late [] King Charles the Seconds Restoration, was, p'suant to the Acts of Settlement & Explanation in the bill mentioned, or one of them, was decreed and restored, or adjudged to be decreed and restored to the lands, tenements, & hereditame^{ts} which belonged to him or his ancestors on the 22^d day of 8ber, 1641, but denys that the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon was restored or decreed to Cologhra one quart^r, Costillagh one quart^r, Kellticregbane one quart^r, and to 142 acres in a place commonly called the [] Mountayne, in the bill named, lying and being in the Bar^e of Costello & Cou' of Mayo; nor does this Def^t beleieve that he was, by certaine Com^{rs} to that purpose appointed, decreed to the s^d lands to him & his heires; nor does [] beleieve that he obtained from the s^d Com^{rs} an Injunction to the High Sher' of the Cou' of Mayo to putt him in the actual seisin and possⁿ of the s^d lands; but beleives he had a Decree and Injunction therupon for all the lands in the s^d County that belonged to him and his ancestors; but if the s^d Lord Dillon had a Decree or Injunction for any more then what belonged to him and his ancestors,

the same gaue him noe estate therein, as this De[] is advised; the Def^t knoweth not that the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon was, by John Bingham, Esq^r, then High Sher' of the Cou' of Mayo, among other lands put into the actual seizin and possⁿ of the s^d lands or any p'te of them; nor does he know or beleieve that the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon was euer thereof seized in his demesne as of fee; nor dos he know or beleieve that he did by certaine p'sons to that purpose by him authorized or otherwise, among other lands demise, sett, and lett the s^d lands herein before and in the bill mentioned, to certaine p'sons, from tyme to tyme, for a certaine terme, or at a certaine rent; nor dos he beleieve that the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon [], or the succeeding Lords Dillon in the bill named, rec^d the rents, issues, and profits of the s^d lands or any of them, the Def^t know not, but beleives the Comp^t is sone and heire to Theobald, late L^d Viscount Dillon, dec^d; nor does he know that the said Theobald in his life tyme was cozen & heire to Lucas, late L^d Viscount Dillon, dec^d; nor does he know that the s^d Lucas, late L^d Viscount Dillon, dec^d, also in his life tyme was cozen and heire to Thomas the young^r late L^d Viscount Dillon []; he knew that the s^d Thomas the younger, in his life tyme was son & heire to the s^d Thomas L^d Viscount Dillon in the bill & herein first named; and knoweth not but beleives the Comp^t is intituled to the hon^{rs} & estate of the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon, in the bill first named, butt how or in what manner, or by what tytle y^e Def^t knoweth not, nor neuer heard but by the Comp^{ts} bill of any last will & testam^t made by the s^d Lucas L^d Dillon, or that he demised the p'misses or any other estate to the Comp^t after the death of his said father, subject to any debts or legacys; nor does he know or heard that the Comp^t paid or secured the same; nor does he know or beleieve that by right or tytle deriued from the s^d Lord Dillons, the Comp^t is now seized & possessed of y^e s^d lands herein before named, but beleives the Comp^t is seized & posse'd of what really & bona fide belonged to his ancestors y^e 22nd of 8ber, 1641. The Def^t confesseth that the Com^{rs} appointed for hearing & determining the claymes of transplanted p'sons in Conaught & Clare did grant the p'misses in reprice for his ancient estate to the Def^{ts} grandfather & grandmother, John & Honara McNamara, and beleives it was by noe mistake nor contrivance of any buissey p'son but by the Rules of s^d Courte of Claymes that the same were sett unto him by ticket, and after the same was duely posted the same were granted unto his s^d grandfather & grandmother, by Certificate of the Com^{rs} of the s^d Courte, and afterwards he past Letters Patent thereupon of the p'misses to himselfe & his heires, and confesseth the s^d John & Honora are long since dead; and the Def^t beleives the s^d John McNamara had good authority for passing the same as afores^d in Cert^t & Lett^{rs} Patent; and denys that the same were euer disposed of to the s^d Thomas L^d Dillon, first named; the Def^t knows not that the s^d John McNamara by his lessee, in the life tyme of the s^d Lucas L^d Dillon, brought his action of trespass & ejectm^t for recouery of y^e s^d lands; nor dos this Def^t know that the s^d Lucas L^d Dillon tooke defence on him, or that the matter came to be tryed by Nisi Prius, and that the s^d John McNamara was cast or non suited; but heard that his grandfather or grandmother brought an ejectm^t, and for want of some records y^t was necessary on the tryal they were forced to non suit themselves; nor does this Def^t know or beleive the s^d John McNemaras tytle to the s^d lands or p'te of them was transferred to ffrancis Burke, in the bill named;

or dos this Def^t know or belieue that afterwards the like action was brought upon the form^r tytle, after the decease of the s^d Lucas L^d Dillon, wherein the s^d Theobald L^d Viscount tooke defence; nor dos he know or heard that the s^d action had the like success: the Def^t confesseth that the s^d John Mc^cNemara dyed leauing issue onely 3 daughters, his heirs Ann Grady al's Mc^cNemara, wife to Denis Grady, and Mary f^r Gibbon al's Mc^cNemara, wife to Gibbon f^r Gibbon dec^d, this Def^s father, and More Mc^cNemara, who dyed wthout issue, and confesseth that he this Def^t is sone & heire of the s^d Gibbon f^r Gibbon, by the s^d Mary, who is also her heire; the Def^t confesseth that the s^d Denis Grady and Ann his wife, in right of his said wife, and this Def^t Gerald, have of late brought their action of trespass & ejectm^t by their lessee Donogh Reddan, and hope to bring the same to be tryed by Nisi Prius, in the proper County, the next assizes, and sayth that they are informed by their Councel that they w^od have a verdict 2 or 3 assizes agoe, when the s^d Nisi Prius came to be tryed, but that the Sher^r did not returne a Knight on the Pannel: the Def^t knows not when the Comp^t filed his bill, nor what hindred him, and denies that this action is brought to perplex y^e Comp^t, but in ord^r to recouer their owne right; the Def^t denyeth y^t the s^d Denis Grady and Ann his wife and the Def^t, before or after comencing the s^d last action, did by their Deeds of lease and release or by any other conveyance, deed, or deeds, among other lands grant or convey, or mention or intend to grant & convey the s^d lands in the bill, or any of them, unto Joseph Bigg of Gallway, merch^t, or to any other p[']son or p[']sons in trust for the s^d Joseph, or to any other p[']son or p[']sons, or to any other use or uses, and denyeth that he this Def^t hath any designe to perplex, incommode, or disinheritt the Comp^t of any just or lawfull right, tytle, or interest he hath to the s^d lands. The Def^t denyeth any tytle the Comp^t hath to the s^d lands or any of them, nor any possessⁿ going along wth the s^d tytle; nor does this Def^t nor the other Def^s to his knowledge give out that in case their lessee doe faile to obtaine a verdict for them in the s^d ejectm^t that imediately the seizor or any other would bring a new ejectm^t ag^t the Comp^t, and denyeth any combination to or wth any other p[']son or p[']sons whatsoever to defeat, perplex, or wrong the Comp^t; and the Def^t denyeth y^t the s^d Denis Grady & Ann his wife & this def^t, by deeds of lease & release or any other deed or conveyance, did grant or mention to grant the s^d lands in the bill or any p[']te thereof unto the s^d Jos. Bigg, or to any other p[']son or p[']sons in trust for him or to any other use or uses; and hope on the tryal to make appear the Comp^t hath noe right or tytle to the s^d lands, unless it be some Chifery w^{ch} this Def^t heard y^t L^d Dillon hath in euery quarter of land in Costello & Gallen; the Def^t sayth he is a p[']fect stranger to the Comp^s pedigree & knows nothing thereof but what he does by the Comp^s Bill. Intr^r 2^d ffeb^r, 1704.

Ludlow p['] Dfd^t.

Intr^r p['] ffran['] Burton, D. Reg['].

Jur['] cor['] nob['], 5^o die Januarij an^{'o} dom^{'i} 1704.

RICH. MARTIN.

FFRAN[']: FFOSTER.

(In dorso) Patricius ffinney Jur['] coram me 26^{to} die Jaulij [*sic*] 1704.

WM. PORTER.

XVI.

(*Equity Exchequer Bill, 4th May, 1714*).

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Chancell^r Trea^r, the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of her maties Court of Excheq^r, in Ireland. Humbly complaining shew unto y^r Lordships y^r Orator and Oratrix Gibbon FzGibbon of Clashmore, gentⁿ, and Anstace his wife, her Maties d^r and ffarmers, that James Ronayne, formerly of old Court in the County of Cork, Esq^r, dec^d, y^e Grandfa^r of y^r Oratrix Anstace, had issue Phillip Ronayne, his eldest son, who was the father of y^r Oratrix Anstace and William Ronayne, his second son; that a marriage was treated of and agreed upon between the s^d Phillip and Catherine Power, y^e mother of y^r s^d Oratrix, and in considration of the s^d marriage soe to be had and solemized between, and of a considerable marriage portion had w^{ch} the s^d Catherine, he the s^d James Ronayn, by certain deeds or conveyances, settled and conveyed his lands and estate of Inheritance to the use of himself for life, and a maintenance for the s^d Phillip, and Jointure for the s^d Catherin, in case she sho^d survive him, the remaind^r of all his said Estate to y^e s^d Phillip during his naturall life, and after his decease to his issue male respectively, and for want of such issue y^e rem^r to y^e s^d William Roynayne, his s^d son, and to his issue male respectively, & the s^d James Ronayne further in and by the deed or deeds of settlem^t made by him on the s^d Intermarriage, did charge his s^d Estate or lands or some of them wth certain portions for the daughter or daughters of the s^d Phillip & Catherin, if any they sho^d have, as in and by the s^d deed or deeds of settlem^t had y^r suplt^s the same to produce may more fully and at large appear y^r suplt^s further shew that the s^d James Ronayne died on or ab^t the year of our Lord . . . [sic] that after his decease the s^d Phillip Roynane, by virtue of the deeds or deed of settlem^t afores^d, became seized and possessed of the s^d estate and lands, and died on or ab^t the year of . . . [sic] wthout issue male, but leaveing issue by the s^d Catherin, y^r Oratrix Anstace & other daughters, that by the decease of the s^d Phillip, the father of y^r Oratrix Anstace, & by virtue of the s^d settlem^t, William the second son of the s^d James Ronayne became intitled to and seized and possessed of the s^d Estate and lands, but subject & liable to y^e s^d portions for y^r Oratrix Anstace and her other sisters, y^r suplt^s further shew that the s^d William Ronayne died on or ab^t the year of our Lord . . . [sic] leaveing issue Phillip Ronayne his eldest son, who likewise after his s^d father's decease, and by virtue of the deed or deeds of settlem^t afores^d, became intitled to and seized and poss^d of the s^d Estate & lands, subject alsoe and liable to the portions affores^d for y^r Oratrix Anstace, & her other sisters, that the s^d estate & lands soe charged were forfeited and vested in the late Trustees for sale of the forfeited estates and intrests in this Kingdom, and the s^d Phillip the son of William was restored and decreed to them by virtue of the said settlem^t, y^t y^r Oratrix Anstace did likewise claim her s^d portion soe charged as affores^d on y^e s^d lands, & was by virtue of the s^d settlem^t decreed to the sume of three hundred & sixty-eight pounds ster^r charged on the s^d lands, y^t y^r Oratrix Anstace being intitled to the

s^d Three hundred eighty-six pounds as affores^d, did on or abt the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety and nine Intermarry with James Uniack of Curranavagh, in y^e County of Cork, gen^r; but upon the s^d Intermariage no Articles or deeds were made or perfected for settleing or secureing any Jointure or provision for y^r s^d Oratrix, or for disposing of the s^d £386, or altering or giving any other or further security for the same; but the s^d £386 remaind dureing the Intermariage of y^r Oratrix Anstace and the s^d James Uniack charged on the s^d lands, & and due from the s^d Phillip in no other maner, & and by no other security but as the same was charged & secured by the s^d settlem^t, and by the appointm^t of the s^d trustees, & the s^d James Uniack during his life rece d only the Intrest thereof in right of y^r Oratrix Anstace from s^d Phillip Ronayne, y^r suplt^s further shew that the s^d James Uniack had issue by y^r Oratrix Anstace three sons, namely Maurice, James, and Phillip, and alsoe one daughter, named Hellen, who are all minors, under the age of twenty and one years; that the s^d James Uniack died on or abt the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve, haveing first made his last will and testam^t, bearing date the seaventh day of May in the year 1712; and the s^d James in his life time, & att y^e time of his decease & of makeing the s^d will, was intituled to & had a mortgage of five hundred pounds on the lands of Ballinvarrigg, & a considerable sume of money was due to him for and on account of the Intrest thereof att y^e time of makeing his said will, & of his decease, and there was then alsoe due about forty pounds ster^s of the intrest of the s^d three hundred eighty-six pounds that the s^d James Uniack in and by his said last will took upon him to dispose of the s^d £386, & the Intrest due for y^e same, and thereby devised that y^r Oratrix Anstace shod have the intrest then due, & y^e accruing intrests thereof dureing her life, in lieu of satisfaction of her thirds or jointure, & that after the decease of y^r Oratrix Anstace the s^d Maurice, his eldest son shod have two hundred pounds of the said sume of £386, & one hundred pounds thereof to his daughter Hellen, and the eighty-six pounds residue of the s^d £386 to be divided among his other sons; he further devised that all his debts shod be truly paid, & and that all his cows and horses, rents or Intrest that shod be due to him at y^e time of his death shod be disposed of for the discharge & paym^t of his said debts, and he constituted & appointed y^r Oratrix Anstace, his Uncle Joⁿ Uniack of Currihean & and his Cossen James Uniack of Coolegona, Ex^{rs} of his said last will, & and he alsoe in and by his s^d will constituted his brother Thomas Uniack, of Barnegully, Esq^r, sole guardian of his s^d children, as in and by the s^d last will of the s^d James Uniack had y^r suplt^s the same to produce may appear y^r suplt^s further shew that Imediatly after the decease of the s^d James Uniack y^e s^d John Uniack his uncle & James Uniack his cossen took upon them the execution of the s^d will, and they, or one of them, as Ex^{rs} possessed him or themselves of all or most of the goods and effects that belonged to y^e s^d James Uniack att the time of his decease, y^t y^r Oratrix Anstace did receive from the s^d Phillip Ronayne forty pounds ster^s that was due from him on account of the intrest of the s^d £386 att ye time of the decease of the s^d James, & was prevaild upon by the s^d Ex^{rs} to pay the same in discharge of some debts that were due from the s^d Testator; but they solemnly promised to refund y^r Oratrix soe much out of the assets of the s^d James, w^{ch} they have not ever since

done; that y^r Oratrix Anstace in or ab^t the month of March, 1712, intermarried w^t y^r Orator Gibbon, & and they since their intermarriage & y^r Oratrix Anstace att severall times before did demand the s^d £386, & the intrest thereof from the s^d Phillip Ronayne; but the s^d Ronayne doth refuse to pay y^r suplts the s^d principall & intrest, or any part thereof, or to permitt y^d suplts to receive or levy the same out of the s^d estate, but hath entred into a combination & confederacy wth the s^d Joⁿ Uniack and James Uniack the Ex^{rs}, & wth the s^d Thomas Uniack, the guardian, to deprive y^r suplts of the benefitt of the s^d portion of £386, & the said confederates doe p^tend that the s^d children, by virtue of the will affores^d, are entitled to the s^d principall sume of £386, after the decease of y^r Oratrix Anstace; and at other times do alledge that it is liable to the debts of the s^d James Uniack, dec^d, & and must be Assetts in the hands of his Ex^{rs} for dischargeing his debts, altho' the s^d £386 due as affores^d did belong and was due to y^e s^d Oratrix Anstace before her intermarriage wth the s^d James Uniack, & was not conveyed to or settled on him att or before the s^d Intermarriage, nor did he in his life time recover or receive the same, for that he had not any power to dispose thereof by his s^d last will; & the s^d John & James Uniack doe alsoe refuse to pay unto y^e suplts, or to make any satisfaction to them for the s^d forty pounds paid by y^e Oratrix Anstace on acc^t of debts that were due from the s^d James Uniack, dec^d, att the y^e time of his death altho' they or one of them poss^d him or themselves of Assetts belonging to the s^d James sufficient to pay and discharge all y^e debts that were due or owing from him att the time of his death, all wh^{ch} actings and doings of all the s^d confederates are contrary to equity and good conscience, & render y^r suplts less liable to pay such debts as they owe to her Matie att y^e recit of this Hon^{ble} Court, & for as much as the s^d debt of £386 & y^e Intrest thereof is an equitable charge on the s^d Estate, & that y^r suplts have not any remedy att com^{on} law to compell y^e s^d Phillip Ronayne to pay y^e same, & that the s^d deed or deeds of settlem^t, & other securities and vouchers for the s^d sume are in the hands of the s^d Executors, or some other of the s^d confederates, and alsoe for that the wittnesses whoe co^d prove the premisses are either dead or soe dispersed that y^r suplts can't have any benefitt of their testimony but by comission issuing out of this Hon^{ble} Court, & for that y^r suplts for the reasons affores^d are properly relievable in this Hon^{ble} Court to the end therefore, That y^r suplts may be relieved in all & singular the premisses according to equity and good conscience, & that the s^d Phillip Ronayne, John Uniack & James Uniack, & the s^d Maurice Uniack, James Uniack, Phillip Uniack, and Hellen Uniack, y^r minors, by their guardian, the s^d Thomas Uniack, may true, distinct and perfect answ^r make to all & singular y^e premisses, & particularly that the said Phillip Ronayne may answer and declare whether the s^d sume of £386 was not due to y^r Oratrix Anstace from the s^d Phillip, or out of the Estate now poss^d or enjoyed by him before her Intermarriage wth the s^d James Uniack, by what security, and how long has the same been due did the s^d Phillip pay y^e yearly Interest thereof to the s^d James Uniack during his Inter-marriage wth y^r Oratrix, or how much did he pay to him for or upon acc^t of such Intrest money, and how much is there now due from him for or on acc^t of the intrest thereof; why doth he refuse to pay the s^d Principal sume of £386, and all y^e intrest thereof now due to y^e suplts, that

the s^d Ex^{rs} Joⁿ, and James Uniack may sett forth what goods and chattels, debts, money, and effects, and of what value, that belonged to the s^d James Uniack, dec^ded att the time of his decease, came to the hands of them or either of them had not they or any of them assets sufficient to pay and discharge all y^e debts that were due and owing from the s^d James att y^e time of his decease; why doe they refuse to pay y^e suplt^s the s^d forty pounds laid out by her in discharge of some of his debts in maner affore^{sd}. May it therefore please y^r Lordships to grant unto y^r suplt^s her Maties most gracious writt of sup^a, directed to the s^d confederates & parties requiring them & every of them att a certain day, & under a certain pain therein to be limited personally to appear before y^r Lordships in this Hon^{ble} Court, then thereof true perfect and distinct answers to make to y^e premisses according to their knowledge hearsay and belief; & likewise to stand to & abide all such order & decree as y^r Lordships shall for y^r Orators relief conceive in the p^rmissee, and y^r Orators shall as in duty bound ever pray.

R. POWER.

Jo Keane, Att^r p^r quei^r.
Deli^{bt}, 4th May, 1714.

XVII.

(*Equity Exchequer Bill, 15th November, 1715.*)

To The Right Hon^{ble} the Chancell^r, Trea^r, Lord Chief Barron & the rest of the Barrons of his Ma^{tyes} Court of Excheq^r in Ireland:—
Humbly Complaining sheweth unto your Lo^{pps} your sup^{lis} & daily orat^{rs} Maurice Uniack, James Uniack, Philip Uniack, and Hellen Uniack, four Minors under the age of thirteen years, the children of James Uniack late of Corneveagh, gent. dec^ded, by their Guardian & prochien ami, Thomas Uniack of Corkbegg Esq^r his Ma^{tyes} Debtors & ffarmers as by the records of this hon^{ble} Court may app^e, that the said James Uniack the said minors father, in or about the year sixteen hundred ninety nine, did Intermarry wth Anstace Ronayne one of the daughters of Philip Rona[] late of Ronaynes Court, whereby he became Intitled to the fortune & portion of the said Anstace, w^{ch} at that time amounted to the sume three hundred eighty six pounds, & was charged on the Estate of W^m Ronayne the said Anstaces Uncle, your Orat^{rs} further shew that the s^d James Uniack during his life was poss^{ed} of said three hundred eighty six pounds so charged on the Estate of the said W^m Ronayne, & rec^d the Interest thereof till about a year before his death, & and paid severall Debts for the said Anstace w^{ch} she contracted before his Intermarriage wth her, that the said James Uniack had four children, all minors, by the said Anstace his wife, & dyed in or about the year one thousand seven hundred & twelve, first having made his last Will and testam^t in writeing whereby he named & appointed the said Anstace his Wife, John Uniack of Curreheene, and James Uniack of Mount Uniack, his Ex^{rs} & Thom^s Uniack of Corkbegg, his brother, Guardian to his children; your Orat^{rs} further sett forth that at the time of said James Uniacks death there was due to him from Philip Ronayne on acco^t of the Interest of said portion of three hundred & Eighty six pounds the sume of forty

three pounds eighteen shill's & two pence halfe penny, that the said James by his will devised the said forty three pounds eighteen shillings and Two pence halfpenny, & the accruing Interest of the said portion of three hundred and eighty six pounds to the said Anstace his Wife dureing her life in lieu & satisfaction of her thirds and as a support and maintainance for her, and that after the s^d Anstas's decease the said portion of three hundred & eighty six pounds should be & goe to his children in such proportion & manner as by his Will he was directed, that is to say two hundred pounds to his eldest son Maurice, one hundred pounds to his daughter Hellen, & the remaining Eighty six pounds to be divided amongst his other children. He further devised that all his debts should be paid, & that his cows, horses, & all the Interest that should be due to him on the said portion of three hundred Eighty six pounds at the time of his death should be applyed towards the discharge & paym^t of his Debts. Yo^r Orat^{rs} further settforth that upon the death of the said James Uniack the s^d Jn^o Uniack & Thom^s Uniack considering the low circumstances the said James Uniack dyed in & the great charge of young & tender children he left behind him proposed & resolved to bury him at the expence of ten pounds, & told the said Anstas they intended to bury her said husband at the expence of ten pounds, who thereupon made answ^r that she would not suffer her said husband to be buried so meanly, & at the same time desired the said John & Thom^s Uniack to bury her s^d husband handsomely¹ & that she would be at the expence of it herself, whereupon the said John & Thomas Uniack expended sixty pounds on the Interrm^t of the said James Uniack w^{ch} the said Anstas then & frequently since promised to pay. Yo^r Orat^{rs} further settforth that soon after the said James Uniacks death all his cattle and stock were distrained for an arrear of rent amounting to forty pounds due to the Earle Burlington, whereupon the said Anstas proposed to the said John Uniack to call in the said forty three pounds Eighteen shill's & two pence halfpenny devised to her by her said husbands Will, & that she would give forty pounds of it as a help to her children to discharge the arrears due to the Earl of Burlington, w^{ch} accordingly was done & she retained the remaining three pounds Eighteen shill's & two pence halfpenny for her own use, yo^r orat^{rs} further shew that the said Anstas Uniack frequently since her said husband's death & while she was sole & unmarried Declared she was well satisfied & contented wth her s^d husbands Will, & often said he had left her as much as she could expect in reason considering his circumstances & the great charge of children he left, & that she was very well satisfied wth the Interest of the said three hundred & Eighty six pounds dureing her life, and that the said three hundred & eighty six pounds principle should goe & be distributed amongst her children according to her said husbands Will. Yo^r Orat^{rs} further settforth that after the said Anstace husbands death she rec^ded & accepted severall sumes of money & other effects from John Uniack & Thom^s Uniack under & in pursuance of her said husbands Will while she was sole & unmarried, & then declared her self very well satisfied wth her said husbands Will & that she would desire no more then what was left her by said Will, but now so it happens May it please

¹ *V. ante*, p. 34.

yo^r Lo^rpps that the s^d Anstace soon after her s^d husbands James Uniacks death w^{ch} was in May or June one thousand seven hundred & twelve, in feeb^r or March following Intermarryed wth one Gibon ff^z Gibon, who together wth his s^d wife Anstace have fyled a bill in the Equity side of this hon^{ble} Court ag^t the said four minors the said Anstaces own children & severall others for recovering the said principle sum^e of three hundred & Eighty six pounds devised in manner as herein before mentioned by the said James Uniacks Will, and now refuse complying wth the s^d Will or accepting of the provision made for s^d Anstace by her said husbands James's Will, tho' in a freindly manner thereunto often requested by the said Thomas Uniack in behalf of her children the said minors, but combining & confederateing wth one W^m Ronayne & severall others to yo^r Orat^s yet unknown, who when discovered prays may be made parties to this bill wth apt words to charge them, refuse coming to any account wth yo^r Orat^s for what the s^d Anstace rec^ded from the s^d John or Thom^s Uniack since her s^d husband James Uniacks death in pursuance of his Will, & likewise refuse paying the money laid out on her s^d husbands buriall tho' the same was laid out at her own request by the said Tho^s Uniack, & upon her faithfull promise of repaying it again as herein before is settforth, & the s^d Gibon ff^z Gibon & his s^d wife give out in speeches they will recover the s^d principle sum^e of three hundred & eighty six pounds & deprive the minors thereof & will not abide by her s^d husband James Uniacks Will tho' the s^d Anstace is one of the Ex^{ts} named in the s^d Will, & often declared while she was sole & unmarried she would abide by s^d Will, all w^{ch} actings & doings of the s^d Gibon ff^z Gibon Anstace his wife & their confederates are contrary to Equity & good conscience & renders yo^r orat^s unable to pay the debts they owe his Ma^{'tye} at the receipt of this Hon^{ble} Court, In tender consideration for w^{ch} & for y^t yo^r orat^s well hope the s^d Anstace & her s^d husband Gibon ff^z Gibon when thereunto called by the process of this hon^{ble} Court will upon their corporall oaths being touched in conscience confess the truth of all & singular the suggestions of this bill, & the rather for y^t the Witnesses who could prove the truth of all or most of the allegations herein settforth are either dead or dispersed into secret & remote places to y^r Orat^s unknown, & likewise for y^e matters of Acco['] fraud and oppression to minors are properly relievable in a Court of Equity, to the end therefore that y^r Orat^s may be releived in all & singular the p[']misses according to Equity & good conscience, & that the s^d Gibon ff^z Gibon & Anstace his Wife may to the best of their knowledge, hearsay & beleife, true, perfect, full & distinct Answ^r make to all & singular the p[']misses as if the same were herein over again repeated, & they thereunto p[']ticularly Interrogated & p[']ticularly that the s^d Anstace may to the best of her knowledge, beleife & hearsay declare whether she was not marryed to the s^d James Uniack, & when, what fortune or portion was she Intitled to, & how and where secured did the s^d James Uniack pay any & what debts for the s^d Anstace contracted before their Intermarriage, to whom were such debts paid, & how much did the same amount to, how much was the portion the s^d Ja^s Uniack was to have wth the said Anstace, & how much thereof or of the Interest thereof did he receive, when did the s^d James Uniack dye, & did he not make his Will in manner as herein before is settforth, or in any other & what manner, what household goods, chattles, money plate, or Effects & of what kind did the s^d James Uniack dye poss[']ed of, & how

much & what part thereof came to the s^d Anstaces hands or use & of what value, did not the said Anstace desire & prevaile upon the s^d John & Tho^s Uniack to bury her s^d husband James Uniack handsomely & like a gentleman & y^t she would pay the Expences of his burial her self, & did not they accordingly bury him, how much did the cost and expences of s^d buriall amount to, was the acco^t thereof ever shewn the s^d Anstace, & why does she refuse paying thereof, did not the said Anstace after her s^d husbands death & before her marriage wth her now husband declare to John Uniack, Tho^s Uniack, Hellen Uniack, wife of the s^d Thom^s Uniack, or to one of them, and w^{ch} by name, or to any & what other person, & in the p^rsence of whom that she was well pleased wth the provision her husband made for her by his Will & y^t it was as much as she could expect considering his circumstances & the great charge of young children they had, & that she was very well satisfied, the principle sum of three hundred & eighty six pounds her portion should go to her children after her decease according to the disposition thereof made by her s^d husbands Will, & that she would desire no more but the Interest thereof dureing her life, and did not the s^d Anstace receive severall sum^s of money & other effects from the s^d Jn^o Uniack & Thom^s Uniack in pursuance of her s^d husband James Uniacks Will, or upon what other Acco^t or how was she Intitled to receive the same if it was not in pursuance of Her husbands Will, & how much did the said money amount to, & what was the value of the s^d Effects, did not the s^d Anstace go to Cork wth the s^d Jn^o Uniack to receive the forty three pounds Eighteen shill's & two pence halfpenny left her by the s^d James Uniacks Will, being the arreare of Interest due to him on the s^d portion of three hundred Eighty six pounds at the time of his death, & did not the s^d Jn^o & Anstace receive the same & give a discharge in both their names for it, & did not the s^d Anstace direct & desire the s^d Jn^o to pay forty pounds thereof in discharge of the arreare due from her s^d husband James Uniack to the Earl of Burlington, & that she gave that forty pounds as a help to her poor children, w^{ch} otherwise must have paid it out of their small fortunes, & did not she retain the remainder three pounds Eighteen shill's & two pence halfpenny to her own use, and y^t the s^d Gibon ff'z Gibon & the s^d Anstace his wife may be compelled to come to a fair Acco^t wth the s^d minors & their Guardⁿ for such part of the Effects of her s^d husband James Uniack as came to her hands, as also for such money & effects as she rec^d from the s^d John & Thom^s Uniack in pursuance of her s^d husbands Will, and also be compelled to acco^t for the expences of her s^d husband James Uniacks buriall, & shew cause if any they can why they do not abide by the s^d James Uniacks Will, she the s^d Anstace havinge done so many acts in confirmation of s^d Will whilst she was sole and unmarried. May it therefore please yo^r Lo^{pps} to grant unto your sup^{ts} his Ma^tyes most gracious Writt of subp^a directed to the s^d Gibon ff'z Gibon & the s^d Anstace his wife thereby commanding them & each of them at a certain day & under a certain pain therein to be Limited p^rsonally, to be & app^e before your Lo^{pps} in this hon^{ble} Court then & there on their severall Corporall oaths to be taken on the holy Evangelist, true, full, p^rfect, & distinct Answ^r to make to all & singular the matters, Allegations and questions w^{ch} have been herein before Interrogated & repeated as fully & p^rticularly as if the same & every paragraph & sentence thereof had been herein over again Interrogated, & that the s^d Gibon & his wife may stand to & abide

such Order & Decree as to yo^r Lo'pps in yo^r great Wisdom shall seem prop^y to make in y^e p^rmisses for the reliefe of s^d minors &c. And yo^r sup^ls will ever pray, &c.

J^A. UNIACK.

BECHER att' p' Queo'.

Delib^t. 15th Nov^r. 1715^o Int.

XVIII.

(Equity Exchequer Bill, 22nd May, 1734.)

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Chancell^r Trea^r Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Ma^t'ies Court of Excheq^r in Ireland:—

Humbly Complaining sheweth unto your Hon^{rs} y^r suppl^t and his Ma^t'ies Debtor & ffarmer Gibbon ffitzGibbon of [sic] in the County of Tipperary Gent. that y^r suppl^{ts} grandffather David ffitzGibbon was seized of y^e towns & lands of Killardanree, Lisheenpower, Crogha, & Lisheenemont in y^e County of Tipperary, containing [sic] acres or thereabouts for the term of three lives & y^e life of y^e life of y^e survivour of them under y^e yearly rent of twenty eight pounds, & being soe seized on y^e marriage of y^e suppl^{ts} ffather Maurice ffitzGibbon his heir apparent wth *Ellen* Magrath y^r suppl^{ts} mother limited & settled said Leasehold p^rmes to y^e use of said Maurice for his life, wth a Remainder to y^e issue male of said marriage as they should be in seniority of age, subject to said rent: y^r suppl^t sheweth y^t y^e said Maurice & *Mary* ⁽¹⁾ died in y^e life of said David, leaving issue y^r suppl^t their eldest son & heir & some other children, all of very tender years, and thereupon said David entered upon said lands & received y^e profitts thereof in right of y^r suppl^t till he dyed in or about y^e year [sic] but before his death y^e said David duely made his will & thereby confirmed y^e settlement and devised said Leasehold Lands & interest unto y^r suppl^t during said lease: that on y^e death of said David y^r suppl^t, who was his heir at law, being then also very young & under age, John ffitzGibbon a son of said Davids & uncle of y^r suppl^t did in right of y^e suppl^t & for his use, as he gave out, enter upon said lands & enjoy y^e same together wth y^e lands called Neddans, being another denomination held under y^e late Duke of Ormond by said David for ye same estate for lives, & w^{ch} he devised to his said son John by said will, y^r suppl^t sheweth y^t John Slattery of Redmondstown in said county, agent for Theobald Lord Baron of Cahir, did in or about y^e year one thousand six hundred ninety & eight, purchase in his own name from y^e s^d late Duke of Ormond or his agents & Com^{rs} y^e Reversion & Inheritance of one third part of all y^e said lands & y^e Rents payable thereout, & took a ffee ffarm lease of y^e other two thirds: that y^e said John Slattery thereupon in y^r suppl^{ts} minority gave out & insisted y^t y^e said lease settled on & devised to y^r suppl^t was forfeited & void by y^e non performance of some clauses & covenants therein, & particularly a clause or covenant for building a house & raising & erecting some improvem^{es} on y^e said lands

(1) There seems to be a clerical error here as she is called Ellen in a former line.

of Killardanee, & y^t y^e said lease of said lands of Neddans was also forfeited & void for y^e same reason, & thereupon y^e said Slattery, in or about y^e year one thousand seven hundred, brought Ejectments for y^e Recovery of said Lands in y^e then Palatinate Court for y^e s^d county of Tipperary, but never proceeded to any tryall thereon, for y^r suppl^t sheweth y^e by some agreem^t between said Slattery & y^e said John ffitzGibbon in or about said last mentioned year y^e said John ffitzGibbon did consent to raise y^e said yearly rent of twenty eight pounds reserved on s^d Lands soe settled on & devised to y^e suppl^t to fifty pounds per. ann', w^{ch} new rent was paid by said John during y^r suppl^{ts} minority: & when y^r suppl^t being of age in or about y^e year one thousand seven hundred & ffifteen, claimed said last mentioned p^rmes y^e said John ffitzGibbon for some time disputed y^r suppl^{ts} right thereto, alledging that said old lease of said lands was forfeited, but att length y^e said John, y^r suppl^{ts} uncle, gave up y^e possⁿion of said last mentioned p^rmisses to y^r suppl^t, who beleiving there was some just reason for said agreem^t to raise said Rent, continued to pay y^e said raised rent to said Slattery, who promised to use your suppl^t kindly in renewing said lease of your suppl^{ts}, of w^{ch} only ye life of said John ffitzGibbon was then in being, y^r suppl^t sheweth that tho' s^d John Slattery for a long time insisted he had made said purchase of y^e Reversion & fee of y^e p^rmes for his own use, yett it afterwards appeared he had purchased y^e same in trust for y^e said Theobald Lord Baron of Cahir & his heirs, & y^e said Theobald haveing dyed before your suppl^t came of age, y^e R^t Honble Thomas now Lord Baron of Cahir & son & heir of said Theobald, became intitled to y^e benefitt of said Trust, & after long disputes between said Lord Thomas & said Slattery about said trust, att length y^e s^d Slattery admitted that said purchase by him was in trust for said Lord Theobald as aforesaid, & thereupon an acco^t was stated & settled in or about y^e year one thousand seven hundred twenty & nine between y^e said Lord Thomas & said Slattery about y^e issues & profitts of y^e p^rmisses, & y^e said Slattery accounted wth y^e said Lord Thomas for y^e said advanced Rent of fifty pounds p^r ann' from y^e year one thousand seven hundred & one, by w^{ch} means said Lord Thomas had y^e full benefitt of said advanced Rent being twenty & two pounds p^r annum during said time, w^{ch} amounts to upwards of six hundred pounds: y^r suppl^t sheweth that y^e said Slattery then also gave up to said Lord Thomas y^e possession & receipt of y^e Rents of y^e p^rmisses, & y^t y^r suppl^t continued to enjoy y^e said Lands soe settled on & devised to y^r suppl^t, under said yearly rent of fifty pounds, untill y^e death of said John ffitzGibbon, y^e last surviving cestui que vie of s^d lease of said last mentioned p^rmisses, w^{ch} happened on y^e third of September, one thousand seven hundred thirty & one

XIX.

WILL OF ROBERT SARGINT, OF CASTLE GRACE, CO. TIPPERARY.

(Prerogative Wills, P. R. O.)

In the name of God, Amen, the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord God one thousand seaven hundred and sixteene, I, Robert Sargint, of Castlegrace, in the County of Tipperary, being very sick and weak of body, but of perfect mind and memory, and not knowing how itt may please God to deale with me, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, but considering the uncertainty of this p'sent transitory life, do make and declare these p'sents to containe my last Will and Testament, in manner and forme following (that is to say):—First and principally, I comend my soul into the hands of the Almighty God, hoping to be saved through the merritt, death, passion, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour, and my body to the Earth, to be buried in a Christian and desent like manner at the discretion of my Ex^{rs}, nothing doubting but at the Generall Resurrection to receive the same againe by the mighty power of God; and as touching of my worldly substance, I bequeath itt as followeth:—Imprimis, I bequeath unto my D^r beloved Wife Alice Sargint, together with my Daughter Aphra and my Daughter Anne, the whole interest of my Lease of Castlegrace, together with any other interest of Farme or Stock of any sort belonging any ways to me, corn in ground or otherwise money or anything else to me belonging, to be equally devided betwixt them, but notwithstanding my Daughter Alice shall have a fourth part or equall portion of the aforesaid substance, provided any or eighther of my said Daughters do marry with Protestants, and with the consent of their Mother and nearest relations, otherwise such daughter or daughters shall not have but five shillings as her portion out of the aforesaid effects. Item, I bequeath unto my son John Sargint the sume of twenty shillings ster' to be in full of his part or portion of my aforesaid worldly substance. Item, I constitute and appoint my D^r beloved Brother Thomas Downing and my Wife Alice as Ex^{rs} to see my said Will fullfilled, revokeing all other former Wills and Deeds of Gift by me at any time made heretofore, and doe ordaine these p'sents to stand and be as and for my last Will and Testament for Ever.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year first above written—

ROB. SARGINT. (loco sigill.)

Signed, sealed and delivered before us—

JOHN SARGINT.

JOHN NAYLER.

JON BUSHELL.

Probatum et approbat' in comuni juris forma Actisq' curiæ Regiæ Prerogæ, &c.; insinuat' fuit hoc Test'um Roberti Sargint nuper de Castlegrace in Comitatu Tipperary generosi def'ti (h'entis &c') necnon onus Execu'cois ejusd' et adm'o bonor' &c' d'ci def'ti concess' fuer' et sunt per Res'sum Patrem Thomam &c. Necnon Judicem &c.; Aliciæ Sargint Viduæ et Relictæ dieti def'ti necnon uni execut' in Test'o d'ti def'ti noiat' prius ad st'a Dei Evangelia Virtute Com'nis jurat' Salvo jure Thomæ Downing alt' Ex'cis in Test'o d'ti def'ti no'iat' cum venerit id' petitur'

necnon Salvo jure, &c.' Dat' vicesimo secundo die mensis Februarii Anno D'ni 1716° et h'et pro Inventario in vel citra ult'um diem mensis Augusti proxime futuri.

XX.

WILL OF PHILIP FITZGIBBON ¹ OF CASTLE GRACE.

(*District Registry Waterford.*)

In th' name of God, Amen. I, Philip FitzGibbon of Castle Grace in the county of Tipperary, Gentleman, being sick in Body but thanks be to God of perfect Sense, Memory, and Understanding, being willing to settle my Worldly affairs do make the following disposition. First, I Recommend my precious and Immortal Soul unto the hands of my Blessed Saviour to have its portion of Bliss in heaven, and my body to be interred in as decent and private a manner as shall be approved of by my Exors hereinafter named. 2. I Require my Exors to pay and discharge all my own lawful debts out of all my worldly substance, that I shall be possessed of, which substance I mean shall be subject to the payment of the Same, Except the land between the high Road and the River adjoining the house unset, and the Dwelling house, *which are to be left to the use of my wife and children.* 3. I do hereby Bequeath (after the discharge of all such debts) the third part of all the Remaining Substance to my Beloved wife, and the other two thirds to be divided equally among all my children share and share alike, and if my said Wife be with child I desire that the said child shall be entitled to a proportional Division, that is, a Share equal to the Rest, as if the said child was born. 4. I desire that notwithstanding the Disposition I now make by this my last Will and Testament, the agreement I entered into with my mother in Law may take place. 5. I appoint my wife Aphra Gibbons and William Nash, Esq., Exors to this my Last Will and Testament, Revoking all former Testaments. In Witness whereof I publish and Declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and thirty four :

PHILP. FITZGIBBON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published, and Declared in presence of us (first interlined) "*which are to be left to the use of my wife and children.*"

JON CARGUIN.
SIMON FORTIN.
WM. DUGGAN.

Admon of all and Singular the goods and so forth of Philip FitzGibbon, late of Castle Grace in the County of Tipperary, Gentleman, deceased, unadministered by Aphra FitzGibbons, otherwise Gibbons, Widow and Surviving Executrix in the foregoing Will named with the Will annexed was granted and committed by the Rev. Hans Thomas Fell, Clerk, Doctor

¹ Philip FitzGibbon appears to have been the first of his father's family who left the Church of Rome (*V. ante*, p. 13.)

of Laws, Vicar Genl. and so forth of the Right Reverend Richard Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to Maurice FitzGibbon of Castle Grace, in the County of Tipperary, Gentleman, the lawful son and one of the Legatees married in the said Will; he being first sworn and so forth, and is to Exhibit an Inventory on or before the last day of August next, and to account when lawfully Required, saving and so forth.

Sealed and dated the 8th day of January, 1769.

XXI.

Admon of all and singular the goods and soforth of Robert FitzGibbon, late of Castle Grace, in the County of Tipperary, Gent., Batchelor, deceased, Intestate, were granted by the Reverend Hans Thomas Fell, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and soforth of the Right Reverend Richard Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to Gerald FitzGibbon, of Castle Grace, in said County, Gentleman, the lawfull brother and next of kinn of the said deceased, he being first sworn and soforth, and is to exhibit an Inventory on or about the last day of September next, and to account when lawfully required, saving and soforth. Sealed and dated the 19th March, 1772.

XXII.

WILL OF MAURICE FITZGIBBON, OF CASTLE GRACE.

(District Registry, Waterford.)

In the name of God, Amen, I Maurice FitzGibbon, of Castle Grace, in the County of Tipperary, being of sound mind and memory, and knowing it is appointed for all men to die, make this my Last Will and Testament, hereby annulling and making void all other Wills by me made heretofore. First, I Bequeath unto my heavenly father my soul, beseeching him to accept it through the tender mercy of my Saviour and Redeemer's sufferings for me. I Will and Bequeath unto my Brother Gerald FitzGibbon, of Ballinatona, in said County, and his heirs male in Succession, should he die before me, the freehold Interest I hold from the Lord James Butler of Cahir, and his heirs, Executors or Assigns, called Castle-grace, by said Lease, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, with all Bonds, Notes, and Cash I shall die possessed of, with all goods, cattle, &c., to answer the legacies hereinafter mentioned. I Will my Body to be interred under the tombstone of my late Greatuncle John FitzGibbon, in the Church of Ardfinnan, in as decent a manner as my Circumstances will bear. I Bequeath unto my Brother John FitzGibbon the Sum of Ten pounds sterling, now of Youghal; and to his two Sons, Robert and Philip FitzGibbon, Ten pounds each. I Will and Bequeath unto Alice Kelso one hundred pounds sterling; and unto my three other nieces, viz.: Aphra Prendergast, Ellen Foster, and Ellen Miles, the sum of Fifty pounds sterling each, provided they live at my decease. I likewise will that all my plate, Gold or Silver, and Jewels be the property of

Maurice FitzGibbon, Eldest son to my Brother Gerald aforesaid, if then living, if not, the next Brother after him, &c. I Will and Bequeath unto Ellen Lonergan, my Servant Maid, the sum of Two pounds five shillings sterling per year, to be paid her during her life, provided the lives in said lease live so long, should she be in my service at my death. I constitute and appoint my dearly beloved Brother Gerald FitzGibbon my sole Executor to this my Last Will and Testament, if then living, if not I constitute John Gard and Henry Gard Joint Executors, sons of John Gard, of Garryduff, Esq. Signed with my name and hand at Castle Grace, this 29th day of October, 1793 (three).

MAURICE FITZGIBBON. [Seal].

We the undersigned Witnesses in presence of each other have seen this Will duly Signed and Sealed:

MARGARET BEAUCHAMP.

CHA. TUCKEY.

JOHN FOLLIOTT.

Administration, with the foregoing Will annexed was granted and committed to Elizabeth FitzGibbon, the Widow and Relict and acting Executrix of Gerald FitzGibbon, deceased, who was in his life time Sole Exo'r named in the Will of the said Maurice FitzGibbon, deceased, but died before he took upon himself the Burthen of the Execution of his said Will. Sealed and Dated the 10th day of July, 1795.

XXIII.

WILL OF GERALD FITZGIBBON, GENT., OF CASTLE GRACE.

(*Diocesan Registry, Waterford.*)

In the name of God, Amen. I, Gerald FitzGibbon of Castle Grace in the County of Tipperary, Gentleman, do feel it my duty to make this my last Will and Testament. I do leave and bequeath unto my eldest son Maurice FitzGibbon the sum of five pounds sterling, and my only motive for leaving him so small a legacy is because he is amply provided for by my late brother Maurice FitzGibbon, Esq. I do leave and bequeath my Leasehold interest of Springmount to my wife Elizabeth FitzGibbon otherwise Dowding, and the Reverend Charles Tuckey of Parson's Green in said County, in Trust to be managed, husbanded and disposed of by their joint consents for the benefit and advantage of my remaining five children, To wit Philip, Robert, William, Gerald, and Mary Anne FitzGibbon. I do leave and bequeath to my beloved wife the said Elizabeth FitzGibbon all my stock, furniture, & worldly substance, and I appoint the said Elizabeth FitzGibbon and the said Charles Tuckey joint Executors to this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto fixed my name and seal this 27th day of April, 1794 four.

GERALD FITZGIBBON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

JOHN FOLLIOTT.

CHA. TUCKEY.

C. DALY.

CODOCIL.—Whereas I, Gerald FitzGibbon, of Castle Grace, in the County of Tipperary, have made my last Will and Testament on Monday the Twenty eighth day of April last past, and duly executed the same, And whereas on looking into and examining the Will of my late Brother Maurice FitzGibbon, late of Castle Grace aforesaid, I do find that I have the Dominion of and the disposal over the farm of Castle Grace aforesaid, I do hereby declare this present writing to be as a codocil to my said Will, and direct the same to be annexed thereto and taken as part thereof, & I do hereby bequeath to my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth FitzGibbon otherwise Dowding, one hundred pounds a-year out of the profits issuing out of the said farm of Castle Grace, as a consideration for her maintaining and educating all my children untill my son Maurice arrives at the age of Twenty four years ; and in case he were to die before he arrived at the age of 24 years, until my second son arrives at the age of twenty four years, and so in the succession of the rest of my sons ; and the overplus and Residuum of the profit Rents of the said farm of Castle Grace I bequeath to my joint Trustees mentioned in my Will (To Witt), my said wife Elizabeth FitzGibbon otherwise Dowding, and the Reverend Charles Tuckey of Parson's Green, in said County of Tipperary, to be received, laid out at interest, and disposed of for the benefit of my five younger children (To Witt), Philip, Robert, William, Gerald, and Mary Ann FitzGibbon, share and share alike ; and when my eldest son Maurice FitzGibbon shall attain the age of Twenty four years, and not untill then, I do bequeath unto my said son Maurice FitzGibbon the farm of Castle Grace aforesaid, and in case the said Maurice should die before he attains the age of Twenty four years, I do bequeath the said farm of Castle Grace to my second son Philip, on his attaining the age of Twenty four years ; and the proportion of Rents which would accrue to the said Philip, in case my son Maurice aforesaid should not have attained the age of Twenty four years, I do bequeath to his brother and sister, share and share alike, provided the said Philip should attain the age of Twenty four years, having survived his Brother Maurice, and having attained the age of Twenty four years ; and in case the said Philip should die before he attains the age of 24 years, my will is that my sons should inherit the said farm of Castle Grace according to their Priority of years, in succession attaining the age of Twenty four years, and the Rents, Issues, and profits arising from the same to be laid out for the benefit of my surviving children by my Trustees as aforesaid.

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

Signed, sealed, and published, as and for a Codocil to be annexed to my last Will and Testament, and to be taken as part thereof, in the presence of

JOHN ELLIGUTT,
CHA. TUCKEY,
JOHN FOLLIOTT,
DOROTHEA DOWDING.

XXIV.

WILL OF ELIZABETH FITZGIBBON, OF CLONMEL.

(District Registry, Waterford.)

In the name of God, Amen, I, Elizabeth Fitzgibbon of Clonmell in the County of Tipperary, Widow of Gerald Fitz Gibbon of Castle Grace in said County, Gentleman, deceased, Do make this my Last Will. First I give, devise, and Bequeath unto my Trustees hereinafter named the Issues and Profits of the lands of Springmount in the said County of Tipperary, which I held by lease for two lives from the Right Honorable Lord Lis-more, In Trust to permit and suffer my son Philip FitzGibbon to receive the Rents, issues and profits thereof for the purpose of his maintenance and Education until he shall arrive at the age of Twenty-two years, and from and Immediately after I give and Devise all my Right, title and Interest in the said lands of Springmount unto my Son Gerald Fitz Gibbon, and to his heirs and assigns, the Remainder of my term of said lease. I give, devise and Bequeath unto my said Trustees all my Right, Title and Interest in the lands of Envone in the County of Cork, and my houses and holdings in the town of Killworth in said County, and also all my Right, title and Interest in the lands of Ballycanvon in the County of Waterford, In Trust for the Sole use and Benefit of my Daughter Mary Ann Fitz Gibbon until she shall arrive at the age of Eighteen years, or marries with the consent of my Trustees and Executors hereinafter named; and in case the said Mary Ann Fitz Gibbon shall dye before attaining said age or marriage as aforesaid, then I give, devise and Bequeath all my Right, title and Interest in the said lands of Envone and the holdings in Killworth in the said County of Cork, and my Interest in the said lands of Ballycanvan in the County of Waterford, unto my son William Fitz Gibbon and his heirs and assigns, for and during my terms Respectively therein; and in Case my said Son William dying before he shall marry or attain his age of twenty-one years, then I give, devise and Bequeath all my Right, Title and Interest in the said lands of Envone and houses in the County of Cork, and the said lands of Ballycanvan in the County of Waterford, unto my son Robert and his heirs and assigns, for and during my terms respectively therein. I give, devise and Bequeath all the Rest, Residue and Remainder of my personal property to my Six youngest children, to be divided in equal shares and proportions amongst them, the same to be put out at Interest until they Respectively arrive at the age of Eighteen years; and in case of the death of any or either of the said children my Will is that the Survivor or Survivors shall be Entitled to the whole of the Residues of said personal property; and I desire and direct that my Trustees and Executrix shall have out of such personal property a Reasonable Sum in the maintenance, Education, and providing Trades and Business for said children as they shall see fit or proper. I do hereby appoint the Rev. Charles Tuckey of Parsons Green in the County of Tipperary, Clerk, and Henry Miles of Ballydrinan in said County, Gentleman, Trustees of this my Will; and I do hereby nominate and appoint my Beloved sister Anne Dowding of Killworth, in the County of Cork, Spinster, sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof

I, the said Elizabeth Fitz Gibbon, have hereunto set my hand and Seal, this Eleventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and published and declared this to be my last Will and Testament.

ELIZA. FITZ GIBBON. [Seal.]

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared, as and for the last Will and Testament of the said Elizabeth Fitz Gibbon, who subscribed our names at her Request in her presence and in the presence of each other—

WILLM. STEPHENSON,
COBNS. PYNE.
MICHL. FLOOD.

* Probate of the foregoing Will was granted and Committed to Ann Dowding, the lawful Sister and Sole Executrix named in the said Will of the said deceased, on the 1st day of July, 1796.

XXV.

WILL OF RICHMOND ALLEN, OF DUBLIN.

(*Prerogative Wills, P. R. O.*)

I, Richmond Allen of Eccles street, city of Dublin, Do make this my last Will and Testament, Revoking all former ones. I leave the Bulk of my property to my dear brother John Allen of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, he paying the following legacies: one hundred pounds each to Mrs. Allen and her two daughters, to my godson FitzGibbon one hundred pounds. To the Rev^d. Joseh . . . [*sic*] R. Worthington one hundred pounds, to Alderman Darley one hundred pounds. To M^{rs} Catherine Talbot one hundred pounds. To M^{rs} Hamilton her daughter Fifty pounds, To Wm. Hart Talbot thirty pounds. To Robert M. Fraser one hundred pounds. To my goddaughter Fraser one hundred pounds, my stock remaining in Government securitys here to my brother John Allen, with my house, furniture, carrige [*sic*] and horses, also my paintings, some of which are valuable. To Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., one hundred pounds. To Lieut. Gerald FitzGibbon one hundred pounds. To William Talbot son of M^{rs} Catherine Talbot three hundred pounds. My three thousand pounds Bank of England stock I leave the interest (of) to my Brother for his life; and should his wife survive him, to her for life; at her death to be sold and divided between the sons of my late uncle Gerald FitzGibbon, giving Lieut. Gerald FitzGibbon a double share, and my nieces Ann and Alice Allen, being the one half of said stock. I desire Five hundred pounds to be immediately divided between the sons of my late uncle Gerald FitzGerald as some of them may want it now, which my executor can pay and take credit for; and I hereby appoint my said brother John Allen my sole Executor and Residuary Legatee of this my last Will. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this second July, 1830.

R. ALLEN. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, published and declared, as and for the

last Will and Testament of the testator, who in presence of us and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in his presence, and in the presence of each other.

WM. JAMES BRADLEY.
HENRY LUDLOW.
THOS. PALMER.

I leave to my late servant James Kane thirty pounds as a token of his kind attention to me during my illness.

R. ALLEN.
WM. JAMES BRADLEY.
HENRY LUDLOW.
THOS. PALMER.

William Darley of the city of Dublin, Esquire, maketh oath and saith he knew and was well acquainted with Richmond Allen, late of the city of Dublin, Esq., deceased, and with his usual character and manner of handwriting, having often seen him write and subscribe his name; Saith he hath carefully viewed and examined a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, beginning "I Richmond Allen of Eccles street," and ending "this second July 1830," and subscribed "R. Allen," and the words "in Government securities here," written over the fourteenth line of the first page of said will, and "my nieces Anne and Alice Allen being the one half of said stock" written over the ninth line of the second page of said will. Saith that every word, letter, and figure, beginning and ending and written over said lines as aforesaid, are all of the name, handwriting, and subscription of the said Richmond Allen, deceased, to the best of this deponent's judgment and belief.

WM. DARLEY.

Sworn this 22d day of July 1830, Before us,

J. RADCLIFF.

ALLEN under £13,800.

The last Will and Testament and Cod^l. of Richmond Allen, late of the city of Dublin, Esquire, deceased (having and soforth) was proved in common form of law, and Probate thereof granted by the most Reverend Father John George and soforth unto John Allen of 33, Eccles street aforesaid, Esquire, the brother and sole Executor named in said Will and Codocil of said deceased, he being first sworn personally, saving and soforth. Dated the twenty fourth day of July 1830.

WORTHINGTON.

XXVI.

The following list of FitzGibbons who conformed to the Established Church of Ireland between 1700 and 1873 has been taken by Mr. Hennessy from the Conformist Rolls in the Dublin Public Record Office. Philip FitzGibbon's name does not appear in it, so that he may possibly have changed his faith (as the tradition mentioned at p. 13 would seem to indicate) on his death-bed. The place in which each Conformist was received into the Protestant Church is here stated, as well as the date of the Bishop's Certificate of his or her reception :—

John FitzGibbon, Dublin, 20th November, 1731.

Patrick FitzGibbon, Dublin, 24th June, 1732.

Thomas FitzGibbon, Limerick, 13th July, 1736.

Margaret FitzGibbon, Limerick, 27th October, 1743.

Elizabeth FitzGibbon, spinster, Limerick, 11th October, 1746.

Andrew FitzGibbon, Clogheen, 15th October 1747.

Mr. Maurice FitzGibbon, Ardpatrik, 14th January, 1747.

Gibbon FitzGibbon, Dublin, 11th February, 1763.

John FitzGibbon, Ardfert, 18th July, 1763.

John FitzGibbon, Liscannor, 23rd October, 1782.
